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## Mission Statement

The Winnebago County Historical and Archaeological Society will represent, serve and involve community members in preserving the history of our area.

## Contact Us or Submit Articles to

WCHAS  
 234 Church Ave  
 Oshkosh, WI 54901  
 (920) 267-8007  
[WinnebagoHistoricalSociety@gmail.com](mailto:WinnebagoHistoricalSociety@gmail.com)

### Editors:

- ◆ Leslie Walfish
- ◆ Austin M. Frederick



Visit Our Website

[WinnebagoCountyHistoricalSociety.org](http://WinnebagoCountyHistoricalSociety.org)

## Historical Society Hosts Annual Meeting

The Winnebago County Historical & Archaeological Society hosted their Annual Meeting on Sunday, October 14. The meeting was held at the society's headquarters located at historic Morgan House, 234 Church Avenue in Oshkosh. Approximately 40 society members and the general public were in attendance.



Guests were greeted with an array of refreshments and home-baked cookies and pies. A half-hour social time before the business meeting invited attendees to tour the historic home of lumber baron John R. Morgan. During the business meeting, WCHAS President Randy Domer welcomed everyone and provided an update on activities from this past year. Guests learned that a new roof was constructed as well as a newly paved driveway. The home also now greets

visitors with a wonderful new historical marker, telling the story of the Morgan Family and their place in Oshkosh's historic past.

Treasurer Greg Bellmer presented the financial report and society Secretary Philip Marshall announced the creation of a new scholarship fund. Marshall explained, "This past year historian Clarence Jungwirth passed away and the family designated WCHAS as a memorial recipient. The society wanted to use these monies to create something that would honor his memory and support something he loved so dearly...educating our youth about local history." The fund will be known as the Clarence "Inky" Jungwirth Scholarship fund and will be available to students throughout Winnebago County involved with historical projects and accomplishments.

Continued On Page 6

## Book Club



**November** – *A Dangerous Stir: Fear, Paranoia and the Making of Reconstruction* – Mark Summers

**December** – *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* – Frederick Douglass

Interested in joining the book club or have questions? Please call or email us at [WinnebagoHistoricalSociety@gmail.com](mailto:WinnebagoHistoricalSociety@gmail.com) for more information. The book club meets each month on the last Tuesday at 6 pm in the Morgan House. Join us for the fun.

## Morgan House Holiday Tours

Saturday, December 1, 5 - 9 pm

Saturday, December 8, 1 - 5 pm

Saturday, December 15, 10 am - 1 pm

**The Morgan House will close after the December 15th tours and reopen again in June 2019**

## Donations

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Oshkosh History Material - Austin M. Frederick

Office Furniture - Austin & Molly Frederick

Algoma Township School Records- Vickie Moon Loos

Wisconsin Central Railway Records - Charles Radke

## President's Message

As we prepare to enter our holiday season, it reminds us that this time of year is a time for reflection and to give thanks for all the wonderful things we are able to enjoy that make our lives so much richer.

At the Society, we are so grateful for the gifts we have received that help us preserve our local history. We appreciate the Winnebago Master Gardener's continued efforts to beautify our landscape with historical plantings. This past year, we have received many donations of wonderful pieces from our past. Evergreen Manor donated an etagere originally from the Ladies Benevolent Home. We also received a home-built holiday display that was built by an inventor named John Schultz of Oshkosh in the early 1900s. It will be on exhibit during our Holiday Open House December 1 & 8. The holiday season is a wonderful time to visit our historic home and enjoy seeing how families celebrated Christmas during the Victorian period. Other donations include old postcards, photos, historic books on Winnebago County, and so much more.

We are especially grateful for all the folks who give their time volunteering. The work done by these wonderful people is paramount to the mission of preserving our local history through events, programs, and our historic house museum. Our Board of Directors are also volunteers and selflessly give their time and effort to lead the organization. If you would like to know how you can become a volunteer or perhaps even become a member of our Board, indicate your interest on the membership renewal form for 2019 included in this newsletter.

In closing, *thank you to everyone for supporting the Winnebago County Historical & Archaeological Society... Wishing you the most blessed holiday season!*

**Randy Domer**  
President - WCHAS

# The Woes of Labor

## Winnebago County and the Great Depression

### Part IV

By Thomas J. Rowland

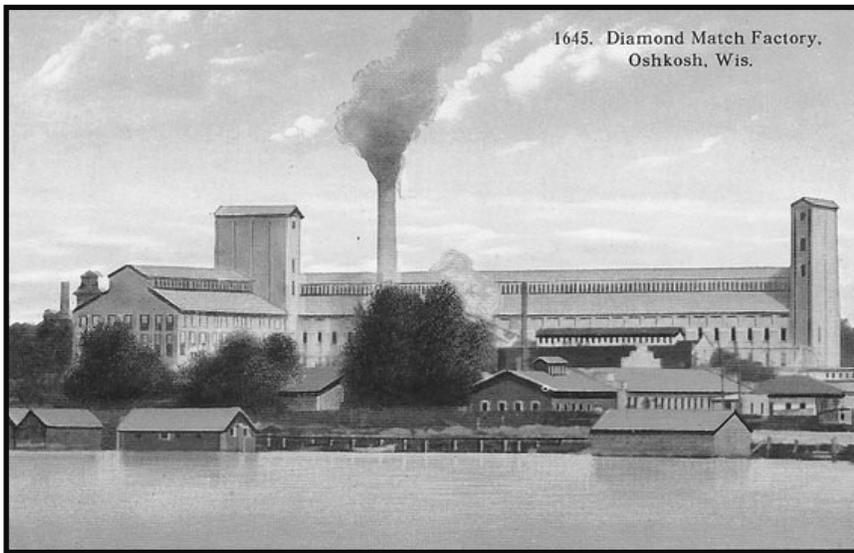
#### *Several Strikes Down – One More to Go*

Irrespective of Mayor Weichering's desperate plea for the resolution of the strikes afflicting the woodworking mills and furniture plants towards the close of June 1937, matters were soon to move towards a satisfactory conclusion. That fear that was beginning to grip Oshkosh was on its way to being dispelled when members of the bargaining unit for employees at the Radford Mill accepted on July 9 the latest offer from the company by a margin of 12 to 1. Pay scales were established that were remarkably close to employee demands at the beginning of the strike. A 45-hour work week was accepted, and although no explicit employer acceptance of a closed shop was mentioned, the fact that the company had dealt exclusively with the local millworker's union appeared to be *de facto* compliance.

On July 10 workers at the McMillen plant followed the suit the Radford employees had played and accepted an offer from company officials reported to be remarkably similar to that accepted the day before by Radford workers. The *Oshkosh Northwestern* hailed these two agreements as, "Joyous News for Oshkosh!" Although there had been rumors that employees at the Morgan Company would not accept agreements along the lines that Radford and McMillen workers had, the Morgan strike came to an end on July 13 when workers by a 25 to 1 margin came to terms. Mill workers at the Foster-Lothman plant held out a bit longer but within a week workers there were reporting to work. With the resolution of the millworker's strikes the remaining two fur-

niture plants on strike, Buckstaff and Badger Lumber, resumed operations in short order.

With the resolutions of these strikes, it appeared as though most of Oshkosh had returned to work. However, this idyllic portrait of owner-employee cooperation was marred by the emergence and continuance of another strike at the Wisconsin Match Company. No sooner were the mill strikes drawing to a close when the employees walked out on July 7. Although smaller in scale, this became one of the city's most protracted and bitter strikes. Whereas pickets at the mills boasted of their non-violent resistance, including taking group photos, listening to orchestral music, and lapping up ice cream, strikers and strike leaders for match workers were decidedly more defiant and bellicose in their approach towards management and owners at the match plant.



1645. Diamond Match Factory, Oshkosh, Wis.

Although the match workers, some 275 of them, at the Wisconsin Match Company shared some of the same grievances as their comrades in the mill and furniture industry, there were several important logistical and exceptional issues that placed them in a different bargaining position throughout the summer and fall of 1937. First of all, the Wisconsin

Match Company was a subsidiary of a national corporation, the Diamond Match Company, with headquarters located in New York. Negotiations, then, proved more difficult because local executives were relatively powerless in dealing directly with labor representatives, as they required approval in most contractual matters from corporate headquarters. There were also safety issues at the match plant unique to this industry, such as the need for round-the-clock firemen to deal with the possibility of explosive fires. Employees at the match plant and their union representatives also were convinced that the parent company had been enjoying unprecedented profits over the last two years of recovery and that labor demands for better wages and shorter hours could no longer be brushed aside by the groans of owners that workers should be grateful they had jobs at all.

# Oshkosh German-Americans in World War I: The *Telegraph*

By Al Lareau

The first stirrings of trouble at the Wisconsin Match Company were revealed in a telegram sent by Francis B. Gerhart, President of the National Match Workers Council, when he cabled the President of the A.F.L., William Green, that the management of the corporation had refused to sit down with representatives of the Federal Labor Board even to discuss matters at the Oshkosh plant. Preliminary discussions between Wisconsin Match and Gerhart set the tone for the looming strike when at one point, Mayor Weichering, concerned for what a strike might mean for the safety of the plant, threatened to jail Gerhart if he interfered with any measure he might take to insure safe conditions. When discussions continued to languish between management and labor, 275 men and women decided to walk off the job on the very day that Radford and McMillen workers were beginning the trek back to work. Picket lines were formed at 4:30 a.m. on July 12 around the match factory under a strike order called by the United Match Workers Local No. 20385, an A.F.L. affiliate. The pickets barred all entry into the plant, including Franklin Moore, vice-president and general manager of the plant, as well as members of the office staff.

According to August Tiedje, president of the local union, the workers demand higher wages, recognition of the union as the bargaining agent for all employees, and the right to deal with an authorized representative of the owners. Countering union demands, Franklin Moore stated that the company had provided steady employment for the last six years at wage levels above the average for the community of Oshkosh. Tiedje countered without acknowledging the veracity of Moore's claims but seemed to infer that wages at the match plant were no longer competitive with those won by the local millworkers in the recent strikes. Moore charged that strikers who had hustled themselves out of the plant in the early hours of July 12 left it in a dangerous situation by extinguishing fires under the boilers and abandoning the plant without interior fire protection and no watchmen. Since inflammatory materials were stored at the factory, he requested a fireman and watchman as a safety measure. Whereas both sides expressed hope that violence could be averted, an impasse had been reached and negotiations were temporarily broken off.

**Next Installment [Part VI] will be the final one in this series on the Woes of Labor – 1937.**

This summer, the Morgan House presented the touring exhibit *In Their Own Words: German Americans in the World War I Era*, on loan from the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies at the University of Wisconsin Madison. The eight panels portray the conflicted loyalties German-American publications experienced on the outbreak of the war in 1914 and the crisis of German immigrant identity that erupted when America joined the battle in April 1917. The exhibit also exposes the growing hostility toward German-language publications and their official suppression through English-language edicts.

Milwaukee's German magazine *Die Deutsche Hausfrau* (The German Housewife), which is featured in the Max Kade documentation, was devoted to entertainment and culture, and featured prose and expressive letters to the editor that displayed openly the changing attitudes of German-Americans. The Oshkosh German community had its own weekly newspaper, the *Wisconsin Telegraph*, founded in 1866, which was more distanced in its coverage, offering less commentary and no letters. It did include some entertainment: serialized novels, short prose, historical portraits, and even sheet music for songs of current interest, and it gave kitchen, home and garden advice for immigrants eager to adapt to their new environment. Though its treatment of the difficult issues of German-American identity during the war is less open and direct than what we see in the *Hausfrau*, we recognize the same tendencies in Oshkosh that marked the larger German-American community.

From the start of the war, the *Telegraph* clearly identified with Austria and Germany, declaring "enthusiasm everywhere" upon the outbreak of hostilities (July 31, 1914). Coverage of military victories by the "homeland" against the "enemies" England and Russia was not without a sense of pride, and distrust or even hatred of Britain marked the paper's tone throughout the conflict. Defensively, the *Telegraph* prominently reprinted an editorial from Davenport Iowa's *Der Banner*, "In Ernster Stunde" (In a Serious Hour), distinguishing the "holy bands" of sympathy that connected the community to Germany from the higher bond of loyalty to the American flag and its government: "May the day never arrive where we must choose between the mother and the bride" (June

25, 1915). "Germans awake!" the paper cried, challenging its readers to support the German-language press and to make their voice a formative power in the country. (Aug. 6, 1915).

During the last months of the war, many German-American periodicals found themselves forced to close, temporarily or permanently, thanks above all to laws restricting the dissemination of foreign-language



Like the broader German-American community in Wisconsin, the *Telegraph* supported a neutral role for America, and the paper remained distant and skeptical even after the country entered the war in early 1917, suggesting that commercial interests and profiteering were really at the heart of the American war effort (which it condemned as "dollar politics," April 6, 1917), forecasting hardships to come for the home front in shortages of supplies and food, and maintaining that Germany was the victim of English aggression and hateful propaganda ("poisoned intellectual food," July 27, 1917). The paper complained of increasing hostility toward Americans of German heritage and attempts to eliminate instruction of the German language in schools and to close German church schools; it endorsed other journals' outrage over the demands that German-Americans sign insulting loyalty declarations (Aug. 17, 1917) and the absurd expectation that immigrants "Americanize." There should be no doubt of their loyalty, a commentator wrote. "Their real fatherland is the country in which they have found freedom, equality, prosperity, and respect" (Nov. 16, 1917). And a healthy German-language press, the *Telegraph* insisted, was essential for the ongoing integration and patriotic education of immigrants (Jan. 29, 1918); the paper urged its readers to purchase Liberty Bonds and support the troops. But the horizon was darkening. The lynching of the German-born socialist Robert Prager in Illinois, reported on the front page of the April 19, 1918 issue, has meanwhile become a symbol of the notorious vigilante attacks on the German community. Prager had asserted his loyalty to America until the end, the story recounted, but the spread of mob hysteria was a specter readers could no longer ignore.

publications in the mail by requiring certified English translations, as well as plummeting advertising revenues, but Oshkosh's *Telegraph* continued to print in German and never switched to English as others did as a last resort. Ultimately, World War I was a knell of doom for the German-American press. By 1920, the number of German-language newspapers across the country had dropped to less than a third of their number ten years earlier, and Oshkosh's *Wisconsin Telegraph* was one of those casualties, unable to hold on against the loss of readership, the decline of the German language in America, and the new generation's vanishing pride in their immigrant heritage. "Words of farewell to our readers" in the final issue of April 16, 1920 lamented, "Because the German newspapers tried to hinder the war, which they viewed as a danger to this country, they were portrayed as enemies of the country and even as traitors by super patriots, those people who did not want to serve in the war themselves, but instead pushed the burden of it onto others while screaming 'hurrah.'" The demands for assimilation, hostility toward foreign cultures and language education, challenges for "loyalty" to the point of violence, and the attacks on dissent and free speech that marked the German-American experience during World War I still tear at the heart of our American culture and identity.

**Further reading:** *The Great War Comes to Wisconsin*, by Richard L. Pfifer; *Burning Beethoven*, by Erik Kirschbaum. The *Wisconsin Telegraph* is available on microfilm at the Oshkosh Public Library

## Annual Meeting Continued...

The society plans to promote this fund to the public to solicit financial support to sustain it perpetually. Work on the final details of the scholarship is still underway.



Each year since 2015, the society also presents an award that recognizes people within our community who have gone that “extra mile” in preserving local history. This year, the Clarence J. Jungwirth Award was presented to the John E. Kuenzl Foundation. Presenting the award was Clarence’s wife, Virginia Jungwirth. Accepting the award was Foundation representative Gerald Stadtmueller. The Kuenzl Foundation has been a regular supporter of WCHAS for many years and in 2017 provided a matching fund of \$35,000 toward a fundraiser to preserve the Morgan House. With their assistance, the society was able to not only meet the match, but exceeded it through the generosity of its members and the general public who value our local history.

## 2018 Pie on the Porch Recap

We had another successful year at Pie on the Porch. We served roughly 325 pies in 14 weeks. That’s over 2,000 slices of pies! Our day starts early with setting up and cutting pies at 7:00. We had 10-15 volunteers each Saturday to help with this, and selling and serving as well. We could not do this without our wonderful army of volunteers, whether you came in once, or once a week, we need you.

This year was full of challenges with the extra heat and bees Mother Nature sent our way. We thank the Karners at Crescent Moon for providing us with extra

fans and then extra room when we had to come inside to avoid the bees!

We have several pie bakers, and can always use more. So if you are a baker, let us know! We thank all of our pie bakers, with a special shout-out to Sharon Slover who made 43 pies this year! That’s a lot of pies!!

## Collections Workshop Nights

The Collections Committee has planned two workshop nights a month to work on inventory and archival cataloging. Some of the work includes data entry into our computer database. The monthly meeting days and times are:

**Third Wednesday 4:00 - 6:00 pm**

**Last Tuesday 6:00 - 8:00 pm**

Please let us know ahead of time if you plan to attend one of these days and we will have some tasks lined up for you.

## New Website Launched

Be sure to visit our updated website! It is still a work-in-progress project, but we have made some significant changes both in appearance and features. We publish society happenings and news from time to time, and we will keep our visitors updated on all of our upcoming events. You can visit our website at:

**[WinnebagoCountyHistoricalSociety.org](http://WinnebagoCountyHistoricalSociety.org)**

## Volunteers Wanted



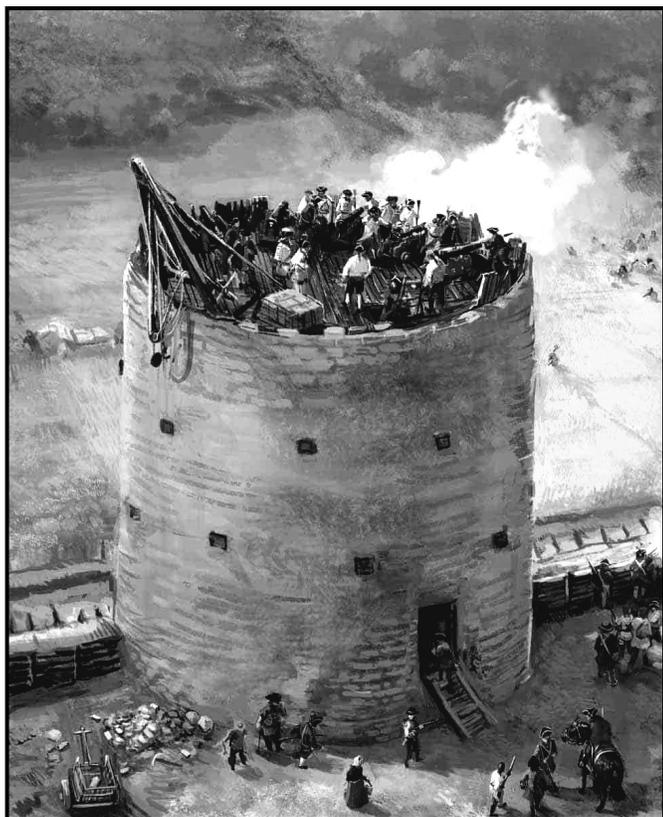
The Historical Society thrives because of its volunteers! Saving and sharing our local history couldn't be done without the help of our dedicated and passionate volunteer force. Whether you like planning educational activities or giving tours of our museum, we invite you to get involved! Contact us about the many volunteer opportunities we offer and how to get involved.

# Recollections of Augustin Grignon

## Part 7

By Joe Yana

In our last installment of the review of Augustin Grignon's *72 Years of Recollections*, we left off with Charles de Langlade's attempts to lead native tribes to assist the British in the American Revolutionary War. The Natives were disheartened after assembling under de Langlade and marching to Illinois only to find that British General Hamilton had been soundly defeated by the Americans.



Battle of St. Louis - 1780  
[revolutionarywar.us](http://revolutionarywar.us)

Augustin Grignon's grandfather, Charles de Langlade remained in the service of the British Indian Department until the end of the American Revolutionary War. The American military efforts were focused in the East and there were no American military incursions into the Northwest. Thus there was no active military involvement needed from Charles de Langlade after 1779. However, during that time, there was

an interesting situation involving the Ducharme family, who later would have a significant role in the settlements of Green Bay and Kaukauna.

Jean Ducharme, who was a trader from Montreal, had been actively trading with the Native tribes throughout the Northwest and West. His trade network reached as far as the Missouri River, and Pancore, now known as St. Louis. In the course of that trade, his expedition was attacked by a force of Spaniards who forced Ducharme and company to retreat and they seized \$5000 worth of goods. (Worth \$75,000 in today's dollars.) Ducharme went back to Mackinaw and received British approval to assemble a force to travel to St. Louis to punish the Spaniards. The Ottawa Chief, Match-i-kns-is was given the title of General by the British and he formed and led a force of Ottawa warriors and traveled to Green Bay with Ducharme. There they were joined by a force of Menominee, and from there traveled down the Fox River to the Wisconsin portage and down the Mississippi River to attack the Spaniards. They were unsuccessful in their pursuit of revenge and retribution against the Spaniards. (Augustin Grignon recalls seeing the Ottawa Chief Match-i-kns-is in Green Bay when he was a boy. The Chief was wearing his Red British General coat. His grandfather, Charles de Langlade, disliked the chief greatly, regarding him as treacherous and unreliable.

In 1782, toward the end of the American Revolutionary War, British Lt. Governor Sinclair gave Charles de Langlade a grant to all of his lands located in the Green Bay area. After the Revolutionary War, Charles de Langlade continued to be in charge of the Indian Agency and of the militia. He spent the remainder of his days in Green Bay periodically traveling to Toronto and Mackinaw to conduct business. He had a farm in Green Bay which was managed by Augustin Grignon's father, Pierre Sr. which produced some income. He also received an annuity from the British Government for his service during the Revolutionary War. He passed away in January of 1880. The legacy of Charles de Langlade resounds in Wisconsin and Canadian history. He was a brave and fierce fighter having taken part in 99 battles and at the end of his life expressed regret that he was not young enough to partake in his 100<sup>th</sup>. His respect and integrity among the French, British and Natives were described by Augustin Grignon as "proverbial."

**Next episode: The companions of Charles de Langlade and Augustin Grignon's recollections of his early life in Green Bay.**

# MEET OUR BOARD MEMBERS



**Thomas J. Rowland** graduated from Marquette University in 1974 with a B.A. in history. He received an M.A. in theology from the Washington Theological Union in 1978 and a Ph.D. in history from The George Washington University (1992). Over a twenty year span he has taught a variety of courses, including survey American history, Wisconsin history, U.S. Military and Foreign Affairs, and big events in U.S. history, such as the American Revolutionary War Era and the U.S. Civil War and Reconstruction. In addition to numerous articles published in peer-reviewed academic journals, he is the author of *In the Shadows of Grant and Sherman: George B. McClellan and Civil War History*. He has also published interpretive biographies of Presidents Fillmore, Pierce and Grant. And he coauthored *Decade of Despair: Winnebago County during the Great Depression, 1929-1939*. Currently, he is nearing completion of a book manuscript titled, *Patriotism is a Catholic Virtue: The American Catholic Church, Irish-Americans and the coming of the Great War*.



**Dean Sandeman** graduated from UW-Madison in 1965 with a Bachelors of Music degree and later earned a Masters of Music Education in 1973. Dean started his teaching career in Reedsburg where he taught band, chorus, and elementary music. He served on a High School team that produced three Broadway musicals. After moving to Oshkosh in 1968 he taught at Jefferson School where he pioneered the first elementary musical entitled, "Tall Tom Jefferson". He also produced programs for children centered on the annual Oshkosh Symphony children's concert. Dean retired from his music teaching career in 1998. Dean has been an active member of the WCHAS in 1971 and was the society's president from 1974 to 1976. He played an important role in acquiring and leading the restoration efforts of the Augustin Grignon Hotel in Butte des Morts. Dean resides in Oshkosh with his wife Jean. He enjoys researching and writing about genealogy. He is a member of the First Methodist Church in Oshkosh and writes about Biblical history and archaeology.

## DID YOU KNOW...

Menasha had one of the first lighthouses on Lake Winnebago. James Doty urged Congress to appropriate money to construct the lighthouse near the mouth of the Menasha Channel. Construction of the lighthouse was completed in 1855 and the lantern was lit. The lighthouse was decommissioned in 1859 after only a few years of service and abandoned. The structure was destroyed by a fire in the 1880s, and the island submerged under the water after the second dam was built.

# Brick & Mortar History

## Brin Theater

Built in the Tudor/Elizabethan style, the Brin Theater opened Christmas Day 1928. Leonard K. Brin, the theater's namesake, also owned a theater in Appleton. It was the heyday of movie theaters and with the Great Depression looming, and the Brin, like other theaters, held raffles, dish nights, and the like to draw its patrons. The building also housed a bowling alley, several shops, and eight apartments upstairs. It was the largest commercial building in town for many years. Closed in March 1969, the Brin was the last remaining theater in Menasha. Sadly, it burned earlier this year and will soon be demolished. The future of the space will be decided at a later date, but memories of the Brin will be forever etched in Menasha's residents' hearts.



1 Main Street, Menasha, WI



### 2019 Membership Form

*Winnebago County Historical and Archaeological Society*

(Check One)

- \$5 Student (15-25yrs/old)  
 \$15 Individual  
 \$25 Couple  
 \$35 Family  
 \$250 Life Membership

(Check One)

- New Member  
 Renewal

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

(Check One)

- Send my newsletter by E-mail  
 Send my newsletter by mail

I am interested in volunteering for.... (Circle All that Apply)

- | Morgan House Tour Guide | Pie on the Porch | Artifact Inventory |  
 | Archiving | Holiday Open House | Volunteer Recruitment |  
 | Newsletter Editor | Fundraising Events | Program Planning |

or

| **Not Interested in Volunteering** |

Mail this form with enclosed payment to:

WCHAS Membership Committee  
 234 Church Ave.  
 Oshkosh, WI 54901



### FINAL POINTS

#### ◆ 2019 WCHAS Officers:

**President** - Randy Domer  
**Vice President** - Austin M. Frederick  
**Treasurer** - Greg Bellmer  
**Secretary** - Philip Marshall

#### ◆ Welcome New Members!

Judy Britton  
 Richard and Marillyn Campbell  
 James Felda  
 Merton Fulwiler  
 Charles Johanns  
 Anton Mauntz  
 Sue Tatum



Winnebago County  
 Historical & Archaeological  
 Society, Inc.

234 Church Avenue - Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901

**PROVE THAT YOU ARE  
 A 100% AMERICAN**  
 TODAY IT IS AN HONOR TO SAY:  
**"I AM AN AMERICAN"**  
 When you see a boy in the U. S. khaki, or a  
 blue-jacket from our Navy, it makes  
 you proud to say:—  
**"I AM AN AMERICAN"**  
 When you read of the heroic acts of our boys  
 on the fighting front, it makes you  
 thrill when you think:—  
**"I AM AN AMERICAN"**  
**You have a right to say that:**  
 IF you are doing **YOUR SHARE**;  
 IF you are obeying cheerfully the laws and  
 regulations made necessary by the war;  
 IF you are learning to speak the language of  
 America, or helping others to learn it;  
 IF you are a citizen or preparing to become a  
 citizen of America;  
 IF you are backing the **LIBERTY LOAN**  
 with every dollar you can possibly invest;  
**THEN you have the right to say with pride**  
**"I AM AN AMERICAN"**  
**BUY LIBERTY BONDS**

The United States Government  
 through the  
**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - BUREAU OF EDUCATION**  
 will cooperate with racial, foreign language and other  
 agencies for a better understanding of America and  
 the promotion of better relations between foreign-born  
 and native-born Americans.  
 Write for suggestions.

**Beweisen Sie, daß Sie sind  
 Ein 100 Prozent Amerikaner**  
 Heute ist es eine Ehre zu sagen:  
**"Ich bin ein Amerikaner"**  
 Wenn Sie einen Jungen in dem U. S. Khaki  
 oder einen Blausack von der Marine sehen, so  
 sind Sie stolz zu sagen:  
**"Ich bin ein Amerikaner"**  
 Wenn Sie von den Heldentaten unserer Jün-  
 gen an der Schlachtfeld lesen, so macht  
 es Sie stolz zu denken:  
**"Ich bin ein Amerikaner"**  
**Sie haben ein Recht dies zu sagen**  
 Wenn Sie Ihr Teil tun;  
 Wenn Sie den Gesetzen und Verordnungen, die  
 durch den Krieg nötig wurden, beobachten  
 Wenn Sie die Sprache Amerikas lernen oder  
 andere helfen, sie zu lernen.  
 Wenn Sie ein Bürger Amerikas sind oder sich  
 vorbereiten, einen zu werden;  
 Wenn Sie die Liberty Anleihe mit jedem Dollar  
 unterstützen, den Sie anlegen können;  
 Dann haben Sie das Recht mit Stolz zu sagen  
**"Ich bin ein Amerikaner"**  
**Kauft Liberty Bonds**

Die Ver. Staaten Regierung  
 Departement des Innern, Erziehungs-Bureau  
 wird kooperieren mit Rassen, fremdsprachl. u. and.  
 Bureau Vermittlungen für ein besseres Verständnis  
 Amerikas und die Förderung d. besser. Beziehungen zw.  
 fremdgeborenen und eingeborenen Amerikanern.  
 Schreiben für Vorschläge.

„Kauft uns den Glanz der  
 alten Flagge erhalten“  
 Kauft heute Liberty Bonds!

**Schliesslich ist es fuer ihn**

„Es ist für ihn“, für Ihren Jungen, Ihres Nachbarn oder Freundes Jungen, die Jungen, welche über dem  
 Meer sind und die Uniform dieses Landes angelegt haben, um die Rechte, die Freiheit, die eigene Heimat  
 und das Leben von Amerikas Bürgern zu beschützen.

Wie sind alle in diesem wichtigen Kampfe versammelt, es ist nicht einer von  
 uns, der nicht alles, was er tun kann, einsetzt hat. Es ist unser gemein-  
 samen Pflicht, unsere gemeinsamen Sätze und was alle müssen unser Ziel  
 heute festhalten, genau und frommlich, um die Unabhängigkeit, die Unabhängigkeit  
 und die Freiheit zu erhalten, die uns teuer als das Leben ist.

Wie eine Million, ständlich Millionen, der Mütter des Hauses Washington  
 und Washington und die Leben erhalten, ist es so ja nicht zu ver-  
 gessen, daß die Ihre Arbeit anlegen, um die Freiheit zu erhalten!

Wählen Sie die Bretter von Amerikas Kampfe leben an den ausstehen!

Wählen Sie die Bretter für Demokratie und Recht nicht  
 gelassen und amnest haben? Wählen Sie passen, daß die Freiheit  
 über Leben ein amerikanischer Junge in Frankreich leben wegen  
 Kampf Ihres geliebten Landes?

Sicher möchten Sie nicht wissen. Es gibt keinen anderen, die Frei-  
 heit liebenden Menschen des Vereinigten Staaten, welche nicht bei dem  
 höchsten Stande stehen. Dieser unangenehme Dilemma ist nicht nötig, wenn  
 Sie tun, was Ihre Pflicht und Ihre Verantwortung zu tun ist. Zum Glück,  
 nicht.

**Kauft Ver. Staaten Regierung Bonds**  
**Dritte Liberty Anleihe**

Pro-American messages during World War I