

THEIR NAMES

A DEDICATION

When a nation is threatened from without, it expands its armed force; when it is imperiled from within it increases its military personnel. That has been regarded as sane and sound procedure and it became so because military leadership long since came to recognize that the human element determines the outcome of any collision of human purposes. Modern armament is a veritable plethora of tools of offense and defense. But there has to be the master mind to operate them. That is why armed force has never been dispensed with. It is also the big reason why civilians and nations owe tribute to the men and women of the armed forces. May their names never be forgotten.

PAGE MILK COMPANY

WEST EIGHTH STREET

COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

Pete Griffin

710 E 4th

Coffeyville

Now that combat action is suspended and our nation in spite of many untoward events, is steadily returning to a normal economic status, there is discernible about us a tendency, perhaps, to forget or overlook the meaning of the achievements of our armed forces in the recent war. For this reason among many, our firm would dedicate this page to the praise of the men and women who were in the armed forces in time of national peril. It was they who constituted the bulwark that defended, protected and preserved our free institutions.

COFFEYVILLE LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.

THEIR NAMES

A scroll of
OUR FLESH AND BLOOD WAR HONORED
from

Coffeyville, Kansas and Vicinity
Who Served in Our Armed Forces

Constituting

THE HONOR ROLLS

of Three Wars

Spanish-American - World War I

World War II

HEROES AND HEROINES,

Including Especially Those Who Made the
Supreme Sacrifice in Service

BY CHARLES CLAYTON DRAKE

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INVESTMENT CO.

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PROLOGUE

By
Miss Leila C. Elliott
Coffeyville, Kansas

In the compilation of this recorded history, I feel that Mr. Drake has performed a definitely patriotic service for our community.

Over 6,000 Coffeyville citizens answered our country's call for the three wars that have changed the lives of so many of us, namely, the Spanish-American war and World wars I and II. Our local service flags bear many Gold Stars. Their deaths must not be in vain.

They went to fight, not for territory, nor for glory, but to defend the inherent rights of mankind. They fought to rebuke the affirmation that treaties are to be regarded as "mere scraps of paper." They fought to disprove that alleged right of large nations to gain a "place in the sun," at the expense of small nations' place on the Earth.

They fought for the sanctity of the soil--and how wonderfully and nobly they fought, history will record. They had a righteous cause, worthy of sacrifice and devotion.

We who remained at home entered into that deep, solemn and glorious experience of keeping the "home fires burning" by entering whole-heartedly into the activities of the various war agencies. We could not go with those dear to us, into the "smoke of battle," but the Red Cross did, so we too really answered the call and became a part of that great agency of mercy and service. Every quota for supplies was met promptly--every financial drive in aid of the war was oversubscribed.

In this tribute, "THEIR NAMES," it is not alone the general or the colonel that is recognized, but it goes above and beyond them to the great American soldier, the private, who, standing in the shadow of his own gun, nameless and unseen, flashed a blaze of glory around the world and set a new sun in the sky for all people and all lands.

They have come back home to us. Their ranks are broken, since many had answered "Here" to the Great Commander of the universe.

During those war years when Venus, the evening star, was making the western sky glorious, a little boy was walking with his father. "See, daddy," said the little fellow, "God has hung out his service flag. He has a son in the war."

Through all time the heavens over our city will pay tribute with thousands of stars which speak for "our boys," who served our country in its hour of need. Many of those stars will shine with the added luster of gold in the heavens above. Our pride in their service is a consolation, for they left to us a wonderful heritage.

Personally, I feel the great need of the influence and service of the women of the world in organized effort such as they have demonstrated in the auxiliaries of the various organizations. For the first time and in a qualified way, girls and women volunteered their service in military or quasi-military groups in World War II, where they served with spirit and an efficiency entitling them to the recognition, theretofore accorded noncombat men.

The home makers of today need to be awakened to their responsibilities, for--
So long as there are homes where fires burn and there is bread,
So long as there are homes where lamps are lighted and prayers are said,
Although people falter through the dark, and nations grope, With God Himself
back of these little homes, we will always have hope.

May God bless this volume,

LEILA C. ELLIOTT

FOREWORD

It is obvious that in the compilation of a volume such as "THEIR NAMES," a great many sources would have to be drawn upon if the work were to approach completeness of coverage and accuracy of information.

Our original plan contemplated only the names of the veterans of the three wars of the last half-century. But it soon became apparent that insofar as World War II was concerned that additional data when obtainable should accompany the name of each veteran. That has taken much time and added materially to the cost of producing the volume.

As to addresses, only approximate location was practical, since most veterans listed have changed many times from their original mailing locations. Consequently we ask the indulgence of both veterans and their relatives and friends where the present locations differ from those appearing in this volume. We have endeavored to tie each veteran up with Coffeyville or adjacent communities and also to give his probable later location. This applies, of course, only to veterans of World War II.

In this overall task, however, we have had the volunteer assistance of many individuals and groups. Among these sources may be mentioned Churches, schools, clubs, industries, business houses, chambers of commerce, American Legion, historian, W. E. Rosner, American Legion Auxiliary (first group to endorse and encourage this Honor Roll volume), American War Dads, its auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Gold Star Mothers, Veterans widows, Bruce Bentley, clerk of the selective service board, Thelma McMurry, county register of deeds, Mrs. Genevra Hedges, executive secretary of the Coffeyville chapter of the American Red Cross and other sources too numerous for adequate mention.

Hence, we avail ourselves of this opportunity publicly to acknowledge our debt of gratitude to, and our appreciation of, this splendid cross-section of information that was made available to us, by patriotic and civic-minded individuals and groups.

So, if you have helped, whether we have designated you or not, we wish you to know that because you helped, "THEIR NAMES," is a better book than it could have been without that contribution.

Very Sincerely,
Charles C. Drake, author.

OUR SAGA OF WARS

Three International Conflicts Involve the United States

Within a Period of a Generation

UNCLE SAM'S CONSCIENCE CLEAR

Other Nations Acted First in all Three

History reveals that the conscience of the United States should not be disturbed by accusations on the part of enemy nations that Uncle Sam was responsible singly or with our allies for one or both of the world wars. World war I started in Europe July 28, 1914 and it was April 6, 1917 before our Congress declared war on Germany, while in respect to World War II, which also started in Europe, in September, 1939, the United States did not declare war on Japan, Germany or Italy until after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7 1941.

Statesmen, diplomats and historians know that aggressor nations do not have a record of waiting two or three years after a war starts before getting into it. History has also set down for posterity a list of abuses and infringements suffered by this nation before it resorted to arms defense and a declaration of a state of war. "Unrestricted warfare" on the sea by Germany early as December, 1916, restated in Feb. 1917, in which every international ethic as between nations not at war with each other was premeditatively ignored and violated wasn't caused by the United States and its practice was by Germany only. Sinking of a ship carrying American soldiers was not an American overt act of war; it was Germany's.

As to the Spanish-American war, the U.S. did not blow up its own war ship Maine and it didn't declare war with Spain until after Spain had dismissed our ambassador at Madrid and declared war against the U.S.

No, the United States is not an aggressor nation and does not have the blood of foreign soldiers on its conscience.

CAUSES AND RESULTS OF SPANISH--AMERICAN WAR 1898--1900

The type of cruelty of oppression of which we have heard much, during and following World War II in Germany and Austria, as to treatment of both civilians and enemy prisoners of war, was long practiced by Spain through her Cuban governors as against the revolutionists in that island, if diplomatic conversations as reported in the press were reliable accounts of the conditions prevailing there Maximo Gomez and other Cuban chiefs who had been insisting on lower taxes to the point of revolt, were imprisoned on the island by entrenchments and barbed wire entanglements. Women and children were herded in camps and furnished insufficient food shelter or sanitary facilities. These untoward conditions had been taking place on and off for a half century in spite of the appeals of the United States to Spain to soften her attitude towards Cubans, even though it would mean their independence. The situation between Spain and the United States was getting more tense daily when the U.S. Battleship Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor on the night of Feb. 15, 1898. The U.S. Congress adopted a resolution demanding withdrawal of Spain from Cuba. However, before our ambassador to Spain could present the demand, he was dismissed and Spain had declared war against the United States.

In line with this emergency Commodore William T. Sampson began the blockade of Havana and Admiral George Dewey was ordered from Hongkong to Manila Bay. Admiral Cervera of the Spanish fleet had in the meantime reached Santiago and on July 3, 1898 attempted to run the U.S. blockade of the island. Commodore Winfield S. Schley, in the absence of Sampson, resisted and in a few hours had sunk or beached the entire Spanish squadron. July 17, Santiago surrendered and Admiral Dewey attacked at Manila Bay, destroyed the Spanish fleet, seized Cavite, and with help of land forces, reduced Manila.

This swift and absolute defeat of Spain by the United States Navy marked the end of that nation as a recognized world power.

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There were repercussions, too, in America politics, second only in interest to the conflict itself. Affected by it were the political stocks of Theodore Roosevelt, who was second in command of the Rough Riders at San Juan, General Leonard Wood, first in command of the famous troops, and William Jennings Bryan, titular head of the Democrat party and a volunteer in the U.S. army for that war. Also there was Richmond P. Hobson, the Kissler, but that is another story.

Roosevelt had been Assistant Secretary of the Navy and reform police commissioner of New York City. Now glamorized by the romanticised Rough Riders and the euphonic San Juan Hill, a post his men took from the Spaniards, he became a successful candidate for governor of New York state, two years later, was nominated for vice-president on the William McKinley ticket and at the latter's death in 1901, became president, an office he held for seven years. The star of Bryan had begun to descend, but when the Commoner enlisted in the Spanish-American war it was restored to the upper firmament and he was twice afterward nominated for the presidency on the Democratic ticket.

The United States was awarded the trusteeship of both Cuba and the Philippines with the public understanding both were to become free and independent republics, objectives which both have since attained, though the Philippine Islands were taken by the Japanese in World War II, and held for three years before being recaptured by the U.S. Navy and marines. Then their independence quickly followed.

And, while the Spanish-American war was a modest event in itself, in the light of subsequent history, it marked the beginning of a new world order with the United States taking the role of a self-imposed protector without the usual attributes or amenities of the imperial. Both peoples were better off under American control.

By the terms of the Treaty of Paris concluding formally the hostilities between the United States and Spain, the latter evacuated Cuba and relinquished Porto Rico, the Philippines and Guam to the United States, in return for a generous indemnity of \$20,000,000. The war had cost the United States \$165,000,000.

In World War II, the Philippine Islands were taken by the Japanese and not liberated by them until forced to do so by a returned superior U.S. fighting force.

After the Spanish-American war was concluded Colonel Leonard Wood, was made commander of the American Army, and Dewey's flag ship, the battle cruiser Oregon, was ordered to join the Atlantic squadron after the battle of Manila Bay. It made the 12,000-mile voyage around Cape Horn. Admiral Dewey received a great reception in Washington where he was presented with an ornate residence, the gift of the American Congress for the gallantry and supreme judgment he exercised at Manila Bay. For a time he was the great American hero.

WORLD WAR I

1914--1918

CAUSES AND APPARENT RESULTS

World War I, as it has come to be designated since the second similar conflict took place and as its title would imply, had numerous causes, but as boiled down to a thesis of one sentence, the composite or controlling cause was "an obsession on the part of Germany for world domination." Convicting evidence of the soundness of the inference by historians that it was this lust or passion for world power that brought on World War I, is to be found in the fact that 41 nations interpreted Germany's conduct as a challenge to the peace of the world and declared war against the imperial country. The United States was 31st to declare a state of war with Germany existed--after the transpiration of 33 months, following outbreak of war when Austria-Hungary declared armed hostilities against Serbia, whose prince and his wife were assassinated July 26, 1914. And only after a long series of arbitrary acts on the part of Germany, including especially that nation's promulgation of "unrestricted warfare" on the seas against neutrals as well as enemies, was Wilson and the American congress moved to declare war. Germany already was publicly and notoriously regarding treaties made with her as mere "scraps of paper."

President Wilson, in his message of April 2, 1917, beseeching congress to declare war against Germany referred to Germany's conduct as "against all nations." The passing of time revealed sure enough that this was a true inference on the part of Mr. Wilson. It is now known that all of the tinders of war had been accumulating around Germany's Kaiser and his war lords, which needed only the sparks of the pistols which killed the Serbian prince and his wife that hot day in July, 1914, to start the conflagration of all Europe. Germany's war cabinet, however, had the supreme nerve at the time to accuse little, helpless Serbia with a conspiracy against the Austria-Hungary monarchy. Germany's ultimatum to Serbia over the double assass-

of international determination, logically resulting in the peace delegates using them as the nucleus or bases for the Versailles treaty. Representing the U.S., at the peace conferences in France were President Wilson, Sec. Robt Lansing, Col. E. M. House, Gen. T. H. Bliss and Henry White, a former ambassador. This delegation sailed from America for France on Dec. 4, 1918. Featuring the peace treaty and inextricably tied up with it was the proposed League of Nations covenant.

However, the U. S. senate rejected the treaty and the league in 1920 and charging its failure to a "little group of wilful men," President Wilson went over the heads of the senate to the people, with his appeal. On the trip he was stricken and forced to give up any further attempt to win converts for his beloved league of nations.

By the terms of the Armistice, Germany's army was to evacuate Alsace and Lorraine and all German territory west of the Rhine river, as well as to evacuate a strip 20 miles wide on the east bank of the Rhine, to become neutral area. The German army was to surrender all German submarines, 74 war ships, restitution of damage in invaded territories, return all gold taken from Russia in Roumania and all cash taken from the Belgium national bank. Also to surrender virtually all guns, machine guns, flame throwers and airplanes in stock or at bases. The loss of the Ruhr, a condition of the peace treaty, to allied occupation and control, in the long run proved most costly to Germany and is regarded by some historians as causing resentment by von Hindenburg and later by the Hitler regime against the United States and to other allies which may have exercised a profound impression upon the second world war.

Referring again to the league of nations, it has been the contention of American statesmen of a certain school of thought, that the failure of the league to function with virility resulted primarily from the failure of the United States, where the league concept was first publicised in 1916 and where it was fostered and fitted into the Versailles peace treaty, to accept the treaty and the league. The absence of the United States from the league's membership, these same statesmen pointed out, had the most debilitating effect on the virility of the league as an infant organization. Other nations, they emphasize, naturally looked to its founder, America, to implement the league with a spirit of confidence that would inspire the other member nations to go along with the league and to give it 100 per cent support when it reached the juncture of sanctions against Japan and Italy. Of course, it is possible the absence of the U. S. from the councils of the league may have made a definite contribution toward World War II. Who knows and who could prove it if he knew? History thus leaves the question open to debate.

UNDERLYING CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II

Failure in the peace conference at Versailles, France, following World War I to solve equitably and justly the fundamental causes of that 4-year war of the nation is regarded by most historians and political students of world affairs as the primary cause of World War II. This reasoning need not hold seriously all of the complaints, protests and contentions of the nations which took up arms in the second world war as against the original allies, for many of these were trumped up without regard to the truth and rights of nations or the ethics of international relations.

However, these things we are about to mention, stand out in retrospect as tenacious in mass to have made the major contribution towards the hostilities which sprang up in the summer of 1914--toward the global conflagration that was touched off by the sparks from those pistol shots which killed the Serbian prince and his wife:

1. The toppling of thrones and dissolution of monarchies with the consequent abdication of kings and emperors, regarded at the time as a definite symptom of a universal trend away from monarchy and toward democracy. But something happened shortly to halt this trend, if it were one, and kingdoms were not replaced with true democracies, as envisioned by political theorists, but by exhorters.

2. Orphaned by the loss of their traditional rulers, the people of Germany, Italy and Austria were left without sense or power of direction and seemingly felt no devotion for any substitute government. Royalty had been shed or greatly weakened and yet nothing as tangible took its place. Conditions developed in Europe which made for revolution, either bloody or bloodless. Something rash had to happen to jell the proletarian populaces or chaos would ensue.

3. The political and economic soil, fallowed by a decade of discontent and confusion, began to germinate false gods and the people, long hungering for recognition,

resulting in the peace delegates using them treaty. Representing the U.S., at the peace Wilson, Sec. Robt Lansing, Col. E. M. House, former ambassador. This delegation sailed 18. Featuring the peace treaty and inextricable League of Nations covenant.

the treaty and the league in 1920 and charging "President Wilson went over the heads of the people." On the trip he was stricken and forced to retire for his beloved league of nations.

Lorraine's army was to evacuate Alsace and Lorraine along the Rhine river, as well as to evacuate a zone along the Rhine, to become neutral area. The German submarines, 74 war ships, restitution of damages taken from Russia in Roumania and all other things. Also to surrender virtually all guns, munitions in stock or at bases. The loss of the League of Nations and control, in the long run, is regarded by some historians as causing the outbreak of the Hitler regime against the United States. It exercised a profound impression upon the

League of Nations, it has been the contention of American historians, that the failure of the league to function was the failure of the United States, where the league was born and where it was fostered and fitted into the League of Nations and the league. The absence of the leadership, these same statesmen pointed out, had a profound effect upon the league as an infant organization. Other than the league, America, to implement the League of Nations would inspire the other member nations to go to the aid of the league when it reached the junction. Of course, it is possible the absence of the leadership may have made a definite contribution toward the failure of the league. History thus far

CAUSES

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abolition of monarchies with the consequent disorder at the time as a definite symptom of an era and toward democracy. But something happened here one, and kingdoms were not replaced with political theorists, but by exhorters.

Additional rulers, the people of Germany, Italy, the power of direction and seemingly felt no desire. Royalty had been shed or greatly weakened. Conditions developed in Europe which were bloodless. Something rash had to happen to the League of Nations would ensue.

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and direction, seized upon Hitler with grandiose promises and talk of a new world order, to worship and follow. An opportunist, with fanatical zeal, the former Austrian plasterer, himself once thrown into prison for his ideas, swiftly organized first the youth and then the adults--the black shirts. All were carefully indoctrinated with Nazism, plus Hitlerism.

4. After five years of this double vaccination, plus impetus lent to the movement by prosperity and a full employment resulting from round-the-clock state manufacture of armament, particularly planes, tanks and submarines, the people had developed a blind worship for Hitler, and his cohorts and war lords. They were ready, willing and anxious to follow him wheresoever he chose to lead them. He had an army of millions of trained men and women and a home front of millions of elderly men and women and youth to raise or produce the sustenance of the armies.

5. At this stage Hitler began to sum up the German people's grievances, to paint the rainbow of the new world order and to justify in advance the expansion program (more living room) he set into motion with the occupation of the Ruhr, then Poland, Denmark, France and so on. The blitz was on--the Napoleon of the 20th century was back in the flesh and on the throne.

6. Starting several years earlier, Mussolini had worked out a similar pattern in Italy. Shedding of indirection and confusion unsolved by the Italian King, Mussolini with his story of Fascism and expansion and promise of liberation of the inhabitants and resources of Italy, was second of the nations to resort to aggression in incontrovertible violation of the provisions of the League of Nations. His armies marched into Ethiopia and yanked the government reins from the hands of Selassie. The other Allies of World War I, were shocked at this brazen action and through the press demanded sanctions of the Italian government. But the League was on its last legs and too weak to enforce any sanctions. Japan had not been called to account for aggression and the way was by now wide open for the armies of Japan, Italy and Germany. (Then there came the coalition of Germany and Italy in World War II).

7. The treaty drawn at Versailles was concededly a one-sided highly biased document, based upon the theory of "to the victor belongs the spoils of war", though the oratory of the peace conference held the proceedings to be unprejudiced and its objectives, justice and equity. The treaty constituted the womb in which was germinated the League of Nations covenant, so interwoven that it could not be delivered separately without surgery fatal to the treaty.

8. The United States Senate rejected the League and failed to ratify the treaty or join the League. The parent of the league was assassinated in the chamber of the U. S. Senate.

Naturally the failure before the world of the United States to ratify or join the League may be set down as among the important reasons for, if not the causes, of World War II. The impetus that the U. S. would have given by ratification, might have served to avert or defer the second world war and even to have prevented or stopped aggression in its budding when Japan marched into Korea without even crossing her fingers. However, many political students believe the aggressively inclined nations of the globe were still too obsessed by national greed and too schooled in the mechanics of conquest to have given up to any world covenant.

9. Some list disarmament as a contributing cause of the second world war. Doubtless its effect had an influence upon the plans of aggressive nations, who believed the U. S., England, France were incapable of waging a victorious world war.

10. The duplicity of Japan, or rather its expansion under the guise of a new world order in the realm of the Rising Sun, ostensibly without design for military preparedness for war, a spirit she maintained right up to the ruthless bombing of Pearl Harbor while her representatives were in Washington on a peace mission, doubtless may be set down as a cause of World War II.

11. Failure to resolve correctly and justly in the peace treaty not only the league without U. S. support and reduction of armaments, the following problems manifestly constituted a further cause: Freedom of the seas, free trade, disposition of Alsace-Lorraine, the west bank of the Rhine, German colonies, Italian frontier, Albania boundaries, also boundaries of Poland and the Balkans, Schleswig, Turkey in Europe, Status of Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Armenia and Mesopotamia. Restorations, indemnities, punishments of the arch war criminals, including the kaiser, Crown Prince, King of Bulgaria and hundreds of military officers who ordered and saw to the infliction of unspeakable atrocities upon helpless civilians.

12. Mein Kampf, a sordid extravagant radical work largely written by Hitler when he was a prisoner of revolution in Austria, was concededly a vehicle through which Hitler was able to impress the proletariat and have imputed to him a certain

degree of political-social sagacity and infallibility of reasoning he did not, in fact, possess.

PEACE AFTER WORLD WAR II

Mention has been made in this volume of the peace treaty which concluded the first world war--and which is promiscuously charged with causing the second world war.

Well, in many ways the road to lasting peace as it appeared at the close of World War II resembled closely that chosen at the end of World War I. The symptoms of nationalistic greed for territorial gains, particularly strategic bases were manifest; also were the double talk, the secret alliance, the East against the West, the Jewish-Arab-Palestine-British problem, boundaries, disposition of the war homeless, reparations and a myriad of other more or less camouflaged issues--a League of Nations covenant, peace enforcement machinery--all were there again.

The career diplomats knew this would be so, for these conference strategists have on file, well indexed, the case histories of the jealousies, hatreds, intrigues, double crosses, apprehensions, suspicions, sinister designs of each and all of the countries of Europe and Asia for there, old as civilization itself, is the ancient temple of international duplicity, built out of the sinful greed of designing men and fed on the blood of the countless millions of human beings who were sacrificed along the way for the aggrandizement of a handful of false prophets--emperors, kings and other potentates.

However, more progress toward world peace has been and is being accomplished in spite of--and partly because of--the greater airing the negotiations are receiving, including the momentous initial conference held in San Francisco in 1945, even before the smoke of battle had died down. So while the meetings of the various division committees have furnished more headlines for the press and radio, it is believed that a far better understanding is being attained as between the representatives at issue, than was true of World War I peace meetings. Publicity has generally proved to be a most excellent solvent of world differences, and publicity of the peace conferences this time has greatly increased over earlier conferences.

One factor in the peace negotiations following World War II, not found among the issues after the first world war and transcending in importance and complexity all of those earlier issues--the atom bomb.

Two of these bombs perfected during the last war killed in a few seconds more than 75,000 enemy Japanese, mostly civilians. Yes, peace emissaries found in the conference agenda basket this time, the atom bomb, the most bazaar and powerful weapon of destruction ever developed by man. All other issues of the peace negotiations pale into insignificance before this newly developed explosive, for no matter how these now minor matters are solved, peace still would remain wholly up to the control of the atom bomb. It was at once recognized by the great powers that this new miracle-working explosive held in its atom-splitting secret, the fate of the globe's two billion inhabitants--in short, humanity itself may be bombed off the face of the earth. Imaginative writers have pictured how the whole civilized world might be ended by merely setting off a series of atom bombs placed in secrecy at strategic intervals around the globe.

Clear-minded men have tried to point out to statesmen having to do with peace negotiations that unless and until the ideology of nations sovereignty is abandoned in part, there can be neither national nor international security. The Baruch plan, for instance, must have for its true implementation, a world government, with laws and power of enforcement of those laws.

Many statesmen, sound in the ordinary interpretation of that term, have urged that democracy itself will eventually triumph over tyranny and dictatorship. They are sincere in that belief. But this century's trends do not support such a position. The world has been shaken by two terrible wars, and wars as destructive of national economy as they were, all but destroy economic freedom, and freedom, in itself spiritual, is a reflection of economic independence. Waging devastating war removes the very economic freedom from which political freedom springs, or at least it is what it must have to sustain it.

In a burst of realism it might be proclaimed today that the worship of national sovereignty is blocking all roads to national and international security. The very concept of the United Nations committed the nations forming it to the theory of surrender of sovereignty by each nation in order that the U. N. might have sovereignty over all of them.

But under the United Nations organization each of the great powers retains a string or maybe several strings. They have tried to eat their cake and have it in

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WORLD WAR II

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each of the great powers retains a sovereignty. They have tried to eat their cake and have it in

their hands at the same time--and such a plan will never give either national or international security from such a sovereignty-disdaining force as the atomic bomb. Under the present United Nations when an emergency arises beyond its control, resort to war must follow. After all, without the imputation of sovereign power to the world security organization by whatever term known, such an organization is more impotent than the weakest nation-member.

Analysis of the facts of history to date and applying unprejudiced and unprejudiced reasoning, brings one to just one--not two, not five--but just one conclusion. That conclusion is that our supreme ruling body but be supreme and all individual member nations must by that same token be inferior to that single supremacy.

In the War of Secession 1861-1865, the federal government at Washington demonstrated to the world in incontrovertible fashion that it was the supreme ruling power of the United States and that one or a group of states could not violate that supremacy with impunity.

When the world of nations effects an organization similar to that effected by the colonists as the United States was formed, with its constitution, bill of rights representative, legislative and executive bodies, empowered to enact and enforce laws, even at the point of the bayonet if necessary, as in the Civil war, then national and international security will not be mere play words, but they will be given their academic as well as their political definitions of virility.

My fear is that while our diplomats, long schooled in double talk, insincerity and selfishness, are "chewing the fat" about this issue and that issue in the peace proceedings, a series of atomic explosions destroying our cities and countryside alike, will make it too late for any plan of world security to save statesmen from their ideologic follies or civilization from utter annihilation.

C. C. D.

END OF WORLD WAR II

The end of fighting in World War II in both the European and Asiatic theaters, ended in the year 1945, though not simultaneously. The imperial government of Germany surrendered as of May 8, 1945 and the imperial government of Japan surrendered as of Sept. 2, 1945. The first was known as VE day and the latter as VJ day.

While both events took place quietly and orderly, each was packed with historic drama. President Roosevelt, even before the allies had agreed upon the terms, had publicly expressed the challenge that the allies would prosecute the war until the enemy laid down its arms in "Unconditional surrender." Later Churchill added his voice to the concert of nations demanding that surrender of Germany and Japan be unconditional. The more spectacular of the two surrenders was that marking the end of the Japanese resistance, when the battleship Missouri and other military display contributed to the stage scenery, while radio carried the speeches around the world.

Never before in the annals of international war had two great powers bent on ruthless aggression at the beginning of their offensives, been so beaten down as to capitulate without the reservation of a single important gain accomplished in their moments of triumphant domination.

It would seem that such woful examples would forever deter any nation from undertaking a program of world aggression. Defeat had not been nearly so ignominious in the march of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the defeat of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany in 1918 was merely one of attrition, for scarcely a mile of German territory had been destroyed by the Allies.

But here in a few short years two great powers in the throes of imperialistic expansion, egged on by the illusion of race superiority and an unfilled destiny to rule all peoples, were reduced to national zeros and denied even a council table when the terms of capitulation were composed wholly by their enemies, the Allied nations.

And back of the Allied powers as the end approached was the little matter of a handful of atomic bombs. It was surrender all or be destroyed. They were ready to surrender all but not to perish from the earth.

AN ANALYSIS OF "THEIR NAMES"

"Their Names," is a work that seeks to give equitable recognition to the heroism, suffering, self-sacrifice and fortitude of the individual soldier, sailor, marine, Coast Guardsman, Wac or Wave, living and dead, by having printed in an honor roll list, his or her name to be preserved in bound volume form, suitable for the private or public library shelf, thus insuring their perpetuation and ready access by relatives, friends, research students and other interested persons of this and future generations. In this way, too, the home, school, college, university, historical society or general public library will become the eventual repository for this volume with its truly sacred attributes.

"Their Names" is intended also to pay a deserved tribute to the United States as the great new nation seemingly chosen by a Universal Destiny to lead the world out of the morass and impasse of a brutality, atrociousness and uncontrolled greed and intrigue in which it has been moribund for centuries--to the higher plane of Christian brotherhood, justice, equity, liberty, security and peace.

In the defense of truth, righteousness and human decency, as well as for its precious institutions of freedom, the United States has demonstrated in a most impressive manner in at least two notable instances that it can and did establish an unprecedented record for swift and effective defense. Ever the most peaceful of powers, the United States has won a flattering war record as judged by ableness of its military leaders and the fighting qualities and initiative of its armed forces as revealed in both strategy and combat, whether we consider the War of the Revolution in 1775, the British-American war of 1812, the Mexican-U. S. war of 1845, the War of Secession, 1861, the Spanish-American conflict of 1898, World War I, in 1917, or World War II starting in 1941. The United States of America has acquitted itself with signal honors and won righteous victories. Militarily speaking, this country has literally turned all hostilities on the part of its enemies to victories for itself and any allies it may have had. However, the greater task of converting the diplomatic machinery of the world into triumphant and enduring world peace machinery still lies indefinitely ahead. If this nation waits too long it may be too late. The atom bomb we developed may be used to blow our citizenry into eternity.

This book is dedicated to the men and women of Coffeyville and vicinity who were in the armed forces of the United States when the free institutions of the nation were being challenged and it is further dedicated to the Flag of the United States, which has come to be the earned symbol of brotherly protection for the lesser nations long abiding in fear of larger brutal neighbors--and a Flag of world defense against tyranny, dictatorship and aggression.

THE AUTHOR

ANALYSIS OF NAMES"

give equitable recognition to the heroism, the individual soldier, sailor, marine, Coast Guard, by having printed in an honor roll list, in volume form, suitable for the private or perpetuation and ready access by relatives, interested persons of this and future generations. The university, historical society or general repository for this volume with its truly

a deserved tribute to the United States as the only a Universal Destiny to lead the world into a better, more peaceful and uncontrolled greed and for centuries—to the higher plane of liberty, security and peace.

and human decency, as well as for its the United States has demonstrated in a most of instances that it can and did establish an effective defense. Ever the most peaceful of nations and initiative of its armed forces as whether we consider the War of the Mexican war of 1812, the Mexican-U. S. war of 1846-1848, the Spanish-American conflict of 1898, World War I, 1914-1918, and World War II, 1941-1945. The United States of America has won righteous victories. Militarily speaking, hostilities on the part of its enemies to have had. However, the greater task of the world into triumphant and enduring peace. If this nation waits too long developed may be used to blow our citizenry

and women of Coffeyville and vicinity who the United States when the free institutions of the further dedicated to the Flag of the United States as a symbol of brotherly protection for the neighborly and a Flag of world peace and aggression.

THE AUTHOR

HONOR ROLL
Company "G" Twentieth Regiment
SPANISH—AMERICAN WAR
1898—1900

Company "G" of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment was recruited in May, 1898, with these officers:

Captain, D. Stewart Elliott, Coffeyville; first lieutenant, H. A. Scott, Sycamore; second lieutenant, William A. McTaggart, Liberty. With the deaths in action in the Philippines of Capt. Elliott and Second Lieutenant McTaggart, Scott was advanced to the captaincy and Chauncey S. Pratt to the second lieutenantcy of the company. William A. Callahan, later of Kansas City, Kansas, was promoted to a lieutenantcy. He was recently reported to be still living in Kansas City. Symbol for deceased is an asterisk before the name.

OFFICERS

- * Elliott, David Stewart, Captain
- * Scott, Howard A., 1st Lt.
- * McTaggart, William A., 2nd Lt.
- * Callahan, William A., 1st Lt.
- * Pratt, Chauncey S., 2nd Lt.

Forcum, John S.

* O'Brien Charles A.

G

- * Gillara, John C.
- * Grubb, Otto R.
- * Guess, George A.

F

- * Faden, James M.
- * Parker, Commodore A.
- * Parks, William G.
- * Patten, Oliver E.

ENLISTED MEN

A

- * Anderson, Cyrus R.
- * Anibal, Albert S.
- * Atchison, Fred

B

- * Baber, Roscoe E.
- * Baker, Jesse E.
- * Beam, Charles H.
- * Bellamy, Frank E.
- * Birlew, Orlin L.
- * Bond, Artie A.
- * Brent, Harry
- * Brocks, Albert E.
- * Brown, Frank W.
- * Buck, Charles E.

C

- * Caldwell, Charles A.
- * Calvin, Aldred H.
- * Clark, William M.
- * Craig, John R.
- * Crane, George F.

D

- * Deetz, Ora A.
- * DeWitt, William H.
- * Dexter, William
- * Dix, Alva L.
- * Duffy, Peter P.

E

- * Edwards, Vernie J.
- * Elliott, James Russell
- * Elliott, John B.
- * Ellis, John B.
- * Etzold, Emil G.
- * Evans, George A.

F

- * Ferrell, George A.
- * Fitzmorris, James

H

- * Hall, Compton R.
- * Hammerburg, J. C.
- * Harvey, John R.
- * Heckman, Edward B.
- * Hepler, Austin
- * Heuston, Ray J.
- * Higgins, James F.
- * Hinson, Clifford W.
- * Hoagland, John S.
- * Hudson, Lon E.
- * Hunt, Alex R.

J

- * Jackson, Charles A.
- * Jefferies, James L.
- * Johnson, Arthur F.
- * Jones, John W.

K

- * Kee, Arthur H.
- * Kinman, Phillip

L

- * Lewis, Robert W.
- * Liebert, Michael
- * Lolley, Thomas E.
- * Long, Abram W.
- * Long, Frank E.
- * Lovett, Willis E.
- * Lowrance, George O.

M

- * Mason, Ora A.
- * Matthews, Wesley I.
- * McCulley, James W.
- * McDonald, Charles A.
- * McNulty, Charles A.
- * Milliken, William C.
- * Moore, Bert
- * Murphy, Edward H.
- * Myrtle, Charles E.

R

- * Richardson, John S.
- * Rinza, Martin
- * Roberts, Alonzo B.

S

- * Salathiel, Henry M.
- * Scherer, John
- * Seurr, Orville E.
- * Sexton, Fred
- * Sexton, William E.
- * Shipley, Albert M.
- * Slack, Robert D.
- * Smith, Marion
- * Squire, Charles E.
- * Stephens, George W.
- * Stinson, Albert A.
- * Storm, Taylor
- * Straub, Thomas J.
- * Stryker, Bruce
- * Stryker, Jacob L.
- * Stubblefield, Byron J.
- * Summers, John W.

T

- * Timmons, Joseph E.
- * Truax, Flavel Z.
- * Tyler, Fred L.

V

- * Van Meter, Isaac D.

W

- * Walters, Charles C.
- * War, Ulysses G.
- * White, Wallace W.
- * Wilcox, James L.
- * Wilmoth, Frank M.
- * Wilson, Floyd M.
- * Winterburn, George

HONOR ROLL

Spanish-American War Heroes not Members of Company "G", But who were residents of this community many years and members of Capt. D. Stewart Elliott Post:

- A**
 Abernathy, Jim W. Co. A, 39th U. S. Vol.
 * Appleby, Bert F., Troop I, 5th Cavalry
 Asbill, Tillman H., Co. K, 33rd U. S. Vol.
 Atwood, Samuel, 111th Coast Artillery
- B**
 Baker, Conway C., Co. E, 20th Kansas
 Ballard, Herman O., Co. E, 1st Mo. Vol
 Bixby, Tillman H., Co. A, 22 K. Vol.
 Boehn, Lewis W., Co. A, 2nd Mo. Vol.
 * Bonney, Don M., Co. F, 21st Kansas
 Burk, Wilber H., Co. G, 4th Texas Vol.
 Burney, Benj. S., Co. G, Mo. Vol.
- C**
 * Carr, Wilber O., Co. K, 2nd O., Vol.
 * Caudle, Carlos, Pvt., 11 US Inf.
 Castle, Hubert L., Co. G, 2nd Ark. Vol.
 Cornell, Melvin G., Co. C, 33rd US Vol. Inf.
- D**
 Dabney, Henry J., Co. D, 17th I.
 Decker, Albert I., Co. H, 22K Vol.
 Downing, E. L., Co. D G 40 SCRag.
- E**
 Fleming, Kenneth, hospital corps.
 Foldwell, Elton, Co. D 16K Vol.
 Franse, L. R., Co. I 2nd Mo. Vol.
 Frye, Reed A., Co. I US Vol.
- F**
 * Green, James A., Co. K 5th Mo. Vol.
 Grimes, Thomas, Co. I 3rd Ky. Vol.
- G**
 * Hackman, Ed D.
 * Heffner, Thomas N., Co. G 5th Ill. Vol.
 * Helm, W. M., 21st K Vol.
 * Higgins, Albert, Co. G 49 US Vol.
 * Hill, Francis F., Co. A 22nd K Vol.
 Hillard, C. C., Co. G 33rd US Vol.
 Hodshire, C. M., Co. A 2nd Mo. Vol.
 Howell, John W., Co. G 4th Ky Vol.
 Jennings, Henry M., 5th Ill. Vol. Infantry
- H**
 * Jones, H. H., Co. C, 2nd Ark. Inf.
 * Jordan, Bert, Co., H, 2nd Mo. Vol.
 Knight, Edward C., Co. A, 6th Mo. V.
- I**
 Lee, Fremont D., Co. D, 16th Inf.
- J**
 * Mayes, John B., Co. J, 11th Reg.
 * McCament, Lester T., Co. K, 32nd Inf.
 * McPhail, James A., Co. G, 21st K Miller, George H., Milliken, Fred S., Co. I, 22nd K. Mitchell, Fred S., Co. I, 22 K. Vol.
 Murray, William, Co., F, 5th Mo. V.
- K**
 * Neff, Henry C., Co. G, 14th Inf.
 Oehler, Fred C., med. Cps, 4th Mo. Inf.
 Oskinson, Richard, Tr. L., 1st Colo. V.
 * Noblett, George R., Co. L, 1st Terry, V.
 Porter, Arthur, Co. M, 22 reg. (barber)
 Prather, John M., Co. G, 21st K. Vol.
- L**
 Robinson, Joseph A., Co. Ill. Vol.
 * Roe, Henry H., Co. A, 23th reg.
- M**
 * Sheridan, I. A., 3rd N., Vol. Inf.
 Smith, George W., Co. A, 22K Vol.
- N**
 * Tatman, F. U., troop M, 1st Calif. V.
- O**
 * West, George W., Pvt. Co. G, 6th Calif. Reg.

Members of Company "G", But who were
and members of Capt. D. Stewart Elliott

- M**
- 12th, hospital
 - Co. D 16K Vol.
 - Co. I 2nd Mo.
 - Co. I US Vol.
 - Co. K 5th
 - Co. I 3rd
- * Mayes, John B., Co. J, 11th Reg.
 - * McCament, Lester T., Co. K, 32nd Inf.
 - * McPhail, James A., Co. G, 21st K.
 - Miller, George H.
 - Milliken, Fred S., Co. I, 22nd K.
 - Mitchell, Fred S., Co. I, 22 K. Vol.
 - Murray, William, Co., F, 5th Mo. V.

- N**
- N., Co. G 5th
 - st K Vol.
 - Co. G 40
 - Co. A 22nd K
 - Co. G 33rd US
 - Co. A 2nd
 - Co. G 4th
 - M., 5th Ill.
- * Neff, Henry C., Co. G, 14th Inf.
 - Oehler, Fred C., med. Cps, 4th Colo. V.
 - * Oskinson, Richard, Tr. L., 1st Terry, V.
 - Porter, Arthur, Co. M, 22 reg. (barber)
 - Prather, John M., Co. G, 21st K. Vol.

- R**
- Co. C, 2nd Ark.
 - Co. H, 2nd Mo.
 - Co., Co. A, 6th
 - Co. D, 16th
- Robinson, Joseph A., Co. III. Vol.
 - * Roe, Henry H., Co. A, 23th reg. Vol.

- S**
- * Sheridan, I. A., 3rd N., Vol. Inf.
 - Smith, George W., Co. A, 22K Vol.
- T**
- * Tatman, F. U., troop M, 1st Calif. V.
- W**
- * West, George W., Pvt. Co. G, 5th Calif. Reg.

- A**
- Adams, McVey W.
 - Ainsworth, Fred
 - Akin, Daniel
 - Allen, Clarence P.
 - Allen, James M.
 - Alport, A. J.
 - Anderson, A. A.
 - Anderson, Abraham B.
 - Anderson, Virgil A.
 - Andrews, Rayma L.
 - Armstrong, Ray
 - Arning, George Oliver
 - * Arnold, Carl W. died Sept. 26, 1918, B. Oct. 12, 1918
 - * Arnold, Clarence
 - Ashby, Milton
 - Ashby, Walter
 - Ashen, Jack
 - Askren, Bert
 - Austin, Aaron B.
 - Austrain, G. Fred
 - Ayling, Lawrence

- B**
- Bailey, D. D.
 - Bailey, Ernest W.
 - Baker, Arthur A.
 - Baker, Darrell H.
 - Baker, Ernest H.
 - Baker, R. J.
 - Ball, Charles M. Jr.
 - Ball, William A.
 - Banowitz, Frank E.
 - Banta, Lloyd
 - Barber, Clifford L.
 - Barndollar, Charles W. Wound button
 - Barndollar, James M.
 - Barndollar, Pratt
 - Barndollar, Wilbur
 - Barnett, Richard E.
 - Barrick, M. S.
 - Barton, Jesse L.
 - Bates, George
 - Battaglear, John
 - Battaglear, J. W.
 - Bauersfeld, Virtus L.
 - Baumgardner, L. E.
 - Baylor, Harry N.
 - Beal, Otis
 - Beechwood, Emory
 - Beechwood, George
 - Beechwood, John P.
 - Benefiel, James H.
 - Benefiel, Leland J.
 - Benefiel, Leslie C.
 - Benefiel, Oral
 - Benos, Lawrence
 - Bentley, Blanton U.
 - Bentley, Bruce M.
 - Bentley, Frank
 - * Bettisworth, Arthur Roland died Oct. 6 1918 in service pneumonia hospital East Leigh England Navy
 - * Bingaman, Delmore

HONOR ROLL

Heroes from Coffeyville and Vicinity

in

WORLD WAR I

1917-1918

Being an alphabetical list of the men and women of the Coffeyville area in the armed forces of the United States, World War No. 1, 1917-1918.

- Bingaman, Russell C.
- Binkley, George D.
- Black, Hugh
- Blackburn, Wesley
- Blair, William M. S.
- Blome, William N.
- Bhnt, Oscar M.
- Boon, Samuel J.
- Boone, Edward
- Bordine, Walter
- Bossham, Henry J.
- Boston, Levi S.
- Bowman, Arthur C.
- Bowman, Benjamin
- Bowser, Ellis E.
- Brachear, Lee
- Bradbury, Frank
- Bradley, Willard
- Brannon, Sam
- Branstetter, William
- Brice, Howard E.
- Bricker, Raymond W.
- * Bridges, Stafford d. Aug. 14, 1924
- Bridges, William
- Brooks, Bernard
- Brooks, Charles
- Brower, O. N.
- Brown, B. O.
- Brown, Edwin
- Brown, E. Lester
- Brown, Ernest L.
- Brown, Lester A.
- Brown, Walter
- Brown, Joseph F.
- Brunner, Alfred C.
- Brunner, Arthur J.
- Bryan, Walter E.
- Bryson, George W.
- * Bucher, Barney
- Bucher, Clabe
- Bucher, Tilden
- * Buntin, H. H. 1928
- Burkhall, Walter H.
- Busby, William S.
- * Buster, Roy F. died in Vet. hospital in Wichita, July 31, 1945

- C**
- Cabler, Ira
 - Cadle, B. V.
 - Cain, Grant
 - Callon, Dan
 - Callow, Don C.
 - Callow, James G.
 - Calvin, William E.
 - Camp, Charles E.
 - Campbell, Charles L.
 - * Campbell, Fred O.
 - Campbell, Leslie E.
 - Cannon, Carl P.
 - Carpenter, Charles
 - * Cannon, Walter A.
 - Carpenter, Hugh
 - Carpenter, Samuel
 - Carpenter, Walter
 - Carlton, J. H.

- Carrington, Homer
- Carson, Charles L.
- Carson, Walter
- Carter, Creed
- Case, Clyde H.
- Casey, Edward S.
- Casey, Hugh M.
- Casey, Maurice
- Cathers, Charles P., Jr.
- Caulfield, George
- Caulfield, John A.
- Cavenar, Clarence
- Causey, Samuel
- Cazaire, George J.
- Chance, Raiph V.
- Childers, Charles M.
- Chippo, Clyde
- Claggett, Alex
- Clarey, Garnett
- Clark, Beston F.
- Clark, Burton M.
- Clark, Hugh W.
- Clark, Paul
- Clay, Bert
- * Cline, David A., Jr.
- Clingan, Hughett
- Clossen, Ora
- Clossen, Oren F.
- Cobb, Charles R.
- Cochran, Chester
- * Cochran, Harry F.
- Cole, Fred
- Combs, Joel A.
- Compton, Vernon
- Conklin, Elmer
- Conley, James R.
- Conley, Thomas J.
- Conner, Carl Paul
- Conway, James
- Cook, Raymond
- Cosler, Raymond E.
- Cotton, Harry C.
- Cox, Oland
- Cox, Roy
- Coy, Claude L.
- Crawford, Frank
- Crawford, Samuel
- Creal, Earl
- Cribbs, Arthur L.
- Crocker, Clyde T.
- Crouch, Joseph
- Cummins, Alfred
- Cundiff, Roy E.
- Curl, Walter E.
- Curran, Lawrence A.
- Cutcher, C. V.

- D**
- * Dale, Capt. Edgar Hayden (died in service) Sept. 26, 1918, Argonne-Meuse
 - Dalsing, Herman
 - Dana, Arthur
 - Dana, Merle H.
 - Darling, Doyle J.
 - Daugherty, Charles
 - Daugherty, Walter

We consecrate this page to a commemoration of the gallantry and self-sacrifice of our veterans, men and women, of the three last wars which threatened the safety of our nation and its institutions of liberty. "Their Names" will insure that posterity will know the identities of those men and women and better to feel the impact of their obligation to those who have gone before.

BLUE TAG MILLS

1302 Elm Street

Coffeyville, Kansas

HONOR ROLL

Davenport, Leo A.
 Davis, Charles B.
 Davis, Eldred
 Davis, Harold W.
 Davis, Loren C.
 Davis, Paris
 Davidson, Henry
 Davison, Russell
 Dawson, Thomas
 Dean, George L.
 * Debo, William O. (died Jan. 22, 1919, in service)
 DeBolt, William H.
 De Selles, D. F.
 DeTar, Leroy
 DeTar, Ralph
 Diebel, Carl W.
 Dienst, George
 Dillard, George E.
 Dillon, Carl
 Dillon, Dale
 Dillon, Earl
 Dillon, John Lee
 Dillon, Keith
 Dirigo, Darnell D.
 Donahoo, Clifford
 * Doooley, Floyd C.
 Dosser, James E.
 Dotson, Earl F.
 Dougherty, Merle C.
 * Douglas, J. H. (died May 28, 1917 in service) B. Jan. 3, 1917
 Drewe, Carl
 Drumm, Rozell
 Duckworth, Roy E.
 Duncan, Gerney
 Duncan, Lee
 Duncan, Loney R.
 Dungan, Lee
 Dye, Jesse E.

E

Ebert, C. W.
 Echert, Hubert
 Edminston, Ora L.
 Edmundson, J. D.
 Edson, Leon K.
 Edwards, Everett J.
 Edwards, Oscar
 * Eggleston, Conrad B. (died in 1938)
 * Elliott, David Stewart III
 * Elliott, James Russell
 Elmore, Lester R.
 England, F. O.
 Ensich, John P.
 Ensich, Neal
 Ernest, John H.
 Eschbach, Harry R.
 Evans, Reuben

F

* Felton, John F.
 Faulkner, Floyd H.
 Fields, Albert
 Fisher, Guy K.
 Fisher, James
 Fisher, Thomas
 Fisher, Willard
 * Fitch, Alfred C. (Died in service)
 Fite, Dr. Lewis E.
 Fitzgerald, Jesse
 Fivecoat, Fred J.
 Flack, Dr. F. L.
 Fletchall, Guy
 Fletchall, James
 Fletcher, Harold B.
 Flynn, Doyle V.
 Foose, Clarence R.
 Forche, Leslie J.
 * Ford, Ira B. (died in service) Oct. 13, 1918, Buried Dec. 18, 1918

Ford, Ray
 Forth, Frank
 Forth, Vernie
 Forth, Virgil R.
 Foshe, J. M.
 Foster, Carl A.
 * Fray, Ray D. (died Oct. 9, 1918 in service) B. Oct. 18, 1918
 Freeman, Ralph
 Freeman, Sheldon H.
 Frizzell, Allen
 Frizzell, David W.
 Fry, George D.
 Fryason, Samuel
 Fulks, John M.
 Fuller, James C.
 Fuller, Joel F.
 Fuller, Wallace W.
 * Fulton, Capt. Ralph E. died Oct. 8, 1924

G

Gaines, Carl
 Garverick, E. A.
 Gaymon, M. L.
 Gentner, Will F.
 Giles, Floyd L.
 Gill, Wayne
 Gillam, John C.
 Gillespey, Walter A.
 Gillespie, Floyd H.
 Gillespie, Leverett R.
 * Gillespie, Ward W. (died Aug. 25, 1918 in service) B. Aug. 28, 1918 Union Cemetery
 Glidwell, Marion D.
 Glidwell, J. C.
 Good, Roy A.
 Goodrich, J. W.
 Goodson, Earl F.
 Gorton, J. C.
 Gortzen, John
 * Gotcher, Raymond (died Oct. 26, 1918 in service) B. Oct. 29, 1918
 Grady, George E.
 Graham, Floyd E.
 Graham, Leslie
 Graves, Theodore R., Jr.
 * Gray, Richard L.
 Gregg, Larry E.
 Griffith, George A.
 Griffith, Jesse L.
 * Griffith, Ralph W. (died Sept. 28, 1918 in service) Buried July 27, 1921
 Grimes, Ralph
 Griswold, Arthur
 Griswold, Ben
 Griswold, Benjamin
 Griswold, Luther
 Grober, Walter O.
 Grow, Clyde L.
 Grumbles, Elbert R.
 Guesnier, Joe
 Guesnier, John
 Guilkey, William
 Guthrie, Robert G.

H

Haddon, Carl J.
 Hall, Orley H. Wound button
 Hall, William Carlton
 Hallan, Clarence
 Hallan, M. Lewis
 Hallan, Sherman
 Halsey, Lewis A.
 Halsey, Ray N.
 Halsey, Wallace
 Hambrook, Ralph
 Hamilton, J. W.
 Hamilton, William
 Hancock, William L.
 Hananey, Claud

Hanes, Ben
 Hanes, James B.
 * Harbeson, Earl W. (Died in Serv.) Oct. 27, 1918 B. Oct. 29, 1918
 Harbeson, Edward
 Harbeson, William H.
 Harding, Haney C.
 * Harding, Harvey (Longpoint, died Aug. 19, 1921 B. Aug. 21, 1921)
 Harley, James H.
 Harlon, Simon B.
 Harris, Charles J.
 Harris, Dave
 Harris, John D.
 Harris, Russell E.
 Hart, Robert
 Harrison, John W.
 Herrington, Walter
 Hawke, Charles C.
 Hayes, Bert
 Head, Ed.
 Henderson, Charles Joe
 Henderson, Rosier V.
 Hendrick, Ralph
 Henry, Walter
 Ferrick, Ben F.
 Herring, Verle H.
 * Hey, Ernest G. (Died May 26, 1918 in service. Buried June 4, 1918)
 Heyman, Ben
 Heyman, Max L.
 Heyman, R. N.
 Hickman, Walter C.
 Higgins, Edward H.
 Higginbotham, J. H.
 Highbaugh, Swen
 Higley, Edward L.
 Higley, Elmer N.
 Higley, William H. H.
 Hill, Earl W.
 Hill, Ivan Thomas
 Hindman, Charles M.
 Hinkle, Gilbert R.
 Hodges, William H.
 Holman, Mack W.
 Holmquist, Fred
 Hooke, John W.
 Hopkins, Theron O.
 Horner, Albert E.
 Horner, George A.
 Rosler, Charles C.
 Houck, Alfred
 Howard, R. Harold
 Howe, Robert W.
 Huddleston, C. W.
 Huddleston, George R.
 Huddleston, Ralph J.
 Hudson, Joe
 Hudson, Joseph
 Hughes, Alfred S.
 Hughey, Charles W.
 Hughley, Gilbert M.
 Hunigan, Ivory
 Hurd, Henry
 Hurley, Ray H. (Wound button)
 Hurley, Ray H.
 Hutson, Leo I.
 Hutson, Rufus H.
 Hyde, Adrian T. (Wound button)

I

Ingram, Charles
 * Ise, Charles D. (Died in 1938)

J

Jackson, George
 Jamison, Leo W.
 Jamison, Theodore B.
 Jenkins, Ross L.
 Jennings, L. L.

commemoration of the gallantry
 s, men and women, of the three
 safety of our nation and its insti-
 s" will insure that posterity will
 n and women and better to feel
 those who have gone before.

AG MILLS
 Coffeyville, Kansas

We solemnly dedicate this space to the recognition of the local men and women who were in our armed forces in times of our nation's peril. They have successfully defended and preserved our institutions of freedom for 171 years. May their names never be forgotten.

J. C. PENNEY COMPANY

122 West Ninth Street

Coffeyville, Kansas

The United States of America has moved ever forward since its birth 171 years ago. In that period, our nation has been in jeopardy six times; but every attack was promptly repulsed by our soldiery. That is why our debt of gratitude to the men and women of the armed forces is a very large one. Hence, we gladly pay them this tribute and trust they may never be forgotten.

REX'S TRANSFER & STORAGE

709 Union Street

Phone 77

COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

... to the recognition of the local
 ... our armed forces in times of our
 ... successfully defended and preserved
 ... years. May their names never

COMPANY
 Coffeyville, Kansas

... has moved ever forward since
 ... t period, our nation has been in
 ... ack was promptly repulsed by our
 ... f gratitude to the men and women
 ... urge one. Hence, we gladly pay
 ... may never be forgotten.

TER & STORAGE
 Phone 77
 ... LLE, KANSAS

HONOR ROLL

- * Jensen, Carl O. (Died 1934)
- Jensen, Paul
- Jepsen, Lewis
- Jewell, Frank
- Johnson, David
- Johnson, Elliott O.
- Johnson, Everett
- Johnson, Hiram
- Johnson, Maurice
- Jolliff, Lyman D.
- Jolly, C. A.
- Jolly, George
- * Jones, Clyde V. (Died Dec. 9, 1919)
- Jones, Edward L.
- Jones, Hayes
- Jones, Oliver
- Jones, Robert H.
- Jones, Robert P.
- Jones, Wayne
- Judy, Oscar
- Jundy, Dewey

K

- Karnes, Roy I.
- Karns, A. W.
- Karr, James
- Karr, Jess
- Keith, Walter S.
- Kelley, Harry
- Kelley, Otis A.
- Kelley, Patrick
- Kelley, T. J.
- Keltner, Loren
- Kendall, George
- Kennon, H. M.
- Kennedy, Dewitt
- Kennedy, E. C.
- Kent, Harry
- Kerr, Charles R.
- Kerr, Harold
- Kerr, Hollis D.
- Kesler, Frank
- Kiddoo, Richard E.
- Kime, Ernest L.
- Kinchelo, Ivan
- * Kindley, Field E.
- King, Earle (Escaped German prison)
- King, Howard E.
- King, Leslie E.
- * Kline, Adel B. (Died July 18, 1918 in service. Buried May 18, 1921)
- Knight, Thomas R.
- Knox, Isaac
- Knox, Walter
- Koch, Albert E.
- Koch, Daniel
- Koch, Dick H.
- Koch, Edward W.
- Kuhns, Boris
- Kuhns, Ralph
- Kuhns, Ray

L

- Lacy, Arnold
- Lamb, Arnet R.
- Landers, John (M)
- Lane, Elmer E.
- * Lape, Earl D.
- Lape, Harold
- Latta, James
- Latta, John
- Laulas, John
- Lawbe, H. J. B.
- Lawson, Russell
- Lee, Clarence R.
- Levan, Arthur W.
- Levan, C. Warren
- Lillibridge, Glen
- Livingston, Arthur D.
- Livingston, Ray
- Livingston, W. B.
- Lohmann, Ernest

- Long, Baden E.
- Long, Clifford
- Long, R. L.
- Long, Roy D.
- Lonneker, V. H.
- Love, Blanton D.
- Lovett, Charles
- Lowry, Harris Hillis

M

- Magson, Harry
- Mahoney, Patrick
- Maiden, Clarence
- Main, Harry L.
- Mancheke, William E.
- Marshall, Hugh
- Marshall, Ralph
- * Marshall, Rodger (Died Oct. 18, 1918 in service. Buried Oct 23, 1918)
- Martin, Arthur
- Martin, Byron
- Martin, George B.
- * Martin, Paul (Died June 10, 1921)
- Martin, Samuel J.
- Martin, Sherman
- Martin, Verne
- Mason, T. J.
- Mason, William F.
- Mathew, Ernest
- * Mathew, Victor C. (Died Nov. 14, 1923)
- * Mathew, Wynn W. (Died 1923)
- Matteson, Leo V.
- Mattox, Clarence
- Mavers, John
- Maxwell, Clyde B.
- Meek, George
- Meek, Leander
- Meeks, Clyde
- Meeks, J. R.
- McBurney, James
- McCabe, Chester
- McCabe, Lester
- McCabe, Lester R.
- McCabler, Ira
- McCartney, Oral L.
- McCloud, W. R.
- McCoy, Clarence L.
- McCoy, James Lawrence
- McCoy, William J.
- McCua, James B.
- McCullough, Harry
- McCullough, Jerry
- McCullough, William G.
- McCullough, W. R.
- McFadden, Wiley
- McGee, Charles E.
- McGee, John
- McGinn, David
- McGugin, Harold Clement
- McHatton, Joe
- * McHatton, Robert
- McKee, James
- McKellips, M.
- McKinley, Ernest
- McLean, P. H.
- McMillin, H. C.
- Metcalfe, Seward E. (Wound button)
- Miller, Arthur M.
- Miller, Claude E.
- Miller, Frank L.
- Miller, Robert
- Millette, E. B.
- Mills, Benjamin
- Mills, Edward H.
- Millstead, William E.
- Millstead, W. E.
- Molton, Lee L.
- Moon, Carl J.
- Moore, Jesse A.
- Morgan, Charles W.
- Morgan, Leo

- Morgan, Marcus J.
- Moritzky, Walter
- Morris, P. V.
- Morrison, L. J.
- Morrison, Noble B.
- Morrow, George
- Morrow, Ira T.
- * Morrow, Victor (Died Mar. 2, 1925 Fairview)
- Moyer, Samuel E.
- Myers, Don C.
- * Myers, Les J.
- Meyers, William C.

N

- Nash, Vlyde S.
- Naylor, Harry R.
- Neal, Harry A.
- Nelson, Fred A.
- Nelson, George E.
- Nelson, James C.
- Nesbit, J. R.
- Newcomb, Henry
- Newcomb, L.
- Newman, Fred
- Nicholas, George F.
- Nicholas, Clarence
- Nise, Maurice H.

O

- Ogden, Chadwick
- O'Neal, Samuel
- Orr, Lee Lawrence
- Orrick, Burke L.

P

- Pace, William
- Page, Harold R.
- Papen, James D.
- Papen, Samuel Lee
- Papen, Willard L.
- Parker, Emmett
- Parks, George F.
- Parrott, James D.
- Patterson, Claude A.
- Patterson, Joe
- Peal, William
- Pearson, Francis W.
- Pearson, Robert N.
- Perdue, Bert
- Perdue, Oby
- Perkins, Louis
- Perkins, Harry
- Perkins, Luther J.
- Perry, Alva B.
- Pettit, Frank J.
- Pevehouse, John D.
- Pevehouse, Marvin
- Phillips, Loomis E.
- Phillips, Ralph A.
- Pickering, Ben C. (Wound button)
- Pierson, William A.
- Pine, Charles O.
- Piner, George W.
- Pinkerton, James E.
- * Plunkett, Fred L.
- Pool, Ralph
- Pool, Wilberne
- Pool, Wilton
- Potter, Herbert H.
- Potter, Max
- Powell, Elwood
- * Powell, Roscoe (Died Jan. 25, 1923)
- Prather, Robert
- Price, Eddie G.
- Price, Dr. Herbert H.
- Price, Montford J.
- Prashaw, Cecil J.
- Puckett, Elbert
- Putnam, Glen

Military leaders are saying that men, armament, goods, credits and genius, from America, enabled the Allies to win our world wars. Hence, we would consecrate this humble space to the praise of the men and women of our armed forces, to the thousands of plants which converted and made war goods and to industrial workers who faithfully labored on these goods. Three cheers for American achievement on battle fronts and home fronts.

ACME FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY
Coffeyville, Kansas

HONOR ROLL

Q
Quayle, Arthur

R
Ragsdale, John
Rammel, Charles
Randall, George H.
Rauch, Erville W.
Ray, Charles E.
Ray, Monte W.
Read, Joe G.
Read, Robert L.
Reckel, E. L.
Reed, Clement A.
Rees, Earl F.
Renner, Floyd E.
Renner, Oluf G.
Rhodes, Charles
Rhodes, Claude E.
Rhodes, Cleo L.
Rice, Carl
Rice, Harold S.
Richardson, Austin
Richardson, Clarence
Richardson, Roy S.
Richardson, Guy D.
Richcreek, Orville K.
Robb, Charles B.
Robb, Harry E.
Roberts, Edward K.
Roberts, William C.
Robinett, Franklin
Roger, Ralph
Rogers, Antone
Rogers, Ernest H.
Rogers, Sylvester A.
Roland, Arthur
Rucker, Ansel O.
Rucker, Carl
Rusher, Loy L.
Ruth, Harold
Ryan, M. R.
Rymann, Oscar

S

Saboe, T. O.
Sands, Frank
Sanders, Pete
Sanders, Raymond D.
Sanelle, D. M.
Sargent, D. Frank
Savery, Earle
Savery, Harry
Scholes, Richard C.
Schroeder, Johanna
Schuetz, Paul
* Scott, Ward F.
* Scott, Zeno (Died Oct. 22, 1918
in service. Buried Oct. 23
colored)
Seanard, G. H.
Seaton, Orville J.
Secoy, Elmer
Secoy, Ira
Sevier, Ernest
Shaler, Roy F.
Shanklin, William
Sharpe, Joe
Sharpe, W. E.
Shaubell, Harry D.
Shaubell, John C.
Shoaff, Charles L.
Shoaff, Roscoe H.
Shouse, Robert E.
Shurts, Jake
Simms, William B.
Simpson, R. E.
Singleton, W. B.
Siver, J. O.
Slater, Roy W.
Slusher, Charles
Small, Douglas
Smalley, Francis A.
Smith, Albert J.

Smith, Alden
Smith, Curtis
Smith, Ernest A.
Smith, Everett
* Smith, Fleming (Died in 1922-
colored)
Smith, George M.
Smith, Glen
Smith, Harry
Smith, Herbert E.
Smith, Homer E.
Smith, Logan (Wound button)
Smith, S. B.
Smith, Simon B.
Smith, Walter
Smith, William
* Snelson, Thomas F.
Sonnensberg, Carl
Speece, E. E.
* Springer, Robert (Died May 19,
1918 in service. Buried Nov.
7, 1920)
Spurlock, James B.
Stahl, Bryon
Stamper, Harry R.
Stanley, John A.
Stark, Earl R.
Stegall, Conrad
Stegall, Roy
Stett, Robin Ray
Stevens, George L.
Stevens, Max Z.
Stevens, Robert W.
Stichelber, Paul K.
Stockham, Charles M.
Stone, Paul O.
Storms, Hiram A.
Storms, Vernon
Straub, Joseph P.
Stroup, Harry N.
Stuckey, Albert B.
* Stuckey, Albert D. (Died in
Lenapah Apr. 24, 1925)
Stuckey, Clyde
* Stuckey, John B. (Died Oct. 14,
1924 in K.C.)
Stuckey, Monte C.
Suagie, Roy L.
Suddeth, Wayne
* Sueltz, Henry (Died Oct. 11,
1918 in service. Buried Oct.
18)
Sullivan, William C.
Summers, Chester
Sumner, Earl E.
Sutton, Frank W.
Swan, Carleton S.
Swan, Emory
Swan, Leslie
Swanson, Edgar
Sykes, John

T

Tabor, Calvin A.
Talbert, John W.
Tallman, Leonard
Taylor, Clyde
Taylor, Keihhe
Taylor, L. M.
Taylor, Roy
Teal, William
Tenor, Edward L.
Thomas, Dr. C. A.
Thomas, J. Rhea
* Thomas, Thomas R. (1st Sgt. at
Arms American Legion here)
Thomlinson, A. R.
Thompson, Edward M.
Thompson, George
Thompson, Robert A.
Tiffany, D. G.
Tiffany, Donald
Tonn, Edward
* Towles, Glen (Died Nov. 11,
1919 Robbins)

Transue, William B.
Trickett, Dean
Trough, Lloyd
Tucker, Kyle
Tucker, Max A.
Tudor, Hiram
Turner, James H.
Turner, Merle
Tuttle, Ralph

U

None

V

Vanderford, Earle E.
* Vandervort, Roy C. (Died 1938)
Van Doran, Lee
Van Noose, P
Van Orsdoll, Seef
Van Winkle, Earle B. (Wound
button)
Vaughan, William
Vawter, Rufus A.
Vennum, Robert J.
Vermechren, William H.
Vickers, John L.

W

Waddell, Chester L.
Wade, Arthur J.
Wade, John A.
Wade, Walter R.
Wargoner, Lloyd E.
Walden, Samuel M.
Waldsmith, Fred
Waldsmith, John R.
Walker, Glen E.
Wallen, Henry J.
Walters, Clarence D.
Walters, Charles E.
Walters, George W.
Walters, Henry M.
Walton, E. M.
* Walton, Ellis P.
* Walton, Grover C.
Ward, Ira
Ward, Leo
Watson, Dale
Watson, Felix
Wentland, Alvin
Wentz, Earl M.
Wentz, Gilbert H.
Whelan, Oliver P.
Whipple, Dan
White, Glen
* White, Guy L. (Died in service)
White, John R.
White, M. L.
White, McKinley
* White, Roy (Died Jan. 8, 1918
in service. Buried Jan. 10,
1918)
Whitlock, James E.
Whittenburg, Muriel
Wilkins, Frank J.
Wilkinson, Fred F.
Wilkinson, John F.
Wilkinson, Paul
Wilkus, Frank J.
Wilkus, John P.
Williams, Clarence
Willis, Carl I.
Wilson, Keith B.
Winchell, Roy
Winn, Raymond
Wintermute, John
Wise, Robert L.
Wonderly, R. E.
Wooden, Willie
* Woodward, Burley. (Died Nov.
1, 1918 in service. Buried Dec.
22, 1921)
Woolcott, Robert
Woolcott, W. R.

men, armament, goods,
abled the Allies to win our
rate this humble space to the
med forces, to the thousands
war goods and to industrial
ese goods. Three cheers for
nts and home fronts.

CHINE COMPANY
Kansas