

A Memorial Day Remembrance...

Detroit's Own Polar Bears : Fighting and Dying In Archangel Snows

On October 18, 1929, Mary Clemens, the mother of Polar Bear Raymond Clemens, sat in the parlor of her home on Niles Avenue in St. Joseph, Michigan talking about her boys who had fought with American North Russia Expeditionary Force (ANREF). Her words described the heart-splitting paradox that war mothers have always faced. She said of her son Raymond: "Yes, they are bringing the boys back. I am glad. If I only knew for certain that one of them is Raymond, I would rather he be buried at home. Yes, I will have him brought here if we can."¹

Of her son Roy who had returned safely to St. Joseph she said that the draft board exempted Raymond. He could stay home and work the farm to help alleviate the shortage of food both home and aboard. Raymond refused. His younger brother Roy had been drafted and was going to war so Raymond went too. They both went to Camp Custer. They both were assigned to the 339th company. "They both went to Russia. Only Roy returned." I thank God for that. He was spared and I am thankful," his mother said.²



RAYMOND CLEMENS

¹ News-Palladium, Benton Harbor, Michigan. October 18, 1929. "Local Boy, Killed in Russia, Refused Draft Exemption.

² Ibid.

For most American soldiers, World War I ended on Armistice Day, November 11 1918, but it proved to be a lifetime commitment for Michigan Polar Bear Raymond Conrad Clemens. It took eleven years and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the State of Michigan, and the Detroit Polar Bears before his mother Mary Ann Clemens and his family could witness her son Raymond's homecoming.

Raymond Conrad Clemons registered for the draft on June 5, 1917, and his draft registration card described him as tall, slender, blue-eyed, and working as a bookkeeper in the family oil business in St. Joseph, Michigan. He left for the Northern Russian front in September 1918 and he [was killed in action](#) on November 29, 1918 in Archangel, Russia. His comrades buried him in the frozen Russian tundra a lonely grave marked by a wooden cross.

In decade between 1919 and 1929, war, peace, and Depression transformed the American and the international scene before the group of soldiers called the Detroit Polar Bears brought at least 100 out of 120 of their fallen comrades home. Many of the soldiers in Raymond's unit, the 399th Infantry, and others of the 1st Battalion of the 310th Engineers, the 337th Ambulance Company, and the 337th Field Hospital accompanied Raymond home in 1929, after a decade of resting in Russian snows. He is buried in the [Polar Bear Memorial Section of the White Chapel Memorial Cemetery](#) in Troy, Michigan.

The Clemens Family

The 1900 and 1910 United States Federal Census reveals some of the background and family of Raymond and Roy Clemens. In 1900, seven-year-old Raymond lived on the fruit farm in St. Joseph, Michigan with his father Joseph, 45, his mother Mary Ann, 39, his brothers Edward, 18, Joseph, 14, George, 11, Roy, 5, and Harold seven months old, and his sisters Ida, 16, and Mary, 12. The Michigan State Gazetteer of 1907 lists [Joseph Clemens](#), as a fruit grower. By 1910, Raymond now 17, lived with his parents Joseph 55, and Mary, 49, working on the family fruit farm. His brother Joseph Jr., 24, and his sister Mamie, 22. His sisters Mary and Ida don't appear on the 1910 census record, so they had married by then.³ His sister Mamie never married and worked in the family oil company.⁴ His brothers F. Roy, 15, and Harold, 10, were still at home. In total, Mary Ann Kammerer Clemens and Joseph Patrick Clemens had ten children, and they would eventually send three of their sons, Joseph, Raymond, and Roy to war.⁵

³ Michigan Marriage records, 1867-1952, show that Ida Mae Clemens, age 24, from St. Joseph, Michigan married John J. Theisen on June 9, 1908 in St. Joseph. Her father was Joseph Clemens and her mother Mary Kameron Clemens. John J. Theisen partnered with the Clemens family to own and operate several Theisen-Clemens businesses in St. Joseph. The U.S. City Directory for St. Joseph, Michigan in 1956 shows Ida and her husband John and George Clemens and his wife Ann as affiliated with Theisen Clemens. Ray, Roy, and Maymie Clemens all worked for Theisen-Clemens.

⁴ The 1930 United States Federal Census shows Mayme Clemens, born in Michigan about 1888, as the daughter of Joseph and Mary Clemens. She is single, lives with her parents on Niles Avenue in St. Joseph, Michigan, and works in an oil company.

⁵ [Joseph Raymond Clemens, 1854-1923,](#)

[Mary Ann Kameron Clemens, 1861-1934](#)

Joseph Raymond Clemens Jr., born October 12, 1885, registered for the draft on September 12, 1918. His wife Marion Alvina Dixon Clemens spent her early years on a homestead in Spearville Kansas where her parents had moved from Michigan to homestead. About 1900, they moved back to Michigan, settling in Benton Harbor, and later Marion taught school in the Hull and Pearl districts in Berrien County. She is buried in [Resurrection Cemetery](#) in St. Joseph. Joseph Jr. died on October 28, 1929 and he is buried in [Resurrection Cemetery, St. Joseph](#). He is a veteran, but has no stone recognizing his service.



ROY CLEMENS

Roy F. Clemens registered for the draft at the same time as his brother Ray, joined the same company, the 339 Infantry and both were to fight in North Russian snows as members of the Polar Bears Expedition.

Their children

Joseph Raymond Clemens – 1885-1929

Mary Carolyn Clemens – 1887-1975

[Edward G. Clemens – 1882-1959](#)

Ida Mae Clemens Theisen -1883-1971

Mayme Clemens- 1888

George Gore Clemens – 1889-1960

William R. Clemens – 1891-1891

Raymond Conrad Clemens – 1893-1918

Roy Frank Clemens-1895-1952

Anthony Harold Clemens – 1899-1911

Making the World Safe for Democracy

War had raged in Europe since 1914 between the Triple Alliance powers- Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy- and the Triple Entente countries – Great Britain, France, and Russia- when the United States entered the fighting on the side of the Triple Entente countries. In April 1917, the United States entered the first World War, as [President Woodrow Wilson](#) said in his Declaration of War before Congress, “to make the world safe for democracy.” Over the next 18 months, General John Pershing commanded the American Expeditionary forces. American soldiers shipped to Europe to fight with French and British forces against the German Army, and some AEF soldiers fought with the Italians against Austro-Hungarian forces.

Between 1914 and 1921, Russians fought both a Civil War and a World War. Czar Nicholas II abdicated the Russian throne in 1917, ending the Romanov Monarchy and creating a power vacuum in Russia that Alexander Kerensky’s provisional government and Vladimir Lenin’s radical socialist Bolshevik Party, and other groups including monarchists, militarists and even foreign nations struggled to fill. Those who opposed Lenin were known as the Whites while the Bolsheviks were daubed the Reds and both grappled for control of Russia. Lenin and the Bolshevik’s seized power , and as one of their first official actions signed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk on March 3, 1918, ending Russia’s fighting alongside Britain, France, and the United States.

Germany and Russia signing the Peace Treaty at Brest-Litovsk caused the Allies deep concern. The leaders of Britain, France, and the United States favored the White Russians because most feared and mistrusted Lenin and his doctrines of radical socialism. They were afraid that supplies that they had shipped to Archangel and Murmansk to aid Imperial Russia early in the war would fall into Bolshevik hands. The Allies were concerned that German soldiers would be shifted from the eastern front to the western front and they obtained Lenin’s permission to send troops to the Murmansk-Archangel area to protect the supplies from Germans or Russians fighting the Allies.

The Allies also hoped that their soldiers would inspire Russia to keep fighting, or at least hinder the Germans from using ice-free ports for U-boat bases. They realized that fighting had stopped on the eastern front, but hoped if more troops arrived in Murmansk or if one of the counterrevolutionary movements overthrew the Bolsheviks, the presence of Allied soldiers might persuade a new Russian government to take up the war against Germany again.

The State Department summarized American objectives and the terms of the American involvement in Russia alongside Britain and France in a note dated July 2, 1918. The State Department defined Allied objectives in Russia as “the single objective of affording such aid as shall be acceptable and only such aid as shall be acceptable, to the Russian people in their endeavor to regain control of their own affairs, their own territory, and their own destiny.”⁶

⁶ Supreme War Council to President Wilson, 2 July 1918, in Betty Unterberger, ed., *American Intervention in the Russian Civil War* (Lexington: D.C. Heath and Company, 1969), 37-38.

Following this single objective, the United States would send three infantry battalions and three companies of army engineers to Archangel to join British troops already there. The government would also send a small force to Vladivostok to aid a force of Czecho-Slovak troops determined to continue to fight against the Central Powers who claimed Vladivostok as an Allied protectorate in early July.⁷

By the middle of September 1918, American soldiers were fighting in Russia as part of the anti-Bolshevik offensive in North Russia commanded by British Major General Frederick C. Poole. The approaching Russian winter and the new Soviet Army under the command of Leon Trotsky halted the offensive. By the spring of 1919, the anti-Bolshevik forces had weakened and the Bolshevik Revolutionaries had consolidated their power. The Allied powers concluded that opening a new front against the Russian Revolutionaries would cost too much in terms of money, materials, and man power, and they withdrew. Americans had left Murmansk by June 1919 and the British by October 1919. Five thousand miles away in Siberia the last American forces left by April 1920. During their 19 months in Siberia, the American Expeditionary Force Siberia lost 189 soldiers from all causes. The smaller American North Russia Expeditionary Force tallied 235 deaths from all causes during its nine months of fighting near Archangel.⁸

Ray and Roy Clemens and their fellow American soldiers were caught up in this international drama which produced corresponding drama in their own lives and in the lives of thousands of other Doughboys.

⁷ [When Foreign Adventures Go Bad, the Case of America's Intervention in Russia During World War I.](#)

The Polar Bear Expedition: [The U.S. Intervention in Northern Russia, 1918-1919.](#)

⁸ [With the "Die-Hards" in Siberia, Colonel John Ward, 1920. E-Book Version;](#) Carol Melton, *Between War and Peace : Woodrow Wilson and the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, 1918-1921*. Macon, Georgia: Mercer University Press, 2001. Other sources including the Ludington Daily News and the VFW Magazine states that an October 1919 report gives the casualties as 553: 109 killed in battle, 35 died of wounds, 81 from disease, 19 from accidents and other causes; 305 wounded and four released POWs. Ludington Daily News, October 21, 1919; WWI vets: last living links to a bygone era: with less than 400 of them left, these century-old warriors still have stories to tell, about the Great War. *VFW Magazine*, November 1, 2003, No. 3, Vol. 91; Pg. 14

Ray and Roy Clemens Train at Camp Custer

Three months after the United States declared war on Germany on Friday, April 6, 1917, the government began building Camp Custer, outside of Battle Creek, Michigan. By December 5, 1917, with the help of the Battle Creek community, the government took over the completed camp and began to train soldiers. The author of a booklet, “Souvenir of Camp Custer,” published in 1918, described the location of Camp Custer by writing, “The site of Camp Custer was a peaceful and quiet stretch of countryside as existed in America. Then came the declaration of war, and in five months a complete military city of two thousand buildings, with comfortable quarters for 36,000 men stretched its length over four miles of territory. Camp Custer featured its own water, sewer, and central heating systems as well as a hospital, bakery, laundry and even a paved road connecting it to Battle Creek.

At its peak of operations, Camp Custer sheltered more than 60,000 soldiers in training, with recruits arriving from all over the Midwest by the Michigan Central or Grand Trunk Railroads.

When Raymond and Roy Clemens and their comrades arrived, they saw barracks, rifle ranges, drill grounds, and quartermaster buildings on the 10,000 acres of the camp. After disembarking from the train at Camp Custer, the recruit went to the depot brigade for a thorough medical examination. After he passed the examination, the recruit received his uniform and equipment and his first military orders. Later he would be transferred to specific service branches including infantry, artillery, and specialized branches of fighting. When he had completed his military instruction and drill hours, a soldier could attend classes in many subjects which were the equivalent of a high school curriculum.⁹

The Polar Bears Go to Russia

Roy and Raymond Clemens were both assigned as privates to Company C of the 339th Infantry, along with three quarters of the enlisted men and officers from the Detroit area, prompting Army officials to dub the 339th Infantry as “Detroit’s Own Regiment.” On July 14, 1918, the 339th left camp and boarded trains bound for New York City.

After a brief stopover in New York City, the 339th Infantry set sail for England on July 22, 1918. After they reached England, the 4,284 officers and enlisted men of the 339th Infantry along with the 1,200 men of the 1st Battalion of the 310th Engineers, the 337th Ambulance Company, and the 337th Field Hospital of the 85 Division of the United States Army were organized as the American North Russia Expeditionary Force (ANREF). After the troops trained for a month with British weapons, the ANREF boarded transport ships at Newcastle, England, on August 26, 1918, bound for Archangel Russia. They arrived at Archangel on September 4, 1918.¹⁰

As soon as the [ANREF arrived in Archangel](#), the British assumed command with orders to replace the Allied Expeditionary French and British Forces who were fighting the Bolsheviks. The ANREF were divided between five different fronts surrounding Archangel.

⁹ [Heritage Battle Creek Camp Custer](#)

¹⁰ Also in September 1918, soldiers from the 27th and 31st Infantry Regiments landed in Vladivostok in Siberia. Both the ANREF and the Siberian Expedition joined Allied troops originally assigned to protect equipment and supplies, but the soldiers in both Expeditions ended up eventually fighting the Bolshevik forces.

The men suffered from the weather conditions as well as disease and combat injuries. Standing water flooded the marshy terrain and the first heavy snowfall began on October 15, 1918 and continued far into what they knew as spring. On November 4, 1918, just a week before the Armistice, Company I of the 339th Infantry were attacked by Bolshevik forces which outnumbered them 6 to 1. Company I and an attached French Artillery Unit successfully warded off the attack, killing and capturing several of the Bolshevik fighters. Company I suffered one soldier killed and two others wounded.

A week later on November 11, 1918, the Triple Entente Powers signed an Armistice to end the war in Europe without Bolshevik participation, and the fighting in Russia continued. By the time the last contingent of soldiers in the 339th received their winter uniforms from the British, the thermometer in northern Russia had consistently registered below zero temperatures. The 339th soldiers suffered from inadequate rations, weapons, and winter gear, and the Bolsheviks continued to outnumber them. Despite being outnumbered, the 339th soldiers managed to hold their own in battle, but cold and sickness sapped their strength and morale. Spanish Influenza and other sickness killed 76 soldiers of the 339th, while 134 were killed or missing in battle.¹¹

Rumblings and Roars from Russia

Detroit historian Clarence M. Burton noted in his history, *The City of Detroit Michigan, 1701-1922*, that the soldiers of the 339th had earned “marked distinction, but they continued to suffer from the severe Russian winter, combat casualties, and lack of supplies.”¹²

"We had an awful time, have had about 35 wounded and many killed," a Michigan lieutenant wrote in his diary. "Held here all night in the snow no overcoat no eats, and away below zero relieved at 5 AM." Similar complaints echo in the letters and diaries of the Polar Bears located in the Polar Bear Expedition Digital Collection Archives in the Bentley Library at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.¹³

Some soldiers of the 339th Polar Bears weren't certain of their mission. There were rumors that some refused to fight until the Allies proved that the Bolsheviks were their enemy. An article in *Leslie's Weekly* dated May 3, 1919 expressed their concern and confusion. "Owing to a lack of a definite policy toward Russia, a company of our soldiers near Archangel recently refused to advance against Bolshevik troops until they know if we were at war with the Communists," the story said. The article concluded that the Allied policy toward Russia "still remains neither fish, flesh, nor fowl nor common red herring."¹⁴

Most soldiers wrote letters home and although the Army required them to contain lighthearted and information unworthy of censorship, soldiers often wrote their own version of lighthearted and worried family members read between the lines. Family members and friends, wrote their own letters to local, state, and military authorities including Detroit Mayor Oscar Marx.

¹¹ [339th Losses in Northern Russia](#)

¹² *The City of Detroit, Michigan, 1701-1922*; / Clarence M. Burton, editor-in-chief, William Stocking, associate editor, Gordon K. Miller, associated editor. [Vol. 2]

¹³ [Polar Bear Expedition Digital Collections](#)

¹⁴ *Leslie's Weekly*, May 3, 1919

Parents and friends of the Detroit soldiers and other Michigan soldiers in Russia appealed to Detroit Mayor Oscar Marx to plead with the government to give the men more comforts and better medical attention or take them out of Russia. The Mayor sent a telegram to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker on December 31, 1918, requesting that the United States government act quickly to improve the living conditions of the Detroit soldiers in Russia. Michigan Senator Charles Elroy Townsend and California Senator Hiram Johnson demanded a response from the government about the plans for the troops in Russia.

By April 1919, General Wilds Preston Richardson, commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Northern Russia, arrived in Archangel to inspect the ANREF forces, observing their deplorable living conditions first hand. His report began the initiative to remove the ANREF soldiers from Russia. In June 1919, British volunteers replaced the ANREF and by October 1919, British forces had totally withdrawn from Russia.

Memorial Day Archangel, Russia, May 1919

[The American Sentinel](#), a newspaper published by the American Red Cross in Archangel, Russia, recorded the last Memorial Day celebration in Russia, dubbing it “the most remarkable Memorial Day service in American History.” The American Band, Russian Navy, British troops, British Navy, French troops, French Navy, Italian and Polish troops gathered in parade at Sabornaya at ten o’clock in the morning and marching to the cemetery. During a short memorial service, General Wilds Preston Richardson; Russian General Yevgeny Miller; Charge D-Affaires British Major General F.C.Poole; and British General William Edmund Ironside all gave brief speeches. General Richardson said, “We are assembled here on the soil of a great Ally and a traditional friend of our country, to do what honor we may to the memory of America’s dead here buried who responded to their country’s call in the time of her need and have laid down their lives in her defense. Throughout the world wherever may be found American soldiers or civilians, are gathered others today for the fulfillment of this sacred and loving duty...”¹⁵

A Russian daily newspaper published in Archangel called The Northern Morning also reported the Memorial Day Exercises. The newspaper noted that American President Abraham Lincoln initiated the observance of Memorial Day to honor the fallen in the American Civil War and said that “in this year our American friends have to pass this day far from their country, America, in our cold northland, between the graves of those who are dear not only to our friends, Allies, but also to us Russians; the sacred graves beneath which are concealed those who, far from their own country, gave away their lives to save us. These are now sacred and dear places, and the day of the thirtieth of May as a day of memorial to them will always be to us a day of mourning. This day will not be forgotten in the Russian soul. It has to be kept in memory as long as the name of Russian manhood exists. ”¹⁶

After the speeches and a military salute, a trumpet call over the graves of the fallen sounded solemn mourning notes for the soldiers who gave their lives so far away from home. “Sleep

¹⁵ [The History of the American Expedition Fighting the Bolsheviks: Campaigning in North Russia, 1918-1919.](#)

¹⁶ Ibid

quietly now, sons of liberty and light. You won before the world never-fading honor and eternal glory.”¹⁷

The Polar Bears Come Home to America and then Detroit

Finally the day the American soldiers had anticipated for so long arrived, the day to sail to France and from France across the Atlantic to home. They were not coming back. They were passing the military baton into the hands of the British who would drop it before fall. The brigand bands of Bolsheviks had developed into well-disciplined fighters who responded to the orders of Leon Trotsky. The American soldiers had seen an Archangel State military force develop behind their lines and join the active fighting, but the Americans knew that the Bolshevik Northern Army of Red soldiers posed a grave threat to the Archangel State military force. The Red soldiers lurked beyond the forest fringes, probably waiting for the American soldiers to leave. Four of the American soldiers wrote, “We must admit that when we thought of those wound –chevroned Scots who had remained on the lines with the new Archangel troops of uncertain morale and recalled the looks in their eyes, we sensed a trace of bitter in our cup of joy...”¹⁸

In a story published on June 30, 1919, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle reported that the first American troops returning from Russia, six companies of the 339th Infantry who had served at Archangel and boarded the Von Steuben at Brest, France, arrived at Hoboken, New Jersey, earlier in the day. The American soldiers had been brigaded with the English and French troops with three goals in mind: to guard the mountains of war material and supplies at Archangel that the Allies had sold to Imperial Russia; to prevent the Germans from coming through Finland and Southern Russia to establish submarine bases on the White Sea or on the Murmansk Coast; and to help the Russians establish an Eastern front and reorganize their Army.

The story featured Lt. Alexander Formosa of Brooklyn describing his experiences as a Polar Bear in Archangel. Lt. Formosa had gone overseas with the 106th Infantry, but had fallen ill, and his illness prevented him from returning with his division. He had been sent to a replacement camp and from there shipped to Archangel.

Lt. Formosa said that when the American troops arrived, 75,000 refugees flooded Archangel. Business had ceased and there was no coin money. Sugar and flour were priceless and the people were starving. He said that the Bolsheviks evacuated the city when American troops arrived, taking practically everything of value with them. The military stores the American North Russia Expeditionary Force had come to guard fled with the Bolsheviks as well as all ammunition and hardware. Scotch and French troops pursued the Bolsheviks and pushed them 100 miles away from Archangel, but they were outnumbered and suffered severe losses.

He remarked that many of the natives sympathized with the Bolsheviks and resisted the Allied occupation. Revolution and continuous warfare had made them distrustful of ideology and foreigners.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ [The history of the American expedition fighting the Bolsheviks; campaigning in north Russia, 1918-1919](#), P.346.

He said that on the way to Archangel from Newcastle an epidemic broke out among the ranks and nearly 50 men from every company were infected with the flu. The American troops were armed with Russian rifles which proved to be far inferior to British or American rifles. With poor equipment and weakened by influenza, the Americans were sent to fight immediately on their arrival in Russia. They soon found that they were hopelessly outnumbered as to men, but even so they put up a brave fight. He said that the biggest problem the American troops faced was their distance from the lines of communication and supplies which made it difficult to get rations.

Up to the time of the Armistice, the operations of the Allied forces in Archangel consisted of an advance in all fronts of from 20 to 75 miles, the ground having been held on nearly all fronts.

Lt. Formosa denied that there had been any signs of a mutiny on the part of the Allied forces. They were all willing to fight when they were needed, and although they left a great deal of propaganda behind them, it proved of no avail," he said.¹⁹

Late in the evening of July 3, 1919, the major part of the 339th Infantry planted their boots firmly on Detroit soil. The next day, the city gave them a warm homecoming, including a parade and a picnic on Belle Isle. In rueful recognition of what they had survived, the men of the 339th and their attached units christened themselves the "Polar Bears."

Archives in the [University of Michigan's Bentley Library](#) and books including [Detroit in World War I](#) by Elizabeth Clemens, archivist at the Walter Reuther Library at Wayne State University, record the joyful homecoming of the Detroit Polar Bears.

Polar Bears Come home with Polar Bear Brides

[Nina Rozova](#) a bright eyed Slavic village school teacher walked many miles from her distant village of Morjagorskaya to Archangel to say goodbye to George Geren, her Doughboy boyfriend who was preparing to sail for home. Instead of a tearful goodbye Nina and George, with the help of one sympathetic America Consul, Shelby Strother, were married and boarded a ship and sailed to America together.

According to the U.S. Consular Reports of Marriages in the U.S., 1910-1949, George D. Geren, 32, born in Paulding, Ohio, about 1887 married Nina A. Rosova, 18, born about 1901 in Jaoslavi, Russia on May 28, 1919 in Borousro-Uspensk Town Church in Archangel, Russia. Consul Strother had helped eight other Doughboys marry their sweethearts as well. A troop ship voyaging from Brest to Hoboken carried more than 167 war brides from France, Belgium, England, and Russia.

George and Nina made their way to Michigan and the 1930 census shows them living in Oshtemo with their son George 9, and George's two brothers Clemit and Frank. They later lived in Kalamazoo where George worked as a drain layer and in the plumbing field. [Nina](#) and [George](#) Geren are buried in Mt.Ever-Rest Memorial Park South in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

¹⁹ Brooklyn Daily Eagle. June 30, 1919. U.S. Troops Home from Russia, Deny Reports of Mutiny. 339th Infantry Officer Describes Hardships Suffered-Many Transports Arrive. Monday, June 30, 1919.

Raymond Clemens Didn't Come Home

Roy Clemens returned to Detroit with his unit in 1919 without his older brother Raymond. Roy survived the War to marry [Ann Watts](#) on June 14, 1928 and raise a family. He died on November 5, 1951, and he is buried in [St. Joseph City Cemetery](#).

Mary Ann Clemens enjoyed a joyful reunion with her son Roy who returned from the Polar Bear Expedition. She had received the Army telegram about her son [Raymond's](#) death, but few details. Later she would discover that Raymond had celebrated Thanksgiving 1918 with his fellow soldiers in his squad hut, singing and enjoying Thanksgiving dinner.

Then on November 29, 1918, he went on night patrol and a Bolshevik soldier shot him. The Bolshevik buried him in a grave that he shared with others in a Muhzik (peasant) cemetery in the hamlet of Vackloziovsk, but the story hadn't yet traveled to America. Even Roy didn't know all of the details. It would take eleven years for Mary Ann to learn the details of his death or be able to claim his body.

Mary Ann Clemens mourned her son every day of the ten years he lay buried in Russia, and the memory of Raymond's deferment to work on the farm and his insistence in going with his brother Roy to Russia when Roy was drafted deepened her grief over the fact that the war "to make the world safe for democracy" had claimed her son Raymond.

Ten years of Wondering, and Waiting

During the years between 1919 and 1929, the ten years her son Raymond Clemens didn't come home, Mary and Joseph Clemens tried to live day by day. Death had visited them twice before Raymond, once in 1891 when their son William R. Clemens died and again in 1911 when their son Anthony Harold Clemens died at age twelve. Joseph himself died on October 26, 1923, leaving Mary Ann to mourn him and their sons, but Mary Ann didn't spend all of her time mourning her losses. Her footprints and the footprints of Clemens family activity are scattered across several years and several issues of the News-Palladium published in Benton Harbor, Michigan.

The Palladium of September 30, 1926 carries an account of a bridge luncheon at Berrien Hill County Club, a popular social event for St. Joseph-Benton Harbor society in the summer months. Mrs. Joseph Clemens was one of the winners of a bridge prize. In November 1926, the Palladium reported that Mrs. E.G. Clemens headed one of the committees in charge of Music Day at the Brownson Study Club.

On January 28, 1927, the News-Palladium of Benton Harbor noted that Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Clemens and George G. Clemens of Lincoln Avenue have returned from Detroit where they attended the funeral services on Wednesday for their aunt, Mrs. Raymond Clemens.

On November 17, 1927, the News Palladium highlighted the activities of Mrs. E.G. Clemens in the Altar Guild of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and again on February 9, 1928 noted that Mrs. E.G. Clemens had been active in the Altar Guild. The News-Palladium of February 17, 1928


noted that Mr. and Mrs. E.G. Clemens and Roy Clemens had helped organize a card party for the Women of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

The February 2, 1929 Palladium reported that Mrs. J.J. Theisen, Mrs. E.G. Clemens and Mrs. F. Roy Clemens played bridge and won prizes. On February 12, 1929 the Palladium noted that Mrs. Joseph Clemens, Sr. who has been seriously ill with the influenza and heart trouble since New Years is much improved. She plans to accompany her daughter, Mrs. J.J. Theisen (Ida) and Mr. Theisen to Florida the last of the week.

Roy Clemens, Surviving Polar Bear Son

The 1920 United States Federal Census shows Mary Ann and Joseph's surviving Polar Bear son, Roy, living at home with his mother and father and sister Mamie. Michigan marriage records show that Roy married Ann Watts on June 14, 1928. In January 1929, the News-Palladium reported that Roy Clemens had played a part in an American Legion comedy called "A trip to Paris." The 1930 census shows that he and Ann had a ten-month old daughter Kathryn and he was the Secretary-treasurer of an oil company. The Benton Harbor Michigan City Directory of 1950 lists F. Roy Clemens as the Secretary of Theisen Clemens Co. He and his wife Ann lived on Niles Avenue in St. Joseph with their children Kathryn, Mary, and Raymond. Roy died in 1952.

FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1924 THE NEWS-PALLADIUM

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*The Theisen-Clemens Company and Its Dealers Wish You
A Happy and Prosperous New Year*




[Theisen Clemens](#) was registered as a Michigan Corporation and documentary evidence shows that Roy and Ray Clemens worked there before they went to Russia, although the company was not officially registered in Michigan until 1934. The Company operated as a family business until it was dissolved on October 9, 1967.

No newspaper stories about Roy Clemens joining the Detroit Polar Bear Association have surfaced, although there are numerous clippings chronicling the activities of the Polar Bears in Detroit and throughout the state of Michigan. The Marshall Michigan Evening Chronicle of April 3, 1922 reported that a large delegation of Polar Bears left Detroit Saturday on tour of the state to stimulate interest in the Polar Bear Reunion to be held in Detroit May 27th to 30th. The cities in their itinerary were Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall, Battle Creek, and Kalamazoo. Besides comradeship and socializing, bringing home the bodies of comrades buried in Russia ranked high on the agenda of the Polar Bear Association.

Five Polar Bears Return to Russia to Reclaim Their Comrades

In 1929, five former Polar Bears of the 339th Infantry Regiment returned to north Russia to attempt to recover the bodies of fellow soldiers who had been killed in action or died of exposure or disease ten years earlier. The Polar Bear Association, backed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the State of Michigan and the Federal Government sponsored the former Polar Bears.



FOUND GRAVES IN RUSSIA—This is the Michigan commission which the state sent to Russia, and which recently returned, to find and return the bodies of Michigan members of the 339th Infantry who gave up their lives fighting the Bolsheviks. From left to right standing: Ray Derham, John C. Evans, Michael McCalla; seated: Walter Dundon, G. T. Shilson. The members of the commission saw service in Russia with the 339th and are now members of the Polar Bears, the service organization which was formed after the return of the 339th from Russia.

The Benton Harbor News-Palladium of June 4, 1929, spelled out some details about the Commission of five former Polar Bears. Michigan Governor Fred W. Green announced that the Michigan State Legislature had appropriated \$15,000 to finance a Commission to locate and “care for” the bodies of the 226 men of the North Russian Expeditionary Force who had died in or around Archangel, with an estimated 114 buried in obscure locations. The Federal Government charged the Commission with locating the graves and removing the bodies to cemeteries in their home states or to Federal cemeteries. Governor Green’s appointees were G.T.

Shilson, Lansing, chairman; [Walter Dundon](#), Detroit, president of the Polar Bear Association; John C. Evans, Detroit; [Ray Derham](#), Iron Mountain; and Michael McCalla, Detroit. All were members of the American North Russia Expeditionary Force.²⁰

The Ironwood Daily Globe of September 27, 1929, reported that Ray Derham, Iron Mountain, a member of the Michigan Commission went to Russia to locate the bodies of soldiers of the Polar Bear Division.



Polar Bear Ray Derham

Ray Derham of Iron Mountain, a member of the Michigan Commission, who arrived in Russia on September 26, 1929, reported that the Commission had found 80 of the 114 men lost. “You can’t appreciate what the success of the expedition meant to us,” he said. The rest of the group was scheduled to return from the east in a few days.

²⁰ June 4, 1929. News- Palladium. Benton Harbor, Michigan, June 4, 1929. “Commission to Locate Soldier Graves in Russia.”

Gilbert Shilson, Journalist. Lansing Correspondent of the Associated Press. Birthday, November 5, 1891. John C. Evans, Detroit attorney

Michael Macalla. Detroit. Registered for the draft June 5, 1917. Born September 25, 1896. Died, November 1986.

The October 10, 1929 *News-Palladium* of Benton Harbor continued the story, with a headline proclaiming that: Train Bears Soldier Dead to Leningrad. Caskets Draped with Stars and Stripes. Peasants Revere Their Memory.

The story, date-lined Leningrad, said that the bodies of 86 Michigan soldiers who died on the only battlefield of the World War north of the Arctic Circle reached here Wednesday after the first stage of their long journey back to their homeland. Wrapped in the Stars and Stripes, their bodies lay in a special train placed at the disposal of the American Graves Commission by the Soviet government. As the train steamed slowly southward from Murmansk in the north of the White Sea, peasants stood in reverential attitudes and made the sign of the cross along the war-built railroad leading to this city. The journey took a little more than a day.

When the train reached the Arctic Circle, a group of Red Army soldiers saluted the fallen Doughboys from across the seas who at one time in the campaign had been classed as their enemies.

The soldier dead belong to the Polar Bear Division which served on the Archangel Front A through the bitter winter of 1918-1919. A commission of American Veterans of Foreign Wars came from Michigan to search out the bodies and arrange for the transport homeward. Identifications were not always possible because some crosses were missing from the graves, but most of the soldiers were known to have come from Detroit and the vicinity. From here the bodies will be carried by steamer to Havre, France. From there they will be conveyed with highest honors by an American Warship to their native land and ultimately will rest in the soil of Michigan.

There is a wide disparity in casualty figures for the American North Russia Expeditionary Force with military, print, and individual soldier's accounts giving different numbers, including figures from the [National Archives](#). To the men of the Polar Commission, the numbers were superimposed with faces and memories and loss.

Searching Russia for Lonely Polar Bear Graves

The Benton Harbor News- Palladium of October 18, 1929, details how the Commission members searched the Port of Archangel for their fallen comrades and what they found:²¹

Found in Port of Archangel

Second Lieutenant Marcus Y. Casey, New Richmond, Wisconsin. Company C. 339th Infantry. Died Sept. 16, 1918. Died of Disease. .

Harold Bayer, Company F

²¹ I cross referenced the names of the soldiers in the Benton Harbor News-Palladium article with the names of the soldiers in [The history of the American expedition fighting the Bolsheviki; campaigning in north Russia 1918-1919 by Joel R. Moore, Harry H. Mead, Lewis E. Jahns.](#)

Pvt. Chester Wallace Berryhill. Company F. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan. Died of Disease.²²

Pvt. William H. Dusablon, Trenton, Michigan. Company H., 339th Infantry. Died of disease on Sept. 18, 1918. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.



Pvt. Leo N. Finnegan. Grand Rapids, Michigan, Company B. 339th Infantry. Died September 17, 1918. Died of Disease. Buried in Whitechapel Memorial Cemetery, Polar Bear Monument, Troy, Michigan.

²² Pvt. Chester Wallace Berryhill

Born November 3, 1895 in Perry Township, Ohio and died September 11, 1918 at Archangel, Arkhangelsk, Russia during the North Russia Expedition of 1918-1919. Chester was the son of David W Berryhill and Mary Anna Yarger Berryhill. He was born in Putnam Co, Ohio. The family migrated to Midland MI ca. 1914.

Chester's son, Jimmy, was born in Feb 1918 and was never to know his father.

In May 1918 Chester was drafted into the Army for immediate service. He was inducted as a Pvt in the 339th Reg. This unit was assigned (at the request of Britain) to go to Russia to protect supplies from the Bolesheviks. They were to be under British command. After training in MI... the troops were shipped off to England for a brief stay then shipped on to Russia.

At this same time the Spanish Flu was running rampant and was striking in pandemic proportions with many people dying worldwide.

After landing in the Russian port, about Sept 6 1918, the troops made their way to their outpost. Somewhere along the way Chester was exposed to the Spanish Flu and died Sep 11 1918 in Archangel, Russia.

Chester was buried in the American Allied Cemetery in Russia where he remained for 11 years until a group of the 'Polar Bear' troops gained permission to return to Russia to bring their bodies back home. Chester was among those reburied at the foot of a Polar Bear statue in White Chapel Memorial Cemetery in Troy, MI.

Every year on Memorial Day the remaining Polar Bears would gather at the cemetery with family and friends for a remembrance ceremony that would include a military rifle salute w/ planes flying over. Chester is the gr-gr grandson of Alexander Moffett Berryhill 1764-1823 who fought in the Revolutionary War and is buried in Bellbrook Cemetery in Greene Co, Ohio.

American Legion Post 165 in Midland, Michigan was named the Berryhill Post in honor of Chester.

Pvt. 1st Class Alfred W. Fuller, Company K. Died December 30, 1918, Killed in Action, Russia.



Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial in Troy, Michigan.
Received the Purple Heart and the Croix de Guerre.

Pvt. John T. Henley. Chicago. Company I. 339th Infantry. Died September 11, 1918. Died of Disease.

Pvt. Fred L. Hodgson, Cassopolis. Company M, 339th Infantry. Died of disease on September 14, 1918. Buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery. Cassopolis.

Pvt. 1st Class Jesse C. Jackson, Detroit. Headquarters Company, 339th Infantry. Died September 15, 1918. Died of disease. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Monument, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Joseph Kalaska, Trenton. Company I, 339th Infantry Died of disease September 18, 1918
Received the Purple Heart. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Monument, Troy, Michigan.



Pvt. Andrzej Keicz. Detroit. Company C, 339th Infantry. Died of disease on September 13, 1918.

Pvt. Herbert B. Kistler. Lancaster, Pa. Co. I., 339th Infantry. Died of disease on September 11, 1918.

Pvt. 1st Class Clarence A. Malm, Battle Creek, Michigan. Company G, 339th Infantry. Killed in action on December 4, 1918. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Monument, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Angus McDonald, Marilla, Michigan. Pvt. Co. E. Killed in action Sept. 12, 1918. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Monument, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Frank J. Mueller, Marshfield, Wisconsin. Pvt. Company E. Died Dec. 30, 1918,

Pvt. Mattie I. Niemi, Verona, Michigan. Pvt. Co. M. Died of wounds received in action. Sept. 30, 1918,

Pvt. Arthur Nunn, Crosswell, Michigan. Pvt. Company M. Died September 13, 1918. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Monument, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Raymond A. O'Brien, Saginaw, Michigan. Pvt. Headquarters Company. Died September 12, 1918. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park, Polar Bear Monument, Troy.

Pvt. Sylvester Waprzycki, Pvt., 337th Ambulance Corps. Died September 14, 1918.

J.B. Titus, Company G

Pvt. John S. Shaughnessey, Missoula, Montana. Pvt. Headquarters Company. Died September 15, 1918, fighting the Bolsheviks.

Corporal William G. Teggus, Pontiac, Michigan. Corp. Died Sept. 11, 1918, fighting the Bolsheviks. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Laurence L. Wadsworth, Aurora, Indiana. Pvt. Company I. Died Sept. 20, 1918. He is buried in Riverview Cemetery in Aurora, Indiana.

Pvt. Michael Zlotcha, Hamtramck, Michigan. Pvt. Company E. Died Sept. 23, 1918, fighting the Bolsheviks.

Fifteen Bodies in Shenhurst District, Dvina River

The bodies of 15 soldiers, all from Company A were recovered in the Shenhurst District of the Dvina River. Only five were positively identified, the other ten buried in a common grave.

First Lieutenant Francis W. Cuff, Rio, Wisconsin. Company A. He was killed in action on November 29, 1918. He is buried in White Chapel Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial. Troy.

First Lieutenant Ralph E. Powers. Medical Corps 310th Sanitary Team, 85 Division. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Carl G. Berger, A. Troy White Chapel Memorial Park He died January 19, 1919, and he is buried in White Chapel Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy.

Guiseppe De Amicis, Detroit. Corp. Co. A, Died Jan. 19, 1919. Killed in action.

William J. Lehmann, Co. A. Died 1919. Buried in Resurrection Cemetery, Danville, Illinois.

Nine of the unidentified soldiers found in the common grave are believed to be:

Sergeant Yates K. Rogers, Memphis, Tennessee. Sgt. Co. A. Died Jan. 22, 1919.

Corporal Milton E. Gottschalk, Detroit. Co. A. Killed in action on Jan. 22, 1919. He is buried in White Chapel Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy.

Corporal August K. Richey, Dowagiac. Corp. Co. A. Killed Jan. 19, 1919. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial.

Private Elmer B. Cole, Hamersley, Pennsylvania. Co. A. Killed in Action on Jan. 23, 1919.

Private Sebastiano E. Lencioni, Whitewater, Wisconsin. Pvt. Co. A. Died Jan. 22, 1919, of wounds received while fighting the Bolshiviki.

Pvt. Ralph M. Patrick. Died January 19, 1919. He is buried in North Stockbridge Cemetery, Lansing.

Frank W. Brugge

Pvt. 1st Class George J. Smith. Died January 19, 1919. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy.

Pvt. Victor Stier, Cincinnati, Ohio. Pvt. Co. A. Died January 19, 1919 of wounds received in action. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy. Posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

The 10th body was clad in an American uniform, but it was not possible to identify him.

Seven Bodies in the Caska District on the Omego River

From the Caska District on the Omego River seven bodies, all from Company H, were identified.

Pvt. Frank Silkaitis, Chicago, Illinois. Pvt. Co. H. Died Oct. 1, 1918, Chicago, Illinois.

Corp. Eugene E. Richardson. Died October 1, 1918. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Harley Avery, Lexington, Michigan. Killed in action on October 1, 1918. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Claus Graham. Cassapolis, Michigan. Died October 1, 1918. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. John Boreson. Co. H. Died October 1, 1918. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Edward Ritcher, Mishawaka, Indiana. Pvt. Co. H. Died Oct. 1, 1918.

Pvt. William W. Negake. Co. H. Died March 22, 1919. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Three Bodies in Selso, 200 miles from Archangel.

Sergeant Emanuel A. Meister, Detroit. Machine Gun Company C. Died Sept. 27, 1918 of wounds received in action. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Private Glenn P. Staley, Whitmore, Michigan. Company K. Died September 17, 1918. Buried in Esmond Evergreen Cemetery, Hale, Michigan



Corporal Alton W. Gray, South Boston, Massachusetts. Corp. Co. K. died of wounds Nov. 8, 1918.

Bodies found along the Leningrad trail were:

Pvt. Arthur Christian, Pvt. Company L. Killed in action October 14, 1918. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Joseph S. Ozdarski, Detroit. Company L. Died Oct. 14, 1918.

Corporal Taton, Company K.

Pvt. James T. Ida, 337th Ambulance Company. Died March 12, 1919. [Found in Yernelskos district.](#) Buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Bodies of Clemens Comrades found in Yackozlovski district cemetery

Pvt. Louis A. Szymanski, Detroit. Pvt. Company C. Died Nov. 27, 1918. Accidentally shot.

Corporal Roy D. Cheeney, Pueblo, Colorado. Corp. Co. C. 337th Ambulance Company. Killed in action on Nov. 29, 1918.²³

Corporal John J. Bosel, Detroit. Company C. Killed in action on November 29, 1918. Buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. John Vandermeer, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Company B. Killed in action on September 20, 1918. He is buried in Riverside Cemetery in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Pvt. John Van Herwynen, Vriesland, Michigan. Pvt. Co. D. Killed in action, September 20, 1918. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Stanley P. Tamas, Manistee, Michigan. Pvt. Company D. Died of wounds received in action on October 29, 1918. He is buried in Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Manistee, Michigan.

Corporal Maurice (Morris) J. Foley, Company B. Died September 20, 1918. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Peter Kudzba, Chicago, Illinois. Pvt. Company B. Died Sept. 20, 1918.

These boys were soldier pals of both Roy and Ray Clemens of St . Joseph and often accompanied them on patrols.

Two additional bodies were found in the district which are believed to be from among the following four soldiers:

Pvt. H.R. Weitzel, Co. C. Died November 29, 1918. . He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Elmer W. Hodge. Co. C. Died November 29, 1918. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Nicholas Jonker. Grand Rapids, Michigan. Died Nov. 29, 1918. He is buried in Blain Cemetery in Cutlerville. His tombstone lists him as missing in action in the World War.

In the town of Kitsa the body of Corporal R.W. Conrad of Company F was found.

Corp. Rex H. Conrad, Ponca, Michigan. Corp. Co. F. Killed in action on March 26, 1919. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

²³ The United States Army could not locate next of kin for Roy D. Cheeney, so since he had formerly lived in Brooklyn, New York, he was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery in Brooklyn. Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, New York. Friday, November 29, 1929. Page 1.

The District of Vistalka Yields These Bodies

In the district of Vistalka these bodies were found but only two, Pvt. Andrew Skocelas and Cook Elmer E. Spelcher were identified.

Pvt. Andrew Skocelas, Eastlake, Michigan. Pvt. Co. C. Died February 4, 1919 of wounds received in action. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Cook Elmer E. Spelcher, Akron, Ohio. Cook, Co. C. Killed in action February 4, 1919.

Pvt. Joshua A. Clark, Woodville, Michigan. Pvt., Co. C. Killed in action on February 4, 1919.

Pvt. Nikodim Ladovich, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pvt. Co. C. Killed in action February 4, 1919. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Pvt. Thomas H. Keefe, Chicago, Illinois. Pvt. Co.C. Missing in action, February 4, 1919. Body found.

Ploskoi District, 17 Bodies in a Common Grave

In the Ploskoi District, 200 miles from Archangel, on the Dvina River were found 17 bodies in a common grave all from Company A.

Pvt. 1st Class Joseph Cwenk, Milan, Michigan. Pvt. 1st Class, Co.A. Missing in action January 19, 1919.

Pvt. 1st Class Stillman V. Jenks-Died January 19, 1919. He has memorials in Pilgrim Home Cemetery, Holland, Michigan and in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.



Stillman Jenks

Pvt. Stanley Kowalski. Pvt. Co.A. Died January 19, 1919. Missing in action. Body found.

Pvt. William J. Martin, Detroit. Pvt. Co.A. Died on January 19, 1919.

Pvt.1st Class. Stewart M. McTavish. Co. A. Died January 19, 1919. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Corp. Edgar (Edward) W. Peyton, Richmond, Kentucky. Died Jan. 19, 1919. Missing in action. Body found. He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Mt. Vernon, Kentucky.

Pvt. Russell A. Poth, Brown City, Michigan. Co.A. Died January 19, 1919. Missing in action, body found.

Corporal Albert Rauschenberger, Grand Rapids, Michigan.Corp. Co.A. Died January 19, 1919. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Pvt. 1st Class William J. Carter. Co. A. Died January 19, 1919. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

John T. Hannon

Pvt. Alfred G. Hutchinson. Co. A. Died January 19, 1919. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Max J. Kurowski. Co. A. Died January 19, 1919. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Charles August Kussrath, Jr., Chicago, Illinois. Pvt. Co. A .Died Jan. 19, 1919. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. 1st Class.Lindsay Retherford, Hutsonville, Kentucky. Pvt. 1st Class. Co. A. Died January 19, 1919. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. 1st Class.Archie Russell. Pvt. 1st Class, Co.A. Died January 19, 1919. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. 1st Class. Leo Sajnaj. Co. A. Died January 19, 1919. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Pvt. Edson A. Williams.Co. A. Died January 19, 1919. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, Troy, Michigan.

Raymond Clemens Comes Home

Second Section

The News-Palladium

Benton Harbor, Mich. Friday, October 18, 1930

Berrien's Biggest Buy -- For Reader And For Advertiser

Comics News

CONSOLIDATED FEB. 29, 1904 BENTON HARBOR, MICH. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1929 PRICE THREE CENTS

Local Boy, Killed In Russia, Refused Draft Exemption

NOW BODY IS COMING HOME WITH MICHIGAN DEAD OF 339TH

St. Joe Mother Of Lad Killed On Archangel Front Awaits Hour To Claim Son Who Left In 1918

St. Joseph, Mich., Oct. 17.—Raymond Clemens, a local boy who was killed in Russia, is now being brought back to his home in St. Joseph, Mich., by the 339th Central Postal Directory, which is now in the hands of the Russian government. The boy was killed in action on the Archangel front in 1918, and his body was buried in a cemetery near the front. His mother, Mrs. J. M. Clemens, is now waiting for the body to be brought home so that she can bury it in her own cemetery.

339th Scenes In Northern Russia



UNDER THE SNOW—A group of soldiers in uniform are standing in a line in a snowy, open field. They are wearing heavy coats and hats, and some are holding rifles. The background is a flat, snow-covered landscape under a cloudy sky.

WAR MOTHERS LOOK TOWARD LAND OF DEAD

Their Queries Puzzle Leaders Of Pilgrimage To Graves

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—War mothers are looking toward the land of the dead, and their queries are puzzling the leaders of the pilgrimage to the graves of the fallen soldiers. The pilgrimage is being organized by the War Mothers' National Association, and it is expected that a large number of war mothers will take part in it.

LOCAL YANK AMONG 24 TO BE IDENTIFIED

Return Of Dead From France Awaited For Final Word As To Identity

OF THE 339th Central Postal Directory, which is now in the hands of the Russian government. The boy was killed in action on the Archangel front in 1918, and his body was buried in a cemetery near the front. His mother, Mrs. J. M. Clemens, is now waiting for the body to be brought home so that she can bury it in her own cemetery.

BY ROB WHITE

It is early winter now up on the roof of Russia. The snow is white and deep, and the wind is cold and strong. The soldiers are standing in a line, and they are looking toward the land of the dead.

Gambler's Murder Dogs Tammany Election Trail



FOUND GRAVES IN RUSSIA—This is the Michigan cemetery where the state sent to Russia, and which recently returned, to find and return the bodies of the 339th Central Postal Directory, which is now in the hands of the Russian government. The boy was killed in action on the Archangel front in 1918, and his body was buried in a cemetery near the front. His mother, Mrs. J. M. Clemens, is now waiting for the body to be brought home so that she can bury it in her own cemetery.

ISHBEL MUCH LIKE AMERICAN COLLEGE GIRL

Columbia Student Was Had Date With Her, Tells Impressions

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A Columbia student who was had a date with her, tells her impressions of the American college girl. She says that she was very much impressed by the girl's personality and her way of life. She also says that she was very much impressed by the girl's intelligence and her ability to get along with people.

NEW BRITISH MONEY STICKS TO FINGERS

LONDON, Oct. 17.—British money is sticking to fingers, and it is expected that a large number of British money will be taken out of circulation. This is because of the fact that the British government is now in a position to issue new money, and it is expected that this new money will be taken out of circulation.

BY FRANK E. WELLES

ARMY LOAN TOLD PAID OUT SO FAR NEARLY \$700,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Army loan told paid out so far is nearly \$700,000. This is because of the fact that the Army is now in a position to issue new money, and it is expected that this new money will be taken out of circulation.

FARM LOAN TOLD PAID OUT SO FAR NEARLY \$700,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Farm loan told paid out so far is nearly \$700,000. This is because of the fact that the Farm is now in a position to issue new money, and it is expected that this new money will be taken out of circulation.

BY FRANK E. WELLES

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Army loan told paid out so far is nearly \$700,000. This is because of the fact that the Army is now in a position to issue new money, and it is expected that this new money will be taken out of circulation.

More than a decade after Raymond Clemens left St. Joseph to go to war, a story in the Benton Harbor News Palladium dated February 22, 1930 reported his homecoming. According to the story, the U.S. Government had positively identified the body of Ray C. Clemens at Detroit.

The body of Raymond Clemens of St. Joseph who was killed while fighting with the Michigan Polar Bears during the World War has been definitely identified, according to word received Saturday from Detroit in an Associated Press message. Walter Dundon, president of the Polar Bear Association, announced Saturday that three bodies were identified. They were: Raymond C. Clemens of St. Joseph, with his mother Mrs. Joseph Clemens of St. Joseph the next of kin. The second body identified was Eugene E. Richardson, with his next of kin his mother Mrs. Eustacia Richardson, Coldwater. The third body to be identified was Irving Wenger, with next of kin his brother Serrinu Wenger of Grand Rapids.

Seventeen bodies remained unidentified. They were placed in the mausoleum at the White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Detroit.

Private Raymond Clemens and his brother Roy Clemens, who survived, enlisted and were sent with a small group of soldiers to Siberia, where the former was killed. Last fall the Soviet government permitted an American Commission to search for the soldier dead in that country and they were returned for burial at Detroit.

In the end, Mary Ann Clemens did not lay her son Raymond to rest in the family plot in St. Joseph City Cemetery. When she died on May 17, 1934, in St. Joseph, she wasn't buried beside her son that she waited for so long. He is buried in White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial, in Troy, Michigan. His mother, father, and several family members rest in St. Joseph.

Some historians agree with President Warren G. Harding that the Polar Bear and Siberian Expeditions were a disaster of American military tactics and American diplomacy under President Woodrow Wilson. They conclude that the American Expeditions into the Soviet Union tainted relations between the two countries even into the 21st century. Others argue that the Expeditions were the result of rapidly changing circumstances and misinformation and misunderstanding about the Russian Revolution. Others consider the Expeditions the first example of American "interventions" in the revolution of a foreign country that had very limited success. Whatever the cause, the results were conclusive and often fatal for the Polar Bears who endured some consequences and confusion of their own between celebrating Memorial Day in Russia and Memorial Day in the United States.

For Mary Ann Clemens, the Polar Bears represented the unbridgeable chasm between the fates of two of her sons.

Polar Bear Memorial Day, 1930



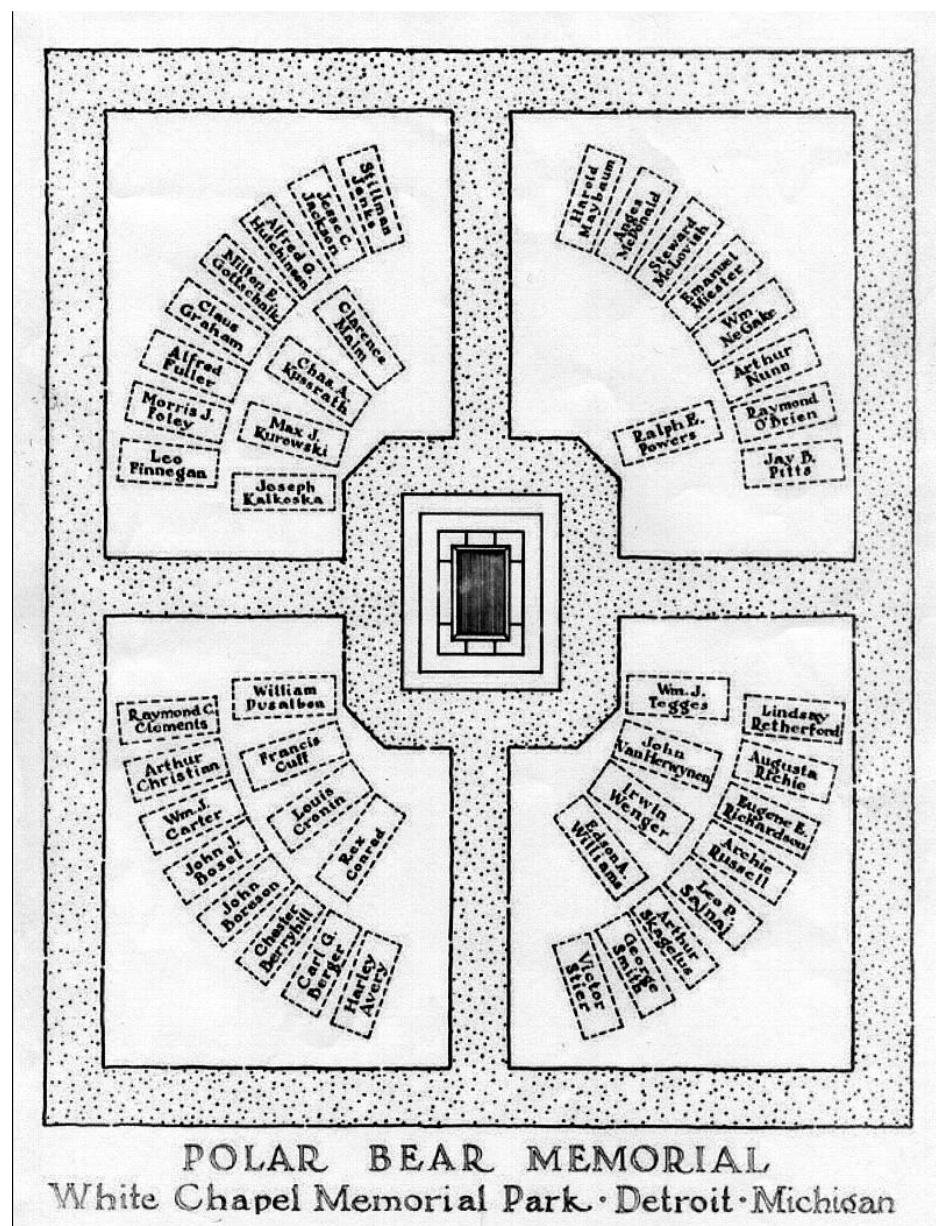
Polar Bear Memorial

In White Chapel Memorial Gardens in Troy, Michigan, a stern marble polar bear fiercely guards a helmet and a cross and the graves of the soldiers of the Polar Bear Expedition thronged around its feet. French sculptor Leon Hermont carved the polar bear from a solid block of white Georgia marble and the steps from white North Carolina granite. The base of the monument suggests Amazon strength and the cross and helmet symbolize endurance and survival through war. The inscription on the base reads: "Our country, right or wrong."

The Polar Bear Commission and Veterans of Foreign War members that traveled to Russia to find the bodies of their fellow soldiers recovered 86 bodies and 56 were buried at White Chapel Memorial Gardens in Troy, Michigan on May 30, 1930.

Top military officials and many city, state, and government dignitaries attended the May 30, 1930, ceremony when 41 men of the 339th Infantry and the 330th Engineers were laid to rest around the Polar Bear Memorial.²⁴

Burials at the Polar Bear Monument,
White Chapel Cemetery, Troy, Michigan
May 30, 1930



Polar Bears Memorialized at White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery

²⁴ Polar bears: [Memorial Day, May 1930](#)

Harley Avery, Pvt. Co. H, 339th Infantry²⁵
 Edward A. Ballard, Died May 8, 1957. Sgt. Company F, 339th Infantry
 Paul A. Bandemer, Died April 18, 1960. Sgt. 339th Infantry, 85 Div.
 Carl G. Berger. Wg. Sup. 339th Infantry
 Chester W. Berryhill. Pvt. F. Co. 339th Infantry.
 John Boreson, Pvt. H. Co., 339th Infantry
 John J. Bosel, Corp. C. Co., 339th Infantry
 Peter G. Carroll, Died July 13, 1954. Sgt. Co. C. 339th Infantry
 William J. Carter. Pvt. 1 Class, A Company, 339th Infantry
 Charles F. Chappel, 1st Lt. K Company, 339th Infantry
 Arthur Christian, Pvt. Co. L, 339th Infantry
 Raymond C. Clemens, Pvt. Co. C, 339th Infantry
 Rex H. Conrad, Corp. Co. F, 339th Infantry
 George A. Coopersmith, Died August 30, 1945. Pfc. 339th Infantry
 Earl S. Coulter, Died July 27, 1953. Sgt. Co. K, 339th Infantry
 Lewis Cronin, Pvt. 1st Class, Company K
 Francis W. Cuff, 1st Lt., 339th Infantry
 Charles F. Dahlman, May 3, 1958. Co. D. 310 Engineers
 William H. Dusablon, Pvt. Co. I, 339th Infantry
 Leo M. Finnegan, Pvt. Co. B, 339th Infantry
[Morris J. Foley](#), Died September 20, 1918. Corp. Co. B, 339th Infantry.
 Alfred W. Fuller, Pvt. 1st Class, Co. K, 339th Infantry
 Isiah M. Gardner, January 3, 1956. Pvt. 337th Field Hospital
 Milton E. Gottschalk, Co. A. 339th Infantry
 Claus Graham, October 1, 1918, Onega, Russia. Pvt. Co. H, 339th Infantry
 Carl Edward Gras, Died May 8, 1970. Cook, Co. F, 339th Infantry
 John Herwynan, Pvt. Co. D., 339th Infantry
 Elmer W. Hodge, Pvt. Co. C, 339th Infantry
 Alfred G. Hutchinson, Pvt. Co. A., 339th Infantry
 Jessie C. Jackson, Pvt. 1 Class, Headquarters Company, 339th Infantry
 Stillman V. Jenks, Pvt. 1st Class, Company A, 339th Infantry
 Joseph Kalaska, Pvt. Co., I, 339th Infantry
 Austin R. Keener, Died January 23, 1971. Pvt. Co. I, 339th Infantry
 Bernard Kenny, Corporal Co. A, 339th Infantry
 Douglas C. Kimber, October 26, 1960. 1st Sergeant, Co.C., 339th Infantry
 Edward Kreizinger, Corporal, Co. L, 339th Infantry
 Arthur W. Kuhn, Died March 5, 1955. Pvt. Headquarters Company, 339th Infantry
 Max J. Kurowski, Pvt. Co.A, 339th Infantry
 Charles A. Kussrath, Jr. Pvt. Co. A., 339th Infantry
 Edward Otto LaBuhn, Died February 9, 1953. Pvt. Co. I, 339th Infantry
 Claire B. Loyselle, Died January 22, 1954. Pvt. Co. H, 339th Infantry
 Clarence A. Malm, Pvt. 1st Class, Co.G., 339th Infantry
 Joseph Marchlewski, Pvt. Co. G., 339th Infantry
 Harold Maybaum, Pvt. Co. E, 339th Infantry

²⁵ These soldiers are buried around the Polar Bear Monument or are honored with a memorial there.

Angus McDonald, Pvt. Co. E., 339th Infantry
 Stewart M. McTavish, Pvt. 1st Class, Co. A., 339th Infantry
 Harry H. Mead. Died January 21, 1969. 1st Lt. Co. A., 339th Infantry
 Emanuel A. Meister, Sgt. MG. Co., 339th Infantry
 Edwin L. Mertens, Corp. Co. L, 339th Infantry
 Philip Morosco. Died September 3, 1953. Sgt. Co. L., 339th Infantry
 James A. Murray, Died December 15, 1952. Corp. Co. H., 339th Infantry
 William W. Negake, Pvt. Co. H, 339th Infantry
 Vincent Neri, Bugler, Co. C., 339th Infantry
 Gustav Emil Nickel. Died November 4, 1967. Corp. Co. G., 339th Infantry
 Carl E. Noren. Died August 6, 1962. Corporal, Co. C., 339th Infantry
 Arthur Nunn, Pvt. Co. M, 339th Infantry
 Raymond A. O'Brien. Pvt. Headquarters Co., 339th Infantry
 Jay B. Pitts, Pvt. Co. G, 339th Infantry
 Ralph E. Powers, 1st Lt. 339th Am. Co.
 Lindsay Retherford, Pvt. 1st Class, Co. A, 339th Infantry
 Eugene E. Richardson, Corp. Co. H., 339th Infantry
 August K. Richey, Corp. Co. A., 339th Infantry
 Walter L. Rickens. Died December 5, 1967. Corporal, Headquarters Company, 339th Infantry
 Archie E. Russell, Pvt. 1 Class Co. A., 339th Infantry
 William H. Russell, Corp. Co. M., 339th Infantry
 Leo Saunaj, Pvt. 1st Class, Co. A., 339th Infantry
 Andrew Skocelas, Pvt. Co. A., 339th Infantry
 George J. Smith, Pvt. 1st Class, Co. A., Infantry
 Gordon W. Smith. Died July 14, 1971. Sgt. Co. D., 339th Infantry.
 Wilbur B. Smith, Sgt. Co.C., 339th Infantry
 William Steinhaus. Died August 30, 1937. Pvt. 339th Infantry
 Victor Stier Pvt. Co.A., 339th Infantry
 Lawrence E. Sweeney. Died 1946. 337 Ambulance Company.
 William G. Tegges, Corporal Headquarters Company, 339th Infantry
 John Van Herwynen, Vriesland, Michigan. Pvt. Co. D. Killed in action, September 20, 1918
 Stephen P. Walsh. Died October 26, 1967. Sgt. Co. B., 339th Infantry.

 George Wedtke, Died March 25, 1946. Pvt. 339th Infantry, 85th Div.

 Henry R. Weitzel. Pvt. Co. C., 339th Infantry

 Walter J. Welstead. Pvt. Co. A, 339th Infantry

 Irvin Wenger Pvt. Co.C., 339th Infantry
 Edson A. Williams, Pvt. Co. A, 339th Infantry
 Fred W. Wolfe. Died November 10, 1951. Sgt. 339th Infantry, 85th Division
 George Raymond Yohey. Died February 3, 1986. Corporal U.S. Army, World War I. A Polar Bear
 Edwin J. Zischerk. Died October 25, 1954. Corp. Co. M., 339th Infantry

Polar Bears, Memorial Day

In later years, 15 more Polar Bears, one in 1932, 13 in 1934, and one in 1935, joined their comrades in their final bivouac around the Polar Bear Monument.

Surviving Polar Bears held annual reunions at the monument until 1983, when none were left to remember firsthand the sting of the Russian snows. The Doughboys roundly debated the inscription at the foot of the statue that honors them, the inscription that reads, "My country right or wrong." They roundly and fiercely debated their country's reasons for fighting in Russia, but they fought for their country, some sacrificing their lives. The Doughboys that did come home worked to make positive contributions to their families and communities and change the things they felt were negative.

Remembering them softens the still Arctic winds of war with a hopeful warm breeze.

The State of Michigan designated the Polar Bear Memorial as a historic site and every year on Memorial Day, White Chapel hosts a Memorial Day ceremony to honor the Polar Bears. It begins at 11 a.m. and is free and open to the general public.

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[. You Tube 339th Infantry Regiment Northern Russia](#)

[339th Infantry American North Russia Expeditionary Force](#)

<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=zX7RAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&hl=en&pg=GBS.PA299>

<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=zX7RAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&hl=en&pg=GBS.PP9> fighting the bolsheviks

Other Polar Bears

Sheriff John Arthur Kelly, 1954, Served with the 339th Infantry, [Polar Bear Expedition in Russia. Buried in Highland County Cemetery, Gladwin, Michigan.](#)

Mt. Pleasant Morning Sun, Monday, November 23, 2009.

Four Alma Soldiers: Gaylon Cameron, James A. Duffield, Russell Alger Gaffney. Harvey J. Walker.

Two soldiers from Mt. Pleasant: Roy C. Bailey and George H. Penoyer.

Russell B. Hill, Crystal Lake and Glen B. Hanry from Clare.

Rayfield Cannizzaro from Edmore.

Traverse City Record Eagle. Traverse City, Michigan March 14, 1963. Arthur Ingersoll Rites Saturday . Fife Lake. Arthur B. Ingersoll, 74 of Fife Lake's funeral will take place at Fife lake Methodist Church, Rev. Max Gladding officiating. Burial in Delbert Cemetery Kalkaska. He was born October 18, 1888, in Kalkaska. He served from Jan 25, 1918, until October 11, 1918 and on March 16, 1919, lost his left arm while serving with the Polar Bear Expedition. He was a member of the Disabled American Veterans in Traverse City.

Traverse City Record Eagle. Traverse City, May 2, 1964. Elk Rapids. George Guy Ducheny, 72, of South Milton died on May 1, 1964. He was born April 13, 1882, at Elk Rapids. He served in the Polar Bear Expedition and later lived in Detroit until moving to a South Milton farm in 1944.

[The Washtenaw Polar Bears](#)

[Matthew J. Behm Polar bear](#)

Born June 13, 1889. Died June 30, 1935. Buried in Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Wyandotte.

[George Chiplick](#) was born March 28, 1890, and he fought in World War I as a private in the 339th Infantry 85th Division. He died on December 19, 1948 and he is buried in Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Wyandotte.

William A. Boundy, born May 21, 1894, served as a private in the 339th Infantry, the Polar Bear Expedition in United States Army during World War I. He died on September 25, 1975, and he is buried in [Our Lady of Hope Cemetery](#) in Brownstown Township.

[Joseph D. Marchlewski, Polar Bear Memorial Section, Troy.](#) Holy Cross Cemetery, Alpena, Michigan.

John W. Bigelow. Co. E. 339th Infantry. 1896- September 10, 1918, Russia. Buried in Cleon Township Cemetery, Copemish.

Carl Albert Zessin



Born March 21, 1895. South Haven, Michigan. Died April 25, 1930, in Hines, Cook County Illinois. Carl served in World War I as an Army Private in the Polar Bear Expedition to Archangelisk, Russia. He married Gertrude Byrd on March 29, 1928 in Hot Springs, Arkansas. They had not children. He is buried in [Lake View Cemetery](#), South Haven, Michigan.

Michigan Polar Bears Killed in Action

John P. Angove. Born April 17, 1894 in England. Died November 13, 1918. Russian Federation. Painesdale, Michigan. Buried Arlington National Cemetery.

Pvt. [Floyd R. Auslander. Decker, Michigan. Buried in Elkland Township Cemetery, Cass City.](#)

Pvt. [Lewis Cronin, Flushing, Michigan. White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial Section, Troy.](#)

Corp. [Morris J. Foley, Detroit. White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial Section, Troy.](#)

Leo Gasper, St. Michael Catholic Cemetery, Layton Corners.

[Corporal Edward Kriezinger. Died September 27, 1918. Arkhangelsk Oblast Russian Federation. White Castle Memorial Cemetery, Troy, Michigan.](#)

Sgt. Co. B. 339th Infantry. [Fred Riley Marriott. Port Huron. Lakeside Cemetery, Port Huron.](#)

[Frank Lombard McLaughlin. Elk Rapids. Maple Grove Cemetery, Elk Rapids.](#)

[Walter Albert Merrick. Sandusky, Michigan. Moore Township Cemetery, Snover, Michigan.](#)

[Corporal Edwin L. Mertins. White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial Section Troy.](#)

[Pvt. Joseph Pawlak. Detroit Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Detroit.](#)

[Alek Pilarski. Detroit. Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Detroit.](#)

Josef Ramotowske

[Nathan Leroy Redmond. Detroit. Woodmere Cemetery, Detroit.](#)

[Corporal Eugene E. Richardson. Detroit. White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery. Polar Bear Memorial Section, Troy.](#)

[Daniel Robbins. Blaine. Lakeside Cemetery, Port Huron.](#)

[Pvt. Frank J. Ruth. Detroit. Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Detroit.](#)

[Pvt. Frank Syska. Detroit. Cypress Hills National Cemetery, Brooklyn.](#)

[Harold H. Wagner, Harlan. Cleon Township Cemetery, Copernish.](#)

Pvt. Irwin Wenger, [Grand Rapids. White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial Section, Troy](#)

Michigan Polar Bears Who Died of Wounds

[Frank N. Clish, Baraga Cemetery, Baraga, Michigan](#)

Pvt. Allick Fred Detzler, Holy Family Catholic Cemetery, West Branch, Michigan.

[Isiador Dunaetz, Bnai Sholom Cemetery, Fair Plain, Michigan](#)

Pvt. [Walter E. Franklin, Bellevue Cemetery, Bellevue, Michigan](#)

Corp. Alfred E. Lyttle. Corp. Co. A., 310th Engrs. Died Oct. 31, 1918.

Corp. James J. Mylon, Detroit. Corp. Co. E. Died Dec. 31, 1918.

Pvt. August B Peterson, Whitehall, Michigan. Pvt. Co. H Died Mar. 22, 1919.

[Lt. Ralph Powers. Detroit. White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial Section, Troy.](#)

[PFC George J. Smith, Yale, Michigan. White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial Section, Troy.](#)

[Corporal William J. Ziegenbein.](#) Co. A. 310th Engrs. Died October 16, 1918. Buried in Forest Hill Cemetery in Houghton.

Missing in Action

Corp. Hq. Co. William R. Babinger, Detroit. Corp. Hq. Co. Died Oct. 2, 1918,.

Pvt. [William J. Carter, Detroit. White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial Section, Troy.](#)

Corp. Earl W. Collins, Detroit. Corp. Co. H. Died Mar. 18, 1919.

Pvt. Arthur Frank, Detroit. Pvt. M. G. Co. Died Sept. 29, 1918.

Pvt. [Boleslaw Gutowski. Wyandotte. Arlington National Cemetery.](#)

Pvt. [Alfred G. Hutchinson. White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial Section, Troy.](#)

Pvt. 1st Class, John T. Mannor, Menominee, Michigan. Pvt. 1st class Co. A. Died Jan. 19, 1919.

Pvt. [Archie Russell. Detroit. White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial Section, Troy.](#)

Corp. Herbert A. Schroeder, Detroit. Corp. Co. B. Died September 20, 1918.

Corp. Perry C. Scott, Detroit. Corp. Co. C. Died October 2, 1918.

Pvt. 1st Class George Albers, Muskegon, Michigan. Co. I Died Nov. 3, 1918..

[Pvt. Arthur Bayer. Kalamazoo. Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Eastwood.](#)

[Rayfield Cannizzaro, Edmore. Vinewood Cemetery, Edmore, Michigan.](#)

[Pvt. Clarence Fields. Bay City. Pine Ridge Cemetery, Bay City, Michigan.](#)

[John Bigelow. Cleon Township Cemetery, Copmish. Joseph Brieve. Pilgrim Home Cemetery, Holland.](#)

Clyde Clark. Mt. Hope Cemetery, Lansing.

Pvt. [Albert Easley. Maple Grove Cemetery, Elk Rapids.](#)

[Ray Farrand, Willow Grove Cemetery, Armada](#)

[Pvt. Leo Finnegan. White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial Section, Troy.](#)

Henry Gariepy, Riverside Cemetery, Sault Ste. Marie.

Joseph Gresser, Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Wyandotte.

[Alfred H. Hendy. Bloomdale Cemetery, Trenton.](#)

[Bert J. Hunt. Georgetown Township Cemetery, Hudsonville.](#)

[Pfc. Jesse C. Jackson. White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Polar Bear Memorial Section, Troy.](#)

Pvt. [Carl B. Jordan. Ferry Township South Cemetery, Ferry.](#)

Pvt. John J. Kroll, Jr. Pvt. Co. D Sept. 10, 1918, Holland, Mich. died of disease.

Timon Schepel. Pilgrim Home Cemetery, Holland.

[Pvt. Homer Wing – Detroit. Killed in a railroad accidentMt. Avon Cemetery, Rochester.](#)



Pfc. Homer Wing, White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery,