

Ames Daily Tribune Editorial Page

Memorial Day

On Memorial Day 1962, in this year of peace—which nowadays means merely the absence of all-out war—newly dead American soldiers claim our tears.

Their graves are not all visible nor in an exact location which we may visit and bank with wreaths. Ninety-three servicemen rest somewhere beneath the Pacific where their plane vanished last March on its way to South Viet Nam.

Only a few weeks ago, two other soldiers died in that unhappy land. Wounded and unable to travel, they were shot through the head and left in the jungle by their guerrilla captors.

The United States is not at war. Yet the President has just authorized the awarding of the Purple Heart to men wounded in the Vietnamese fighting.

In the larger sense, of course, we are head to head with communism, if not at war. The killing in South Viet Nam is just one remote—but violent—outpost in that larger struggle.

Relatively few men are involved in South Viet Nam. There are not enough to arouse the concern of the American people. They are officially there to "advise," not fight. But some are dying. Still, not enough to intrude greatly upon our daily routines.

It is tragic, but seemingly inevitable, that many more young men will be called upon in the years ahead to give their lives in "brush-fire" wars like this so that vastly many more of their fellow citizens may go on living in ignorance of what they did.

It happened before on a much larger scale in Korea. Even that "police action," with its 157,000 casualties, was no great inconvenience to most of us. How much safer our lives and those of our children are because of Korea is something history has not yet fully made clear.

A prayer on this Memorial Day is that there will be no more Koreans and an early end to the South Viet Nam conflict. A further prayer is, if it must continue, and if there must be more such actions somewhere else in the world that some lasting good will come of them.

Fifty thousand deaths in Korea, and it can't be said that it brought the Koreans democracy. How many deaths in South Viet Nam, only a few persons at this time know, and far from a democracy there.

The flowers of Memorial Day are beautiful and sweet. They are costly beyond price, and sad beyond knowing.

Crack in window

Even in the Cold War's darkest moments, we have been comforted by many assurances that, save in the event of madness in the literal sense, neither Western nor Communist leaders would touch off a nuclear holocaust.

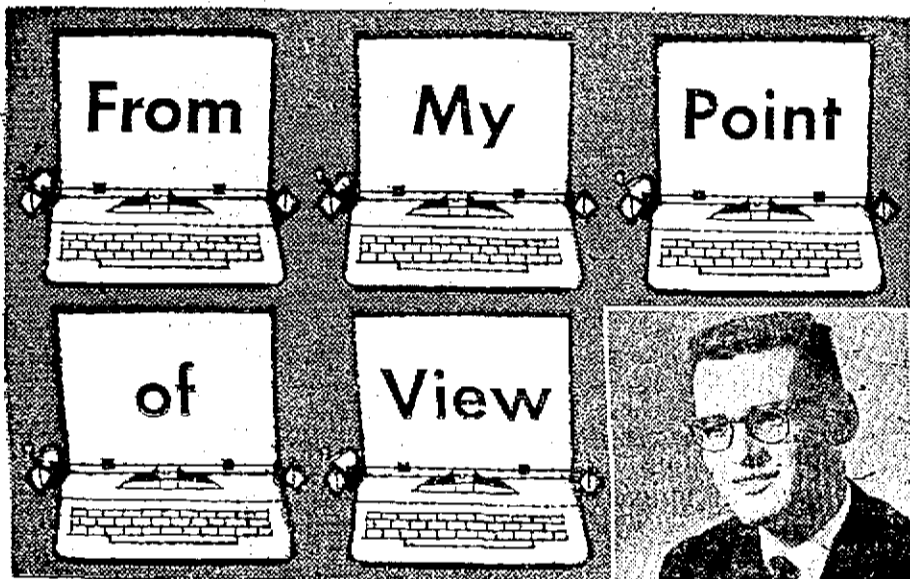
That comfort is being chipped at by political scientist Dr. Robert C. North at Stanford University.

After a study of several prewar crisis periods in history, North and his researchers say even the toughest decision-maker may choose war not alone on the

basis of military strength and resources, but as a result of impulses, emotions, wishful thinking and idiosyncrasies of which he may hardly be aware.

In times of crisis, says North, men thus may see the world through badly distorted vision. The peril at such moments is that not just madness but anger and humiliation may precipitate war.

Perhaps the world never has been as safe as some comforting folk would have us think. But Professor North's studies have made it seem much less so.



Memorial Day is another one of those things like steam locomotives and penny candy that my kids will never know about.

In the days of the 30's, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July were two big occasions in a kid's summer. For the most part, the main reason was the parades. Other than that, the two big patriotic holidays were completely different in tenor, atmosphere and purpose.

Two things which most of us remember about Memorial Day are parades and pennies. The parades included everything from the town fire engine to the American Legion Junior Drum and Bugle Corps. The Veterans of World War I (fairly young then) and the Spanish-American War (middle-aged) and the Civil War (mostly grandfathers) put on their uniforms and medals and paraded up the main street.

Any self-respecting penny bush worth keeping had huge blossoms on it by Memorial Day.

Those were the days when to spot a Regular Army man in his broad-brimmed hat was a novelty, and the officers wore glossy Sam Brown belts. A Regular Navy man was unknown in the Midwest.

The Ames Daily Tribune

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the only place we saw sailors was in movie musical comedies.

The parades usually began in mid-morning, proceeded through the main part of town to the cemetery. About 11 a.m., the area's leading orator (during the 30's this often was an erstwhile Senator, ousted by the New Deal) would deliver the Memorial Day message. Then the Legion and the VFW and the GAR and all the other groups would place wreaths and a firing squad would salute the dead and a hidden bugler would play "Taps."

And then the flag would be raised to the top of the staff, and we'd all go back to town.

The fathers would reminisce about the Great War, and tell us kids stories about how it was in France while the mothers were frying chicken. And we'd all be quiet on the big screened-in front porch.

But that was the way it was 25 years ago. Since then, there have been too many wars, and too many war dead. The clouds have not been blown away for long: the shadow still hangs over some part of the earth. The children who were starving in Europe and China when I was a kid have, if they survived, starving kids of their own. All these years, and we've done so little.

My boys will never hear the stirring words about "the War to End All Wars" that I can remember; orators today aren't so sure the war to end all wars has been fought.

There's one thing that's different, though. The flag seems to mean a great deal to youngsters now. Maybe it's because the addition of two stars has caused more attention to be directed to the flag, but it seems to mean a lot to the small fry to have a flag flying at their homes during the holiday.

The enduring meaning of Memorial Day, if we can put it across to the youngsters, is that that same flag meant enough to a good many Americans that they gave everything they had to give to keep it flying; our right to display that flag in front of our homes was earned by people who came along many years ago with all of us in mind.

There were so many of them who gave so much, we can't honor them individually; Memorial Day is the only way we have of remembering them all.

Story County's veterans

Civil War volunteers recalled

(Editor's note: This article was written by Sam H. Thompson, professor emeritus of Iowa State University and a member of the Educational Advisory Committee of the Iowa State Civil War Centennial Commission.)

It includes a history of Story County participation in the Civil War, where Story County men enlisted; names of veterans, their units of enlistment, and date of death.)

By SAM H. THOMPSON

The Civil War Centennial is being observed in various ways throughout the nation and in the various states during the period 1961-1965. In the magnitude of its sacrifices and in the significance of its results, the Civil War is indeed a war to be remembered.

It is not the purpose of the Centennial to fight the war again but rather to analyze what occurred and learn helpful lessons from our past experience. The Congress of the United States supports the undertaking.

The 59th General Assembly of Iowa authorized the establishment of the Iowa State Civil War Centennial Commission to take the lead in developing a suitable program of observance. That organization is now organizing a "War in the West Conference" to be held in Des Moines June 15-16. Also, with the assistance of an educational advisory committee, a history of Iowa related to Civil War history, will be published in 1963, of interest to both school students and adults.

Fort Sumter Attacked In the gathering storm, which for a score of years preceded the shelling of Fort Sumter, Iowa in 1846 became the first free state carved out of the Louisiana Purchase. It was a very young state—less than 14 1/2 years old—when secession and hostilities began.

Since there were neither railroads nor telegraph in Story County in 1861, the first word of the attack on Fort Sumter, considerably delayed, came by way of the semi-weekly hack from Marshalltown. This line with the Missouri River as destination touched Nevada, College Farm and New Philadelphia. An instant response of loyal enthusiasm was reported.

The first regiment for which President Lincoln called from Iowa was based on 90-day enlistments. A committee sent from Story County to Des Moines to tender the services of a company found the state quota full and running over. But four young men from Story County (three attending Cornell College at Mt. Vernon) joined the Linn County Company.

Story County Enlistments A record compiled by Sen. J. A. Fitchpatrick for Col. John Scott to be used in the Colonel's Centennial Oration at Nevada in 1876 showed that Story County was represented in 19 infantry regiments, five cavalry regiments and two artillery regiments enlisted in Iowa.

The county was not large enough to furnish full complements of men for many independent commands. One may note the Federal Census reports only 4,052 people in Story County in 1860 and none ten years earlier. As a consequence, squads or individuals enlisted from time to time and were attached to companies organized in other areas.

Available material and the number of men who enlisted emphasize four commands. Company E of the 3rd Regiment and Co. K of the 32nd Regiment were organized at Nevada. In Co. E were also a considerable number from Boone and in Co. K some who enlisted from Marshall County.

Although Co. A of the 23rd Iowa Infantry was organized at Des Moines, more than half (57 in all) of its membership came from Story County. T. J. Miller and S. P. O'Brien have written of Co. A of the 23rd Iowa Infantry.

The fourth command emphasized in this brief sketch is Company B of the 2nd Iowa Cavalry. This group was organized at Marshalltown but a large proportion of the members were enlisted in Story County by Paul A. Quaal who became First Lieutenant and later Captain of the company. He died in service. Harry Boyes has written material concerning Co. B.

It will be recalled that the present city of Ames was not platted until 1864 nor recorded until 1865. The first post office in the area was established as "College Farm" in 1862. In the years that followed the fall of Fort Sumter, the Ontario (known as New Philadelphia) and Ames areas and Story County took part valiantly to preserve the Union.

It is probable the exact number of enlistments of men from Story County will never be known. William Orson Payne in his History of Story County, indicates that 321 were known to have enlisted in Iowa commands from Story County but he emphasizes the incompleteness of the list.

He records the names of 86 Story County soldiers who died in service but doubts the completeness of the list. Some were killed in action and some died of wounds. Others succumbed from the rigors of prison and still others from disease. From available

facts, it appears that the proportion of deaths of total Story County enlistments was a relatively high figure exceeding 28.6 per cent.

Memorial Day

To honor those who made the supreme sacrifice in war, the strewing of flowers and observance of Memorial Day became general in both North and South. In the North this was formalized by the famous order of General Logan of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1868.

Ames Municipal Cemetery Reports indicate that 127 Civil War Veterans are buried in the Ames Municipal Cemetery and that 30 are interred at Ontario. The Iowa State University Cemetery has one grave of a deceased Union Veteran and one of a former Confederate soldier. The Story Memorial Garden Cemetery, established in 1940, has no graves of Civil War Veterans.

First enlistments of Civil War Veterans buried in the Ames Municipal Cemetery were in 82 military units representing 11 states as well as regular army units. States included were Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Missouri and Kentucky. There were two regular army units. In addition, one who originally enlisted in a New York Regiment subsequently was an officer in a colored Regiment.

Of the 127 Civil War Veterans buried in the Ames Municipal Cemetery, 89 represented infantry units, 10 cavalry and four artillery units. The units of first enlistment for 24 veterans buried in the Ames Municipal Cemetery could not be immediately determined. Of the 103 deceased veterans whose place of first enlistment is known, 38 were from Iowa units and 65 from ten other states.

Ontario (New Philadelphia) Burials

First enlistments of Civil War Veterans buried in Ontario Cemetery included 30 veterans. These were in nine military units (six infantry and three cavalry) from seven states including first enlistments from Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Of the Civil War soldiers buried at Ontario, 21 enlisted from Iowa (10 in the 23rd Iowa Infantry) and nine from six other states. A few buried in the Ames-Ontario area were veterans of the Mexican War as well as of the Civil War. Incidentally one Mexican War Veteran, Fred Echard, who was a member of Co. C, 2nd Indiana Infantry, is also buried (as of 1901) at Ontario.

When Taps Sounded

Of 127 Civil War Veterans buried in the Ames Municipal Cemetery the dates of death of five could not be determined. In Ames the last living veteran was Capt. Charles Hamilton for whom taps sounded in 1941—80 years after the Civil War began. Fred Tilden preceded him in death two years earlier—in 1939.

For the 122 Civil War Veterans buried in the Ames Municipal Cemetery for whom information is available, the number of deaths noted below occurred in each designated period.

Table with 3 columns: Period, Number died, Total in period Deaths. Rows include 1861-1869, 1870-1879, 1880-1889, 1890-1899, 1900-1909, 1910-1919, 1920-1929, 1930-1939, 1940-1949.

The time pattern of deaths of Civil War Veterans buried in the Ontario Cemetery—an older community than Ames—differed greatly from that of Ames. At Ontario 13 died in the 1860's; three in the period 1900-1909; eight in the ten years 1910-1919 and two in the 1920's (the last one in 1926). Death dates for two veterans were not available. Of the 13 that died at Ontario in the 1860's there were six who died in 1863; three in 1865; two in 1862; and one each in 1861 and 1864.

Personalizing Memory

Many of the Civil War Veterans buried in the Ames-Ontario area have direct descendants who still reside in the community. A few sons and daughters still survive. There are numerous grandchildren and a larger number of great grandchildren and great, great grandchildren. Through the courtesy of The Tribune, the names of the soldier dead of the Civil War buried in Ames-Ontario cemeteries are listed in this issue. Also the states and organizations of first enlistment of each, where available, and dates of death are published.

It would be splendid if in succeeding years this thumbnail could be more precisely completed for a larger number. Our appreciation for their sacrifices in building a better America must often be stated and always felt. They not only helped preserve the Union but upheld freedom for all.

Memorial Day Observance Continues

A strong force for leadership in Memorial Day observance in the Ames-Ontario area was Frank C. Ellsworth Post No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic, the Wo-

men's Relief Corps, and the Daughters of Union Veterans. Nearly every eligible veteran belonged to the G.A.R.

As declining numbers in smaller posts made continuation impossible at such points, surviving members identified themselves with the Ames organization.

Even before the last member of the local post died, the American Legion, its Auxiliary and the Veterans of Foreign Wars had begun to assume an active part in Memorial Day observance. In the late twenties the establishment of the Ames Patriotic Council on a broader scale reflected the decision of numerous community organizations to perpetuate the memories of our soldier dead of all wars.

In a joint resolution approved May 11, 1950, the Congress requested the president to call upon the people of the United States to observe each Memorial Day as a day of prayer for permanent peace.

State Centennial Plans

The educational advisory committee of the Iowa State Civil War Centennial Commission recommends that the contribution of deceased Civil War Veterans be personalized at the Memorial Day season in each Iowa community by publishing the names of those buried in the area together with the state of their original enlistment and specific unit to which each belonged as well as the date of death of the Veteran.

Buried in Ames Municipal Cemetery

J. P. Alderman, Co. E, 4th Iowa Vol. Infantry, June 24, 1918. Luther B. Allen, Co. B, 45th Iowa Vol. Infantry, Jan. 4, 1929. J. Dudley Arrasmith, Co. I, 8th Iowa Cavalry, April 14, 1918. J. M. Bacon, Sept. 10, 1906. C. T. Barker, Co. I, 132nd Illinois Infantry, Aug. 2, 1918. Darwin B. Barker, Co. F, 67th, Illinois Infantry, Jan. 22, 1924. D. A. Bigelow, 1890. Hiram Blake, 1908. Jacob Born, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, Feb. 2, 1897. Drake S. Bosworth, New York, Nov. 11, 1902. William O. Boyd, Co. H, 11th Minnesota Vol. Infantry, Aug. 15, 1920. Lars J. Boyd. J. M. Breese, 1919. Benjamin Brenneman, 1909. K. W. Brown, 1926. A. H. Buck, Co. E, 45th Illinois Vol. Infantry, Jan. 1, 1926. William S. Burton, Co. C, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, Feb. 4, 1920. Elial Carey, Co. K, 31st Iowa Infantry, Dec. 17, 1900. Henry Christian, 1901. D. W. Clayton, 1928. John Cole, Co. E, 128 Ohio Infantry, June 30, 1925. Andrew J. Cooley, Co. H, 46th Illinois Infantry, March 1, 1886. J. W. Cooley. John Corkins, Co. G, 36th Illinois Infantry, July 13, 1932. Benjamin F. Craig, Co. D, 10th Iowa Vol. Infantry, Dec. 10, 1861. Elisha B. Craig, Co. E, 3rd Iowa Vol. Infantry, Dec. 15, 1861. Isaac H. Craig, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, July 9, 1912. Eli B. Cramblit, Co. A, 78th Ohio Veterans Volunteers, April 19, 1933. William H. Cunningham, Co. A, 99th Indiana, 1893. Philip J. Darner, Co. F, 15th Iowa Infantry, Jan. 1, 1924. Michael Deal, Co. E, 3rd Iowa Infantry, May 25, 1904. Louis Z. Delorme, New York Infantry, Sept. 30, 1881. A. H. Debler, Co. G, 156th Illinois Infantry, June 16, 1883. John E. Duncan, Co. B, 23rd Wisconsin Infantry, Oct. 6, 1900. Orlando Eddy, Co. G, 5th Minnesota Infantry, Aug. 23, 1905. J. C. Elliott, Co. B, 15th Iowa Infantry, April 9, 1887. Daniel W. Embree, Co. G, 15th Iowa Infantry, Jan. 7, 1925. D. G. Ferguson, Co. C, 47th Wisconsin Infantry, Feb. 24, 1905. O. D. Freed, 20th Indiana Artillery, March 3, 1925. Adam Gattrell, 1899. Calvin Geddings, Co. D, 93 Illinois Infantry, Feb. 25, 1902. George W. Gerard, Co. I, 105th Illinois Infantry, March 14, 1898. J. W. Gilbert, Co. B, 22nd Kentucky Vol. Infantry, Nov. 3, 1913. Thomas M. Gossard, Co. D, 10th Iowa Infantry, Sept. 24, 1913. Charles J. Graves, Co. A, 13th U.S. Infantry, Jan. 12, 1917. William M. Greeley, Co. A, 151st New York Infantry, Feb. 15, 1917. B. F. Gregory, Co. D, 34th Iowa Infantry, July 27, 1888. Abel P. Griffith, Co. I, 13th Iowa Infantry, Nov. 13, 1915. Charles Hamilton, 1941. Joshua Harrison, Co. C, 23rd Iowa Infantry, Aug. 21, 1886. Charles B. Haverly, Co. B, 28th Iowa Infantry, March 30, 1922. Charles Hawkins, Co. G, 22nd New York Infantry, 1916. M. Hemstreet, Co. G, 12th New York Vol. Infantry, Feb. 8, 1906. George M. Hodgson, Co. C, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, June 6, 1894. L. Q. Hoggatt, 2nd Indiana Volunteers, March 11, 1896. Thomas J. Horsley, Co. H, 138th Illinois Infantry, Feb. 11, 1914. Wilson T. Houghan, Co. I, 16th Iowa Vol. Infantry, Aug. 29, 1938. C. W. Howe. H. D. Howe.

William Hulett, Co. B, 140 Illinois, May 27, 1935. Simon Johnson, March 2, 1870. Charles P. Johnson, Co. A, 17th Iowa Infantry, 1881. S. W. Johnson, Co. K, 42nd Indiana Volunteers, 1870. David M. Jones, Co. A, 10th Iowa Infantry, Aug. 29, 1915. Merrill C. Jones, Co. K, 7th Vermont Vol. Infantry, May 28, 1887. Soren J. Kalsem, Co. C, 8th Iowa Infantry, April 8, 1926. John Kannar, 1875. Edwin D. Kaynor, Co. K, 39th Wisconsin Infantry, Dec. 23, 1924. George W. Kelley, Co. A, 10th Iowa Infantry, 1916. Benjamin Kingsbury, Co. E, 10th Illinois Infantry, Oct. 23, 1913. J. W. Knight, Co. F, 30th Illinois Infantry, May 15, 1926. Anson Ladd, Co. G, 3rd Missouri Cavalry, Feb. 17, 1911. Abram S. Liddle, 12th New York Battery, April 17, 1924. William W. Lindsay, Co. A, 52nd Illinois Infantry, Aug. 15, 1879. George H. J. Little, Co. I, 11th Minnesota Infantry, March 24, 1924. Nathan Little, Co. D, 132nd Illinois Infantry, Dec. 22, 1915. George Loud, Co. F, 186 New York Vol. Infantry, Nov. 25, 1907. Edmund Loughran, 1st Iowa Battery, Nov. 16, 1923. George W. Lyman, Co. E, 12th Ohio Cavalry, March 16, 1918. Milo McCartney, Co. D, 13th Iowa Infantry, June 8, 1906. William E. McCoy, March 30, 1910. Isaac B. McElyea, Co. Q, 69th Illinois Vol. Infantry, July 6, 1889. F. T. McLain, Co. G, 14th Iowa Vol. Infantry, Nov. 9, 1910. Matthew E. McMichael, Co. F, 87th Ohio Infantry, June 22, 1926. W. E. McMichaels, 1926. Charles E. McMichaels, Troop G, 8th U.S. Cavalry, March 29, 1889. Thomas A. McMillan, Co. F, 134th Illinois Infantry, April 9, 1925. Robert L. McConnell, Co. H, 44th Iowa Infantry, 1917. Thomas J. Miller, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, June 15, 1931. B. Moreland, 1915. H. L. Munn, Battery D, 9th New York Heavy Artillery, Sept. 2, 1920. Manuel Benton Myers, Co. C, 10th Iowa Vol. Infantry, May 23, 1934. Luzera Nichols, Co. E, 7th Illinois Cavalry Veteran Vol., Dec. 9, 1910. C. A. Nowlin, Co. I, 38th Ohio Vol. Infantry, April 16, 1911. S. P. O'Brien, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, March 18, 1912. George W. Pitsor, Co. I, 17th Wisconsin Vol. Infantry, July 25, 1908. A. D. Rainbolt, 1895. Napoleon A. Rainbolt, Co. H, 7th Indiana Infantry, 1912. T. N. Rainbolt, 59th Indiana Vol. Infantry, Aug. 13, 1863. John M. Rineboldt, 24th Indiana Regular Volunteers, Sept. 4, 1864. William G. Reynolds, Co. E, 3rd Iowa Cavalry, Jan. 20, 1918. E. S. Rice, Co. H, 88th Illinois Vol. Infantry, April 22, 1916. Henry H. Robinson, 1915. Roger Sheehy, 1918. Parley Sheldon, Co. B, 177th Ohio Vol. Infantry, May 22, 1932. William C. Shuckley, Co. K, 16th Iowa Infantry, March 15, 1894. R. T. Sisson, 1914. Aaron Smith, Co. B, 133rd Ohio Vol. Infantry, July 23, 1885. John W. Spencer, Co. B, Illinois Veterans Infantry, March 10, 1895. J. O. H. Spinney, Co. K, 9th Illinois Cavalry, Aug. 20, 1916. Ephraim Starr, Hospital Steward, 24th Iowa Infantry, 1891.

Samuel J. Starr, Hospital Steward, 24th Infantry, Jan. 18, 1882. Charles F. Stuart, Co. B, 9th Iowa Infantry, Feb. 26, 1923. O. P. Stuckliger, Co. G, 44th Iowa Vol. Infantry, July 5, 1908. W. L. Taylor, Co. K, 82nd Illinois Infantry, June 28, 1888. A. H. Thayer, Co. K, 24th Iowa Vol. Infantry, Oct. 8, 1919. Frederick G. Tilden, Co. M, 11th Vermont Vol. Infantry, Oct. 10, 1939. George G. Tilden, Co. H, 11th Vermont Vol. Infantry, July 31, 1892. Josphiah Clark Tilden, Vermont Militia, March 23, 1892. James Walters, Co. F, 2nd Iowa Cavalry. John W. Wilcox, Co. E, 9th Illinois Infantry, Feb. 15, 1915. Henry Wilson, Co. H, 1st Massachusetts Volunteers, June 18, 1915. John J. Wiltzie, Co. H, 23rd Iowa Infantry, Aug. 9, 1915. James Madison Wood, Co. M, 17th Illinois Cavalry, Aug. 23, 1919. Augustus Wortman, Co. G, 153rd Illinois Infantry, July 30, 1920. Daniel Zumwalt, Co. D, 143rd Illinois Vol. Infantry, July 22, 1930.

BURIALS IN ONTARIO CEMETERY

Charles M. Banning, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, Jan. 1, 1865. Ira Briley, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, Dec. 18, 1910. Josias Brown, Co. K, 62nd Ohio Infantry, Dec. 16, 1917. Norton B. Brunning, Co. G, 51st Wisconsin Infantry, Sept. 18, 1926. George K. Cameron, Co. I, 132nd Indiana Vol. Infantry, June 21, 1914. Henry C. Cameron, Co. B, 13th Iowa Vol. Infantry, June 16, 1904. William N. Carey, Co. A, 8th Iowa Infantry, Jun. 30, 1924. Henry A. Cook, Co. K, 87th Pennsylvania Infantry, Jan. 23, 1910. William J. Deal, Co. B, Second Iowa Cavalry, Oct. 25, 1864. Davis U. Foster, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, June 20, 1863. John R. Foster, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, June 26, 1863. James L. Hall, Co. K, 24th Iowa Infantry, June 8, 1865. Abraham Hiestand, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, Dec. 8, 1863. James P. Jenkins, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, Nov. 3, 1862. George Jones, Co. E, 3rd Iowa Infantry, About July 16, 1909. Denton Keeney, Co. D, Minnesota Hatch's Independent Cavalry Battalion, June 9, 1913. William Keltner, Co. G, 7th Iowa Cavalry, Nov. 12, 1863. Adolphus Kintzley, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, Nov. 3, 1862. Augustus Leeing, Co. F, 146th Illinois Infantry, 1917. Rodney Russell Parsons, Co. H, 35th Iowa Infantry, June 21, 1918. Henry Rigby, Co. A, 174th Ohio, June 10, 1894. Oliver Scott, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, Sept. 15, 1863. George W. Smiley, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, July 15, 1863. Perrine H. Stewart, Co. F, 31st Indiana Infantry. Wm. B. Taylor, Co. E, 3rd Iowa Infantry, Dec. 11, 1861. David Ward, Co. B, 5th Iowa, March 31, 1914. Abel D. White, Co. C, 42nd Ohio Infantry. Henry Wilkinson, Co. D, 18th Iowa Infantry, Jan. 13, 1899. Eli Zenor, Co. I, 8th Iowa Infantry, June 11, 1908. Powhatan Zenor, Co. A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, Sept. 1865. UNIVERSITY CEMETERY William Miller Beardshear, Co. A, 184th Ohio Vol. Infantry, Aug. 5, 1902.

To the Editor

More light on lights

In the period I've been a resident of Ames there have been announcements of projects to improve street lighting in different areas of town—but it was a great surprise to learn that these are the first steps in a master plan to illuminate all of Ames.

This plan includes all the streets of Ames as well as all new subdivisions and gives estimated costs of construction, kilowatt hours used, maintenance and operation until 1975. This proposes levels of illumination established by the Illuminating Engineering Society. The basis upon which these standards were developed are not given in the lighting plan.

If this plan is pursued without modification, every street in Ames will have utility poles every 120 feet putting forth either .3 or .6 footcandles of illumination on the paving, unless the residents pay the additional costs of an ornamental system. But how can the residents act in time to adopt this system when the city does not notify them in advance that this street is to be "upgraded"?

Estimated installation costs for the next three years are \$489,250 and when completed the estimated yearly operating and maintenance costs will be \$100,000. These costs will be borne by the municipal power plant and will be

reflected in the power rates paid by every family in Ames.

This has raised several questions in my mind:

1. Why hasn't a program of this magnitude been presented to residents of Ames in its entirety so there could be a full public discussion of its merits and disadvantages?

2. How can a municipally owned electric company justify the profits they must already be making to pay for these lights and still only lower the rates an estimated 50 cents per family in September?

3. Would it not be better to lower current power rates and to finance the lighting program out of new tax levies? In this way, the general public could at least decide whether the purported benefits of the plan are worth the cost.

Before this program proceeds any further, every resident of Ames should be completely informed about it and these questions should be answered. If this letter has stimulated interest in any readers, they are invited to attend a meeting, Tuesday May 29, 8 p.m., in the Ames Library Auditorium. Perhaps if enough citizens show their interest and concern, we can obtain the answers.

Mrs. George G. Koerber 3522 Anncar St.