





## 35TH CITATIONS

Continued From Preceding Page.

**Sgt. Fred Chas. G. Quinn**, Sanitary Detachment, 127th Infantry, who through his energetic efforts, was most valuable in the work of treating patients on the field and seeing them littered back, also in procuring dressings and litter and organizing them forward.

**Private Everett P. Newham**, dental assistant, Sanitary Detachment, 127th Infantry, for exceptional gallantry in action during the engagement of September 24th to October 1, 1918, when he was courted missing in action. Private Newham repeatedly went out under heavy shell fire and machine-gun fire in the area immediately behind the advancing front line and administered first aid and assisted men to the dressing station. On the morning of October 1, 1918, he did not return from a call and has since been counted missing in action.

**Sgt. Harry Glahn**, Sanitary Detachment, 1st Battalion, 127th Infantry, who was a willing and hard worker throughout the campaign of 1918. Although ill himself, he stuck to his post and gave the surgeons very material aid.

**Private Israel H. Hinkle**, Sanitary Detachment, 1st Battalion, 127th Infantry, for effective and efficient work under heavy machine-gun fire, and machine-gun fire in the area immediately behind the advancing front line and administered first aid and assisted men to the dressing station, dropped a bomb, killing two men near him.

**Private Lester F. Strum**, Sanitary Detachment, 127th Machine-Gun Battalion, for his excellent work under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and who continued to work and administer to the wounded, even when an enemy plane, flying low over the dressing station, dropped a bomb, killing two men near him.

**Chaplain C. L. Tysman**, 127th Field Artillery, worked for two days and nights among the wounded at the dressing station at Charperon. On the last of October, under heavy shell fire, he worked all day in the open with a burial squad, with other disregard of his personal safety.

**Chaplain William E. Sullivan**, 2d Battalion, 127th Infantry, showed exceptional bravery in assisting litter bearers in carrying the wounded to the 127th Infantry dressing station, through heavy shell fire.

**Chaplain William T. Kase**, 110th Amphibious Train, went forward and worked at the division dressing station, among the wounded, without regard to his personal safety.

**Chaplain Evan A. Edwards** and **Sgt. Oliver Bushwell**, 146th Infantry, served in the front line, and were wounded, between the front line and the dressing station. They were sent under heavy shell-fire, and without regard for their personal safety.

**Chaplain William L. Hart**, 146th Infantry, not only rendered assistance to the wounded, but gallantly struggled together, and by word and example, without regard for his personal safety, encouraged them to action.

**Sgt. F. R. Danforth**, Headquarters Detachment, orderly to Commanding General, 25th Division, for absolute disregard of danger. He, at his own request, was continuously at the side of the Commanding General, and exposed for days and nights, September 24 to October 1, for performing hazardous missions and carrying important dispatches through artillery and machine-gun fire, enabling the Commanding General to get information and send it to higher headquarters.

**Corporal John W. Newby**, Headquarters Detachment, 1st Division, for special reconnaissance and command under fire. He, at the direction of his Commanding General, got together 40 men, took up a position, directed the organization, and remained in charge until relieved.

**Corporal Thomas A. Johnson**, Company C, 110th Field Signal Battalion, displayed great bravery by being first in communication under heavy shell fire. Joined and advanced with the first wave of an infantry attack, then reported to the division telephone station for duty.

**First Lieut. Thomas C. Brucke**, 125th Field Artillery, voluntarily assembled and marched a detachment of stragglers to the front line under shell fire and during his absence to his proper Commanding officer.

**Sgt. Frank A. Howland**, Company A, 127th Infantry, when his company was temporarily detached, volunteered in the open and heavy machine-gun fire and carried wounded comrades, thereby saving them from capture by the enemy.

**Corporal Thos. G. Roberts**, Company C, 110th Field Signal Battalion, showed great determination and

## Gen. Dugan Decorating Men



Sgt. W. A. Gullfield and H. A. Fisher Receiving Distinguished Service Cross on the Field.

courage in repelling lines under heavy shell and machine gun fire, at which time he was severely wounded, and insisted upon walking back to the dressing station alone.

**Sgt. Charles B. Wells**, Company A, 125th Machine Gun Battalion, although wounded by shrapnel in the head, he refused to go to the rear and directed operations of the machine guns in his section in resisting enemy attacks for five hours.

**Sgt. Ernest M. Johnson**, Company A, 125th Machine Gun Battalion, although wounded by shrapnel in the head, he refused to go to the rear and directed operations of machine guns in his section in repelling enemy attacks for five hours, until his platoon became active remained with his platoon until the next day, when he was again wounded in the arm by shrapnel.

**Private Ray L. McBride**, Company C, 125th Machine Gun Battalion, when the Corporal and Gunner were wounded, he assumed command of his gun squad, under intense enemy fire, and kept his gun in action.

**Private Thomas J. Hargul**, Company C, 125th Machine Gun Battalion, when the Corporal was wounded, he assumed command of his gun squad, effectively directing the fire, under intense enemy fire.

**Sgt. Rogers L. White**, Company C, 125th Field Signal Battalion, during a counter-attack of the enemy and when under extremely heavy shell and machine gun fire, he pursued several different groups of men going to the rear to stop and go into the line of defense, he himself taking a rifle and assisted to repel the attack.

**Corporal Wade L. Ward**, Company A, 125th Field Signal Battalion, displayed great courage and bravery by delivering a message calling for barrage to the field artillery through an intense barrage of the enemy. After the message was carried ammunition and aid while in readiness to offer to assist in reloading the counter-attack.

**Private Rufus Carter**, 116th Motor Battery, while on duty as an ammunition carrier he was wounded by a high explosive shell, fired by the enemy. He refused aid from others and made his way to his commanding officer, reporting that the ammunition detail. Private Carter died from the result of his wounds.

**Second Lieut. William L. Smith**, 125th Field Artillery, voluntarily assembled and marched a group of stragglers to the front line under shell fire and during his absence to his proper Commanding officer.

**First Lieut. Cecil E. Velle**, Medical Corps, three successive days, at the sight of the divisional area, he ordered first aid to approximately 250 men and returned at least nine men home. Notwithstanding the severe weather, not one wounded man was hurt around his station. He saw to it that shelter was obtained for them in abandoned enemy dugouts. Filled empty canteens, for blankets and food and took wounded men to the dressing station.

**Private, First Class, James W. Wooten**, Company C, 110th Field Signal Battalion, during an enemy attack, he was wounded and placed himself, armed with a pistol, in the line of defense, then being organized and ably as-

signed and directed the fire of the platoon.

the reserve of the 25th Division making several trips through shell

Sgt. Don Reese, Company C, 110th Engineers, maintained liaison with

Continued on Page Thirty.

Welcome Home, Victorious

## 35th Division

ST. LOUIS honors you—its Stars fighting the great game of Universal Liberty.

Your work was masterful, clean and according to the rules of decency and civilization. The enemy never had a chance when you entered the field.

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## Ben Miller



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507 Washington Ave.

## DAY-TO-DAY STORY OF 35TH'S ACTIVITIES

Continued From Page 25.

and knowing it, and inevitably accepted them.

"The 12th was ordered to attack Vauquois Hill from the western and eastern side. In other words, it was to make a flank, instead of a frontal attack. It was realized that the hill was hard to take as the Germans had a machine gun on the hill and they were every advantage. And they did pour their fire into the boys when they were in position. It was American strategy. The 12th was the only one that won this hill. The 12th was the only one that won this hill. The 12th was the only one that won this hill.

"The story is told where one private, badly wounded, was lying near the bottom of the hill. He saw a machine gunner. While one arm was extended to throw a hand grenade, the other was holding the machine gun. It was the 12th and 12th again on the hill, but they closed every one of the machine guns. The prisoners, who were to be taken, were taken. The German officers told them the American soldier was a 'joke', and underestimated their fighting ability. They said they were never under such a fire in the war as did their ever so brave boys. The 12th was the only one that won this hill. The 12th was the only one that won this hill. The 12th was the only one that won this hill.

"The 12th went to the right of the hill, which was about 120 feet high, and covered considerable area. Its crest is a level level. Along this line there were several of machine guns. The 12th was the only one that won this hill. The 12th was the only one that won this hill. The 12th was the only one that won this hill.

**Artillery Beyond Inferno**

To add to the confusion the artillery fired for several hours. The 12th was the only one that won this hill. The 12th was the only one that won this hill. The 12th was the only one that won this hill.

It seemed as if the fog would rain. At 4 o'clock it was as dense as ever. Several German guards prisoners were picked up. Some were veterans, others were young. But all were more than six feet. Officers captured proved to be logical and accurate. They refused to talk and tried to assume an supercilious attitude. To have been captured by the 'joke' soldiers was a shame.

Finally it became necessary to re-consider and a small detachment was sent in the direction of Cherpy, under command of Capt. Reinhold. Scouts were to keep in constant communication with the detachment. In about 10 minutes it was returned. One being an officer. They were all German Guards.

**Against Handcuffing Fire**

From the detachment it was learned that 'Cherpy' was strongly fortified and thousands were concentrated there waiting for the advance. Just the machine guns were heard all around.

The headquarters company was apparently caught, and was right up against the Hindenburg line. Fortunately every few feet of the line were machine gun nests, manned by German's best.

The Hindenburg line it must be understood, was a witting, testing and surprising line with a labyrinth of tunnels. The Americans had penetrated the German defenses in the fog and were practically surrounded. The Americans did not know this at the time and, in fact, it made little difference.

The fog by this time began to clear away and soon soldiers and soldiers became visible. The headquarters detachment was far within the German lines and when the fog began to lift, Reinhold ordered his men to fall back. Many soldiers offered a death from the machine guns.

It seemed as if the Germans knew of the location of the Americans, and a battery immediately started to bombard them. The first few shells killed nearly a score of Americans. Machine guns also started to open fire. All they could do was to remain under cover and wait help.

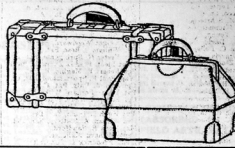
Reinhold was not and were killed or wounded before they got very far. While all the divisions, regiments, companies and platoons that entered the German fight did some fighting, the records of the 25th will go down in history among the bravest of the battle. For, as they were, but taking everything before them, they won the admiration of the entire line.

**Roman Trenches Before Well**

Meanwhile, on the left of the 12th, the 15th Infantry, composed of 12th and 15th was giving an excellent account of its stewardship. Perhaps the Hindenburg line, which at this point showed its first defense in a massive concrete wall topped by a

Continued on Page 32.

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## CASUALTIES

Continued From Page Ten.

Ernest H. Raskin, Co. H.  
 Ceffre Tansie, Co. G.  
 Lee Wood, Co. G.  
 Emma M. Schriener, Co. H.  
 Sam I. Shumate, Co. H.  
 Ben H. Young, Co. H.  
 John L. Davis, Co. H.  
 William C. Fuller, Co. H.  
 Ralph Ellis, Co. H.  
 Raymond Elder, Co. H.  
 Clarence H. Hays, Co. H.  
 Thomas H. Roberts, Co. H.  
 Homer V. Hatcher, Co. H.  
 Thomas C. Dalen, Co. H.  
 Randolph C. Garrett, Co. H.  
 Randolph C. Mayfield, Co. H.  
 Lemmon C. Nobles, Co. H.  
 William C. Ponder, Co. H.  
 Elmer Stoner, Co. H.  
 Homer Starns, Co. H.  
 Richard A. Williams, Co. H.  
 Clarence N. Wynn, Co. H.  
 Thomas C. Dalen, Co. H.  
 Guy A. Dye, Co. H.  
 Guy A. Gibbs, Co. H.  
 Guy Keen, Co. H.  
 Wilbur Lillard, Co. H.  
 William Jackson, Co. H.  
 Carl G. Whitaker, Co. H.  
 Walter G. Drugg, Co. H.  
 Charles E. Marquis, Co. I.  
 Ernest M. Johnson, Co. I.  
 Edwin F. Davenport, Co. I.  
 Ben F. Davis, Co. I.  
 Robert B. Hines, Co. I.  
 Roy E. Paul, Co. I.  
 John H. Bishop, Co. I.  
 William Dunn, Co. I.  
 Lewis J. Frings, Co. I.  
 Carl C. Johnson, Co. I.  
 Thomas Ross, Co. I.  
 John M. Swindle, Co. I.  
 Ervin Quail, Co. I.  
 Noble O. De Priest, Co. I.  
 Lee Vert Johnson, Co. I.  
 James Howard Hannah, Co. K.  
 Goulter T. Withelberger, Co. K.  
 Edward H. Doe, Co. K.  
 Lawrence J. Prindler, Co. K.  
 Ben Carman, Co. K.  
 Everett Carter, Co. K.  
 Lloyd Martin Childers, Co. K.  
 Thomas Cox, Co. K.  
 Orin L. Foster, Co. K.  
 Clyde Oliver Illeg, Co. K.  
 Ralph Louis McKee, Co. K.  
 Max B. Plummer, Co. K.  
 Claude Sanders, Co. K.  
 Charles O. Brewer, Co. K.  
 Paul Blomer, Co. K.  
 Willard James Brown, Co. K.  
 Charles William Robinson, Co. K.  
 Eddie Davis, Co. K.  
 Archie Smith, Co. K.  
 Robert J. Eldson, Co. K.  
 Lee William Dent, Co. K.  
 Harold Turner, Co. K.  
 George B. Leubert, Co. L.  
 Clyde W. McGill, Co. L.  
 Lawrence Foster, Co. L.  
 Tom Grisham, Co. L.  
 Merrie Wheeler, Co. L.  
 Perry E. Freeman, Co. L.  
 Ward Hamie, Co. L.  
 Clifford R. Foster, Co. L.  
 Arlie H. Cox, Co. M.  
 Paul W. Edgington, Co. M.  
 Walter L. Thomas, Co. M.  
 Hubert McClure, Co. M.  
 Orlando F. Smith, Co. M.  
 Jennie Millard, San. Det.  
 Charles H. Dawson, San. Det.  
 Percy F. Armstrong, San. Det.  
 Dewey Ralph Morris, San. Det.  
 MISSING IN ACTION.  
 John L. Scott, Co. K.  
 William Leon Rorer, Co. K.  
 James L. White, Co. M.

WOUNDED IN 110TH  
ENGINEERS (FIRST BAT-  
TALION MISSOURI FIELD  
ARTILLERY).

Charles H. Stewart, Co. A.  
 Ralph E. Tully, Co. A.  
 Charles B. Schaef, Co. A.  
 Ralph W. Cook, Co. A.  
 Frank A. Arnold, Co. A.  
 Roy Charles Hedgcock, Co. B.  
 Charles G. Dunswood, Co. B.  
 Walter R. Carey, Co. B.  
 Harry S. Newby, Co. B.  
 Sutton Margie, Co. B.

## MISSING IN ACTION

Ezekiel K. Steele, Co. A.  
 William E. Angel, Co. C.

WOUNDED IN 128TH  
FIELD ARTILLERY (OLD  
FIRST MISSOURI FIELD  
ARTILLERY).

Frank M. Rumbold, Comdg.  
 1st P. A.  
 Horace S. Ramsey, Hq. Co.  
 William F. Roth, Sigs. Co.  
 James O. Sampson, Bat. A.

Sgt. Raymond D. Hill, Bat. A.  
 Sgt. Charles H. Patton, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. William E. Johnson, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. William B. Warnke, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. John Nichols, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Charles Joliet Hoester, Bat. A.  
 Wag. James V. Glancy, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Louis F. Good, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. John Quinn, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Walter J. Felt, Bat. A.  
 Cook Silve Maza, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. Knight Woodard, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. William S. Rose, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. Vester N. Spriggin, Bat. B.  
 1st Lieut. Fred L. Zumbalt, Bat. B.  
 Sgt. Robert R. Maginn, Bat. C.  
 Wag. Paul F. Spoenemann, Bat. C.  
 Cpl. John J. Duly, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Edgar Bernard Wilke, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Robert Durham Peterson, Hq. Co.  
 Lieut. Arthur J. Murphy, San. Det.  
 Pvt. Hugh L. Dunn, San. Det.  
 Pvt. William A. Slattery, San. Det.  
 Maj. Leon R. Sandford.  
 Capt. Richard Mallonee.  
 Lieut. Frederick L. Zumbalt.  
 Lieut. William T. Dinkins.  
 Lieut. Arthur J. Murphy.  
 Lieut. Charles A. Barlow.  
 Lieut. Lloyd Coleman.  
 Lieut. F. A. Grenfell.  
 Lieut. John I. Moore.  
 Lieut. Chester L. Thomas.  
 Cpl. John A. Benders, Hq. Co.  
 Corp. Paul W. Brinkman, Hq. Co.  
 Pvt. Charles Casey, Hq. Co.  
 Wag. James V. Glancy, Hq. Co.  
 Pvt. Louis F. Good, Hq. Co.  
 Cpl. David Hall, Hq. Co.  
 Bug. Granville Hawkins, Hq. Co.  
 James O. Hawking, Hq. Co.  
 Cpl. John M. Heister, Hq. Co.  
 Pvt. Jasper F. Jesse, Hq. Co.  
 Cpl. John M. Heister, Hq. Co.  
 Corp. Albert J. Messner, Hq. Co.  
 Pvt. Lloyd G. Misset, Hq. Co.  
 Wag. Oscar M. Moore, Hq. Co.  
 Corp. Gordon G. Morrison, Hq. Co.  
 Cpl. John I. Moore, Hq. Co.  
 Corp. Robert D. Peterson, Hq. Co.  
 Pvt. James E. Smith, Hq. Co.  
 Corp. Lloyd J. Speed, Hq. Co.  
 Sgt. Paul F. Vanderlippe, Hq. Co.  
 Sgt. Knight Woodard, Hq. Co.  
 Wag. Otto E. Petrosch, San. Det.  
 Sgt. Leonard A. Rickett, San. Det.  
 Pvt. Michael Bae, San. Det.  
 Pvt. H. L. Dunn, San. Det.  
 Pvt. George A. Miller, San. Det.  
 Pvt. James E. Mueller, San. Det.  
 Pvt. William F. Roth, San. Det.  
 Pvt. Thomas E. Young, San. Det.  
 Pvt. John Adams, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Charles Anderson, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Willie L. Borsky, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Frank Hughes, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Bailey Darley, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Frank Hughes, Bat. A.  
 Sgt. Claude A. Dill, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Robert Gutzart, Bat. A.  
 Sgt. Raymond D. Hill, Bat. A.  
 James Hopkins, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Louis F. Huber, Bat. A.  
 Corp. Grover E. McKee, Bat. A.  
 Cook August Mayer, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Herman S. Maynard, Bat. A.  
 Corp. Irvin Owens, Bat. A.  
 Sgt. Charles H. Patton, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. William C. Preterious, Bat. A.  
 Sgt. Charles H. Patton, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Carl L. Reasa, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Charles L. Schock, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Edward E. Vreelick, Bat. A.  
 Sgt. Phillip S. Webster, Bat. A.  
 Wag. Ames Braun, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. Walter J. Ledford, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. John C. Ditzler, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. Earl S. Higgins, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. John F. Kelly, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. John I. Kirby, Bat. B.  
 Cook Silve Maza, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. John Quinn, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. Edward S. Sanders, Bat. B.  
 Cook August F. Timp, Bat. B.  
 Corp. John J. Dailey, Bat. C.  
 Wag. Glen V. Duller, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Charles H. Esche, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Charles F. Flade, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Joseph Fontaine, Bat. C.  
 Corp. Vincent F. Gleason, Bat. C.  
 Corp. Alvin Golder, Bat. C.  
 Corp. Carl Heine, Bat. C.  
 Sgt. Joseph C. Hens, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Paul J. Knibb, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. John R. Laguna, Bat. C.  
 H. S. Sidney, Bat. C.  
 Corp. William F. McCarthy, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Robert R. Maginn, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Joseph C. Murphy, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. William Muckelton, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Walter A. Nicolson, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. John J. Persinger, Bat. C.  
 Corp. Gregory Ripley, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. August Roth, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Arnold W. Schreiber, Bat. C.  
 Wag. Paul F. Spoenemann, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Harry F. Steingruppe, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Harry A. Travis, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Andrew B. Trick, Bat. C.  
 Corp. Edgar B. Wilke, Bat. C.  
 Wag. William Zesser, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. John J. Conley, Bat. D.  
 Pvt. Leader M. Hollmann, Bat. D.  
 Pvt. James George, Bat. D.  
 Pvt. Charles M. Stevens, Bat. D.  
 Pvt. Bernard Jobsky, Bat. D.  
 Pvt. George E. Johnson, Bat. D.  
 Cook Bird Jones, Bat. D.  
 Roy A. Killian, Bat. D.  
 Pvt. Allan H. Ayer, Bat. D.  
 Sgt. Maurice F. Roemer, Bat. F.  
 Ralph Wiggins, Bat. F.  
 Pvt. Robert T. Clements, Bat. E.  
 Pvt. Thomas J. Connors, Bat. E.

H. S. Messie M. Holmes, Bat. E.  
 Pvt. Frank Lewis, Bat. E.

WOUNDED IN 110TH  
SUPPLY TRAIN (MO.  
SUP. TRAIN).

Pvt. Jerome Speier, Truck Co. No. 3.

WOUNDED IN AMBU-  
LANCE COMPANY 137,  
110TH SANITARY TRAIN  
(MISSOURI AMBULANCE  
COMPANY 1).

Capt. Frank Hurwitz.  
 Cpl. Frank D. McMullen.  
 Sgt. Louis A. Hober.  
 Pvt. Garnett E. Crane.  
 Pvt. Carl C. Brown.  
 Pvt. George E. Hatch.  
 Pvt. Leopold Lewkowitz.  
 Pvt. Harvey E. Peterson.  
 Pvt. William J. Semide.  
 Pvt. Charles Weaver.  
 Pvt. Albert R. Wherritt.  
 Pvt. Samuel Laboy.  
 Pvt. Omer M. Lidor.  
 Pvt. Ernest A. Puhaz.  
 Pvt. Leonard A. Rickett.  
 Pvt. Walter F. Thompson.  
 Pvt. Everett H. Van Gordon.

WOUNDED IN 128TH  
FIELD ARTILLERY (OLD  
2D MISSOURI FIELD AR-  
TILLERY).

Pvt. Ralph Emmett Shaw, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Thomas J. Johnson, Bat. A.  
 Pvt. Stewart Perry, Bat. A.  
 Sgt. Edward Roeder, Bat. B.  
 Sgt. Robert H. Ferguson, Bat. B.  
 Sgt. Alden D. Ball, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. Alfred J. Erickson, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. Emmett Tatcher, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. Nickodemus Wildt, Bat. B.

Pvt. Earle S. Bennett, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. John J. Murphy, Bat. B.  
 Pvt. Arthur B. Rankin, Bat. B.  
 Sgt. William J. Chamberlain, Bat. C.  
 Cpl. Joseph Schiller, Bat. C.  
 Hilo Truitt, Bat. C.  
 Wag. Charles E. Brown, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. William M. Boley, Bat. C.  
 Pvt. Arthur H. Bell, Bat. D.  
 Pvt. Ralph E. Cooley, Bat. D.  
 Cpl. Leader M. Hollmann, Bat. D.  
 Pvt. George E. Johnson, Bat. E.  
 Pvt. Earl C. Milam, Bat. E.  
 Pvt. William F. Greer, Bat. E.

Pvt. Martin D. Rice, Bat. E.  
 Pvt. Stanley M. Hachinsky, Bat. F.  
 Pvt. Herbert T. Emery, Bat. F.  
 Sgt. Ernest R. Allbee, Bat. F.  
 Hs. Mosie M. Holmes, Bat. F.

WOUNDED IN TROOP B  
(ABSORBED IN 128TH  
FIELD ARTILLERY).

Cpl. Loyd J. Speed.  
 Pvt. Fred R. Goshel.



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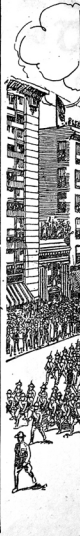
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 sistance to you in making the right start. Call  
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Continued From Page 27.

snipe area to report movement of this unit. He also captured a German armor-piercing rifle, although being fired at point blank range by the use of the enemy.

**Private Herbert Young, Company C, 15th Infantry.** Forwarded a machine gun and a group of soldiers who were isolated by numerous machine-gun fire. Later capturing a machine gun and taking many prisoners.

**Second Lieut. George W. Kibel, 15th Infantry.** Forwarded a machine gun and a group of soldiers who were isolated by numerous machine-gun fire. Later capturing a machine gun and taking many prisoners.

**Corporal James A. Light, Company A, 15th Infantry.** Although wounded, he returned to the field and was doing full duty when ordered to the rear. However, he was ordered for actual theater in assisting wounded to the rear and dressing wounds.

**Private Lewis Butler, Company B, 15th Infantry.** Led four men in capturing two machine-gun positions, capturing two German soldiers and one.

**Corporal Edward P. Hanks, Jr., 15th Infantry.** Remained at the headquarters continuously, performing the duties of Battalion Adjutant, maintaining communication with the regiment, organizing mail parties, and during a threatened attack led infantry detachments to the rear to the front line and placed them in position, where his coolness and steadiness were invaluable.

**Private Herbert Y. Koller, Headquarters Company, 15th Infantry.** His gun squad having been driven to the rear, he returned to the front line and was captured by the enemy. When captured he was holding over the gun and was either seriously wounded or killed on the field over which the enemy advanced.

**Sergeant Joe Britton, Company E, 15th Infantry.** While commanding the first platoon of his company, became separated from the rest of the company in the heavy fog on the morning of September 13. His platoon entered the town of Wagner in advance of any other troops in the face of heavy machine-gun fire, occupied the town and the rest of the town took 24 prisoners and successfully withdrew, losing only one man. Later, having been slightly wounded, he continued to lead his platoon and remained with his company until October 1. During this period he insisted on performing his proper duties and manifested exceptional courage and endurance.

**Private First-Class Henry W. Pierce, Company I, 15th Infantry.** Being shot in the hand by a German once leaped from cover, bayoneted and shot the German. He was later shot a German who was in the rear of his platoon. He was shot in the arm. After bandaging his hand he insisted on staying with his platoon until ordered to a dressing station by his company commander.

**Private Nels Wold, Company I, 15th Infantry.** Proved himself to be absolutely fearless from the beginning of the action until his death, which occurred about noon of the first day. Upon repeated occasions he volunteered to rush machine-gun nests, each time bringing back the guns. He was successful on four of these occasions and his efforts were stopped only when he met his death while rushing his machine-gun nest.

**First Lieut. A. B. Seaman, 15th Infantry.** Led the main body of his platoon was given the mission of leading the combat patrol well to the front of the corps objective. In the face of a fierce machine-gun barrage from the front and heavy artillery fire from the left rear, he fearlessly advanced upon his mission at the head of his platoon. The mission seemed to insure certain death to all, but by his most admirable bravery he inspired his men to follow him and led them skillfully to the attack on the machine-gun nests. It was while advancing toward a machine-gun nest that he was killed by a high explosive shell.

**Major Norman B. Comfort, 15th Infantry.** Acting liaison officer from the division to the 78th Brigade, he performed several important missions, requiring tact and good judgment, and which required his presence with front-line troops under fire. These missions were carried out at the request of the brigade commander and were performed with cheerfulness and disregard of personal danger. He at other times accompanied the brigade commander on several occasions of great assistance to the latter in carrying orders and giving advice and information of the situation.

**First Sergeant F. L. West, Machine-Gun Company, 15th Infantry.** Attached himself and gun crew to an advancing infantry battalion and

advanced his gun to the foremost point of the line for the purpose of securing a field for direct fire. He was under direct observation from the air and the enemy line, and although he was singled out by the enemy as an artillery target, he refused to withdraw.

**Private First-Class E. H. Hine, Dental Corps, and his enlisted assistant, Private First-Class W. C. Myers, Medical Department,** displayed wonderful determination and courage in rescuing the wounded under shell fire, rendered great assistance in dressing and evacuating the wounded, securing litter and litter bearers over difficult terrain, where it was impossible for ambulances to operate.

**Private Ralph R. Nichols, Private Joe McKee, Private Robert Cunningham and Private James A. Herder, all of Company A, 15th Machine-Gun Battalion.** Having heard that a wounded officer was lying in advance of the line, they volunteered and went through rifle and machine-gun fire to bring him in. Having no litter, they searched "No Man's Land" under heavy machine-gun fire and found a German litter and carried the severely wounded officer to a place of safety.

**Capt. Ward E. Schwartz, 15th Machine-Gun Battalion.** Having received information that the enemy was threatening the left flank of the position, he, without orders,

promptly organized for the defense, using machine guns of his own command, certain guns from other companies and turned back into the line a large number of lost infantry. By his hard work and untiring devotion to duty, he saved a period of many hours, added materially in creating a defense position.

**Major Horace S. Bimery, 15th Field Artillery.** Having been placed with his battalion in an advance position, not only steadfastly held that position, but personally encouraged other elements of our line to resist the counter attack, September 13.

**Mechanic Revere Knize, Company C, 15th Machine-Gun Battalion.** Voluntarily took a position in advance of his gun squad, where he could observe the enemy and direct our machine-gun fire on them, all the time being under heavy fire from the enemy, remaining in observation until he was killed by enemy fire.

**Sergeant Irving G. Green, Company C, 15th Machine-Gun Battalion.** When the officer commanding his platoon was wounded, promptly assumed command of the platoon, evidencing good leadership and initiative under fire.

**Corporal John C. Fryer, Company C, 15th Machine-Gun Battalion.** Showed special initiative and proved himself an excellent leader. He removed orders to dismount and retrain his gun, and, while retraining,

he found an advance party of enemy about to flank our position, he set up his gun and mowed the enemy, resulting in the capture of the advancing party by our infantry.

**Private First-Class Lawrence M. Hays, Company C, 15th Machine-Gun Battalion.** When the Corporal commanding his squad was wounded, he assumed command of his squad and immediately directed the fire under intense enemy fire.

**Sergeant John B. Brummer, Company C, 15th Machine-Gun Battalion.** Upon the retirement of an advanced platoon to a new line, finding the platoon already retiring with the exception of one gun, which had been disabled, he advanced and found one of the gun crew wounded and was carrying him to the rear when the platoon was ordered to retire.

**Capt. Andrew B. Watsick, for vigorous, fearless and efficient work in transmitting orders and preparations of barrage plans.**

**Major Alfred H. Gale, for vigorous, efficient and fearless work in transmission of orders.**

**Capt. Nead V. E. Reiden, for unusually efficient and fearless work in ammunition supply service.**

**First Lieut. George M. Crawford, for valuable and energetic service in**

maintaining communication under fire.

**First Lieut. Charles F. Higgins, for energetic and efficient work in the transmission of orders.**

**Private First-Class L. H. Higgins, for energetic and efficient work in the transmission of orders.**

**Second Lieut. Norman Higgins, for energetic and efficient work in the transmission of orders.**

**First Lieut. Floyd H. Higgins, for energetic and efficient work in the transmission of orders.**

**Sergeant Vardard Farns, 15th Infantry.** Able by machine-gun fire, displayed excellent handling his platoon, well organized and so lodging several men.

**Private First-Class C. Company, 15th Infantry.** Able by machine-gun fire, displayed excellent handling his platoon, well organized and so lodging several men.

Continued on Page



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## 35TH CITATIONS

Continued From Page Thirty.

**1st. T. H. Luy, commanding 129th Machine-Gun Battalion.** On the morning of September 25, 1918, near Chappery, France, in the face of intense enemy machine-gun and artillery fire, made a personal reconnaissance for machine-gun positions and so skillfully placed the guns of his command, and by his absolute disregard of personal safety, so inspired courage and confidence into the men serving them, that to him belongs a large share of the credit for the reduction of this strongly defended position. His action on September 25, near Bauley, France, bearing of a great part of the attack on the positions north of Bauley, he gathered together a force of men from various organizations near Chappery and led them up to the firing line, establishing them in a position which had a great moral effect on the men in the front lines, enabling them more easily to repulse the enemy attack.

**Sgt. Geo. H. Warr, 129th Machine-Gun Battalion.** On the morning of September 25, 1918, by his coolness, disregard of danger, and ability to command and inspire confidence in his own fighting spirit, enabling him to continue their advance into Chappery.

**Sgt. Douglas McNeahan, 15th Machine-Gun Battalion.** On the morning of September 25, 1918, near Chaudron Farm, while making a reconnaissance for intense enemy fire, from artillery and machine-gun positions, in a gap of half a mile in our line, and placed his machine-gun company in the gap, then reorganized some straggling and disorganized infantry and scouts, and led them forward, putting them into position there, thus preventing a possible infiltration of the enemy forces.

**1st Lieut. W. S. Perry, Adjutant, 129th Machine-Gun Battalion.** On the morning of September 27, 1918, while making a reconnaissance for his battalion commander, voluntarily took charge of a platoon of Company C, 129th Machine-Gun Battalion and went forward in the face of intense machine-gun fire, made personal reconnaissance of the positions on the platoon forward to these positions and, by his absolute disregard of personal safety, so inspired his men to keep their guns in action during a heavy bombardment of enemy artillery and machine-gun fire.

**1st. Charles A. Edwards, Company 129th Machine-Gun Battalion.** Commanded his section with extraordinary courage during the operations near Vauquois, Chappery, and Bauley, on September 25, 26, and 27, 1918, and during this time, set a magnificent example to his section, exposing himself repeatedly to heavy fire, until killed in action in Montfaucon Woods, on September 28, 1918.

**Sgt. Edwin W. Wiggin, Company A, 129th Machine-Gun Battalion.** Showed conspicuous and unusual bravery in the fighting near Chappery, Bauley and Montfaucon Woods, September 25, 26, 1918, and until his death, the night of September 28-30, 1918, when he led a platoon into action on the ridge north of Bauley during a heavy bombardment. For three days previously he had exposed himself voluntarily and cheerfully to heavy fire to increase the value of his organization. His activities did much to encourage and inspire the men of his company.

**1st Lieut. Forrest L. Spidle, Company 1, 129th Infantry.** At about 5 p. m. on September 25, 1918, Corporal Spidle, with three men, was sent out to reconnoiter and outflank a machine-gun post. While endeavoring to perform his duty he was twice wounded but persisted in going forward to accomplish his task, which, on account of his wounds, he was unable to do so.

**Engine Joseph Williams, Company D, 129th Machine-Gun Battalion.** Acted as a litter bearer during the advance on September 25, 27, and 28, 1918, near Chappery. Being the bearer becoming disorganized in action, intense artillery fire took upon himself the position of litter bearer and reorganized the litter service for evacuating the wounded. For this example, he continued to set on September 28, 1918.

**Private Jesse Bates, Company D, 129th Machine-Gun Battalion.** On September 25, 1918, near Chappery, France, when his platoon commander became a casualty, he reorganized the platoon and took up a position of fire at a critical moment of the battle and was killed attending to these duties.

**Sgt. Leo Hase, Company D, 129th Machine-Gun Battalion.** On the 25th of September, 1918, near Chappery,

his platoon commander becoming a casualty, he took command of the platoon and throughout the battle showed great bravery and exerted in reorganizing the company when all officers had become casualties.

**Sgt. George Bary, Company D, 129th Machine-Gun Battalion.** During the battle of September 25-October 1, 1918, led a platoon, showing great bravery and quality of leadership. At a critical time of the battle on September 25, 1918, all officers having become casualties, he took command of the company, making disposition to cover the infantry and exercising intelligent command under extreme difficulty.

**Second Lieut. Byron Allen, Company D, 129th Machine-Gun Battalion.** During the battle beginning September 25, 1918, showed great coolness, nerve and bravery. By his quick perception he immediately saw the fire upon difficult enemy targets. He was severely wounded while commencing in advance of the line at a critical point of the battle on September 26, 1918, and died soon after being wounded.

**Private, First Class, William T. Furbush, Motor Battalion.** Headquarters, 11th Ammunition Train, for meritorious conduct on October 1, 1918. While carrying a message to a motorcycle to Chappery, he was seriously wounded by enemy shell of other shells in the vicinity and, finding one, gave careful instructions before permitting himself to be evacuated to the hospital.

**Sgt. Raymond L. Locke and Corporal Glenn Vaughn, Company 129th Machine-Gun Battalion.** Their company being held up in the advance fire of the German 170's, were sent whether it was possible to capture a hill 600 meters north of Yverness. They succeeded in capturing the field piece, killing one of the crew

and wounding another. The remainder of the crew made their escape.

**1st Lieut. George H. Simpson, Adjutant, 1st Battalion, 129th Infantry.** For courage and devotion to duty during the six days battle from September 26 to October 1, 1918. On the morning of September 26, Lieut. Simpson voluntarily gathered together and took command of a disorganized platoon and resolutely pushed forward in the attack on the position, assisted in his capture and added to the consolidation of the position west of that town, which position was held until the order to retire was given. This advance was made under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire and required great courage and resolution to cause a forward movement.

**1st Sgt. Perry M. Quinn and Sergeant John J. Coad, Company H, 129th Machine-Gun Battalion.** On the morning of September 25, 1918, collected and formed small parties of infantry who had become separated from their commands and reported with them to their company commander. Later in the day they assisted in forming lines of defense and advance. They on the 25th in charge of the headquarters station and on the 26th of September, 1918, during the advance, they assisted in caring for the wounded administered first aid, in the face of machine-gun fire and heavy bombardment.

**Sgt. Charles H. Bartlow, Company 129th Machine-Gun Battalion.** On the evening of September 27, 1918, when the German 170's were seriously gassed, took command of the platoon and ally carried on the work until relieved by the second platoon commander being killed, he again assumed command of his platoon and took up a position in the woods north of Chappery, assuming command of guns in an advanced position and during

the remainder of the offensive carried the heat of judgment and proved initiative and exceptional decision.

Private Ray Hatfield, Clarence Lee, Bruce Lohse, John Stier.  
Continued on Next Page

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## TH CITATIONS

—**Second From Proceeding, John E. Floyd, Robert Pearce, John E. Smith, Robert Henderson, Harry E. Smith, and Douglas E. Smith**, company runners of Company 14, 15th Infantry, carried on their work unflinchingly during the entire offensive. Their messages and food to the front, established communication between the 1st and 2d platoons of the company.

—**First Carl T. Hansen**, Ambulance Company 137, 15th Infantry, was engaged and led a relief party to search for and evacuate the wounded under fire on the field north of Charney.

—**First Earl B. Brown, M. M. Ambrose, Company 140, 15th Infantry**, for bravery and faithfulness in having led a detail through a heavy enemy barrage, commanding the men with skill and rendering them aid under heavy enemy fire.

—**Wagner West B. Chever, M. D.**, Ambulance Company, 15th Infantry, and **Private, First Class, Lawrence H. Green, M. D.**, Ambulance Company 140, 15th Infantry, showed marked courage and cheerfulness in bringing in patients to safety from the shell-swept area north of Charney, although the ambulance was hit several times.

—**Private Edgar O. Hartley, M. D.**, Ambulance Company 137, 15th Infantry, was killed while working all day as a litter bearer on the front line, upon being relieved voluntarily joined a defense party, taking a gun, he went back to the front line and helped defend against German counter-attack, not returning until the attack had been repulsed.

—The following men in the detachments of Ambulance Company 138, 15th Infantry, for courage and devotion to duty under intense fire, acting as litter bearers on the front of September 20, 1918:

—**Wagner Jacob C. Weaverline**, Private, First Class, James W. Cole, Private, First Class, George G. Rowley, Private Charles F. Blacker, Private Herman P. Fisher, Private Louis E. Fisher, Private Robert J. Brown, Private, First Class, Joe Barnes, Private, First Class, Jay A. Down, Private, First Class, J. J. Fisher, Private Harry T. Douglas, Private William J. Williams, Private John B. Palmer, Private John P. Pinner.

—The following ambulance drivers and ambulance orderlies of Ambulance Company 140, 15th Infantry, for courage, coolness and efficiency in the collection and evacuation of wounded from the shell-swept fields north of Charney during the day of September 20, 1918:

—**Private David Hansen**, Wagner Billington A. Rauter, Wagner Roy C. Abbott, Wagner Eliza Jackson, Wagner Roland H. Lee, Wagner Horace H. Moore, Private, First Class, Harold H. Rauter.

—**Private Steffen M. Hoskins**, Wagner Jack Stewart, Wagner John K. Woodruff, Wagner Herman R. Loebe, Private First Class, Arden E. Swartz.

—**First, Private, First Class, George A. Khan**, Private, First Class, William H. Loeck, 15th Infantry, for intelligent preparation and gallant leadership in a raid on Hilsenfort, July 6, 1918, resulting in the capture of eight of the enemy.

—**First, Private, John H. Moll, 15th Infantry**, for gallant leadership in the capture of a raiding party at Hilsenfort, July 6, 1918, over the top into the enemy's lines, clearing passages in the electrically wired trenches, under heavy machine gun fire and through whose gallant work, effort and example the success of the raid was largely due.

—**Private Dan Dunn, M. D.**, Ambulance Company 140, September 20 near Charney. Knowing where a number of wounded men were located, Private Dunn remained on the field for 24 hours after his company had been relieved, dressing all the wounded men he could find and was the night carried water to them in a shell-swept area, a heavy machine gun fire. He later carried them on his back to ambulance and the dressing station.

—**First, Private, First Class, Charles G. Rowland, M. D.**, Ambulance Company 138, near Charney, 20 near Charney. While his company was on the front of Charney to Varennes, he was Rowland stopped to attend to a driver who had been struck by a shell. Disregarding all personal danger, he passed through curtains of artillery fire and dressed the wounded man. He then carried the driver to the dressing station and the wagon under of officers.

—**Private George A. Burden, M. D.**, Ambulance Company 137, September 20 near Charney. While collecting wounded under shell fire, Private Burden had his two wheel mules killed by a shell. He unharmed the injured mules and animals. He voluntarily went to the front line to collect the wounded who had been collected and brought in many of them.

—**Wagner Robert C. Perkins, M. D.**, Ambulance Company 137, September 20 near Charney. While collecting wounded under shell fire, Wagner Perkins had his two wheel mules fatally injured by a shell. He unharmed the mules and continued to work with the two lead animals. He voluntarily went to several almost inaccessible points where wounded had been collected and brought in many loads of wounded from the extreme front.

—**Wagner Paul M. Clark, M. D.**, Ambulance Company 140, September 20 near Charney. While collecting wounded under fire in advance of the ambulance dressing station, Wagner Clark was temporarily stunned by a shell exploding nearby, causing his team to run away. He was assisted to his feet from where he had fallen onto the tongue members of his company and patients, who also helped him to control his mules. He continued to work the remainder of the day unharmed, showing great coolness and courage.

—**Private Glenn B. Smith, M. D.**, Ambulance Company 139, September 20 near Chaudron Farm. For remaining in the ambulance under intense machine-gun fire for a considerable time, caring for the wounded under intense shell and machine-gun fire.

—**Sergeant Junior Briggs, M. D.**, Ambulance Company 139, September 20 near Chaudron Farm. For remaining in the ambulance under intense machine-gun fire for a considerable time, caring for the wounded under intense shell and machine-gun fire.

—**Private Lloyd Richmond, M. D.**, Ambulance Company 139, September 20 near Chaudron Farm. On account of activity and initiative in the front line, Richmond remained at his post and cared for a number of wounded men who were killed by a shell which killed two other wounded men.

—**Serge Kenneth W. Finkel, M. D.**, Ambulance Company 139, September 20 near Chaudron Farm. On the night of September 20-21, this noncommissioned officer of his own accord and under extremely heavy shell fire, found and evacuated many wounded.

—**Sergeant Vivian Nicholson, M. D.**, Ambulance Company 137, September 20 near Chaudron Farm. For remaining all night in the ditch immediately behind the lines exposed to constant shell fire, in order to protect a number of wounded men from gas attacks after his squad had returned to dressing station and were not able to return owing to the enemy barrage.

—**Sergeant Louis A. Huber, M. D.**, Ambulance Company 137, September 20 near Charney. For remaining in advance collection station, comforting and caring for a number of wounded under extremely violent fire during an enemy counter attack.

—**First, Private, Richard T. Sprack, M. C.**, Ambulance Company 137, September 20 near Charney. For effective work in the ambulance, collecting wounded on the open field north of Charney, with detachment of mule-drawn ambulances, heavy artillery and machine-gun fire and repeated aeroplane attack.

—**First, Private, Bert V. Bates, M. C.**, Ambulance Company 135, September 30 near Charney. For remaining in an advance collection station, comforting and caring for a number of wounded under extremely heavy fire during an enemy counter attack.

—**Sergeant William M. Hawk, M. D.**, Ambulance Company, 140, September 20 near Charney. This noncommissioned officer was in charge of the mule-drawn ambulances working in the open field under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. To his courage, judgment and efficiency was in a large measure due the success of this detachment.

—**Major Dwight P. Davis, Adjutant 6th Infantry Brigade**, carried out the orders of his Brigade Commander in a most efficient and gallant manner for the most intense artillery and

machine gun fire. At Bauloy, on September 22 and 23, he recklessly exposed himself to the enemy fire in order to obtain information for his value to his Brigade and Division Commanders.

—**Lieut. Col. Carl L. Blincoe**, Commanding the 12th Infantry from September 21 to October 1, recklessly exposed himself to artillery and machine gun fire at the head of his troops, thereby giving them an extraordinary example of courage and gallantry. He conducted a personal reconnaissance inside the enemy's lines that proved of great value in locating various enemy units of resistance.

—**First, Lieut. Otto L. H. Hise, Dental Corps**, and his enlisted assistant, Private First Class W. C. Myers, Medical Department. Displayed wonderful determination and courage in requiring the wounded under heavy shell fire, rendered great assistance in dressing and evacuating the wounded, securing litter and litter bearers over difficult terrain, where it was impossible for ambulance to operate.

—**Private First Class Carl C. Gentry**, Company 13, 15th Infantry. On September 10, voluntarily and on his own initiative, organized a platoon from members of various units and led it through a heavy machine gun fire and continued to lead the platoon until he was wounded.

—**Capt. M. M. Brown Jr., 15th Infantry**, while Postgraduate Adjutant on September 24 and 25, fearlessly exposed himself to intense artillery and machine gun fire in order to assist his commanding officer in assuming the proper execution of a raid. He was killed while working in forming his regiment for the attack on Charney. At the time of his death he was wearing the insignia of First Lieutenant, as he had

Continued on Next Page.



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very wounded in the long next day, but insisted on remaining on duty with his company and advancing in the attack, notwithstanding the fact that the advance was over a mined area and his wounds prevented his wearing a gas mask. Home address, J. C. Flinn, father,

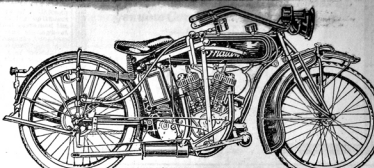
2327 College avenue, St. Louis. **Private First Class Bernard Stone, Company "B," 125th Infantry.** For extraordinary heroism in action near Chappoy, France, September 28, 1918. In the face of machine-gun fire Private Stone entered an enemy mine shaft, killed one German and

captured six prisoners and captured a machine gun. Though he was wounded, he remained on duty the last day of the drive. A wound was dressed in left leg to join his company. He drove, Mrs. Margaret Stone, 4574 Delmar avenue, St.

# 35th

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### 35TH CITATIONS

Continued From Preceding Page

not been advised of his promotion to captain, which occurred on September, 1918.

**Sergeant, Almon A. Reed, 135th Infantry.** On September 26 displayed excellent leadership in leading his platoon in a heroic charge against machine gun nests under machine gun and artillery fire near Chappoy.

**Major William D. Stepp, 125th Infantry.** On September 26 fearlessly and gallantly led his battalion in the face of severe and intense machine gun and artillery fire, vivaciously assaulting strong points and machine gun nests, which had held up another battalion for eight hours. In the attack southeast of Verdun he was killed while leading his troops.

**Capt. W. W. Taylor, then commanding the 2d Battalion during the entire action, remained in close liaison with the infantry front lines, exposing himself continuously to enemy shell fire in order to keep his regimental commander in touch with the situation, reorganizing scattered detachments of infantry, and by his utter contempt of danger, set an example of courage to other officers and men.**

**Sergeant, First-Class Frank A. Madden, commanding 4th Platoon, B Company, 15th Engineers.** Repeatedly led his platoon forward to the first line, and by his courageous example inspired his men, and the scattered infantry detachments in his vicinity to organize and hold the line.

**Sergeant, First-Class Lynn Knaude, commanding 4th Platoon, Company "B," 15th Engineers, organized and led an attacking party of seven men against an armored machine-gun emplacement, which was holding up the advance of the infantry, and succeeded in capturing the gun and its crew of eight men. By his courage and determination throughout the action he inspired his men to organize and hold the captured ground.**

**Sergeant, First-Class Donald C. Parry exposed himself continuously to enemy shell and machine-gun fire for two days and nights, and by word and example inspired those around him to the full performance of their duty, leading his platoon forward through enemy fire and an intense artillery barrage, and into the organization of the captured terrain.**

**Sergeant, First-Class Ramsey C. Heasdel, proving that his platoon commander had become a casualty, assumed command of his platoon by his courage and devotion to duty as inspired his men, and that he was enabled to lead them through thick enemy fire unscathed, and under a heavy barrage to organize and hold the captured ground.**

**Sergeant, First-Class Hugh Caywood, on the 25th of September, 1918, at the Bois de Fontenay, attacked and captured with the assistance of one private a German machine gun and its crew of seven men. He continued his command of his platoon until September 28, inspiring them by his own courage to the full performance of their duty, until wounded severely by an anti-aircraft shell.**

**Private, Harold H. Jones, Medical Corps, attached to the 135th Field Artillery, on the night of September 27-28, 1918, in the Argonne Woods, north of Neuville, an officer and several enlisted men were wounded. Private Jones with utter disregard of danger, passed through the shelled area several times and**

getting the wounded to cover, caring for their wounds and secured an ambulance to convey them to the hospital.

**Capt. Charles A. Luck, M. C., while with the 125th Infantry, on the night of September 25, 26, supervised the collection and evacuation of the wounded from Chaudfont Farm, working continuously for hours under heavy enemy fire, and by his courage inspired those about him to the full performance of their duty.**

**Major, Clay C. Macdonald, 125th Infantry, until September 28 Postal Agent, 15th Division, learning of the death in action of his son, a First Lieutenant of this division, he came forward to the front lines and volunteered for service. He was assigned to command a battalion and conducted himself with courage and good judgment, and although 41 years of age, endured great physical hardships with a fortitude and determination that would have done credit to many a younger man.**

**Sergeant Charles B. Rymer, Company "F," 125th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, September 25, 1918. Sergeant Rymer was a member of a liaison group who worked their way 1,000 yards in advance of their first wave. Surrounded by machine-gun fire they were forced to take refuge in a trench. Sergeant Rymer went forward along the trench to a clump of woods, where he captured a German officer alone. Assailed by two other soldiers, he later killed an enemy machine-gunner and took 22 prisoners. Home address, Robert L. Rymer, father, 4211 Page avenue, St. Louis.**

**Sergeant Joseph J. Coff, Company "F," 125th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, September 26, 1918. Sergeant Coff was a member of a liaison group who worked their way 1,000 yards in advance of their first wave. Surrounded by machine-gun fire, Sergeant Coff, accompanied by two more soldiers, suffered two machine-gun and took 22 prisoners. Seriously wounded he persisted in remaining in the fight until exhausted. Home address, Julian Coff, brother, 2012 Park avenue, St. Louis.**

**Second Lieutenant, Raymond O. Benton, 125th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montchereux Woods, France, September 25, 1918. When the advance of his company had been checked and forced back into the woods, Lieut. Benton, although himself wounded, went into an open field and under heavy machine-gun fire rescued two wounded comrades.**

**First Lieutenant, Edward H. Pries, 125th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montchereux Woods, France, September 25, 1918. At the head of his command, Lieut. Pries charged and captured a machine-gun nest defending the southeastern approach to Chappoy, and was the first to enter the town. With his company of about 40 men he captured four guns and 124 prisoners. On the following day he led his men through direct artillery fire, with only two casualties, due to his directivity of command. Later he was seriously wounded but continued with his company until physical exhaustion prevented him from further action. Home address, R. Coleman Pries, father, 5000 Merckerson avenue, St. Louis.**

**First Sergeant, John H. Flinn, Company "I," 135th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Chappoy, France, September 26 and 27, 1918. When the advance of his company had been checked and forced back into the woods, Lieut. Benton, although himself wounded, went into an open field and under heavy machine-gun fire rescued two wounded comrades.**

# TO-DAY STORY TH'S ACTIVITIES

ued From Page 32.

...on the Roche. The en-  
gineer busy throughout the  
day and moving the tanks  
back the pick of the Ger-  
mans was sent to the front to  
Americans and stem the tide  
of the With their objec-  
tives Railroad, their objec-  
tives threatening the Ger-  
mans communication as never  
the Kaiser's commanders  
it must be stopped at all

9 o'clock they Saturday  
work at Chempy came lum-  
and the enemy, as if de-  
flect their advance, in-  
directly at the tanks  
and Regiment, which had  
it in spite of the heavy toll

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OH DREAMS—From "Follies of 1918".  
OH DREAMS—From "Follies of 1918".  
OH DREAMS—From "Follies of 1918".

New Wedding March.  
Dances.  
Old Ohio.  
And Your Silken Veil.  
Hiland.

Mary.  
Rose Room.  
Lonesome. That's All.  
Camp Fire.  
Sweet Slumber.

Newest

C Hits

While Blues.  
For Mr. Brown.  
On the New Keep Them.  
On Farm.  
On Doves Hawk in Coy.  
And the End of the Hain-  
And Say I Love You.

Jack.  
THI We Meet Again.  
Oh You're Pretty Doll.  
Singapore.  
Salvation Laidle.  
Have a Smile.  
After All.  
Walk and see.  
Johnny's in Town.  
Dear Heart.  
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LULLABY"  
By LEE S. ROBERTS

...you dreamy eyes as lay yoh head on Mammy's breast, Stahs  
...as lies as birds as sleep in de nest, Night-time is, beah,  
...ly you've heard that dreamy southern lullaby the orche-  
stra playing hummed and whistled on the streets! That's  
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the tanks and infantry moved forward  
and crossed the Chaudron road, dig-  
ging in a quarter of a mile beyond on  
the crest of a ridge, after having  
been once driven back to the shelter  
of a ravine where the lines were re-  
formed and the hill rushed success-  
fully.

About two kilometers had been the  
horrible losses by the 35th Division  
on the third day of the fighting, a  
splendid achievement in view of the  
fact that the division was operating  
without the aid of artillery, the big  
guns came on the third day furnish-  
ing but little assistance to the infan-  
try. The division now had been  
brigaded, with Col. Walker com-  
manding the right half, including the  
138th and the 140th and Col. Nuttman  
commanding the left composed of the  
107th and the 191st.

Partly Almost Destroyed.  
Orders came to attack at daybreak  
Sunday, with Col. Nuttman as the ob-  
jective. The 138th was ordered to  
pass through the line of the 140th  
and lead the attack on their side.  
Col. Nuttman had trouble locating  
the units of the 137th, but gave the  
order to Maj. Kalloch, who, with  
about 125 men taken from the 137th,  
formed a skirmish line and took the  
lead in the advance. Hardly had they  
started when a machine gun, evi-  
dently brought up in the night,  
opened on the line, killing several of  
the skirmishing party. The others rushed  
forward and continued to  
clean out the machine gunners. In  
the face of the heavy fire of the en-  
emy artillery, they advanced to a  
ravine at the edge of Exermont. Here  
Kalloch took on until the deadly fire  
of the enemy guns forced him to re-  
line to the edge of the wood, where  
a recapitulation showed that his lit-  
tle band practically had been de-  
stroyed.

Meanwhile, the 140th, without wait-

Fighting bitterly every step of the  
way, Rieger's men pulled back into  
Exermont and through the town, where  
the divisional reserve line by means  
of skillful and desperate action, killing  
German and destroying their gun po-  
sitions as he proceeded.

At noon Sunday, September 29, the  
11th Engineers, a part of the 35th  
Division, was ordered to prepare a  
defensive position extending two kilo-  
meters across Chaudron Farm. Here  
the engineers became combatants.

The enemy had re-entered Montre-  
beau Wood immediately after the  
withdrawal of the Americans, and a  
fierce fire on the engineers' line was  
opened by the Roche gunners. Efforts  
also were made to filter machine  
gunners back, but they were un-  
successful. On the night of September  
29 orders were received that the 25th  
Division, was ordered to prepare a  
defensive position extending two kilo-  
meters across Chaudron Farm. Here  
the engineers became combatants.

The casualties for counter-battery  
work were 212 officers and  
6,428 men, the number including those  
killed in battle, wounded, gassed and  
those taken prisoners.

The division was marched from  
Chempy south to a point north of Bar-  
le-Duc, where they rested a few days,  
then were sent across the Meuse and  
took over a quiet sector south of Ver-  
dun. The division remained there un-  
til sent to the vicinity of Commercy,  
where it remained until orders were  
received for the start on the home-ward  
journey.

Chaplain Bingham, who came to St.  
Louis last week with the big-gun ex-  
hibit, told a good story of a Chicago  
soldier that illustrated the optimism  
and sense of humor that sustained the  
morale of the Americans throughout  
the trying period. Chaplain Bingham  
had taken refuge in a shell hole, and  
the Chicago soldier was hidden in one  
near by. When there was a lull in  
the enemy's fire, the chaplain  
peered over the top about the time the  
doughboy was also taking a peep.

"Hello, Lieutenant, how you com-  
ing?" yelled the doughboy.  
"Fine," responded the chaplain.  
"How is it with you?"  
"Bully," said the doughboy, ducking  
to escape a string of machine-gun  
bullet and popping up again to add:  
"But what makes me sore is to think  
I let a couple of amateurs hold me  
up in Chicago with a 35-caliber pis-  
tol."

# Swope Shoes for Men



# The "BANISTER"

For forty years we've sold the "Banister"  
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it today. You'll like it, too.



# WELCOME HOME

**T**O ALL those brave sons of America who so freely and unselfishly turned their backs upon business opportunities and the tender ties of home life and marched toward the rising sun to join the forces arrayed against the studied viciousness and barbarism of the monarch of a deluded nation—

Who went to foreign lands and suffered the trials and torments of trench life in the cause of Humanity, while we lived in comfort, in the safety and security of our own loved America—

Who risked their limbs and lives that the world might be transformed from a scene of chaos and strife to one of everlasting peace and harmony, and that the brotherhood of man might become a reality—

In the name of Freedom, Justice and Humanity, we greet you and give you welcome.

Welcome to the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Welcome to your "old home town!"

Welcome to your former position in business life!

## Carleton Dry Goods Company Provides Positions for Its Former Employees Immediately Upon Their Return From War Service

In the great world war which has been brought to a successful conclusion by the united efforts of the Allied Nations and the undaunted spirit of American manhood—

The total number of Carleton Dry Goods Company employees in the several branches of war service was...55

Of this number there were seven casualties:

Killed in action.....	1
Died of fever.....	1
Wounded, gassed and shell-shocked.....	5
Discharged from war service and replaced in positions by this company.....	18

Positions will be provided for all our former employes immediately upon their discharge from war service.

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Washington and Twelfth ST. LOUIS

# MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS

of St. Louis

WELCOME HOME  
OUR GALLANT BOYS  
OF THE  
35<sup>TH</sup> DIVISION

Friedman-Shelby Branch

International Shoe Co.

Makers—St. Louis

## Official Memoranda on 35th.

Continued From Page Eleven.

Orange-le-Comte and the woods east of Beauchamp. On the night September 26-27, the division relieved the 73d Division (French) in the 1st two battalions, each with a machine gun company attached and one battalion and machine gun company in reserve. This formation was maintained until the attack on September 26.

## SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE OPERATION.

(a) Boundaries of the Sector:  
Right (east)—Vauquois (incl.), Very, Echellesville (excl.), Somme (incl.), St. Georges, Incourt.  
Left (west)—Bourenville, Varennes, Monthainville, Apremont (all exclusive), Freville (incl.), St. Juvén (excl.).

(b) Formations adopted for the attack:

(1) INFANTRY.  
Column of brigade, 69th Brigade leading. Within brigades, regiments side by side, each with one battalion in front line, one battalion in support and one battalion in reserve. One battalion of rear brigade was attached to leading brigade to "mop up" Vauquois Hill and Bois de Roussignol, two companies being assigned to each place.

(2) ARTILLERY.  
The 60th Field Artillery Brigade was re-enforced by the 215th R. A. C., 295d R. A. L., 217th R. A. L. and 41st R. A. L. Organizations were echeloned in depth, the positions being well forward. One battery of light artillery was attached to the front line to be used on forward guns.

(3) MACHINE GUNS.  
Four machine gun companies were attached to the front line battalions, two companies were in rear of support line, ready to take positions on Cote 239, one battalion and one company were in position at Buzemont and one battalion and one company in position on Cote 252, Mamelle Blanc and La Maise.

(4) ENGINEERS.  
One company was assigned to the leading brigade for use in cutting wire, two platoons were assigned to accompany the mopping-up battalion and one company (less one platoon) was assigned to assist the advance of the tanks.

(5) TANKS.  
The 344th Tank Battalion (less one company) was distributed along the front, ready to advance.

(6) AVIATION.  
The 1st Aero Squadron was attached to the 26th Division, one plane being constantly over the division sector.

7.3. AERONAUTICS. The 2d Balloon Company was assigned to the division for all aeronautics duties.

8.1. CAVALRY. One squadron, 2d Cavalry, was as-

Continued on Page 42.

# WELCOME HOME Boys of the 35th Division



Dr. E. R. Van Booven

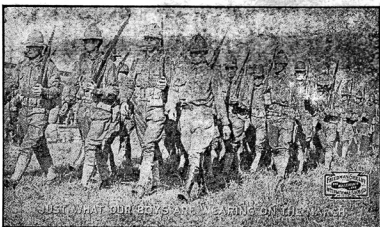
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Out-of-Town Patients  
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## See Any of These Fellows in France?

They were equipped with "all-leather" Shoes—because Uncle Sam knows that Leather is best for hiking over stony roads or living in muddy trenches—best for chasing Huns.



# Welcome Home MEN of the 35th Division

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National Baseball Club

"The Cardinals"

From the very day that you were received into the army until the day you are mustered out you will have been wearing shoes of solid leather construction, made so by the order of the Government.

Why solid leather?

Simply because an investigation has shown that "It takes leather to stand weather"—to stand strain, to stand up at all under the hard usage that human walking gives to shoes.

The same principle applies to civilian as well as army shoes, and when you are looking about for shoes to re-

place those which the Government has been furnishing you, you cannot do better than to insist upon the trade-mark which insures you a shoe of ALL-LEATHER construction.

We have made thousands upon thousands of pairs for the army and we are making a full line of ALL-LEATHER constructed shoes for civilians in every walk of life.

Insist upon this trade-mark when you buy your civilian shoes.



Friedman-Shelby Branch

International Shoe Co.  
Makers—St. Louis





Your services and sacrifices  
have made the world  
safe for Democracy

# Welcome Home



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## Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.

This was our message to the Ely & Walker men who were in the service when the armistice was signed, which still holds good:

"In this hour of Victory and Rejoicing, let me convey to you the heartfelt appreciation of our company and myself for the service you have rendered for the cause of Freedom and Justice, and I want you to know that when you return you will find the door wide open, a warm and hearty welcome and YOUR OLD POSITION WITH OUR COMPANY AWAITING YOU.

Most sincerely yours,  
D. R. CALHOUN, President."

## HISTORY OF 89TH.

Continued From Page 10.

Division was advancing at a fast pace. It was all the artillery could do to attempt to keep up with them. The men were going faster than the schedule. The 35th was ready to enter the Bois de Mort Homme, but up to reaching the edge of the forest they ran into their own barrage fire. The first objective was taken in two hours ahead of the schedule. Five minutes was given for rest, during which time the men nibbled at some "chick-willy" and had tea. Most had not eaten nor drank anything for more than 12 hours.

About the men advanced. Crossing phosphorus-laden woods, they reached an open space. They stormed a hill at the top of which were two machine-gun nests, but the Germans did not fire. They were captured and sent to the rear. The secondary German line of defense had been reached, and this would have to be taken without the aid of the light artillery, which had been outdistanced in the race. The German fire was effective, so the men decided to wait and die in, ready for a counter attack.

The 35th position was on a shelf of a hill, looking toward Thiloutort, the site of the town of Ballonville, just cleaned of Germans. It was raining, cold and dark. Thiloutort was burning. The men waited until midnight for a counter attack, but none came.

Preparations were now made for the next day's attack. The position taken up was a ditch beside the Merz road. After a rest the men continued up a hill to the village of Bény. This was to be cleaned of Germans the first thing next morning. At dawn the attack started. Bény was taken, and the line swept toward Xammes. Outside of Bény the advance was on a hill, commanded and swept by German heavy artillery. American planes tried in vain to locate the position of the batteries. Their shells failed, but on the next the position was flanked and the Germans bayoneted. The line through Xammes was the second and final objective, this being marked ahead of schedule. Defensive positions were now being established at Xammes.

After parading of some food confiscated from the German-ruled garden, the men continued their march to Xammes. Six hours was spent in digging in.

From September 13 to October 1, the 35th remained dug-in on the St. Mihiel front. On October 1 the division took over the sector held by the 42d and held it until October 4, when they were sent to the Argonne Forest to take part in the drive along the Meuse River. Life along the front varied little.

After receiving its orders from headquarters, the 35th awaited until October 3 before it was relieved of service in the now cleared St. Mihiel salient. Setting out on October 3 the entire division marched overland to the Argonne-Meuse sector, reaching Bois de Bantheville, on October 15.

As soon as the division reached Bois de Bantheville, it took to the trenches. From October 15 to November 1, a period of 15 days, the 35th was engaged in clearing Bois de Bantheville, a wooded portion of land close to the Meuse. Fighting was severe, quarters were close, sanitation fighting was frequently wanted.

Machine-gun fire cut large swaths in the clinging bodies of men. With the clearing of Bois de Bantheville, Remonville, Hartmann, Nouart, Tilly and Le Chantay Haut also fell. The Americans were accepting everything before them. Machine guns were used almost entirely, and its deadly fire spelled large losses for the attacking 35th as well as for the Germans. Le Chantay Bas, Bouclaire, Beaufort, Cesse and L'air fell in the next few days of fighting. Each day the fighting became harder and harder.

Lafayetteville and Pouilly were taken within the next few days, so that by November 2 the line of the 35th extended along the west bank of the Meuse from opposite Spiny to opposite Pouilly.

From November 2 to November 18 the men were vigilantly patrolled and preparations laid for another attack, this time to extend across the Meuse. Autreville and Stenay were taken during the day of November 18, while that evening the engineers stretched bridges across the Meuse. The infantry followed at dawn, and on the morning of November 19 the 35th was on the east bank of the Meuse, its headquarters from Stenay to Autreville. At a week of that memorable armistice was signed and hostilities ceased.

Went Through Belgium. For eight weeks the 35th remained in this sector, but during the week of December 1 the division packed up and started on its march into Germany. Easy stages were taken at first, the division reaching and passing through a corner of Belgium. The division during its stay in Belgium was quartered in L'Archeville, a famous resort city, and in Arlon, on the Belgium-France border.

From Belgium, the division marched to Luxembourg and six to first night of Germany in early January, entering Burbach on that day. From here the division marched to Trier, Germany, where it was stationed until it received orders to prepare for its return to the United States.

At Trier the 35th guarded the large city, was patrolled by day and division in the Army of Occupation. Its area extended 45 miles in length and 37 miles in width.

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## Greetings!

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Gallant Boys  
OF THE  
35th Division

FROM

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

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Office Furniture and Filing Cabinets

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**"OH, BOY,  
how good the  
WHITE HOUSE  
does look!"**



Yes, and you boys look good to the White House. Our hats will be off to you when you pass down Washington avenue.

We have been with you "Over There" in spirit all the while, and we are mighty glad to welcome you back.

Jesse, Curt, Zeis, John and the rest of you "Brown-Make boys," pass the glad hand for us to every member of the 35th Division when you tell them good-by.

Brown Shoe Company

Makers of

White House Shoes for Men

Blue Ribbon Service Shoes

Buster Brown Shoes for Boys and Girls

Maxine Shoes for Women

## Official Memoranda on 35th.

Continued From Page Thirty-Nine.

## TERRAIN.

The terrain was rough and hilly, with many ravines, destroyed villages and farms, offering many opportunities for strong, unobserved positions. Both natural and artificial. Vauguish Hill, in the front line, was particularly strong, with deep ditches, machine-gun emplacements and an advance, heavy wire entanglements and a large garrison. The towns of Chappoy, Verre, Charpenay and Baulay were strongly fortified, as were Hill 228, Hill 221, the bluffs near Chappoy, Le Patur Mouton and various other natural defenses. Many woods were encountered, many of them concealing machine-gun nests, notably Bois de Roussignol, woods near Chappoy, and the Montebrou Woods.

## THE ATTACK.

After an artillery preparation lasting three hours, the infantry jumped at 4:30 a. m., following a rolling barrage at the rate of 100 meters in 15 to 20 s. m. The day was very foggy, making the maintenance of liaison very difficult.

Vauguish Hill, strongly fortified and garrisoned, and Bois de Roussignol, another strong point, were attacked from the flanks, the special battalion detailed for that purpose "mopping up" after the leading battalions had passed.

Owing to the dense fog, there was some intermingling of units, both within the division and with other divisions, but the attack proceeded past Vauguish Hill, Bois de Roussignol, Hill 221 and other strong points until heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. As the fog lifted, the enemy fire became more and more effective, artillery fire from the sector on the left being particularly harassing. Finally the attack was held down and temporarily stopped at Charpenay on the left flank, and at Chappoy on the right; tanks were brought up and after a heavy fight both Varennes and Chappoy were captured. The operations above described lasted until about noon.

Many of the company commanders and field officers had become casualties in the morning attack, and it was necessary to reorganize the regiments. The division commander made a personal reconnaissance of the situation and gave personal orders to brigade and tank commanders to start another advance. The division moved the line to one and one-half kilometers beyond Charpenay, on the left and one kilometer beyond of Verre.

On the right, this advance was made under heavy artillery fire, but with little effect. The enemy artillery was the earlier attack. At 4 p. m. the division commander ordered the order to dig in, the other units being ordered to dig in. The division was passed in this position under intermittent artillery fire.

September 27.—The division entered the attack at 5:30 a. m. on the morning of the 27th. The division commander went in person to see the brigade and regimental commanders at their posts of command between 1 and 4:30 a. m., thus assuring liaison and co-ordination.

A passage of the line was effected and the attack made with the 7th Brigade in the lead, two battalions in each regiment being in the front line and one in support. The 5th Brigade was in support, each regiment being in column of battalions. A machine-gun company was attached to each front line battalion. Tanks were assigned to the front-line infantry, to be used as determined by the brigade commander after consultation with the commander of the Tank Corps. The 12th Machine-Gun Division was attached to the 6th Brigade in reserve. Very heavy artillery fire was encountered as soon as the advance started, and it was stopped by heavy machine-gun fire from Charpenay. The attack was then stopped and the attack launched at noon, with little advance. The enemy artillery was directed by the first from artillery and anti-tank guns. Finally nine more tanks were sent along the Verre-Chappoy road and at 5:30 p. m. a new attack was launched. Charpenay was captured and the advance carried beyond Baulay.

SEPTEMBER 28.—The enemy counter attack at 4:30 a. m. from the Montebrou Woods, but the attack was repulsed. An attack was organized in the left (west) sector against the woods, which were filled with machine-gun nests. The advance had to be made over open fields, with direct enemy observation from the hills beyond Exermont, and in the face of enemy machine-gun fire. Agreement on the left bank of the River Aire had not yet been taken by the division, and a finishing battery from the Argonne Forest, still advanced, caused heavy casualties. The advance proceeded, however, and Woods Hill still remained in the hands of the enemy. At 2:45 a. m. another attack in the right sector was started, assisted by tanks. This attack also met very heavy artillery

resistance. It proceeded slowly forward, and finally reached a position about five yards north of Exermont. Chappoy Farm road with its left di-

SEPTEMBER 28.—At 5:30 a. m. an attack was ordered, with Exermont as the objective. The enemy artillery and machine-gun fire was increasing steadily in the morning. The positions having been organized north of Montebrou Woods, at three different times during the day, small bodies of troops were pushed up to Exermont, but in each case they were met by artillery fire from both flanks.

As well as from the front, and enemy machine gunners worked around to their rear on the flanks, making a withdrawal necessary. Finally, after a personal reconnaissance by the division commander, the order was given to retire to the prepared line of resistance north of Baulay. The withdrawal was successfully accomplished by night, the wounded being taken back from the woods and from Chappoy Farm, the advanced dressing station. An enemy counter attack was repulsed by the covering troops north of Montebrou Woods and the general line of Exermont-Chappoy, a Farm-Cote 221 was organized.

SEPTEMBER 29.—The corn line of resistance was organized during the night in the vicinity of Varennes, thrown out in front and with a line south of Baulay. Supplies in food, forage and ammunition were replenished and the units reorganized as far as possible, although the shortage in officers made this very difficult. Enemy artillery fire continued very heavy during the day and attempts were made by him to "rifle" the machine-gun positions. An enemy counter attack was repulsed in the morning and the lines were maintained as organized. On the night of September 29-30, the division was relieved during the night by the 1st Division.

OCTOBER 1.—The division, less artillery and sanitary train, was relieved by the 1st Division in the morning, being accompanied by 2 a. m. The elements of the division were assembled in the neighborhood of Charpenay and marched south to the Charpenay-Chappoy road to the left of the line of resistance as finally organized was 15 kilometers.

by the 1st Division.

Summary.—The total distance from the advance—the front line to the farthest point reached—230 meters north of Exermont was 15 kilometers. The distance from the line of resistance as finally organized was 15 kilometers.

(b) Premiers taken: 12

Officers: 4

In addition, about 250 prisoners

were taken by mistake to the 31st

Division headquarters.

(c) Material captured: 200 machine-guns, 160 automatic rifles, 160 anti-tank guns, 4 telephone systems, 1 engineer dump, 2 mortar companies, 5 6-inch howitzers, 2 machine-gun belt fillers, 1 75-millimeter mortar, 1 150-millimeter mortar, 1 anti-aircraft gun engine, 4 150-millimeter mortar, 1 anti-aircraft battery, 2 trench mortars, 11 pieces of small arms, 19000 rounds.

(d) Casualties: 225

Men: 6142

The great majority of these were

slightly wounded or slightly

gassed, and hundreds returned to

the division within a short time.

OCTOBER 2 TO NOVEMBER 11.

OCTOBER 2.—The division proceeded

by marching to the area, south of

Exermont. The sanitary train was re-

ceived in the line on this day.

OCTOBER 3.—A new march was con-

tinued to the area along the eastern

side of Les Laitiers-Bouillon road

south to the Passavant-Bouillon road

in the same area, resting and cleaning

equipment.

OCTOBER 5.—The division changed

area in the vicinity of Varennes.

OCTOBER 6-OCTOBER 11, INCLU-

ding the division remained in this

area, resting, re-equipping and train-

ing.

OCTOBER 12.—The division com-

menced its march to the Sommedieu

area, starting in the vicinity of

11-11 in the vicinity of Benoit Vaux.

Charpenay and Thillemont.

OCTOBER 13.—The division com-

menced its march to the Sommedieu

area, where it came under the 2d

Army Corps (French).

OCTOBER 14.—The division relieved

the 10th D. I. C. (French), holding

the Sommedieu sector near Verdun

on the night of October 14-15. The

relief of the whole division was suc-

cessfully accomplished by the 1st

Division.

OCTOBER 15 TO NOVEMBER 4.

The division remained in the Som-

medieu sector, all four regiments be-

ing in line, with two battalions in line

and one in support. Each line bat-

alion had machine-gun companies at-

tached. No special incident occurred

the day actively being under patrol,

one of which penetrated, nearly to

the front line, the division passed under

the 12th Army Corps on November 4.

NOVEMBER 5.—The division was re-

lieved by the 1st Division on Novem-

ber 5. The division remained in the

Sommedieu sector until November 6

and 7. It was attached to the 3d

Corps (U. S.) on completion of the

division.

NOVEMBER 6 AND 7.—The division

marched to the Chantout-sur-Aire

area.

NOVEMBER 8.—The division re-

mained in this area, resting

planning equipment.

NOVEMBER 9 AND 10.—The divi-

sion remained in the St. Mihiel area

and was relieved from duty with

18 Corps and the 1st Army and

under the 4th Corps and the 3d

Army Corps. The division arrived in

Germany went into effect at 11

FORM OF 35TH

Continued From Page 10

assumed command of the divi-

The 25th remained in training

Camp Pontalieu until April 13,

when it began moving to Camp

15, 1, for embarkation to France.

First convoy left for France on

25, 1918, landing at Liverpool on

7, 1918. From there it went to

Cherbourg, thence to Southampton.

It embarked for passage across

channel arriving at Le Havre on

11, 1918. From Le Havre the divi-

sion moved to Et and remained

until June 1.

Gen. Wright took the division

France and commanded it there

July 25, 1918, when he was pro-

moted to the command of a corps, and

Trub was in command until

July 25, 1918.

After his training with the

Army the division was first in-

struction, replacing the 22d

Division, which was the National

Corps, Michigan and Wisconsin, 11

in the Gardemur sector with

French and there executed some

very raids such as the Holsen-

and the States raids, and received

highest commendation from

French High Command.

In the Gardemur sector it cap-

tured and protected a large Ger-

man in September it became a

the First Army, under Lieut.

Bullard, and constituted part

reserve in that battle. For six

months, the division was the

largest, Vauguish Hill, Bois

de Roussignol, Varennes, Char-

penay and Thillemont, and

most. After a short period ar-

gued, the Argonne fighting

division was placed in the Som-

medieu sector near Verdun, where

it engaged the enemy for some

service, and was not relieved until

November 9, 1918, two days before

signing of the armistice.

The Medical Board found that

and, among others, was not phy-

sically qualified for service in the

amount of blood poisoning

recommended that he be dischar-

At the request of Gen. Gaudin

returned to Missouri and took

of the Adjutant General's office.

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With whole-hearted eagerness we anticipate the home-coming of our soldiers. We shall welcome them with a sincerity which cannot be expressed in words.

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Those who made the Supreme Sacrifice—who paid the price of Victory with their blood—will never be forgotten.

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It is splendid to see fighting men on parade. We thrill—and cheer and clap. For the moment we seem to realize, and to appreciate, the tremendous sacrifices these men have made for us.

Let it not be said that we are only too ready to forget; that ours is a hollow tribute, no more material than a welcoming shout, a burst of applause.

For there are jobs to be found—and Bonds to be bought. These are the real, tangible forms of approbation; permanent and lasting, definite and enduring.

It is so easy to merely cry Welcome. Unfortunately, to-day's hero is unsung and forgotten to-morrow.

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