



IN THE
WORLD WAR

1917-1918-1919

EDMUNDS COUNTY

SO. DAKOTA

S.D. Room

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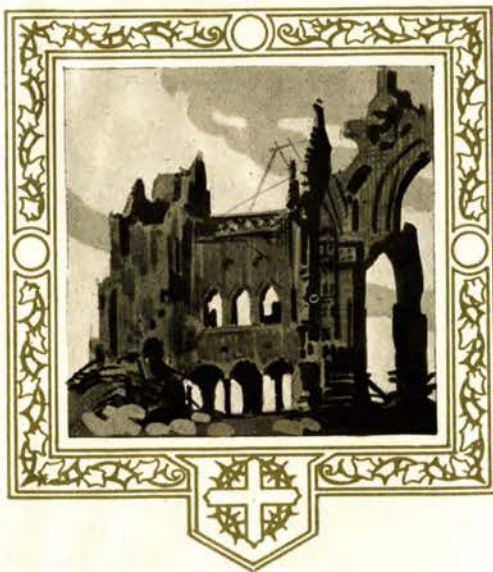
*They Served
to keep the Nation
from this-*

DEDICATORY

THE pages of this book have been compiled for the purpose of making a place in history for the brave boys of Edmunds County, South Dakota, who forsook the farm, the store, the shop and the office for the purpose of aiding in establishing democracy throughout the wide land. Coming generations will read these pages with interest and view the pictures with pleasure and satisfaction as well as with veneration.

It is in full realization of the weakness of his best efforts that the compiler has undertaken to do justice to the American soldiers, sailors and marines of the World War of 1917, 1918, 1919, in giving this book to the public, but it is with the utmost pleasure that he dedicates the same to the soldiers, sailors and marines of Edmunds County, South Dakota.

C. L. JACKSON





Ipswich Tribune, Ipswich, S.D.

The Honor Roll



1917 --- 1918 --- 1919

IN MEMORY

WILLIAM C. DICKERSON

CLARENCE W. ELSTAD

CLIFFORD EVANS

ADOLPH FORKEL

EINER JORGENSON

WILLIAM KEPPLER

CARL NEIS

BENJAMIN J. PICTON

WALTER L. STANARD

HARRY A. STROUP

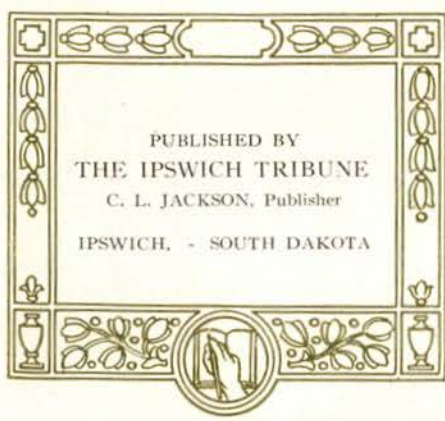
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MATT KIRZINGER

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An Honor Roll

Containing a Pictorial
Record of the gallant and
courageous men from
Edmunds County, So. Dak.,
U. S. A., who served in the
Great War.

1917-1918-1919





PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

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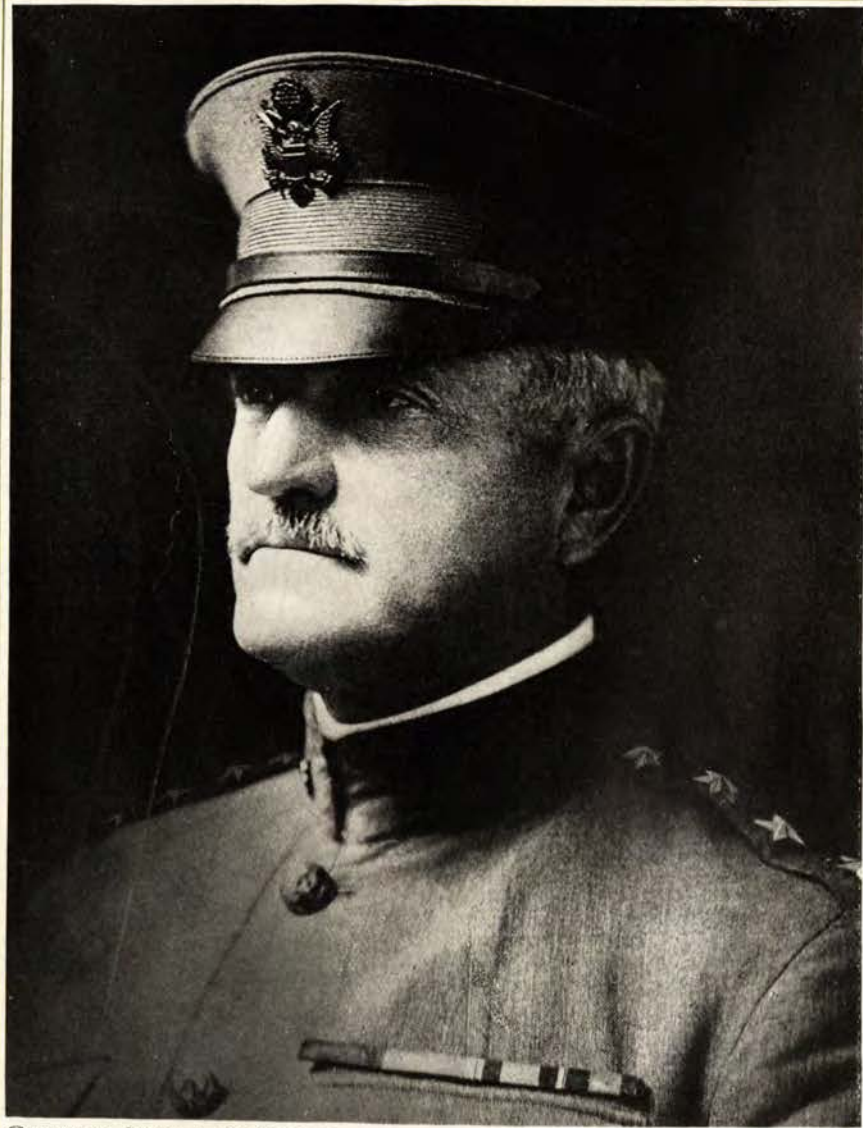




MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH

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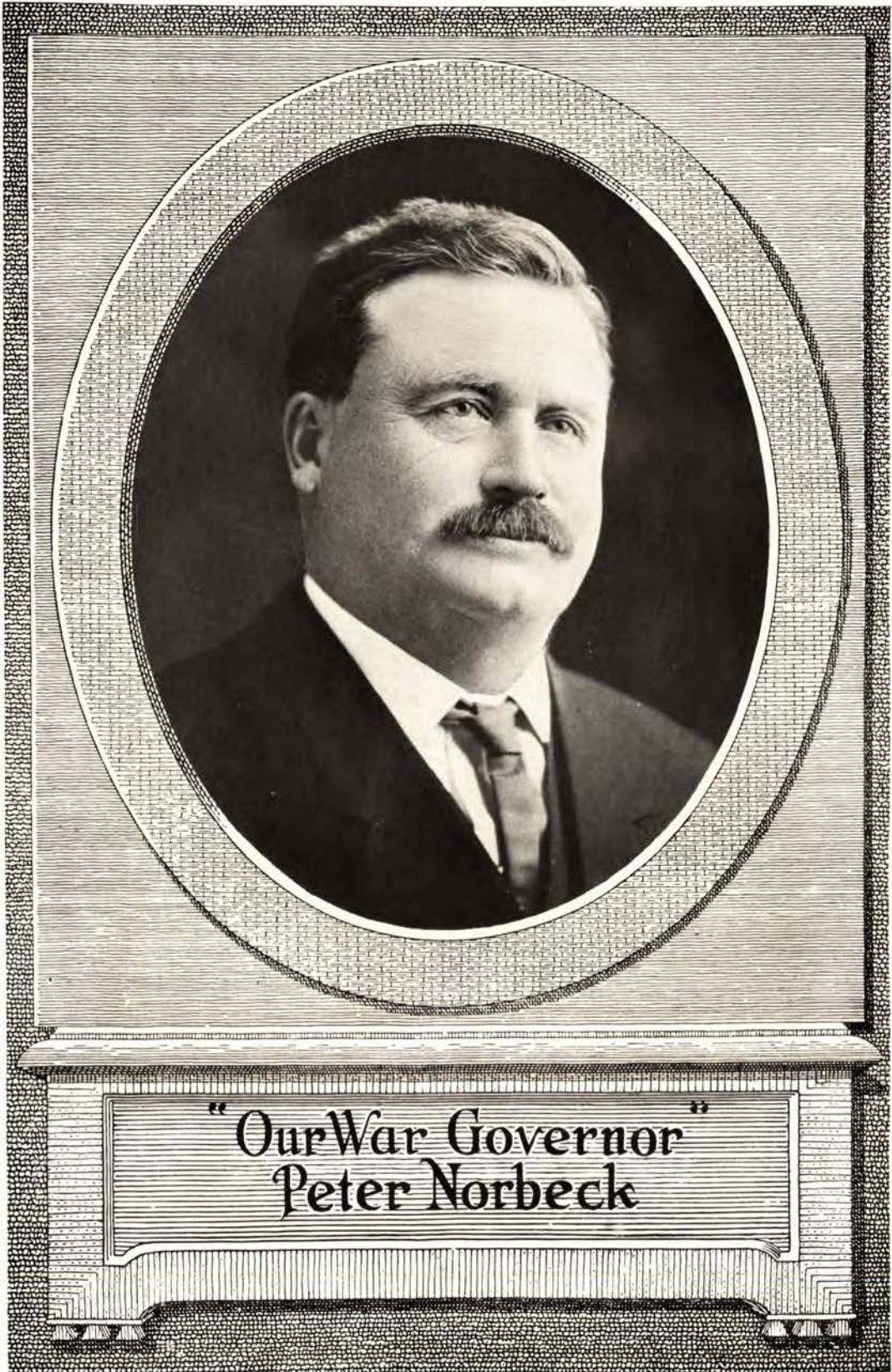




GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

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ARMY



NAVY

F · O · R · E · W · O · R · D



THE War of the Nations, the most stupendous struggle the world ever witnessed, involved every continent and all the great powers on the globe.

On June 28, 1914, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir-presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary, was killed at Sarajevo, Bosnia. Austria believed the murder was plotted in Serbia, and sent that country an ultimatum on July 23, followed by a declaration of war on July 28. Russia protested and mobilized her forces. Germany declared war on Russia August 1 and on France August 3, on which day she invaded Belgium. England joined with France and Russia August 4.

Of the other European countries, Belgium was forced into the war to defend her neutrality; Montenegro threw in her lot with Serbia from the beginning; Italy, Japan, Portugal, and finally Roumania joined the Allies, while Turkey and Bulgaria took the side of Germany and Austria.

The independent and peace-loving countries of the new world endeavored to maintain an impartial neutrality, but their rights as neutrals were constantly disregarded. In her submarine warfare, Germany attacked liners and neutral merchant ships, contrary to all precedents of civilized warfare. February 1, 1917, Germany announced a renewal of submarine warfare against all vessels approaching the British coast, regardless of character or nationality. The United States immediately severed diplomatic relations with Germany, on February 3, 1917, and on April 6, Congress declared a state of war existing between the two countries. On April 7, the Republics of Cuba and Panama aligned themselves with the United States in war on Germany. The sinking of a Brazilian vessel on the same day led that great South American Republic to sever diplomatic relations with Germany on April 10. China had already done this on March 14. Thus, countries not affected by the particular rivalries of Europe were drawn into the war.

Early in May, 1915, Germany sank the Lusitania, a Cunard liner and one of the finest vessels afloat, causing a loss of hundreds of people, including American citizens. Relations were already strained between the two countries and this serious example of German treachery calling for decisive action, determined President Wilson upon placing the matter before Congress. This he did, and on April 2, 1917, after repeated attempts had been made to arrive at terms with the German government, a special session of Congress authorized the President to issue a formal declaration of war against Germany and voted \$7,000,000,000 for the purpose of preparation.

It was then up to the United States of America to make good and how right well she did it is best witnessed by the splendid victories achieved by her soldiers.

With the end in view of giving our own sons in Edmunds County, South Dakota, their proper places in history, this "In the World War" record has been compiled and the prayer of its author is that it may be sufficiently acceptable that generations yet unborn may read with pride of the accomplishments of their fathers in the great and lasting cause of Democracy.

HONOR ROLL



- 1—LIEUTENANT CHARLES LEVI CHUBBUCK is the only son of County Treasurer A. B. Chubbuck. He was born in Ipswich and grew to manhood here. He entrained from home September, 1917, going to Camp Custer, Mich. He entered the Officers' Training School at Camp Custer, was transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga., in Replacement Regiment where he received the commission of 2nd Lieut. Later he was sent to a Training School at Camp Perry, Ohio, where he received a commission of 1st Lieut. He was sent to Camp Cody, N. M., being discharged in December, 1918.
- 2—CORP. MILFORD HARTZELL, was born in Freeport, Ill., April 10, 1894. He was first sent from Ipswich to Brookings College on July 5th, 1918, where he underwent intensive training for a time. Later he was transferred to Fort Leavenworth and still later again transferred to Camp Mead, where he remained until honorably discharged on February 18, 1919.
- 3—CORP. SHEA F. LINDAMOOD, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lindamood. He was born at Palmyra, Ia., December 30, 1897. He entrained from Ipswich September 29, 1918, going to the Student Army Training Corps, at Mitchell, D. W. U. He was assigned to Co. B, preparatory to Officers' Training. October 8 he entered as a private and November 30 was promoted to corporal. Shea was honorably discharged December 21, 1918.
- 4—NICHOLAS J. KRAMER registered in the August 24th registration of 21-year-olds. He entered Brookings College, in vocational section, on September 19, 1918. After eight weeks of training he was about to be assigned to the Signal Corps when the armistice was signed. "Nick" is an Ipswich boy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Matt. Kramer.
- 5—SERG. CLARENCE H. STROBELE was born in Oakland, Iowa, on December 27, 1887. He enlisted on October 10, 1917, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, where he was assigned to the Aviation section. He later trained at Camp Custer, St. Paul, and Chanute Field, Ill. He is now at Ellington Field, Texas. Strobele is a boxer and has gained championships in every camp. His rank is that of M. S. E. A. M., and he has re-enlisted.
- 6—LOREN HASENPFUG is the son of Mrs. W. F. Hassenpflug, of Ipswich. He was born at Cascade, Iowa, May 13, 1894. He entrained May 13, 1918, going into training at Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained but a short time, until he was transferred to Camp Funston. He belonged to Co. A, 210th Fld. Sig. Bn., 10th Division.
- 7—JOHN C. CLEMEN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Clemen, of Ipswich, was born in Shelby County, Iowa, on September 2, 1895. He received his first training at Camp Dodge, to which cantonment he shipped on July 23, 1918, being later transferred to Camp Sherman, Ohio. He was attached to Co. M, 138, 35th Inf., and saw much real service, taking part in the Sommedien Sector defensive, on October 15, 1918. He was discharged May 12, 1919.
- 8—ARTHUR JONES, of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jones of Aberdovey, Wales, was born in Aberdovey, September 26, 1898. He entrained for Camp Taylor, July 5, 1918, where he was a member of Battery B, 13th Bn., 5th Reg., F. A. R. D.
- 9—PETER I. MEIER is the son of John Meier of Cleveland Township, and was born in Chicago, August 4, 1889. He left Ipswich for Camp Dodge on July 22, 1918, and was assigned to 46th Co. He was, on August 18, 1918, assigned to Military Police duty. Discharged and returned home in April, 1919.
- 10—CORPORAL CLARENCE A. SATZINGER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Satzinger, of Ipswich, was born in Nemaha County, Neb., on the 17th day of September, 1893. He was one of the several who left home on May 15, 1918, for Dunwoodie Institute. He later volunteered as auto mechanic and was assigned to Co. H, 21st Engineers. He shipped overseas September 1, 1918. Not yet returned.
- 11—CORP. JOHN MILLARD STROBELE of this city, was born in Avoca, Iowa, June 10, 1895. He shipped overseas as a member of 116th Supply Co., (enlisted), and did liaison work at the front. He saw severe fighting and was wounded in the battle of Argonne Woods. He was discharged April 10, 1919.
- 12—NELS HELLSTROM, of Mina, S. D., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anders Hellstrom, of Bergdala, Brasarp, Sweden, and was born at Talanga, Ljubo, Sweden, June 1, 1889. He entrained July 23, 1918, going to Camp Dodge, where he was placed in Co. L, 361st Reg., 91st Div. He sailed September 1, 1918, and returned April 15, 1919.
- 13—CORPORAL HENRY A. SMITH, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, of Ipswich Township, first saw the light of day on April 12, 1896, in the city of Duluth, Minn. He enlisted as a soldier on June 24, 1918, and was sent to Camp Funston, and attached to Co. L, 69th Inf. On November 20 he was promoted to Corporal. Discharged January 24, 1919.
- 14—LLOYD EVERETTE STANNARD, of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Stannard, was born at Linneus, Linn County, Mo., June 24, 1897. Camp Funston was his first training camp. Entrained from St. John, Kansas. He enlisted in 2nd Co., 2nd Bat., 164th Inf., Depot Brigade, first class private. Honorably discharged April 12, 1919, returned home May 1, 1919.
- 15—DELMAR CLEVELAND SANBORN was born in Ipswich, October 3, 1892. The Rapid City, S. D., School of Mines was where he first landed for training, leaving here June 23, 1918. He was assigned to the Signal Corps and transferred to Fort Leavenworth and later to Camp Mead, being honorably discharged on January 18, 1919.
- 16—SERGT. SAMUEL G. FOUNTAIN, of Roscoe, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Fountain, of Lemmon, S. D., was born in Cherokee, Iowa, June 20, 1892. He went to Camp Funston, June 23, 1918, and joined Co. D., 210 Engineers.
- 17—THOMAS L. DAVIES is a son of Mrs. Phoebe Davies of Powell, Edmunds County. He volunteered on June 24, 1918, and was entrained for Camp Funston, being later transferred to Co. G, 2nd Bat., in arsenal at Edgewood, Md. Davies was born in Ipswich on October 11, 1888.
- 18—SIGRID STRAND was born in Norway. He enlisted on July 22, 1918, and entrained on that day for Camp Dodge. He shipped overseas on September 1, 1918 and took part in the battle of Argonne as well as two battles on Belgium soil. Sigrid returned to the states on April 1, 1919, and was discharged April 22, 1919.
- 19—HARRY L. WOODWORTH, the present States Attorney of this county, was born in Clay County, S. D., on June 27, 1887. He entrained for Camp Funston on June 24, 1918, and shipped overseas on August 17, 1918. Discharged January 21, 1919. Mr. Woodworth is county chairman for W. S. S. and served on the county Appeal Board from December, 1917, to June, 1918.
- 20—BENJAMIN B. HARTZELL was born in Freeport, Ill., on December 22, 1892. He took his first training at Camp Lewis, Wash., being transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J. Later he was sent to Camp Mills, N. Y., from which point he shipped overseas in July, 1919, and was attached to Co. D, 338th Inf. Saw active service for a few days previous to the signing of the armistice.

HONOR ROLL



- 1—THOMAS R. WILLIAMS.—"Tommy" Williams, as this young man is familiarly known, was born in Wales, and is the son of William Williams, of Powell. He was called into service and left home on July 23, 1918, but owing to physical condition was rejected at Camp Dodge, after having been assigned to 46th Co., 163rd D. B.
- 2—ADAM RAYMOND GRUBER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Gruber, of Bowdle, Odessa Township, was born March 7, 1892, at Ipswich, S. D. His first training camp was Camp Funston, Kansas. He entrained from his home town August 28, being assigned to 1st Co., 17th — 164th D. B., then transferred to 5th Company, Auto Rep. Dept., then to 3rd Company, 2nd Bn., 164th D. B.
- 3—HENRY THURN, of Bowdle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thurn, was born in Edmunds County, September 20, 1895. The first training he received was at Camp Funston, Kan. He left his home town August 28, 1918, and belonged to Co. 17, 5th Bn., 164th D. B.
- 4—LIEUTENANT LOREN FRANCIS PARMLEY, of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parmley, was born September 27, 1894 in Ipswich. He entrained from his home town September, 1917, with the old Machine Gun Co.; transferred to No. 330 Motor Truck Corps; transferred to 11th Cavalry 16, and now in 9th Cavalry, a negro regiment in the Philippines. Sailed for Manila via Vladivostok, Russia, February 5, 1919. Now stationed at Camp Stotsenburg, 60 miles from Manila. Was on the Mexican border, later at Fort Leavenworth and Ogleshorpe. He has also been in Japan and Siberia while in the service.
- 5—BUGLER WILLIAM A. STAFFORD, son of David A. Stafford (lately deceased), was born in Liberty Township, Edmunds County. He left Ipswich for Camp Lee, Va., on June 1, 1918, where he, as a member of the 7th Veterinary Hospital Corps, shipped overseas in 1918, and was discharged June 30, 1919.
- 6—CHARLES WILLARD BRUCE, of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mrs. Melvina Bruce, was born December 29, 1890, at Cedarville, Ill. His first training was at Fort Pickens, Fla. He left his home town the 11th day of December, 1917. He was with Co. I, and remained at Fort Pickens until April 1, 1918, then was transferred to Q. M. C., Fort Barrancas, Fla.
- 7—DAVID P. HOFFART, son of Carl and Libbie Hoffart, was born at Hosmer, South Dakota. His first training camp was Camp Dodge, Iowa. He entrained from his home town July 23. His camp was Camp Lee Veterinary Hospital Training School, Camp Lee, Virginia.
- 8—CORPORAL VICTOR M. OLSON, of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Olson, was born March 12, 1891, in Ipswich. Enlisted December 13, 1914, 4th S. D. Inf. He left home the 28th day of September, 1917. Left New York, January 11, 1918, on steamship Olympic, returned via Hoboken, N. J., February 23, 1919, on cruiser Montana, and was discharged March 7, 1919, at Camp Dodge.
- 9—HUGO CARL PETERSEN, Ipswich, Edmunds County, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Broder Petersen, was born at Schleswig, Iowa, February 6, 1890. His first training was at Camp Fremont, Cal. He entrained from his home town May 2, 1918, being in Co. D, 23rd M. G. Bn.
- 10—GEORGE ALLEN CONKLIN, of Mina, Courtland Township, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Conklin of Oldham, S. D., was born in Sutherland, Iowa, November 26, 1896. His training camp was Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He left home October 1, 1918. Was transferred from 15th Co. G. S. I. at Jefferson Barracks to Post I. M. C. at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
- 11—HENRY G. RICHARDS, of Powell Township, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Richards, of Ipswich, South Dakota, was born at Powell, May 23, 1893. His first training camp was Camp Dodge, Iowa. He left his home town July 23, 1918, and was attached to the Medical Corps, Base Hospital, 78, Toul, France, A. E. F. He was shipped overseas September 15, 1918. Discharged June 24, 1919.
- 12—MARTIN C. PETERSEN, of Ipswich, Edmunds County, is a son of Broder Petersen and Christine Petersen, now residents of Schleswig, Iowa. He was born January 1, 1892, in Crawford County, Iowa. His first training camp was Camp Lewis, Wash. He entrained from home May 25. His Company was 82nd Division, Co. H, 328th Infantry. He shipped overseas in August. Discharged in June, 1919.
- 13—MAX C. COCHRAN, son of E. L. and Mary E. Cochran. Born in Nobles County, Minn., January 12, 1891. Volunteered April 7th, 1917, in the S. D. Inf. Transferred with Co., October 5, 1917, to 146th M. G. Bn. Trained at Camp Greene, S. C. Camp Mills, N. Y. Sailed January 12, 1917. Landed overseas January 18th. Transferred March 5th to 1st Div., M. G. Co., 18th Inf., was wounded July 18. Was returned to duty November 5th. Is now in the Army of Occupation in Germany.
- 14—JOHN G. HICKMAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hickman (both now deceased), was born at Leola, S. D., July 25, 1890. His first training was at Syracuse, N. Y. He left home August 1, 1918, and was engaged in Chemical Warfare Service, on detached service as acting sergeant, superintending manufacture of trench gas masks. Was a commissioned officer in South Dakota National Guards in 1910.
- 15—CARSON P. BARKER, of Mina, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Barker, was born October 27, 1894, at Mt. Zion, Iowa. His first training camp was Jefferson Barracks, then to Fort Benjamin Harrison. He belonged to the Hospital Corps; was made Corporal in June and Sergeant after he was shipped to France on August 23. He is with the Medical Detachment of 3rd Battalion, 22nd Engineers, in France.
- 16—RAY STRAUB, of Ipswich, S. D., was born in Powell, November 28, 1896. May 25, 1918, he enlisted and was sent to Camp Lewis. Later he went to Camp Kearney; and still later to Camp Mills. August 12, 1918, he shipped overseas with Co. G, 128th Div. 32. While across he spent twenty-one days in Argonne Woods, then, after resting for ten days, he returned and spent ten more days before the armistice was signed. He returned May 5, 1919, and was discharged May 18, 1919.
- 17—VERNE C. GOODSPEED is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Goodspeed of Mina, S. D. He enlisted in the Coast Artillery January 21, 1918, at the age of eighteen. He was sent to Jefferson Barracks, from there to Fortress Monroe. Was sent overseas the last of May, reaching France in the middle of June. He was in Battery A, 2nd Bat., French Artillery. Was at the front just twenty-one days when the armistice was signed. Discharged in June, 1919.
- 18—GEORGE LEVINS PRICE, of Roscoe, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Price, was born at Aurora, Ill., August 4, 1894. His first training was at Camp Funston, Kan. He left his home town June 24, 1918, being assigned to 39th Co., 164th Depot Brigade, being later attached to 87th Engineers, Co. A.
- 19—ELLSWORTH PENFIELD, of Beebe, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Penfield, was born in Montpelier Township, October 12, 1892. His first training was at Camp Funston, Kan. He entrained from his home town August 28, 1918. Company 17, 164th Depot Brigade, was transferred to Base Hospital Det., November 26, 1918, and later to Fort Riley, Kan.
- 20—JOHN HENRY LINAMAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Linaman, of Ipswich, was born June 25, 1891, at Mt. Vernon, Ill. His first training was at Camp Lewis, Wash. He entrained from home July 23, a member of Company A, 140th Inf. Sailed overseas September 1, and returned April 28, 1919.

HONOR ROLL



- 1—EVERETT PERSHIN is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pershin, formerly of this county, now of Cresbard. Everett was a member of the Ipswich Machine Gun Company and left for Camp Greene with the boys of the company. He saw service in France.
- 2—JOHN WILLIAM ROBERTS, of Powell Township, Edmunds County, S. D., was born March 8, 1889, at Dolwyddelan, North Wales. Enlisted May 28, 1917. He entrained from Ipswich with the Machine Gun Company, 4th S. D. Inf., his first camp being Camp Greene. He shipped overseas January 11, 1918, returning to the States February 9, 1919, and was honorably discharged March 7, 1919.
- 3—HOWARD MARSHALL PRICE is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Price of Roscoe, South Dakota. He was born at Aurora, Ill., July 17, 1889. His first training camp was Dunwoodie Institute. He belonged to Co. H, Bat. 22, Engineers, and is still in service.
- 4—EVER JOHNSON of Mansfield, South Dakota, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Johnson. He was born in Norway in 1891. He entrained August 27, 1917, his first training camp being Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to 5th Co., 161st D. B., later transferred to Inf. Regt., Hdqrs. Co., and still later transferred to Camp Dodge. Honorably discharged February 6, 1919.
- 5—WILLIAM KEPPLER, of Mina, S. D., landed in France April 18, 1918. Soon after his arrival he was in the thick of the battle as a member of the 9th M. G. Bn., and was killed in action. The date of his death is uncertain.
- 6—CARL O. JORGENSEN, whose sister, Mrs. Will Nierman, lives near Mansfield, Edmunds County, was born on December 18, 1893, at Mina. On June 24, 1918, he enlisted in Co. F, 349th Inf., and on August 22 shipped overseas and has not yet returned.
- 7—WILLIAM PAULI is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pauli of Conrad, Mont. He was born at Cassville, Wis., July 25, 1894. He entrained in September, 1917, going to Camp Lewis, Wash., where he was assigned to the Coast Artillery. From Camp Lewis he was transferred to Camp Grant and changed to 35th Engineer Corps, A. E. F. He sailed in January of 1918, and is still in France. Is station agent at Barthouway, France.
- 8—LORENTS A. LORENZEN is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Engard Lorenzen, of Verin, Denmark. He was born in Verin, Denmark, in 1894. He went into service September 28, 1917, going to Camp Greene, where he belonged to 1st Co., 146th M. G. Bn. He was honorably discharged November 20, 1918.
- 9—LAWIN GORMAT was born in Russia, on August 13, 1894. He entrained from Ipswich for Camp Lewis on May 25, 1918. Went overseas July 6, 1918, where he served with Co. C, 362nd Inf., 91st Div., taking part in the battles of Argonne Woods, Flanders, Verdun and Meuse. He was discharged April 29, 1919.
- 10—ERNEST GERDES was called to the colors July 23, 1918. He entrained from Ipswich on that date, together with a number of other Edmunds County boys. His first and only training camp was Camp Dodge, where he served in the Depot Brigade for a short time, later being transferred to Co. F, 87th Inf., 19th Division, in which he served until his discharge on January 25, 1919.
- 11—JAMES CRHA, now of Ravina, S. D., one of the young soldiers enlisting from Edmunds County, was born at Crete, Neb. He first went to Camp Lewis, leaving Ipswich on May 25, 1918. He shipped overseas on July 14, 1918, returned and was discharged on April 7, 1919. He was a member of the 7th Corps Art., A. E. F., also for a time attached to the Army of Occupation.
- 12—JAMES E. HARRIS, of Ipswich, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harris of 28 Duncombe St., Nottingham, Eng. Enlisted June 20, 1917. He entrained from Ipswich September 28, 1917, going to Camp Greene. He was shipped overseas January 11, 1918, and returned February 23, 1919, being honorably discharged March 7, 1919.
- 13—RALPH BRINKEMA, of Roscoe, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Brinkema, of Hosmer, S. D., was born in Holland, March 15th, 1888. He entrained May 25, 1918, going to Camp Lewis, where he was assigned to Co. K, 307 Inf., 77 Div. He shipped overseas August 8th, 1918, and went to the front Sept. 26th, 1918. He was wounded Oct. 26th, 1918. He returned April 11th, 1919.
- 14—ROY B. SMITH, now of Moberg, is the son of Mrs. Levi Smith. He was born at Ipswich July 6, 1887, and grew to manhood here. Enlisted January 7, 1915. He entrained September 28, 1918, going to Camp Greene. Roy started overseas January 11, 1918, and returned March 9, 1919, being honorably discharged at that time.
- 15—URI RICHARD JONES was born in Ipswich in 1889. He left on June 30, 1918, for Rapid City, this state, where he took intensive training at the School of Mines until transferred to Camp Zachary Taylor. He belonged to Bat. B, but was later transferred to Motorcycle School at same camp. Discharged in March, 1919.
- 16—PAUL CURTIS SATZINGER was born in Nemaha County, Neb., on December 21, 1897. He is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Satzinger of this city. Enlisted April 9, 1917, with M. G. Co., 4th S. D. Inf. Upon leaving his home town he landed at Camp Greene, N. C., being later transferred to 116th Supply Train. Shipped overseas April 1, 1918. Recently returned.
- 17—WILLIAM C. BOSANKA, who has for years made his home with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Miller, of Ipswich, was born in Michigan. He entrained from Ipswich, going to Camp Funston, Kan., being assigned to Co. H, 355th Inf.
- 18—ELMER L. ROBERTS was born in Belle Plaine, Iowa, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Roberts, of this city. He entrained from Ipswich on December 3, 1917, and is still in France, where he is attached to Co. C, 7th U. S. Engineers. He shipped overseas on April 1, 1918.
- 19—FRANK A. MARKOVETZ, one of two brothers, from Edmunds County, who took part in the great World War, is a son of Mrs. Kate Markovetz, living five miles west of Ipswich. He enlisted and left June 24, 1918, for Camp Funston, from which camp he was later transferred to Camp Dodge, Iowa. He was connected with the 88th Division and sailed for France late in July. Frank saw active service and is still in France.
- 20—CHARLES I. WEGNER, of Mina, South Dakota, was born February 26, 1887. He entrained July 23, 1918 and is still in France.

HONOR ROLL



- 1—LIEUTENANT FORREST BEEKS LINDAMOOD, of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lindamood, was born in Palmyra, Iowa, February 9, 1896. He spent some time in Fort Snelling Officers Training School, where he received a commission as Second Lieutenant. On August 15, 1917, he was assigned to Camp Dodge, later being transferred to Camp Logan, Texas. On November 14, 1917, he was transferred to Camp Mills, with the 116th Train H. O. and M. P., as assistant billeting officer to Provost Marshal. Landed in France December 26, 1917, and is still there, connected with the Military Police.
- 2—LESTER MOULTON, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Moulton, of Mina, S. D., was born September 6, 1896, at Warner, S. D. His first training camp was Camp Grant, Ill. He entrained from his home town September 3, 1918. He was in the 20th Company in the Depot Brigade until November 30, then was appointed to act as Corporal in the Q. M. C., until he got his honorable discharge, March 22, 1919, at which time he returned to his home at Mina, S. D.
- 3—WILLIAM ARTHUR PENFIELD, of Beebe, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Penfield, was born in Montpelier Township, April 3, 1896. His first training camp was Camp Funston, Kan. He was called from his home town October 6, 1917, his Company being Bat. F, 340th F. A. He left Camp Funston about June 3, 1918, and went to Camp Mills, N. Y., June 6, and landed in England June 28, 1918. Discharged June 4, 1919.
- 4—RALPH WILLIAM SMITHBERGER, of Bowdle, S. D., son of G. Smithberger of that city, was born in Harrierville, Ohio, January 3, 1898. His first training camp was Fort Morgan, Ala. He entrained from his home town to Minneapolis, November 29, 1917. He belonged to Battery B, 1st Bat., French Artillery, 1st Army Corps Troops. Left the United States March 30, 1918, arrived in the United States February 28, 1919. Ralph took part in the Aisne Marne offensive, July 18, to August 6, 1918, St. Mihiel offensive, September 12 to September 16, 1918, Toul Sector offensive September 20 to October 26, 1918, Meuse-Argonne offensive, November 1 to November 9, 1918.
- 5—FRANCIS EDMUND LASS, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lass, of Ipswich, was born April 29, 1894, at Beresford, S. D. He received his first training at Dunwoodie Institute, Minneapolis. He entrained from home May 15, 1918, his Company being 337th F. A., 163rd Artillery Brigade. Sailed from New York in August, returning January 20, 1919. Discharged from Camp Dodge January 31, 1919.
- 6—WALTER REBRUD, son of Hon. C. H. Rebrud, of Fountain Township, did his first training in the preparatory class at the Brookings College. He was later transferred to Paris Island and from there to Key West, Fla., where he is a member of the U. S. Marines. He is at home at present, subject to call at any time.
- 7—JACOB L. ZAHALEK of Harmony Township, Edmunds County, was born in Canada, on April 12, 1892. He shipped from Ipswich to the South Dakota School of Mines, at Rapid City, on July 1st, 1918. While in the service he served as mechanical instructor for Co. B. He has been discharged since April, 1919.
- 8—JOHN ALBERT STROM, son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Strom, was born in Ipswich, March 9, 1889. He entrained from his home town April 26, 1918. His first training camp being Camp Funston, there being assigned to Co. B, 340th Machine Gun Bn. On June 2d, 1918, he sailed overseas and was returned and discharged in June, 1919.
- 9—CARL STEINHAUSER, of Loyalton, Edmunds County, was born at Prinkhofen, State of Bavaria, Germany, on April 21, 1896. On August 28, 1918 he was inducted into the army and was assigned to 17th Co., 164 Depot Brigade, and on the 10th of December was transferred to Headquarters Detachment, 2d Bn., 164 D. B. He was discharged March 20, 1919.
- 10—WILLIAM ALBERT PALMER, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Palmer, of Mina, S. D., was born November 21, 1896, at Mina. He received his first training at Rapid City, S. D., and entrained from home August 30, was assigned to Co. 101st Division, 136th Engineers, Camp Shelby, Miss. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, December 21, 1918.
- 11—NATHANIEL NICKISH was born at Marion, S. D., March 8, 1896. He entrained June 30, 1918, going to Leavenworth. He was discharged January 18, 1919.
- 12—JOHN C. SLOAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloan of Ipswich, was born at Georgetown, Colo., June 3, 1897. He left his home town for Camp Fremont, Cal., on August 6, 1918, and was assigned to Co. K, 62nd Inf., transferred to Camp Lewis, January 16, 1918. Discharged in May, 1919.
- 18—RALPH DANNAN LINAMAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Linaman, of Union Township, Edmunds County, South Dakota, was born at Mt. Vernon, Ill., February 14, 1895. He was assigned to Camp Lewis, Washington, as his first training camp. His Company was Battery D, 347th F. A. Embarked for overseas July 14, 1918, returned April 19, 1919.
- 14—ROBERT OWEN MORRIS, of Ipswich, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Morris, was born in Powell Township, in 1896. His first training was in the Mechanical School at Iowa City. Entrained from his home town October 15, 1918, and was assigned to Company N, at Iowa City.
- 15—PHILIP M. MERKEL, of Bowdle, son of Mrs. F. P. Merkel, was born in Bowdle, S. D., October 27, 1894. His first training was at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was called to the Front May 25, 1917. He is with Co. B, 13th M. G. Bn., and was wounded on October 23, 1918, in France, with the 5th Div. Shipped overseas in April, 1918. Not returned.
- 16—HOWARD LEROY GSELL, of Harmony Township, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Gsell. He was born at Morrison, Ill., December 5, 1898. His first training camp was Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He entrained from his home town April 29, 1918, being assigned to Battery E, 50th Reg., Coast Artillery Corps. He sailed for France October 7, 1918, and returned February 14, 1919.
- 17—MELVIN G. JAQUITH is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Jaquith, of Ipswich, and is an Ipswich product, having been born in this city. Enlisted June 20, 1916. He left here with the M. G. Co., 4th S. D. Inf. Transferred to 116th Supply Train and was transferred to Co. A, Motor Bn., Am. Train, I Division, A. E. F. Melvin saw much real service and is still across the waters.
- 18—HERBERT W. PITTAM is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Pittam of Creshard, S. D. He entrained from Ipswich, May 25, 1918, going to Camp Lewis, where he was assigned to A. E. F., Co. C, 316th Field Signal Bn., 91st Div. He shipped to France in June, 1918.
- 19—JOHN S. JONES, of Ipswich, was born in Wales. He enlisted May 25, 1918, and belonged to A. E. F., Co. F, 307th Inf. He has been honorably discharged.
- 20—HARRY A. STROUP, of Bowdle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eben Stroup, was born April 7, 1892. He entrained from his home town May 15, 1918. His first training camp was Dunwoodie, at Minneapolis. Later he was transferred to Fort Benjamin Harrison. He went overseas September 1, 1918. Died October 6, 1918, in France, while a member of Co. H, 21st Engineers, A. E. F.

HONOR ROLL



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- 1—JUNE ARNETT FEAR, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fear, of this county, was born in Marion County, W. Va., January 21, 1895. He entrained from his home town June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston, being there assigned as Sergeant of 3rd Co., 3rd Bat., 164th D. B. He was one of 20 who were chosen for special training service. Discharged in June, 1919.
- 2—ALFRED MOREN enlisted in the Ambulance Corps, but owing to having lost a finger, was for a time suspended, later being accepted and assigned to the Medical Corps. His first training was at Camp Benjamin Harrison, later transferred to Jefferson Barracks. Private Moren is still overseas and is stationed at Vours, France, with the A. E. F.
- 3—SERGEANT EVAN W. JENKINS of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Evan J. Jenkins, was born in Edmunds County, in 1890. His first training was at Camp Funston. He left his home town April 26, 1918. Sergeant General Headquarters Co. C, Headquarters Bn., A. E. F. Sailed overseas June 15. Not yet returned.
- 4—RUSSELL C. CRAVEN is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Craven, of Mina, S. D. He was drafted August 6, 1918, and sent to Camp Fremont, Cal., where he received intensive training in the Machine Gun Co., 12th Inf. He was transferred to Co. H, 13th Infantry when arriving at Camp Mills and was packed up twice preparatory to sailing. Company H, 13th Infantry, was a company made up of regulars, organized in 1898, and brought from the Philippines to Camp Mills. This company acted as escort for President Wilson and the Peace party when they sailed for France early in December. Private Craven is acting as Military Police and is still stationed at Camp Mills, N. Y.
- 5—WALTER E. JENKINS, of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Evan J. Jenkins, was born in Edmunds County, in 1892. His first training was at Dunwoody, Minneapolis, then sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, Headquarters Det., 55th M. G. Bn., as battalion sup. sergeant. He left his home town May 15, 1918. Discharged February 1, 1918.
- 6—GEORGE WILLIAM BURKE, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Burke, of Clear Lake Township, was born in Aberdeen on the 2nd day of March, 1896. His first training camp was Camp Funston. He entrained from his home town June 24, 1918. Co. I, 349th Inf., A. E. F., A. P. O. 795, Reffroy (Meuse) in France. Arrived in France August 23, 1918, and has not yet returned. Had been on firing line 19 days when armistice was signed.
- 7—ROBERT WILLIAM OWENS, of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Owens was born August 13, 1896, in Ipswich. His first training camp was Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. He entrained from his home town September 2, 1917. He enlisted in 4th S. D. Inf., called out July 15, 1917. Transferred to 330th M. T. C. October 22, 1917. Transferred to K. Div. Discharged February 8, 1919.
- 8—CARL CLARENCE KRUEGER was born in Ipswich, October 29, 1894. He enlisted in the service of his country on June 24, 1918, and was sent to Camp Funston, where he remained for training in Company 38, 164th D. B., until July 18, when he was transferred to Camp Dodge, Iowa, with Co. A, 351st Inf., being afterwards transferred to Co. 64, 164th D. B.
- 9—JOHN W. KAMMERS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kammers, of Ipswich, Liberty Township, was born March 11, 1889, in Germany. His first training camp was Camp Funston. He entrained from his home town June 25, 1918. He was in Co. L, 70th Inf., 10th Division. Was at Camp Funston until January 30, 1919, and was honorably discharged at that place.
- 10—HAROLD ARNOLD GSELL, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Gsell, of Harmony Township, Edmunds County, was born at Morrison, Ill., on May 26, 1897. He enlisted from Ipswich on August 6, 1918, and was assigned to Camp Fremont, Cal., where he trained as a member of Co. K, 62nd Inf.
- 11—ANTON P. WALDT is an Edmunds County product, having been born in Koscoe, September 30, 1896. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Waldt, old citizens of this county, now of Aberdeen. His first training camp was Camp Greene (N. C.). At this camp he became a member of the 148th M. G. Bn. and with this company shipped overseas on the 11th of January, 1918. Returning to the States on February 23, 1919, he was discharged from service March 7, 1919.
- 12—LEO M. FITZPATRICK, son of John and Mary Fitzpatrick, of Draper, S. D., was born in Aurora County, S. D., March 17, 1887. His first training camp was Paris Island, S. C. He entrained from his home town May 10, 1918. He belonged to 142nd Company, Naval District Base United States Marine Corps, New London, Conn. Guard for research section of the Navy where government inventors worked. Not overseas.
- 13—SERGEANT ALBERT JOSEPH HOLZMAN, of Bowdle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Math. Holzman, was born at Hoven, S. D., September 5, 1895. His first training was at Camp Lewis, Washington. He left his home for Brookings, May 25, 1918. He belonged to the Medical Det., U. S. Army Base Hospital, Camp Lewis, Wash., (rank) Sergeant on Duty, in charge of eye, nose and throat clinic.
- 14—JOHN M. HALES, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Hales, was born in Hitt, Mo., October 28, 1886. His first training camp was Camp Lewis, Wash. He entrained from Shelby, Mont., September 19, 1918, and was assigned to Co. Z, 362nd Inf. Went over the top at Argonne Forest, wounded in side on September 13, 1918. Returned to his Company after six weeks' rest. Shipped first week of July, 1918, and returned April 15, 1919. Won seven badges for bravery while overseas.
- 15—JACOB F. WERNER, of Bowdle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franz Werner, was born at Odessa, Russia, September 19, 1895. His first training was at Camp Lewis, Wash. He left home May 24, 1918. He was in Co. K, 125th Inf. Wounded October 8, 1918, Battle of Verdun, discharged March 13, 1919. With A. E. F. from July 28, 1918, to October 8, 1918. Returned to the States January 7, 1919.
- 16—HERBERT S. CRISSMAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Crissman, was born in Ipswich, March 1, 1893. He enlisted and left his home town December 11, 1917, going to Camp Stewart, Va., where he was assigned to the Embarkation Hospital Corps. Herbert was discharged from service at Camp Dodge, April 15, 1919.
- 17—JUSTIN CECIL LEECH, of Harmony Township, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Leech, of Ipswich, S. D., was born March 19, 1896, at Utica, Ill. His first training camp was Camp Funston, Kan. He left his home town June 24, 1918, and was in Company H, 2nd Bn., Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md., working in the gas plant.
- 18—HARRISON GEORGE GEAREY is the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Gearey of Aberdeen, S. D. He was born at Warner, S. D., in 1894. He entrained from Ipswich, S. D., July 23, 1918, going to Camp Dodge. He was assigned as Sergeant in Hdq. Co., 87th Inf., Reg. 19th Div. Discharged from Camp Dodge January 28, 1919.
- 19—DANIEL COLON SINCLAIR is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Finley Sinclair of Ipswich, S. D. He was born at Maxville, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 24, 1887. He entrained from Ipswich, July 23, 1918, going to Camp Dodge, Iowa. He was there assigned to Co. L, 333rd Inf., 84th Div. Later he was transferred to Co. C, 363rd Inf., 91st Div. He sailed Sept. 2, 1918, went "Over the Top" in October at Waerghem, Belgium and was on the firing line when the Armistice was signed. He returned to the states April 1, 1919, and was honorably discharged April 22, 1919.
- 20—JOHN W. ZAHALKA was born in Manitoba, Canada, on December 15, 1894. He entrained from Ipswich on June 24, 1918, for Camp Funston, Kan., being transferred on December 20 to Rock Island, where he did special guard duty at the U. S. Arsenal. He was discharged on May 14, 1919. This young soldier is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Zahalka, of Harmony Township.

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HONOR ROLL



- 1—JAY W. MILLS is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Mills, of Beebe, S. D. He was born at Smith Center, Kansas, September 28, 1888. He entrained from Ipswich December 11, 1917, going to San Antonio, Texas. He belonged to Battery A. F. A., 6th Division. Discharged July, 1919.
- 2—JAMES CAMBURN DANIELS, son of Mrs. Ida Daniels, formerly of this city, now of Forestburg, S. D., was born at Fairmount, Minn. He was a member of the Ipswich Machine Gun Co. and left when that Company was transferred to Camp Greene. He later became attached to the 330th Motor Truck Co., then to Chattanooga, Tenn., and then to the 11th Supply Train at Camp Mead. Honorably discharged February 6, 1919.
- 3—LIEUTENANT RAY T. MILLS is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Mills, of Beebe, Edmunds County, S. D. He was born in College Springs, Iowa, on January 21, 1891, going to Camp Coily, N. M., where he served as army dentist until discharged in January, 1919.
- 4—WILLIAM PATRICK LANGAN, son of Mrs. Patrick Langan, of Ipswich, S. D., was born at Cool City, Ill., September 14, 1890. He entrained from his home town May 25, 1918, going into training at Camp Lewis. He was assigned to 362nd Infantry and shipped overseas July 6, 1918, and took part in the battles of Argonne, St. Mihiel and Meuse. He returned to the States April 4, 1919, and was honorably discharged April 30, 1919.
- 5—BYRON JONES, of Ipswich, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Jones, of Rosette Twp., was born Sept. 22nd, 1896, in Ipswich, S. D. He entrained from his home town Sept. 28th, 1917, going first to Camp Mills, then to Camp Merritt, and Jan. 8th, 1918, he sailed with 102nd Reg. Headquarters Co. He returned April 8th, 1919, and was discharged April 25th, 1919.
- 6—JOHN P. HUGHES, son of Mrs. Ino. P. Hughes, was born in Kent Township, Edmunds County, on March 24, 1895. He left Ipswich for Camp Dodge on July 23, 1918 and was there assigned to Co. E, 333rd Infantry, 84th Division. He left for overseas September 1st, 1918, and was later transferred to the Headquarters Co., 363rd Infantry, 91st Division and in October was sent to the firing lines in Belgium and was at the front when the armistice was signed. He returned to the States April 1st, 1919 and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, May 10, 1919.
- 7—WALTER HENRY FESSENDEN, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fessenden, of Pembroke Township, Edmunds County, was born September 24, 1894. He enlisted in the Marines in June, 1918, and trained at Paris Island and Quantico, Va., until September 13, 1918, when he sailed overseas with the 13th Reg. He spent three months as a patient in a hospital in France and two months as a patient in a Brooklyn hospital. He was discharged July, 1919.
- 8—BENJ. E. HUGHES, son of Mrs. J. P. Hughes, was born September 3, 1893, in Kent Township, Edmunds County. He left Ipswich July 23, 1918. Had his first training at Camp Dodge. Was assigned to the Medical Corps and sailed for France with the 30th Medical Replacement, September 14, 1918. He is now in Trier, Germany with the Army of Occupation at Evacuation Hospital No. 19.
- 9—EINER JOERGENSEN was born at Mima, S. D., April 16, 1896. He entrained from Ipswich May 25, 1918, his first training camp being Camp Lewis, where he was assigned to Co. L, 362nd Inf., A. E. F. He was shipped overseas in July and was killed in action on September 26, 1918.
- 10—MERRITT D. PRICE is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Price. He was born at Roscoe, S. D., August 4, 1898. He entrained from his home town, April 6, 1917, his first training camp being Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He belongs to the 27th Aero Squadron and is still in the service.
- 11—CORPORAL RAYMOND M. BATES was born in Wakonda, S. D., September 6, 1894, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bates of Roscoe, S. D. He enlisted June 6, 1917, enlisting into Co. H, 4th Reg. S. D., then C. Co. 148, M. G. Bn. Later he was transferred to 116th Supply Train, then Co. F, Motor Transport O. M. C. Still later he was transferred to 9th Co. Provisional Motor Supply Train, 1st Replacement Depot. He shipped overseas January 10, 1918, and has not yet returned.
- 12—PERCY G. THOMAS, who for years made his home with Mrs. W. W. Thomas, was born in Ipswich. He left here in November, 1911, having joined the Marine Corps. Percy saw service in Cuba and Porto Rico previous to the World War.
- 13—PAUL COMBS is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Combs. He was born in Brunswick, Missouri, March 31, 1898. He entrained from his home town going to Brookings, S. D., where he was in Co. A., S. L. T. C. He has been honorably discharged.
- 14—RICHARD O. ROBERTS of Cresbard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen R. Roberts, was born in Ipswich, on August 26, 1896. His first training was at the Vermillion State University, which institution he entered under the student-soldier preparatory arrangement. He belonged to Section B of the S. A. T. C.
- 15—FAY D. MILLS, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Mills, of Beebe, S. D., was born in Laurel, Iowa, April 17th, 1896. He entered the service April 26, 1917, going to Ft. Ethan Allen, where he was placed in Battery C., 76th F. A., 3rd Div. He shipped overseas May 18th, 1918.
- 16—JOHN GAUER is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gauer of Ipswich, S. D. He was born in Odessa, Russia, July 8, 1894. He entrained from Ipswich, June 14, 1918, going to Camp Funston where he was placed in Co. K., 69th Inf., 10th Div., detailed as bugler, which position he filled until he was honorably discharged February 5, 1919.
- 17—MARTIN MARKOVETZ was born at Cresco, Iowa, in 1894. He is the fourth son of Mrs. James Markovetz, an old South Dakota resident. Martin enlisted in Ipswich and left for Camp Funston on October 6, 1917. He was later transferred to Long Island. He sailed for France June 13, 1918, and saw much active service, being severely wounded in battle. He returned to the states on April 2d and has been honorably discharged.
- 18—VERNE JULES MATER was born in Kent, Ill., on September 20, 1899. He is the only son of Dr. and Mrs. Margaret Mater, of this city, and enlisted and was first sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., afterwards, on May 28, 1918, he shipped for France and took part in the fiercest battles of the war. He was in the affairs at Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Argonne, and was severely wounded and gassed. He returned April 20, and was honorably discharged on May 9, 1919.
- 19—ERNEST NIERMAN joined the colors on June 27, at Northville, Spink County. On the same day he left for Camp Funston, later leaving for France, where he still remains, a member of Co. G, 350th Inf., A. E. F. Ernest was born at Northville on November 7, 1893. Discharged June 5, 1919, being in the service one year to the day.
- 20—WILLIAM FRANK RAYMOND, of Ipswich, was born at Dixon, Ill., May 15, 1892. Enlisted April 3, 1917. He entrained from Ipswich September 27, 1917. He went overseas January 11, 1918, returning April 25, 1919, being discharged May 9, 1919, with the Rainbow Division. He took part in the battles of Lunville Sector and Baccarat Sector, Champagne, Marne, Aisne, St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne.

HONOR ROLL



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- 1—JOHN KRAFT, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Kraft, of Hosmer, S. D., was born in Russia, Jan. 10th, 1894. He went into training June 24th, 1918, his first camp being Camp Funston, where he was placed in 349 Medical Att. He sailed for France Oct. 9th, 1918, returning May 30th, 1919, and was honorably discharged June 11th, 1919.
- 2—WILLIAM CARL DICKERSON of Loyalton, S. D., was born in Reamsville, Kan., May 20, 1894. He went into training May 25, 1918, going to Camp Lewis, then to Camp Merritt, and July 5, 1918, he shipped overseas, belonging to Headquarters Co., 362nd Inf., 91st Div., A. E. F. He was killed October 1, 1918.
- 3—WILLIAM KENNETH HERRICK, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Herrick, of Ipswich, S. D., was born in Ipswich, July 4th, 1896. He entrained April 20th, 1917, first going to Fort Adams, Rhode Island. He enlisted in Aviation Corps but was transferred to Battery A, 15th Field Art. From Ft. Adams he was sent to Syracuse, N. Y., and from there to Pine Camp, N. Y. He arrived in France Christmas Day, and saw action on the St. Mihiel, Chateau Thierry, Soissons, Thiaucourt and Verdun fronts. He was gassed on Nov. 8, 1918, and spent three months in a hospital. He was then made military police at LeMans Embarkation Center, later transferred to Germany.
- 4—SERGEANT JNO. S. HYNES was born at Hanover, Kan., July 7, 1893. He enlisted in the 4th S. D. Infantry, May 19, 1917. This Company later became Co. D, 148th M. G. Bn. He left Ipswich September 28, 1917. His first training camp was Camp Green, N. C., later being transferred to Camp Mills and still later to Camp Merritt. He shipped overseas from Camp Merritt, January 10, 1918, and was honorably discharged February 23, 1919.
- 5—FRANK K. GEIER is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Geier, of Hosmer, S. D. He was born in Russia, June 24, 1893. He enlisted August 28, 1918, his first training camp being Camp Funston, where he was placed in Co. I, 41st Inf.
- 6—CLARENCE ALBERT MARLETT is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Marlett, of Bowdle, S. D. He was born at Warner, S. D., October 21, 1898, and enlisted April 28, 1917. He shipped overseas in January, 1918, going almost immediately into the thick of the battle, taking part in battles of Cantigny, Cambrai and Soissons. On July 18, 1918, he was wounded in the battle of Soissons. Later in the year, September, he was attached to Headquarters Co., at St. Arnan, France. Discharged May 21, 1919, but is still in France connected with Red Cross work.
- 7—ARTHUR MAYES THACKERAY, of Bowdle, S. D., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Thackeray of Canton, S. D., and was born at Hudson, S. D., September 1, 1894. He enlisted at Sioux Falls, going to Great Lakes Training Station, where he was assigned first class seaman; advanced to Co. Com. in September, 1918. He was discharged December 18, 1918.
- 8—LIEUT. WM. P. HARDT—Lieut. William P. Hardt was born May 15th, 1893, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hardt, of Beebe, S. D. He went into service Sept. 28th, 1917, going first to Camp Greene and then to Camp Mills. He served in Adj. 116th Supply Train and he also had command of the P. W. E. Co., No. 4, A. E. F. He shipped overseas Dec. 12th, 1917, and has not yet returned.
- 9—CORPORAL CARL P. D. MOHR is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mohr, of Loyalton, S. D., and was born at Lost Nation, Iowa, February 18, 1895. He entrained May 15, 1918, going to Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, where he was assigned to Co. C, 223d Field Bn., and later Signal Corps at Camp Mead.
- 10—OSCAR A. FREDRICKSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Fredrickson, of Loyalton, S. D., was born in Colfax, Iowa, June 10, 1895. He went into training June 30, 1918, going to Rapid City School of Mines, then to Ft. Leavenworth, and then Camp Mead. He belonged to the Radio Signal Corps and was honorably discharged January 20, 1919.
- 11—VALENTINE ROTH, of Roscoe, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Roth, was born in Russia, October 22, 1895. He went into training June 24, 1918, going first to Camp Funston, then Dodge, then Upton, and then he went across. He belonged to Co. A, 350th Inf., 88th Div. He shipped overseas August 11, 1918, and fought in the battle of Argonne Woods. He was discharged June 5, 1919.
- 12—JOHN J. BRADY, of Ipswich, S. D., was born January 20, 1891. He joined the service July 14, 1918, going to Vermillion, then 1st Recruiting Squadron, Ft. Wayne, Mich., belonging to the Aero Service. He was discharged from Camp Dodge, February 8, 1919.
- 13—JOHN J. GUTJAHR, of Hosmer, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gutjahr, was born in Hosmer, Oct. 17th, 1894. He enlisted May 25th, 1918, going to Camp Lewis, where he was assigned to Co. F., 362 Inf., 2nd Bn. He sailed July 5th, 1918, and he saw active fighting on Argonne Woods and St. Mihiel front. He was wounded in battle of Argonne Woods, returning home April 16th, 1919.
- 14—CARSON G. JENSEN, of Loyalton, S. D., was born in Mason City, Iowa, January 4, 1896. He enlisted May 26, 1917, and was sent to Camp Greene with 4th S. D. M. G. Co., then to Camp Merritt, and January 11, 1918, he shipped overseas. May 7, 1918, he was wounded and was in a hospital three months. He has not yet returned.
- 15—ROBERT J. KEEN is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Keen, of Bowdle, S. D., and was born in Canton, S. D., September 12, 1893. He entrained May 25, 1918, going to Camp Lewis, there being assigned to 337th Ambulance Co. He left for France September 1, 1918, and has not yet returned.
- 16—DAVID T. MEILE, of Bowdle, S. D., was born in Russia, November 9, 1893. He went into training May 1, 1917, going to Camp Pontius, S. D., there being placed in Co. L, 18th Inf., 1st Div. He took part in the battles of Cantigny, Cambrai and Soissons. He was wounded in the battle of Soissons, July 18, 1918. He shipped overseas January 11, 1918, returning March 11, 1919, and was honorably discharged March 21, 1919.
- 17—BENJAMIN BITZER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bitzer, of Tolstoy, S. D., was born in October, 1894. He joined the service June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston, and then to the Base Hospital, Ft. Riley, and is still there. He belongs to the Medical Corps.
- 18—EMANUEL BLUMHARDT, of Hosmer, S. D., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Blumhardt, and was born in Bowdle, S. D., September 24, 1895. He went into training May 25, 1918, going to Camp Lewis, there being placed in Co. C, 362nd Inf., 91st Div. He sailed for France July 6, 1918, returning April 15, 1919.
- 19—WALTER JOHN LEIBER was born at Twin Bluffs, Wis., July 26, 1894, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Leiber of Beebe. He entrained October 6, 1917, going to Camp Funston, there being assigned to Supply Co., 340th F. A., A. E. F. He shipped overseas in June, 1918.
- 20—PETER SCHMIDT, of Loyalton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Schmidt, was born November 11, 1892. He entrained August 22, 1918, going first to Camp Dodge, then to Camp Jessup, Ga., and then November 1, 1918, he sailed overseas, belonging to the Mechanical Detachment, A. E. F. He is still overseas.

HONOR ROLL



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- 1—FREEMAN M. NELSON, of Leola, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nelson. He entrained August 28, 1918, going to Camp Funston, then to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind. He belonged to Co. H, 20th Inf. He has been in the hospital since January, 1919.
- 2—ANTONE EHNES, of Roscoe, S. D., was born in Russia, September 15, 1890, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ehnes. June 7, 1918, he went to Great Falls, Mont., joining Co. D, 23rd M. G. Bn. He was honorably discharged January 4, 1919.
- 3—ERNEST L. HORMANN was born in Mina, S. D., Aug. 27, 1896, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Hormann of Mina. He enlisted July 23, going to Camp Dodge, there being placed in Co. D, 348th M. G. Bn., 91st Div. He sailed for France September 1, 1918, returning April 2, 1919.
- 4—FRED F. BUECHLER, of Bowdle, S. D., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Buechler. He was born in Bowdle, S. D., December 12, 1894. He went into training September 22nd, 1917, going to Camp Funston, where he was assigned to Co. B, 340th M. G. He was discharged January 28, 1918.
- 5—CHRISTIAN BIEBER, of Hosmer, S. D., was born in Russia, December 13, 1896, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bieber. He went to Camp Grant, September 5, 1918, where he was placed in Co. 16, D. B., returned and was discharged November 15, 1918.
- 6—RUFUS A. HOUDYSHELL was born in Mindy, Ill., August 21, 1892, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Houdyshell, of Loyalton, S. D. He went to Camp Lewis May 24, 1918, and joined Co. A, 362nd Inf. Service. He sailed for France July 6, 1918, and fought in the Argonne Forest front, being gassed October 12, 1918. He returned April 14, 1919.
- 7—LIEUTENANT WARREN D. FISH, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fish, of Ipswich, was born at Tyn-dall, S. D., on the 30th day of August, 1893. He first attended training activities at Brookings College, entraining from home on July 15, 1917. He was commissioned a lieutenant on August 1, 1918, and assigned to 147th F. A., later transferred to 347th F. A. Left the States January 11, 1918; returned April 2, 1919. Discharged May 3, 1919.
- 8—HENRY P. GERHARD is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Gerhard of Ipswich, S. D. He entrained from Ipswich, September 19, 1918, going to S. A. T. C., S. D. State College. He was discharged December 10, 1918.
- 9—MARTIN HEIER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Heier, of Hosmer, S. D., was born in Hillsvew, S. D., Nov. 22nd, 1893. He enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1917, going to Camp Funston, where he was assigned to Co. B., 340 M. G. Bn., 98th Div. He was honorably discharged April 18th, 1918.
- 10—GOTTLIEB J. WALTH, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Walth, Sr., of Hosmer, S. D., was born in McPherson County, Oct. 7th, 1893. He enlisted May 15th, 1918, going to Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, where he was assigned to Co. H., 21st Engineers Reg. Light R. R. He shipped overseas Sept. 1st, 1918, returning June 9th, 1919.
- 11—SERGT. JULIUS J. HARDT, of Beebe, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hardt, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12th, 1896. He entrained from home, Sept. 28th, 1917, going to Camp Greene, and later to Camp Mills. He was placed in the 9th Corps Headquarters Troop, having the duties of sergeant and he acted as chauffeur most of the time for colonel of Second Army. He shipped overseas Dec. 12th, 1917 and was discharged June 16, 1919.
- 12—JOHN J. ROHRBACH of Hosmer, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rohrbach, was born in Russia, January 14, 1890. He went into training June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston, and there he was placed in Co. M, 70th Inf. He was honorably discharged February 6, 1919.
- 13—LOUIS KUB is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kub, of Loyalton. He was born May 18, 1894. June 24, 1918, he entrained from Ipswich, going to Camp Funston, there being assigned to 38th Co., 146th D. B.; then to Co. L, 69th Inf. He was honorably discharged February 18, 1919.
- 14—CARL I. FREDRICKSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Fredrickson, of Loyalton, S. D., was born in Loyalton, July 11, 1898. He entrained from his home town October 15, 1918, going to Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa, where he belonged to Co. W, Motor Transport Corps, Vocational Unit.
- 15—HARRY FRANCIS PABST, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pabst, of Anaka, S. D., was born February 6, 1894, in Mondovi, Wis. March 12, 1918, he went to Kelly Field, Texas, to the Mechanical School. August 30, 1918, he was transferred to Ft. D. A. Russell for discharge and was discharged May 25, 1919.
- 16—JACOB D. HOFFMAN, of Bowdle, S. D., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Hoffman. He was born at Bowdle, S. D., October 31, 1894. He entrained November 13, 1917, going to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he was assigned to the M. G. troop, 16th Cavalry. He was discharged January 24, 1919.
- 17—LEONARD LOWENSTEIN, of Roscoe, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Lowenstein, was born February, 1895. He enlisted May 2, 1918, going to Ft. Logan, Colo., then to Camp Freeman, Cal., and November, 1918, he sailed for France and is still overseas. He belongs to Co. B, 319th Engineers, A. E. F.
- 18—GUSTAF WIEDMEIER, of Roscoe, S. D., was born October 5, 1894, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Wiedmeier. He went to Camp Dodge July 23, 1918, going to France November 11, 1918, belonging to the Veterinary Detachment, A. E. F., and is still in France.
- 19—FRANK LEWIS is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis of Mina, S. D., and was born at Sun Prairie, Wis. He entrained May 25, 1918, going to Camp Lewis, where he was assigned to Battery D, 347th F. A. July 14, 1918, he sailed overseas, returning March 22, 1919.
- 20—JACOB C. RITTEL, of Bowdle, S. D., was born in Russia, January 1, 1888, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Rittel. He enlisted May 20, 1917, going to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he was assigned to Co. E, 37th Inf. Later he was moved to Laredo, Texas.

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- 1—GEORGE KNAPP is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Knapp of Bowdle, S. D. He was born at Bowdle, February 12, 1896. He enlisted June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston, where he was assigned to Co. 38, 164th Depot Brigade. Later he was transferred to Co. B, 352nd Inf., 88th Div. Returning June 3, 1919, he was honorably discharged June 14, 1919.
- 2—EDWIN W. KEIM is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Keim, Hosmer, S. D. He entrained from Ipswich August 12, 1917, going to Great Lakes, where he was assigned to U. S. Naval Forces, U. S. S. Narragansett. He shipped overseas July 3, 1918, and has not yet returned.
- 3—FRANCIS D. RHODES, of Bowdle, S. D. is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rhodes. He was born in Bowdle, S. D., June 23d, 1895. He enlisted September 23, 1918, going to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to Co. F, 5th Training Regiment. He was honorably discharged, Nov. 30, 1918.
- 4—WILLIAM M. FERGUSON, of Wetonka, S. D., son of Jennie E. Ferguson, was born in Pembroke Twp., Oct. 22nd, 1896. He entrained from home June 4th, 1918, going to Paris Island, then to Philadelphia, doing guard duty at Arsenal. Later he was sent to Quantico, Va., for special training in marksmanship, and passed as expert rifleman, finally back to Philadelphia and discharged.
- 5—JOHN R. TODD is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Todd, of Bowdle, S. D., and was born at Burnwell, Neb., February 9, 1883. He entrained from home, going to Camp Cody where he was assigned to Co. 276, Military Police Corps, Sergt. He enlisted in Co. B, 6th Nebraska Volunteers Transf., after his arrival in France. He sailed for France in October, 1918, and is still there.
- 6—JOSEPH KRAFT of Roscoe, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Kraft, was born in Russia. He entrained May 25th, 1918, going to Camp Lewis, there being placed in Co. E, 307 Inf. He sailed Aug. 8th, 1918, and returned May 24th, 1919.
- 7—JOHN SCHAIBLE, both in Russia, May 1st, 1895, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Schaible, of Hosmer, S. D. He went into training May 24th, 1918, his first camp being Camp Lewis, where he was placed in Co. F., 362nd 91st Div. He sailed for France June 6th, 1918, and fought on the Argonne Woods front. He returned April 6th, 1919, and was discharged April 28th, 1919.
- 8—CARL NIES was born in McPherson County, 2nd is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Nies, of Tolstov, S. D. He went to Camp Dodge July 14, 1918, and died at that camp October 18, 1918.
- 9—JOSEPH SCHLAHT was born at Freeman, S. D., April 18, 1885. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Schlaht, of Bowdle. He entrained March 29, 1918, going to Camp Funston, and there being assigned to Headquarters Co., 69th Inf. He was discharged from service February 6, 1919.
- 10—MECHANIC MARTIN C. GROSS of Bowdle, S. D., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Gross and was born at Hillsvew, S. D. He enlisted May 25, 1918, going to Camp Lewis, where he was assigned to Co. C, 144th M. G. Bn., 40th Div., as a mechanic. He shipped overseas August 11, 1918, returning April 17, 1919, and was discharged April 28, 1919.
- 11—PETER J. BRADY of Aberdeen, S. D., was born at Watertown, S. D., September 30, 1888. He enlisted June 26, 1918, going to Camp Funston, where he was assigned to Co. 6, 164th Depot Brigade. He served in France in Co. B, Quartermaster Branch, as clerk, in Grave's Registration Detachment, at Tours, France. He shipped overseas September 15, 1918, returning February 7th, 1919, and was honorably discharged March 7, 1919.
- 12—WILLIAM A. ZANDER was born in Aberdeen, S. D., October 8, 1895, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Zander, of Roscoe, S. D. He enlisted April 30, 1917, going to Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla. He was placed in 2nd Co. C. A. C., at Key West Barracks and after eleven months was transferred to Bat. F, 61st Art. C. A. C., Fort Screven, Ga. From there he was transferred to Co. M, 122nd Inf., Camp Wheeler, Ga. He left Camp Mills with 31st Div. for France, October 7, 1918. He returned with the sick and wounded, February 22, 1919, and was discharged March 18, 1919.
- 13—DAVID LESSELE, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lessele, of Tolstov, was born in Russia. He enlisted and went to Ft. Riley, March 4, 1918. He joined the Medical Corps and shipped overseas November 10, 1918, returning April 20, 1919, and was honorably discharged May 1, 1919.
- 14—CORPORAL JOHN WEBER, born in Bowdle, S. D., September 22, 1894, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weber, of Bowdle, S. D. He went to Camp Funston, September 22, 1917, and joined Co. M., 114th Inf., taking part in the battles of Marne, Alsace, Meuse, the Argonne. He sailed for France April 12, 1918, returning May 20, 1919, and was discharged June 1, 1919.
- 15—EUGENE F. HUBER, of Hosmer, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Huber, was born in Fuman, S. D., Nov. 9th, 1892. He entrained July 22nd, 1918, his first camp being Camp Dodge, where he was assigned to 41st Inf., later being transferred to 60th Air Corps at Omaha.
- 16—C. HAROLD GROSS, of Bowdle, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Gross and was born at Bowdle, S. D., July 23, 1896. He entrained May 25, 1918, going to Camp Lewis where he was assigned to Headquarters Co., 328th F. A., 85th Div. He sailed July 29, 1918, returning March 17, 1919, and was discharged May 10, 1919.
- 17—ORVILLE LEWIS MILLER, formerly of Alberta, Canada, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Miller, of Ipswich. He was born at Rowan, Iowa, February 20, 1897. He enlisted February 12, 1916, at Red Deer, Alberta, with the 89th Bn. of Canadian Ex. Forces, leaving for England in June of the same year. He was sent to Kingston Hospital for treatment for tuberculosis, where he died on May 1, 1918. He took part in the battles of Arras and Vimy Ridge.
- 18—SAMUEL VICTOR PETERSON was born in Hosmer, S. D., September 11, 1889, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Peterson of Hosmer, S. D. He enlisted June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston, there being assigned Corporal, Co. F., 10th Div. Supply Train, Reg. Army. He was honorably discharged February, 16, 1919.
- 19—GEORGE E. BLOOMSTER is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Noah Bloomster, of Wetonka, S. D. He was born in Pennsylvania, July 20, 1896. He enlisted May 28, 1918, going to Ft. Coswell, N. C., there being placed in 62nd Art., C. A. C., A. E. F. He shipped overseas, September 1, 1918, being discharged March 12, 1919.
- 20—ARTHUR J. HAERTER, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Haerter, of Hosmer, S. D., was born February 25, 1897, at Memo, S. D. He entrained from home September 18, 1918, going to Vermillion, S. D., where he was assigned to Co. B., Private Radio.

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- 1--PETER KNAPP is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Knapp. He was born in Bowdle, S. D., September 27, 1892. He went into training June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston, there being placed in Co. E, 20th Inf., 10th Div. He was discharged June 17, 1919.
- 2--LEWIS E. BLOOMSTER of Wetonka, was born in Pennsylvania, October 3, 1893. He entrained May 14, 1918, going first to Dunwoody, then to Ft. Benj. Harrison. Belonged to 22nd Engineers. Sailed August, 1918, and is still in France.
- 3--CORPORAL ANDREW J. DESCHNER, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Deschner, of Ipswich enlisted from Montana, but is an Ipswich boy. He was born in Russia on April 23, 1887, and received his first training at Camp Dodge, where he served as company mechanic for Co. 58, 15th Bn., 163rd D. B., and was honorably discharged January 29, 1919.
- 4--ERNEST C. RHODES is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rhodes, of Bowdle, S. D., and was born at Bowdle, S. D., October 7, 1897. He enlisted May 31, 1918, going to Dallas, Texas, to the Aviation Training School. Later he went to Camp Austin, Texas. He became a flyer, and 2nd Lieut. at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. He was discharged March, 1919.
- 5--PAUL MEIER is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Meier. He was born at Chicago, Ill., October 30, 1890. He entrained July 22, 1918, going to Camp Dodge, being transferred from there to Vet. Training School, Camp Lee, Va., later to the Vet. Hospital. He was discharged May 13, 1919.
- 6--PIUS FUHRMANN was inducted into service August 28, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Funston. He served in the 17th Co., 164th Depot Brigade; later he was transferred to 10th Div., Co. M, 41st Inf. He was honorably discharged May 21, 1919.
- 7--HARRY AUGUST JOHN EMIL KRUEGER is the son of Mrs. H. A. Krier of Beebe, S. D., and was born at Huron, S. D., January 20, 1894. He entrained from Ipswich March 29, 1918, going to Camp Wood, where he was assigned to Co. B, 335th Inf., 89th Div. He shipped overseas June 4, 1918, and returned May 22, 1919.
- 8--JOHN KRUMM, of Bowdle, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Krumm. He was born in Russia, May 24, 1896. He entrained September 21, 1917, going to Camp Funston, where he was assigned to Co. B, 341st M. G. Bn. He shipped overseas in June, 1918, where he was in active service at the front and with the Army of Occupation in Germany. He was honorably discharged June 1, 1919.
- 9--EDWIN J. HERRBOLDT, of Hosmer, S. D., was born December 22, 1893, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herrboldt. He went into service June 30, 1918, and was placed in Co. C, Signal Corps, at Ft. Leavenworth. He was discharged January 18, 1919.
- 10--CHRIST GUTJAHN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gutjahr, of Hosmer, S. D., was born at Hosmer, S. D., September 13, 1896. He enlisted August 28, 1918, and was placed in Co. 17, 2nd Bn., 164th D. B.
- 11--MAURICE P. RHODES is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rhodes, of Bowdle, and was born in Bowdle, September 26, 1900. He enlisted in October, 1917, going to Jefferson Barracks, where he was assigned to Co. F, Tientsin, China. He is still in service and has become Corporal. He acted as company clerk, is an expert sharpshooter and has been on rifle range at Tang Shan, China, for six months.
- 12--EDWARD F. BRUNKOW, of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Brunkow, was born in Elmwood, Neb., June 21st, 1893. He enlisted June 24th, 1918, going to Camp Funston, then to Camp Dodge, then to Camp Mills and Aug. 14th, 1918, he sailed overseas. He just reached the front when the armistice was signed, and was discharged June 5th, 1919.
- 13--CHRISTIAN GRANDAILL, of Roscoe, was born in Norway, December 28, 1893. He entrained May 25, 1918, his first training camp being Camp Lewis, from which cantonment he was transferred to Presedo, Cal. He was discharged from Camp Lewis, February 12, 1919.
- 14--RUSSELL IRA LEWIS of Mina, S. D., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis. He was born in Sun Prairie, Wis. Russell went into training May 23, 1918, going to Camp Lewis, where he was placed in Battery D, 347th F. A. He shipped overseas July 14, 1918, returning March 22, 1919.
- 15--DON OWENS is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Owens, and was born in Wales, August 27, 1888. He was inducted into service, September 24, 1918. He was stationed at Washington, D. C., Adj. Gen. Dept., Provisional Co. A., and was discharged February 18, 1919.
- 16--CORPORAL JOSEPH H. STROUKEK, both in Bowdle, S. D., October 22, 1895, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stroukel, of Bowdle, S. D. He went to Camp Dodge July 23, 1918, joining Co. 46, 163 Depot Brigade. August 19, 1918, he was transferred to Military Police, 19th Division. He was honorably discharged February 18, 1919.
- 17--ANTONE SCHMITT, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Schmitt, of Loyaltou, S. D., was born in Roscoe, S. D., March 11, 1897. He went into the service August 28, 1918, his first camp being Camp Funston, where he was placed in Co. I, 41st Inf.
- 18--ANDREW DANIEL PERION is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Perion, of Beebe. "Andy" enlisted in the Ipswich Machine Gun Co. on April 3, 1917, and left for Camp Greene on September 28, 1917. He belonged to Co. B, 151st M. G. Bn., 42nd Rainbow Div. He shipped overseas January 11, 1918, with the 146th M. G. Bn., and returned May, 1919. This young soldier saw strenuous service in the celebrated Rainbow Division of which much has been written and printed.
- 19--PETER J. PESICKA, of Bowdle, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pesicka, was born in Bowdle, Feb. 6th, 1894. He went into training May 25th, 1918, his first camp being Camp Lewis. He served in 362 Ambulance Co., 316 Sanitary Train and took part in St. Mihiel Drive and Meuse, Argonne, and Lys Sheldt Battles. He was honorably discharged May 7th, 1919.
- 20--JOHN SCHAURER, of Cresbard, S. D., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schaurer. He was born in Berasin, Russia, in 1892. He entrained June 24, 1918, and sailed from New York August 11, 1918. He was in the front line trenches from October 14, 1918, until the armistice was signed, and was a member of 88th Div., Co. A, 350th Inf. He returned May 30, 1919, and was discharged June 5, 1919.

HONOR ROLL



- 1—CASPER OLIVER BELSETH, son of Mr. and Mrs. John K. Belseth, of Wetonka, S. D., was born Oct. 26th, 1896. He entrained Aug. 28th, 1918, going to Camp Funston, where he belonged to Co. D., 70th Inf., 10th Div. He was honorably discharged Jan. 30th, 1918.
- 2—JACOB RIEGER of Bowdle, S. D., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Rieger, and was born in Odessa, Russia, September 14, 1896. He entrained October 28, 1918, going to Camp Funston, there being placed in Co. 17, 164th Depot Brigade. He was discharged March 20, 1919.
- 3—LEON C. PRESCOTT of Mina, S. D., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Prescott and was born in Mina, S. D., January 28, 1894. He enlisted May 15, 1918, going to Dunwoody Institute, there being assigned to Co. D, 54th Telegraph Battalion, Corozal, Canal Zone, Panama. He was in service nine months in the Canal Zone.
- 4—ALBERT C. WAGNER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Wagner, was born in Kent, Twp., Sept. 2nd, 1890. He enlisted July 6th, 1918, going to Camp Dodge. He was honorably discharged March 30th, 1919. He won sharp shooter badge and served in Co. 219, Engineers.
- 5—JACOB C. SCHAIBLE, of Hosmer, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Schaible, was born June 14, 1891, at Gluckstahl, Russia. He entrained from home June 30, 1918, going with Training Detachment, S. D. State School of Mines. He was transferred to Signal Corps at Leavenworth, in Co. C, 6th Training Battalion.
- 6—HENRY JUNG was born in Eureka, S. D., April 4, 1895, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Jung. He entrained May 29, 1918, his first camp being Camp Lewis, where he was placed in 91st Div., 362nd Reg., Co. D. He shipped overseas July 9, 1918. He fought in the battles of Verdun and St. Mihiel, returning to the States April 14, 1919.
- 7—DAVID JUNG, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Jung, of Hosmer, S. D., was born in Eureka, S. D., January 24, 1897. He went into service at Camp Grant, September, 1918, and was placed in the 4th Co., Chemical Warfare.
- 8—MICHAEL A. HOERNER was born at Hoven, S. D., December 9, 1894. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Baldasser Hoerner of Bowdle, S. D. He entrained July 14, 1918, going to the State College, Brookings, S. D., where he was assigned to 61st Balloon Co., later being transferred to 74th Balloon Co. He was honorably discharged March 21, 1919.
- 9—JESSE CASE is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Case, of Mina, S. D. He entrained from Ipswich, August 28, 1918, going to Camp Funston, where he was assigned to 18th Co., 164th D. B., later being transferred to Co. 3, 2nd Bn., 164. He was discharged December 10, 1918. Jesse's father is one of the very few veterans of the Civil War left in Edmunds County.
- 10—JOHN BIEBER, of Hosmer, S. D., was born in Russia, August 4, 1890. He entrained from Ipswich, June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston, where he was placed in Co. C, 69th Inf., 10th Div. He was honorably discharged April 30, 1919.
- 11—FRED SCHAIBLE, of Hosmer, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Schaible, and he was born at Gluckstahl, Russia, Dec. 19th, 1893. He went into service June 24th, 1918, going to Camp Funston, where he was assigned to Co. K., 69th Inf., 10th Div. He was honorably discharged Feb. 24th, 1919.
- 12—EDWIN HECKENLIABLE, of Hosmer, S. D., was born March 5, 1897, in Menno, S. D., and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Heckenliable. He went into training August 25, 1918, his first training camp being Camp Funston, where he was placed in 10th Div., 28th Field Art. Band.
- 13—ADOLPH FORKEL, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forkel, of Hosmer, S. D., was born in Odessa, South Russia, November 9, 1894. He entrained June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston and joining the Medical Corps. He shipped overseas August 8, 1918, and died October 6, 1918.
- 14—JOHN A. BRANDT, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brandt, of Bowdle, S. D., was born in Gaylord, Minn., August 12, 1886. He enlisted September 21, 1917, going to Camp Funston, where he joined Co. D, 114th M. G. Bn., 30th Div. He shipped overseas May 10, 1918, returning March 20, 1919.
- 15—JAMES HOWARD, of Ipswich, S. D., born in Raywick, Ky., 1890, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Howard, of Raywick, Ky. He enlisted at Ipswich, September 28, 1917, shipped overseas for France January 11, 1918, as a member of the M. G. Co., of 4th S. D. Inf. He was a member of the M. G. Co., 18th Inf., 1st Div., A. E. F., Germany. Died in France Aug. 26, 1919.
- 16—The picture at this number having been poorly produced, it became necessary to secure a new likeness of this soldier, which will be found on another page.
- 17—OTTO RISSMAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Rissman, of Ipswich, was born in Omaha, Neb., Feb. 6th, 1895. He entrained from home June 24th, 1918, going to Camp Funston and there joining Co. A, 351st Inf. He sailed overseas Aug. 16th, 1918, and was on the front line trenches three weeks, being discharged June 7th, 1919.
- 18—WILLIAM RISSMAN, of Ipswich, was born in Omaha, Neb., Oct. 15th, 1893. He joined the colors July 23rd, 1918, going to Camp Dodge, where he was placed in the Medical Replacement Unit, going overseas in Co. 30, Sept. 17th, 1918. He was honorably discharged June 24th, 1919.
- 19—ERNEST R. HAUPT, born in Bowdle, S. D., December 10, 1896, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haupt, of Bowdle, S. D. He enlisted January 24, 1918, going first to Camp Funston, later being transferred to Camp Dodge. He was a member of the 350th Inf. He shipped overseas May 14, 1918, and was honorably discharged June 4, 1919.
- 20—CHARLES ERNST, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ernst, of Roscoe, S. D., was born in Russia, March 26, 1883. He entrained July 26, 1918, going to Camp Dodge, where he was a member of Co. 46, 163d D. B.

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- 1—ARTHUR J. STUART is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Stuart, of Bowdle, S. D., and he was born in Roscoe, S. D., March 16, 1887. He entrained from home June 11, 1918, going to Great Lakes, where he was in painters' work and he is still in the service.
- 2—JOHN ROESCH, of Roscoe, S. D., born in Russia, July 6, 1892, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Roesch. He went to Camp Funston, June 24, 1918, later going to Camp Dodge. He was a member of Co. K, 355 Inf. He shipped overseas August 15, 1918, and while there he saw active fighting on the Alsace-Lorraine front. He returned May 30, 1919, and was discharged from service June 13, 1919.
- 3—CHARLES JOHANNES VIKSTROM, of Mansfield, S. D., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Vikstrom, of Abo, Finland. He was born in Abo, Finland, September 29, 1892. He enlisted October 26, 1917, at Fort George Wright, going to Talliaferro Field, Texas. He was assigned to 148th Aero Squadron, later being attached to the 2nd Army Corps, operating with the British forces on the Somme. He sailed from New York February 26, 1918, returning March 28, 1919, and was discharged April 14, 1919.
- 4—GEORGE FINLEY, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Finley, of Ipswich, S. D., was born in Viroqua, Wis., May 15, 1898. He left with the Ipswich, M. G. Co. for Camp Greene. He sailed January 11, 1918, and had charge of taking replacement troops to the front lines. He returned March 7, 1919, and was honorably discharged April 6, 1919.
- 5—TONY J. WENTZ, of Bowdle, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Wentz, was born in Aberdeen, S. D., August 5, 1894. He went to Camp Funston June 24, 1918, where he was a member of Co. L, 69th Inf., 10th Div. He took part in battles of Saddleback and Carpenter Hills and he was discharged from service February 5, 1919.
- 6—JAMES SCHWENINGER, of Geneseo, Ill., son of Mrs. Emily Schwenger, was born in Geneseo, Ill., April 10, 1896. He enlisted September, 1917, going to Camp Funston, then to Riley, and June 1, 1918, he shipped overseas. He belonged to Co. D., 341st M. G. B'n., and served with the Army of Occupation as a horseshoer. He was discharged June 1, 1919.
- 7—MATTHEW MORGAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Morgan, of Ipswich, S. D., was born in Milwaukee, Wis., July 4, 1892. He enlisted June 30, 1918, going first to Rapid City, S. D., then to Ft. Leavenworth, and then to Franklin Cantonments, being a member of Co. A., 6th Tr. B'n., S. C. He was discharged January 18, 1919.
- 8—JOHN H. HOFER was born in Roscoe, S. D., December 26, 1897, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hofer. He entrained July 21, 1918, going to Camp Dodge where he remained until November 12, 1918, when he was honorably discharged.
- 9—LIEUT. MILTON J. SANDERSON, of Ipswich, S. D., was born in McFarland, Wis., Sept. 9th, 1895. He enlisted from Kenebec, May 25th, 1917. He first went to Jefferson Barracks, then to Ft. Russell, from there to Ft. Bliss, Tex., where he served in the 82nd Field Art. He then went to Third Officers' Training Camp, Jan. 2nd, 1918, going overseas July 21st, 1918. He joined 81st Div. He was on his way to the front when the armistice was signed. He was discharged May 15th, 1919.
- 10—OSCAR J. GOETTLING is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlob Goettling of Bowdle, S. D. He entrained June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston and leaving for overseas August 16, 1918. Returned May 30, 1919.
- 11—WALTER LEE STANARD, of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mary Stanard, of Ipswich, was born at Linneus, Mo., March 31, 1895. Enlisted April 1, 1917. His first training camp was Camp Greene. He left his home town in September, 1917, belonging to the 146th M. G. Co., 4th S. D. Inf. and was killed July 20, 1918. He went overseas January 11, 1918.
- 12—FRANCIS P. KINNEY, of Ipswich, S. D., was born in Sedalia, N. D., March 21, 1892. He entrained August 28, 1917, going to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. After being transferred to and from a number of different camps, he shipped overseas March 15, 1918, and became a member of Co. K., 326 Inf., A. E. F., and took part in St. Mihiel Drive, the battles of Chateau Thierry, Argonne Woods and Toule, being both wounded and gassed. He returned April 1, 1919, and was discharged May 31, 1919.
- 13—MORTON ANDREW SCHULER—Morton Andrew Schuler, was born in Faulk County, S. D., August 28, 1898. He enlisted December 12, 1917, going to Jefferson Barracks, then to Camp Sevier, S. C., where he joined Co. D, 2nd Balloon Sqd., which was later changed to 4th Balloon Co. He shipped overseas March 30, 1918, returning May 3, 1919, and was discharged May 15, 1919.
- 14—EDWARD HENRY SCHULER, of Aberdeen, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Schuler, also of that city, was born October 1, 1899, in Edmunds County, S. D. He joined Co. L, 4th S. D. Inf., June 4, 1917, which was changed to Co. C, 148th M. G. Bn. October 1, 1917, he was transferred from Co. C to Headquarters Det., 150th M. G. Bn., 42nd Div., February 26, 1918. He sailed for France, January 11, 1918, returning April 28, 1919, and was discharged from service May 15, 1919.
- 15—GEO. H. LEHMAN, of Roscoe, S. D., was born in Minnesota, March 21, 1892. He went into training May 25, at Camp Lewis, where he was a member of Co. C, 316th Field Bn. He shipped overseas July 6th, and while there he saw active service on Argonne Woods front for nine days, and also in Belgium where he was at the front seven weeks. He returned April 16, 1919, being honorably discharged from Camp Dodge, April 28, 1919.
- 16—CORPORAL WILLIAM E. GOETTLING, of Eagle, Idaho, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlob Goettling of Bowdle, S. D. He entrained July 3, 1916, going to Nogales, Arizona. He arrived overseas Jan. 6, 1918, and returned June 16, 1919.
- 17—SETH ADELBERT SMITH of Bowdle, S. D., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith. He entrained March 29, 1918, going to Camp Funston. He saw strenuous service in France, taking part in the battles of Chateau Thierry and Argonne Forest and was wounded Nov. 3, 1918. He was discharged from the service Feb. 1, 1919.
- 18—HUGO E. BRAKEMEYER, son of Rev. and Mrs. Brakemeyer of Bowdle, S. D., was born in Friend, Neb., in 1899. He entrained July 1, 1918, for Jefferson Barracks where he was assigned to 101st Mobile Hos. Unit, 26th Div. He was on duty at Camp Dix during the "Flu" epidemic and sailed for France Nov. 11, 1918, returning May 27, 1919, and was honorably discharged June 18, 1919.
- 19—CLARENCE EGERT, son of Mr. and Mrs. August Egert of Ipswich, S. D., was born in Hoopole, Ill., 1897. He left Ipswich, S. D., July, 1918, going to Camp Dodge where he was assigned to 333rd Inf., 83rd Div., Co. C. He shipped overseas September 1, 1918 and returned June 24, 1919.
- 20—ARTHUR S. SMITH, born April 28, 1893, in Bowdle, S. D., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith. He enlisted June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston, where he joined the 38th Co., 164th D. B. Later being transferred to Co. G., 2nd B'n., Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Maryland. He was discharged Jan. 13, 1919.

HONOR ROLL



- 1—LAURENCE E. SATZINGER, born in Humboldt, Neb., April 17, 1892, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Satzinger, of Ipswich, S. D. He entrained from his home town December 27, 1917, going to Paris Island, S. C., where he belonged to 89th Co., later being transferred to Rifle Range Detachment; still later he was transferred to 181st Co., 15 Reg., at Quantico, Va. He was discharged January 22, 1919.
- 2—CARL EDWIN LINDEN, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Linden, of Ipswich, S. D., was born in Paxton, Ill., March 31, 1894. He went to Brookings Preparatory School July 14, 1918. From there he was sent to Texas Agricultural College, from where he was discharged December 19, 1918.
- 3—CLARENCE W. ELSTAD, of Red Wing, Minn., son of Prof. and Mrs. H. H. Elstad, was born in Red Wing, Minn., July 13, 1890. He entrained from St. Paul, December 27, 1917, going to Paris Island. On March 30, 1918, transferred to Quantico, Va., and left for overseas April 22, 1918. He was a member of 144th A. C., 3rd Replacement Battalion, later with 6th Reg. Marines of 2nd Div. He was killed at Chateau Thierry. He was an instructor in the Ipswich High School from 1914 to 1917.
- 4—BENJAMIN PICTON, of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mrs. Jane Pictou, of Beebe, S. D., was born in Ipswich, S. D., October 6, 1890. While serving the colors in France, Ben was smitten with pneumonia and died October 19, 1918.
- 5—RIENBOLDT W. KILBER, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Kilber, of Roscoe, S. D., was born in Freeman, S. D., February 7, 1893. He enlisted June 24, 1918, his first camp being Camp Funston, later being transferred to Camp Dodge. He was a member of the 88th Div.
- 6—FRED O. STUART, born in Bowdle, S. D., April 13, 1895, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Stuart, of Bowdle, S. D. He entrained from his home town June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston, where he was assigned to 339th M. G. Bn., 88th Div. He shipped overseas August 14, 1918, and took part in the battle of Alsace. He returned May 29, 1919, and was discharged June 11, 1919.
- 7—WESLEY G. RILEY, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Riley, of Mansfield, S. D., was born in Mansfield, April 15, 1898. He joined the colors August 11, 1917, and went to Camp Forest, Ga., where he was assigned to Co. K., 11th Inf. He shipped overseas April 23, 1918, and was wounded in St. Mihiel drive, September 13, 1918. This picture was taken while he was convalescing in a hospital.
- 8—SERGEANT DAVID PICTON, son of Mrs. Jane Pictou, of Beebe, S. D., was born in St. Clares, Wales, February 6, 1885. He enlisted February 29, 1916, in the Ipswich Mounted Scouts, being later transferred to the Ipswich M. G. Co. He entrained with that Company, September 28, 1917, going to Camp Greene and left for overseas January 11, 1918. He was honorably discharged March 9, 1919.
- 9—WILLIAM BRUNKOW, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Brunkow, of Ipswich, S. D., was born in Monroe, Wis., August 15, 1891. He entrained from his home town July 15, 1918. As a member of 61st Balloon Co., he went to Brookings and from there he was transferred to and from a number of camps. He was discharged April 4, 1919.
- 10—WM. LEWIS SCHURR, of Roscoe, S. D., born in Neisville, Wis., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Schurr. He entrained for Camp Funston August 28, 1918, where he was assigned to Battery F, 29th Field Artillery, and was discharged from that camp.
- 11—PHILIP MINICH, of Bowdle, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Minich, of Russia, was born in Russia November 1, 1886. He entrained July 23, 1918, going to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he was placed in Co. D, 364th —, 91st Div. He sailed September 2, 1918, and fought in the battles of Lys Scheld, Ypres, and Lys Offensive. He returned April 2, 1919.
- 12—JOHN WILLIAM KEEN, of Bowdle, S. D., born June 11, 1897, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Keen. He entrained from his home town July 10, 1918, going to Paris Island where he was assigned to 175th Co., U. S. Marines, 14th Reg. He was honorably discharged February 11, 1919.
- 13—HARTFORD G. AIRD, of Ipswich, S. D., was born in Lanting, Iowa, July 25, 1888. He entrained for Jefferson Barracks September 10, 1918, later being transferred to Camp Greene. He was discharged from service March, 1919.
- 14—JACOB VOLLER, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Voller, of Bowdle, S. D., was born in Bowdle, S. D., January 1, 1894. He entrained from home July 23, 1918, going to Camp Dodge where he joined the Veterinary Detachment. From Camp Dodge he went to Camp Lee and from Camp Lee to Camp Hill, shipping overseas November 15, 1918, and returning January 10, 1919.
- 15—SERGT. ROBERT J. MORGAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Morgan, of Ipswich, S. D., was born in Milwaukee, Wis., October 19, 1896. He enlisted September 6, 1917, going to Camp Funston and joining Co. I, 164 Depot Brigade. He was transferred after a time to Cavalry Officers' Training School, Leon Springs, Tex., and was honorably discharged December 10, 1918.
- 16—LUDWIG H. CARLSON, born in Pembroke Twp., March 16, 1889, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Carlson. He left for Ft. Riley, September 3, 1918, later going to Camp Dodge. He was a member of Carpenter Detachment of Officers' Training Camp and was discharged January 13, 1919.
- 17—LEROY CRAIG, of Ipswich, S. D., entrained from his home town with the Machine Gun Co. for Camp Greene. From Camp Greene he was transferred to Camp Mills and then to Camp Merritt. January 11, 1918, he sailed overseas, belonging to 116th Supply Train, and is still overseas.
- 18—JOSEPH KESSLER, of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mrs. Kate Kessler, was born in Faulk County, January 6, 1889. He entrained for Camp Dodge, July 3, 1918, later being transferred to Camp Lee, where he was assigned to 24th Co. He was discharged January 23, 1919.
- 19—EMANUEL SCHLIEPP, of Bowdle, S. D., born in Russia, May 11, 1875, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schliepp. He entrained from his home town July 24, 1918, going to Camp Dodge where he was assigned to Co. C, 348th M. G. Bn. He was honorably discharged April 24, 1919.
- 20—GOTTLIEB SCHUMACHER, of Hosmer, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schumacher, was born in Russia, September 8, 1895. He entrained for Camp Dodge, July 23, 1918, where he was assigned to Co. F, 46th Depot Brigade. He was discharged from service December 15, 1918.

HONOR ROLL

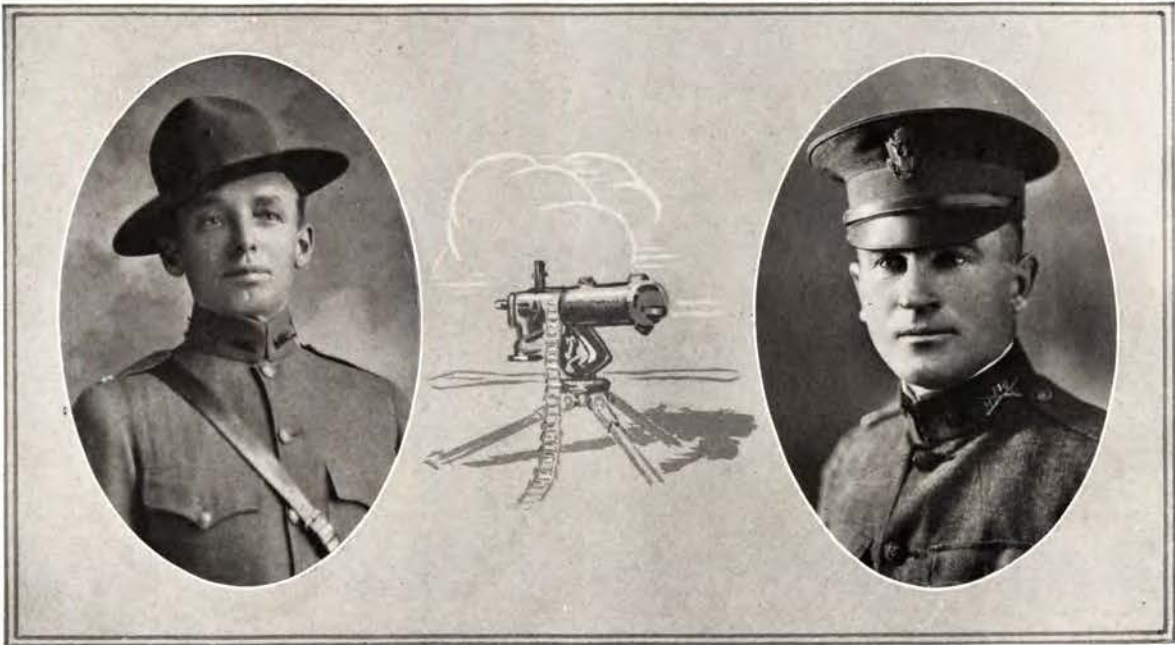


- 1—CURTIS W. POOLE of Loyalton, S. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Poole, was born in Loyalton, 1894. He entrained for Camp Lewis May 25, 1918, where he was assigned to Co. D, 347 F. A. He sailed overseas July 14, 1918 and attended liaison school at Bordeaux about six weeks, then he was removed, starting for the front preparatory to going into action. This was just before the signing of the Armistice. He spent eight weeks near Treves, Germany. He returned about April 1, 1919, and was discharged from Camp Dodge, April 25, 1919.
- 2—KENNETH EARL MURRAY, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Murray, of Wetonka, was drafted from Brown County on June 26, 1918, and served as a chemical war worker in Co. C, 2nd Bn., at Edgewood, Md. He was discharged April 19, 1919.
- 3—WESLEY CHARLES MURRAY was drafted into the service on September 3, 1918. After serving but a few days, he was returned on September 17, on account of physical disability.
- 4—ERNEST C. SHAFER, was born in Ipswich and is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Shafer, old residents of this place. He was drafted from the State of Michigan, while temporarily employed there, and was first sent to Camp Custer, leaving on July 21, 1918, for France. Later he saw service in Germany. He was discharged August 13, 1919.
- 5—CORPORAL JOSEPH AUGUST VROOMAN, son of Mrs. Ella A. Vrooman, of Huntly township, Edmunds County, was born on December 18, 1895. On June 24, 1918, he shipped from Ipswich for Camp Funston, and was there assigned to 38th Co., D. B. He was honorably discharged on December 4, 1918.
- 6—FRANK JOHN LOUDA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Louda, of Roscoe, S. D., was born September 1, 1892, in Prairie du Chien, Wis. He en-

trained from home July 23, 1918, for Camp Dodge, Iowa, and was a member of Co. 46, 163rd Depot Brigade.

- 7—PETER GEDITZ, JR., son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Geditz, of Harmony township, was born in Chicago, on April 13, 1895. He was drafted from Edmunds County and shipped for Camp Funston on June 24, 1918. From Funston he was later transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, where he served with the supply company of the 20th Infantry. He was discharged on February 6, 1919.
- 8—HARRY A. GERMAIN, born in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 20, 1889, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Germain of Ipswich, S. D. He enlisted Aug. 28, 1917, going to Camp Greene with 146th M. G. Bn. Later he was transferred to 26th Div., M. G. Co., 103 Inf. He fought in the Mont Sect front about eleven days and about the same length of time on the Chateau Thierry front. He was wounded July 18, 1918, going to the Verdun front in October, 1918. He shipped overseas January 11, 1918, returned March 28, 1919, and was discharged from Camp Dodge April 17, 1919.
- 9—GEORGE WIEDERICH, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Wiederich, of Hosmer, was born in South Russia, on December 23, 1894. He was drafted and sent to Camp Lewis from this county on May 25, 1918, afterwards transferred to Camp Merritt, from which point he was sent to France, July 6, 1918. Returned and was discharged May 1, 1919.
- 10—SYLVESTER S. FISCHER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Fischer of Fountain township, Edmunds county, was born Nov. 15, 1894. He entrained for Camp Funston June 24, 1918, where he was assigned to 38th Co., Co. C, 350th Inf., 88th Div. He left for France August 11, 1918, and returned June 28, 1919.

OUR 148TH MACHINE GUN OFFICERS



1—CAPTAIN LOCKWOOD E. SMITH, born in Prairie du Chien, Wis., March, 1896, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Smith, of Ipswich, S. D. He went to Camp Greene with D Co., 148th M. G. Bn., September 28, 1917, and later shipped overseas, where he saw service.

2—LIEUTENANT CHARLES CONKLIN HIGEL, of Ipswich, S. D., son of Mrs. Olive F. Hiegel, was born in Covington, Ind., April 14, 1888. He entrained from Ipswich, S. D., September 28, 1917, with D Co., 148th M. G. Bn., and later shipped overseas, where he saw service.

A Bit of Local History

Future generations will be interested in knowing, as history is carefully perused, what part their forefathers played in the development of the great West, and particularly interested will our children and children's children be concerning the parts played by those forefathers in the times when freedom was in the balance and humanity was breathless from excitement.

The people of Ipswich, Edmunds County, S. D., take special pride in the fact that since April 27, 1904, an organization, having for its purpose the ends and means necessary for protection to a community, state and nation, was originated and found its being in the town of Ipswich, S. D.

It was in this year, 1904, that C. B. Foncannon, of Eureka, S. D., and Arvid J. Barker, then a resident of Ipswich, took upon themselves the important task of organizing, to operate in connection with the Herried Guards of Eureka, S. D., an Ipswich detachment. This detachment organization was effected through the untiring efforts of these men, ably assisted by Lockwood E. Smith, now a resident of this city, and until mustered out, on March 24, 1919, a Captain in the U. S. Army.

On April 21, 1905, the Second and Third Infantry was reorganized and from such reorganization sprang the Fourth South Dakota National Guards, which numbered within its ranks the Ipswich detachment of the Herried Guards. Then it was, on May 5, 1905, that our Ipswich boys became full-fledged soldiers, subject to call and prepared by the State to meet such wartime emergencies as might arise.

In the meantime, Lieutenant Barker having resigned, Lockwood E. Smith of Ipswich, next in command, assumed the duties incident to the regulation of the Ipswich detachment of Co. I, South Dakota National Guards. On November 5, 1913, Lieutenant Smith, believing that Ipswich should have separate recognition, added to our prestige and military importance, by having the Ipswich detachment designated as the Mounted Scouts of the Fourth Infantry, and as such they were called into Federal service, on June 21, 1916, having a membership of twenty-four of the young, able-bodied men of this place. Relations with Mexico becoming strained, and the need of military power on the borders becoming apparent, the Mounted Scouts, under Smith, who had previously been ad-

vanced to the Captaincy of the commissary department, was ordered to mobilize at Redfield, S. D., and at this mobilization camp an organization of the Machine Gun Company, 4th Infantry, S. D. N. G., was perfected; and on July 1, 1916, Captain Smith assumed command. Then it was that the original Company of the Mounted Scouts, of Ipswich, became divided, some remaining with the Mounted Orderlies, while others were transferred to the Machine Gun Company.

On March 3, 1917, matters on the Mexican border warranting the action, the South Dakota regiment, among those of other states, was returned, and on March 3, 1917, the regiment was mustered out of Federal service but still remained, to all intents and purposes, the Machine Gun Company of 4th Infantry, S. D. N. G.

On July 15, 1917, the Machine Gun Company was again called into service and for a period of two months underwent training and military discipline in a regularly ordered camp in the city of Ipswich, South Dakota.

On September 28, 1917, the Machine Gun Company was ordered into camp in North Carolina, and Camp Greene was its objective point, when it entrained on that date. Arriving at this camp on October 1, 1917, the Company was immediately transferred to the 146th Machine Gun Battalion and designated at D. Co.

Later, this Company was transferred to Camp Mills, where it remained for a period of six weeks. It was then sent to Camp Merritt, where it was stationed until January 10, 1918, when it was ordered to embark for France and the field of action. Arriving in France, the Company was, on April 4, 1918, transferred to the 148th M. G. Bn., and thus it was that many of the boys of Ipswich remained in a body instead of being promiscuously scattered.

The Company, on February 15, 1919, after the armistice had been signed in November, were ordered to convoy for home, and arrived in New York on February 28, 1919, after which, discharges at Camp Dodge, Iowa, followed, and excepting the very few whose bodies rest in French soil, and whose lives were sacrificed in the interest of humanity, the boys are once more among us, ripe from experience and physically and morally better men.



OUR OWN COMPANY OF FIGHTERS---148TH MACHINE GUN

TOP ROW STANDING—Garwood, Craig, Hardt, Strobele, Picton, Trent, Schauls, Evans, Jackson, Holscher, Boyer, Hynes Tom, Styles, Weitgreffe, Satzinger, Germain, Stablein, Turnwall, Huber, Buss, Benning.

TOP ROW KNEELING—Mahoney, Burke, Finley, Hynes John, Jenson, Barclay, Jones, Pershin, Olson, Oglesby, Perion, Mann, Meeks, Strasburg, Corkins, Raymond, McMahan, Keller, Sohsts.

BOTTOM ROW STANDING—Rowell, Willis, Corkins Ray, Glasby, Humphrey, Christenson, Eirksrud, Suderland, Roberts, Jaquith, Peterman, Heitkemper, Anglin, Lorenzen, Van Hauton, Stanard, Foncannon, Owens, Pilkington, George C. 1st Lieut., Smith L. E. Captain.

BOTTOM ROW KNEELING—Reiger, Kalkman, Saunders, Schmidt, Hand, Reistad, Schmeltzer, Daniels, Smith Jos., Hilligoes, Waldt, Harris Howard, Anglin John, Peckham, Rice, Williams, Gardner, Hiigel C. C. 1st lieut., De Maligon F. E., 2nd Lieut.

Our Soldier Dead

"In Flanders fields, where poppies blow,"
In France where beauteous roses grow,
There let them rest—forever sleep,
While we eternal vigil keep
With our heart's love, with our soul's pray'r,
For all our Fallen "Over There."

The sounding sea between us rolls
And in perpetual requiem tolls—
Three thousand miles of cheerless space
Lie 'twixt us and their resting place;
'Twas God who took them by the hand
And left them in a stranger land.

The earth is sacred where they fell—
Forever on it lies the spell
Of hero deeds in Freedom's cause.
And men unborn shall come and pause
To say a prayer, or bow the head,
So leave these graves to hold their dead.

Let not our sighing or our tears
Fall on them through the coming years,
Who on the land, on sea, in air,
With dauntless courage everywhere,
Their homes, their country glorified—
Stood to their arms, and smiling died.

Great France will leave no need nor room,
That we place flowers on their tomb—
And proudly o'er their resting place
Will float forever in its grace,
O'er cross, and star, and symbol tag,
Their own beloved country's flag.

The morning sun will gild with light,
The stars keep holy watch at night,
The winter spread a pall of snow,
The summer flowers about them grow,
The sweet birds sing their springtime call,
God's love and mercy guard them all.

—ANETTE KOHN, in *New York Times*.

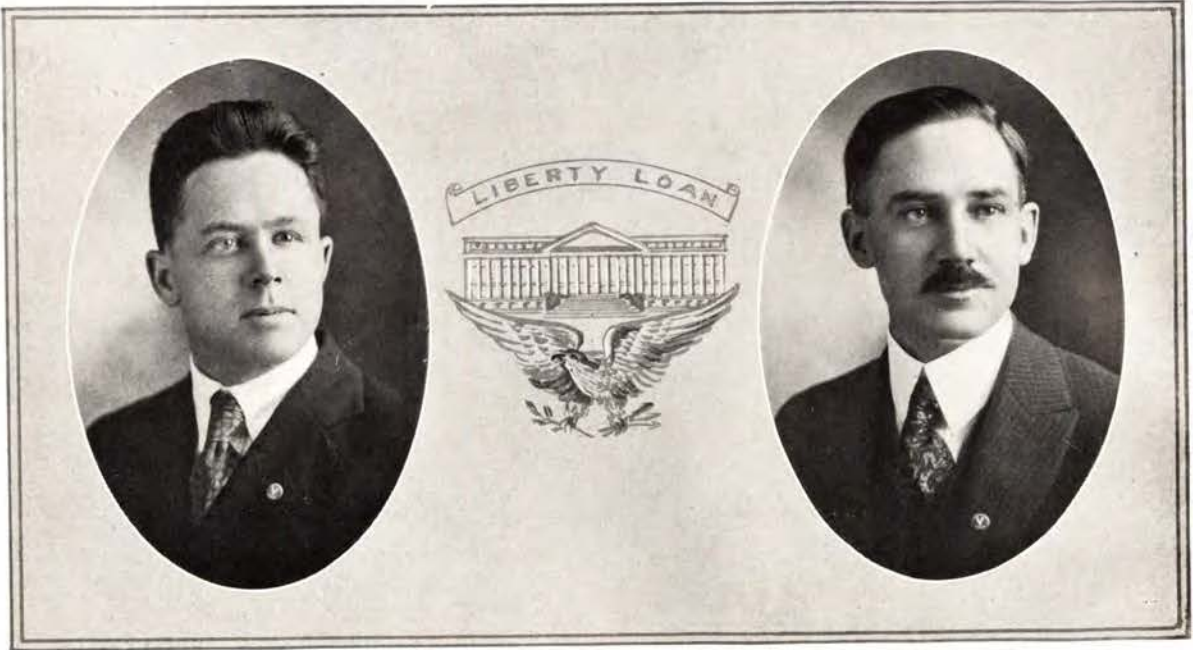
THE EDITOR was unable to secure photographs of the following men of Edmunds County, who were in the service. Many of them were found to be transients, boys who had no parents or other relatives in the county and had been recruited into the Machine Gun Co. Of a few there were no acceptable photographs to be had. Another handful was indifferent to the work, and preferred not to appear among the likenesses of our Edmunds County boys of whom we are all so proud. That due credit may be given for their services, of whatever nature it may have been, the names of those Edmunds County men whose pictures are not published herewith, are listed below:

James R. Argarakis
 Oscar Anderson
 Ed Boyer
 Jacob H. Bollinger
 Charley Belcher
 Victor Blazek
 Albert E. Calhoun
 Chet Cohn
 Ferdinand B. Clark
 Augustus D. Clark
 John Diegel
 Wendolin Dosch
 Ray Darr
 Thomas Evans
 Adam Eiseman
 Jacob Frey
 Philip Friermerman
 Harry Doonan
 Mike Finley
 L. E. Gorman
 Roy Gunderson
 Joseph Gisi
 Arthur G. Greenman
 C. A. Glaze
 Thomas Hopper
 Jos. Jesse Haines
 Frank Handwerk
 Jos. J. Heinz
 John Holt
 John Harris
 John L. Horley
 Frank J. Hoffman
 Jos. A. Hoffinger
 Grady E. Hall
 William Harder
 Jacob Hoffman
 Edgar Heerwald
 Fay Edwin Isham
 Herbert A. Johnle
 Elmer Jones
 John A. Johnle
 Chas. Eugene James
 G. W. Koch
 Lester E. Koch

Lloyd Koch
 W. J. Kelsey
 Bazill Kimball
 Edward Kirsch
 Maurice Mann
 Obed Maule
 John E. Murray
 William Murdock
 Edward D. McFadden
 Sam McCleary
 Geo. McEachran
 Alex. N. Nehl
 Otto Nelson
 Daniel Nickish
 John Oster
 Obed B. Oglesby
 Vincent O'Connor
 Paul R. Puckett
 Arthur Peterson
 Fred Pesicka
 Edwin L. Pickett
 Grant Pillsbury
 Louis Peterson
 Geo. N. Quam
 Fred Reiger
 Emanuel Reede
 Ed Smeltzer
 Frank Steele
 Theo. Sablowski
 Martin Swanson
 Jos. E. Sahli
 Fred Sablowski
 John Schmidt
 Harvey Thomas
 John J. Tuchols
 Albert J. Scott
 Clarence Stroup
 Frank J. Stevenson
 Lonnie G. Wetgriefe
 Henry Wetgriefe
 John Walker
 Gordon Lee West
 Adelbert E. Webb



HOME ACTIVITIES



H. E. BEEBE.

E. D. BARRON.

LIBERTY LOANS

The news that Edmunds County was allotted \$220,000.00 for its share of the Third Liberty Loan was received by the people of the county with a spirit of "Over the Top." Mr. Barron, the chairman for meetings, had this for his theme and it was no surprise.

The population of Edmunds County was 50 per cent Russian German at the opening of the campaign for the Third Liberty Loan, and one of the first acts of Mr. Beebe was to see that Henry Gross, of Bowdle, was appointed vice chairman for the west end. It is safe to say that at the end of the 5th Loan the population was 100 per cent American. An intensive educational campaign was inaugurated with E. D. Barron as the principal speaker and William Keim as the speaker in German, and a meeting was put on in every township in the county. For three weeks the officers laid aside personal affairs, and divided all energies to the support of the boys in khaki. Edgar A. Guest, the well known poet, wrote the following poem especially for the Edmunds County Committee.

The Liberty Loan

When they come back across the sea,
To chum again with you and me,
How will you feel unless you've done
Your share to carry freedom on?
They're coming! They who've done so
much.

With sightless eyes and tapping crutch
And empty sleeves and honor's scars,
Victorious from the field of Mars
Will shame you with their sacrifice
Unless you've also shared the price.

Man, will you have the face to greet
The grieving mother on the street,
Who gave her all that you and yours
Might live in freedom on these shores?
Her tears will mock you day by day:
The grave in Flanders far away
With tongues, by liberty re-born,
Will fairly shriek at you in scorn,
Unless your conscience tells to you
That you have shared the burden too.

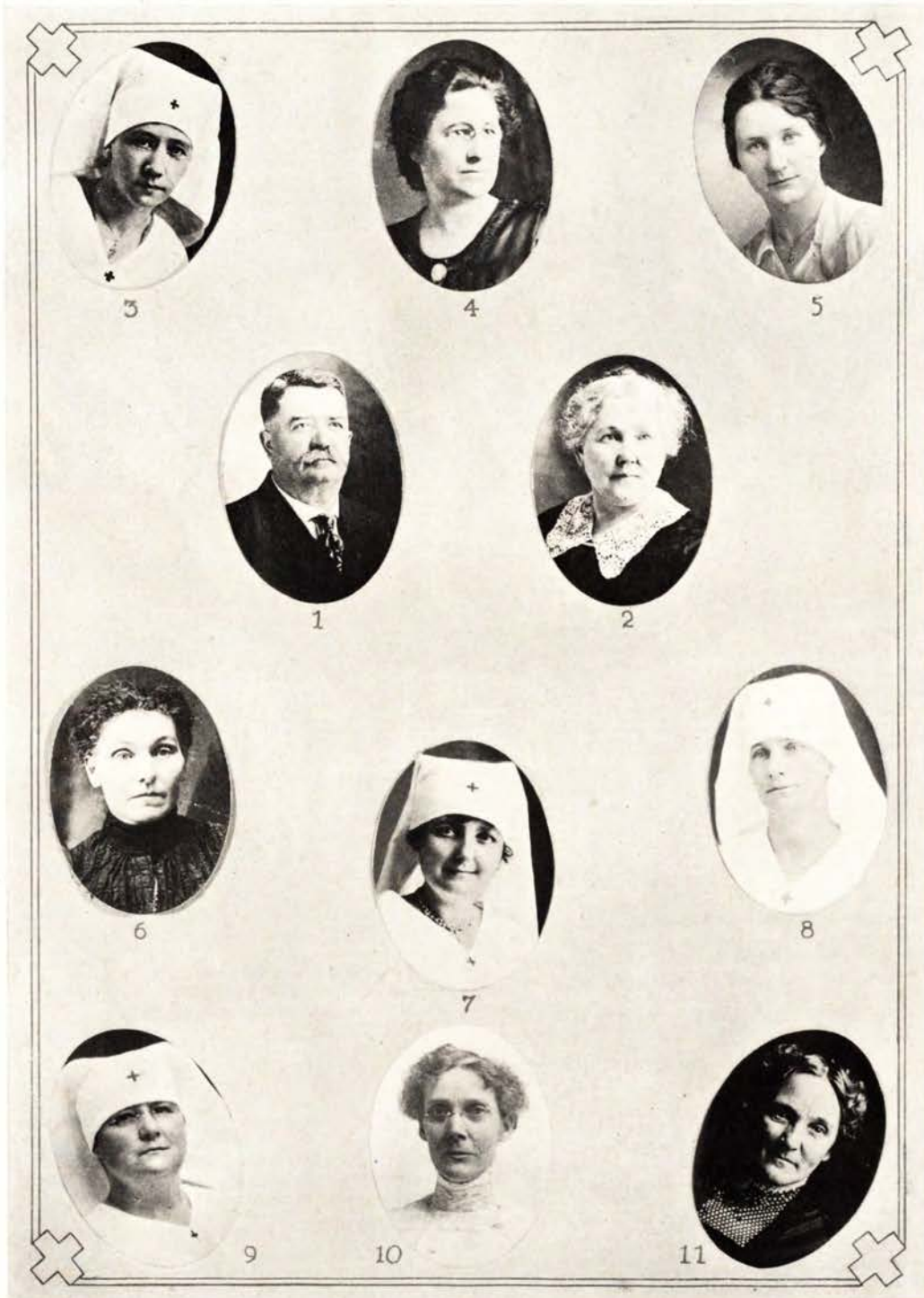
Across the sea your brothers die!
Now will you hesitate to buy?
For you they die the line to hold!
Will you not lend to them your gold?
You're not asked to face the foe,
You are not asked from home to go;
In peace and safety you may live,
Have you a dollar you won't give
For Freedom and to earn the right
To chum with them who make the fight?

The drive started April 6th and that evening telegrams were sent to McAdoo that Edmunds county had gone over the top with \$10,000.00 to spare, being one of the first three counties in the United States to report on the Third Liberty Loan. The loyal officers of the townships did not stop but rolled up \$335,000.00. Harmony was the first township to report a bond sold to every man of 21 or over, and eight other townships followed with a bond in every home. The war was brought home to the Pro-Germans and the loan finally closed with all slackers cleaned up.

The Fourth Loan came during harvest, with a shortage of labor that interfered with the prompt securing of subscriptions. No meetings were held but the people were requested to meet at their polling places and subscribe of their own will. The allotment of \$350,000.00 was subscribed with \$12,000.00 extra to show the determination of the citizens to beat hell out of Germany. An effort was made to distribute the bonds as widely as possible, and Clear Lake Township reported 115 bonds out of a total population of men, women and children of 130.

On the Fifth Loan E. D. Barron was appointed chairman and in his usual quiet, but determined way he led the loyal people of Edmunds county to victory. The apportionment of \$250,000.00 was passed early in the drive and at the time of this article the signed subscriptions passing through Mr. Barron's hands were over \$290,000.00. Mr. Barron also secured double subscriptions from some parties who did not meet all of their allotments on the 4th Loan.

Officers and Workers Edmunds County Chapter Red Cross Ipswich, S. D.



1—FRANK J. TRACY, President.

2—MRS. FRANK J. TRACY, Chairman Woman's Work and Chairman Home Service Department Civilian Relief.

3—MRS. LOCKWOOD E. SMITH, Supervisor Surgical Dressings.

4—MISS ZOA LANGLOIS, Chairman of Yarn and Knitting.

11—MRS. B. E. ALLEN, Chairman of Yarn and Knitting.

5—MRS. WILLARD A. BROWN, Secretary.

6—MRS. WILLIAM MORRIS, Tireless and Consistent Worker.

7—MRS. J. B. MIDDLEWOOD, Supervisor Surgical Dressings.

8—MRS. BENJAMIN JONES, Superintendent Surgical Dressing Department.

9—MRS. A. L. FISH, Supervisor Surgical Dressings.

10—MRS. J. W. PARMLEY, Chairman Junior Red Cross.

Bowdle Red Cross and Auxiliary Workers



1—A. G. BICKERT, President Red Cross Branch.
 2—MRS. H. G. SLYDER, Member Woman's National
 Committee, American Defense Society.
 3—DR. W. M. EDWARDS, Member District Medical
 Advisory Board and Chairman First Aid.

4—MRS. C. J. DORWIN.
 5—MRS. S. A. BOYD.
 6—MRS. H. A. MASON.
 7—MRS. JOS. ROSITCH, Secretary Red Cross Branch.
 8—MISS ROSE HOLZMAN.

Powell Red Cross Officers and Workers



1—Mrs. W. C. HUGHES, President Powell Red Cross Branch.
 2—Mrs. Q. W. HUTCHINSON, Instructor Surgical Dressings.
 3—Mrs. W. C. HUGHES, Surgical Dressing Class.

4—Miss MARGARET DAVIES, Surgical Dressing Class.
 5—Mrs. W. C. WILLIAMS, Surgical Dressing Class.
 6—Mrs. ELIZABETH HODSON, Active Worker.
 7—Miss KATIE SINCLAIR, Surgical Dressing Class.

Ipswich Surgical Dressing Class



TOP ROW—MRS. A. L. FISH, MRS. W. P. TATE, MRS. M. PLIN BEEBE, MRS. J. G. HICKMAN, MRS. Q. W. HUTCHINSON.

BOTTOM ROW—MRS. I. B. MIDDLEWOOD, MRS. W. E. BRIGGS, MRS. BENJAMIN JONES.



MRS. MAUDE CHAMPLIN

When the world-wide epidemic, influenza, reached Edmunds County, in the winter of 1918-19, it fairly prostrated business and many families were calling for care and assistance. Then, it was, that skill, backed by courage and public spirit, played its most important part, and no one person did more toward lessening suffering and saving precious lives than did Mrs. Maude Champlin, and the people of Edmunds County take this means of extending thanks to this lady who performed such heroic service.



A. B. CHUBBUCK
County Treasurer



MISS HELEN MEYERS

Early in the war, and before others were fully awake to the needs and requirements of our government as it concerned the stay-at-homes, Miss Meyers, singly and alone undertook the task of organizing into concrete, working form that which finally resolved itself into a very active, war time auxiliary in Edmunds county—the American Red Cross. Thru the efforts and untiring work of this young lady, assisted by other loyal citizens, the Red Cross became a power for good and its record will live after peace has long prevailed.

Powell Surgical Dressing Class



TOP ROW—MRS. W. C. WILLIAMS, MISS MARGARET DAVIES.

BOTTOM ROW—MRS. W. C. HUGHES, MRS. Q. W. HUTCHINSON, Director, MISS MABEL SINCLAIR.



MRS. W. C. HUGHES



J. F. STEEN
Auctioneer

This popular auctioneer made it plain that he was 100 per cent American. Nights were never too dark, roads too heavy, nor distances too great for him to respond, and when he didn't get the high price for Red Cross articles it was because the bidders were not in evidence.



MRS. ELIZABETH HODSON

Roscoe Red Cross Workers



REV. AND MRS. J. M. BATES, ROSCOE.

The Roscoe Branch of the Edmunds Co. Chapter of the American Red Cross Society was organized October, 1917.

Chairman, Mrs. George O. Wilson; Chairman of Civilian Relief, Mrs. Mahlon T. Lightner; Chairman of War Relief, and Supt. of Supplies and Shipping, Mrs. J. M. Bates; Supt. of Knitting, Mrs. W. H. Elford; Sec., Mrs. M. E. Odle; Treasurer, Mrs. F. T. Brooks. Meetings were held twice a week. Outside of the official staff, Mrs. Mazzini Scholfield held the record for the number of hours given to sewing and Mrs. Lemuel De Vries the record for knitting turned in.

Over \$1,800.00 was contributed for Red Cross purposes, and the following is a list of the work performed:

Hospital Bed Shirts.....	180
Hospital Bed Socks.....	24
Property Bags.....	50

Italian Comfort Kits.....	100
Comfort Kits.....	26
Knitted Socks, Pairs.....	271
Knitted Sweaters.....	55
Knitted Wristers, Pairs.....	5

Refugee Garments

Women's Chemise.....	30
Women's Skirts.....	20
Girls' Petticoats.....	20
Boys' Suits.....	20

The Branch participated in the linen hospital showers, also sent four large cases of clothing to Belgian refugees. Under the auspices of the Branch a hospital was established during the Flu epidemic in the school house, and the Branch desires to express its warm appreciation of the untiring and heroic services of Mr. F. A. Price during those trying days.



W. P. WILSON
Roscoe



W. L. McCAFFERTY



HON. HERMAN TSCHIRLEY
Representative, Roscoe

A Coterie of Earnest War Workers



MRS. M. S. COCHRAN
Huntly



M. S. COCHRAN
Huntly



JAS. A. CHAMPLIN
Mayor of Ipswich



MRS. ELLA VROOMAN
Huntly



MRS. F. E. MILLER
Huntly



A. KRAMBEAL
Belle Township



MRS. B. J. ROBERTS
Huntly



WM. KEIM
Sheriff Edmunds County

A Coterie of Earnest War Workers



MRS. JOHN KRAMBEAL
Ipswich



MRS. C. C. ADAMS
Loyalton



O. LARSON
Bowdle



MRS. JOHN RHODES
Bowdle's Most Efficient Red
Cross Organizer



ARVID J. BARKER
Founder of Edmunds County
Soldiers

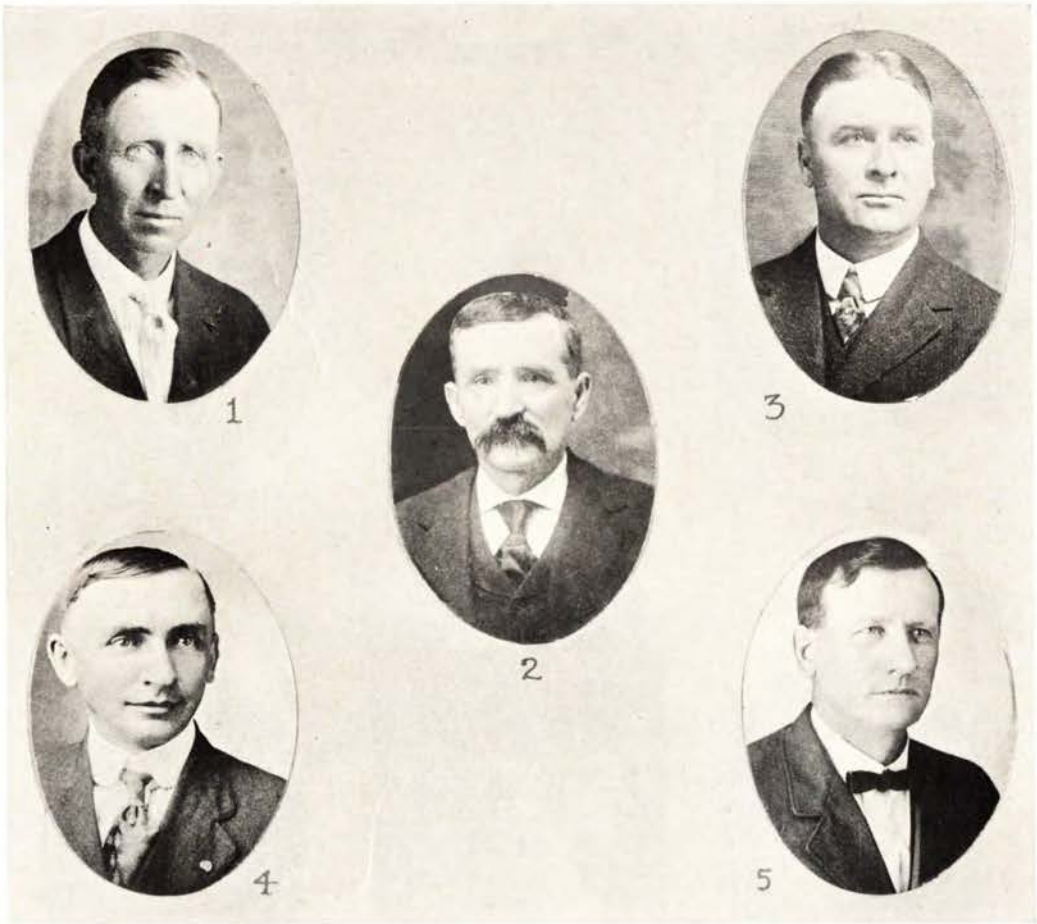


W. E. LAMONT
Formerly of Adrian Township



C. C. ADAMS
Vice Chairman Liberty Loans
Loyalton

Board of County Commissioners



1—A. P. HASVOLD, First District, Mina.
 2—W. M. MORRIS, Chairman, Second District, Ipswich's.
 3—CHAS. CHRISTEN, Fourth District.
 4—JOHN HECKENLAIBLE, Third District.
 5—JOS. ROSITCH, Fifth District.



M. PLIN BEEBE,
 Chairman Selective Draft Board and Chairman
 W. S. S. and Y. M. C. A.



GEO. C. MEADOWS,
 Chairman First and Second Liberty Loans.

Ipswich Vigilance Corps OF THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY



L. J. THOMAS
President

C. L. JACKSON
Secretary

DEAN HURLBUT
Treasurer

Late in the year 1917, Hon. L. J. Thomas, then Mayor of the City of Ipswich, believing that the citizens of Eastern Edmunds County should organize for the purpose of assisting the Government in bringing to justice those men or women of Edmunds County who persisted in the practice of aiding and abetting the enemy, called together a goodly number of men known to be loyal, patriotic citizens. As a result of the first meeting an organization was formed and the name of "Ipswich Vigilance Corps, of the American Defense Society" was adopted and Mr. Thomas was chosen as the first president. The president called to his assistance an executive board of four members, consisting of representative business men, as follows: R. F. Finch, F. J. Tracy, Harry Coulter and Dean Hurlbut, which board selected C. L. Jackson as its secretary and Dean Hurlbut, treasurer.

Once organized, the Corps proceeded immediately to the business at hand, after first naming suitable committees.

This proved to be a most valuable agency for good, and its influence became noticeable and far-reaching. For the period of the war three members patrolled the streets of Ipswich at night and without compensation looked closely after the welfare of the cities of Ipswich, Roscoe and towns in the county, while the citizens slept the sleep of confidence and satisfaction.

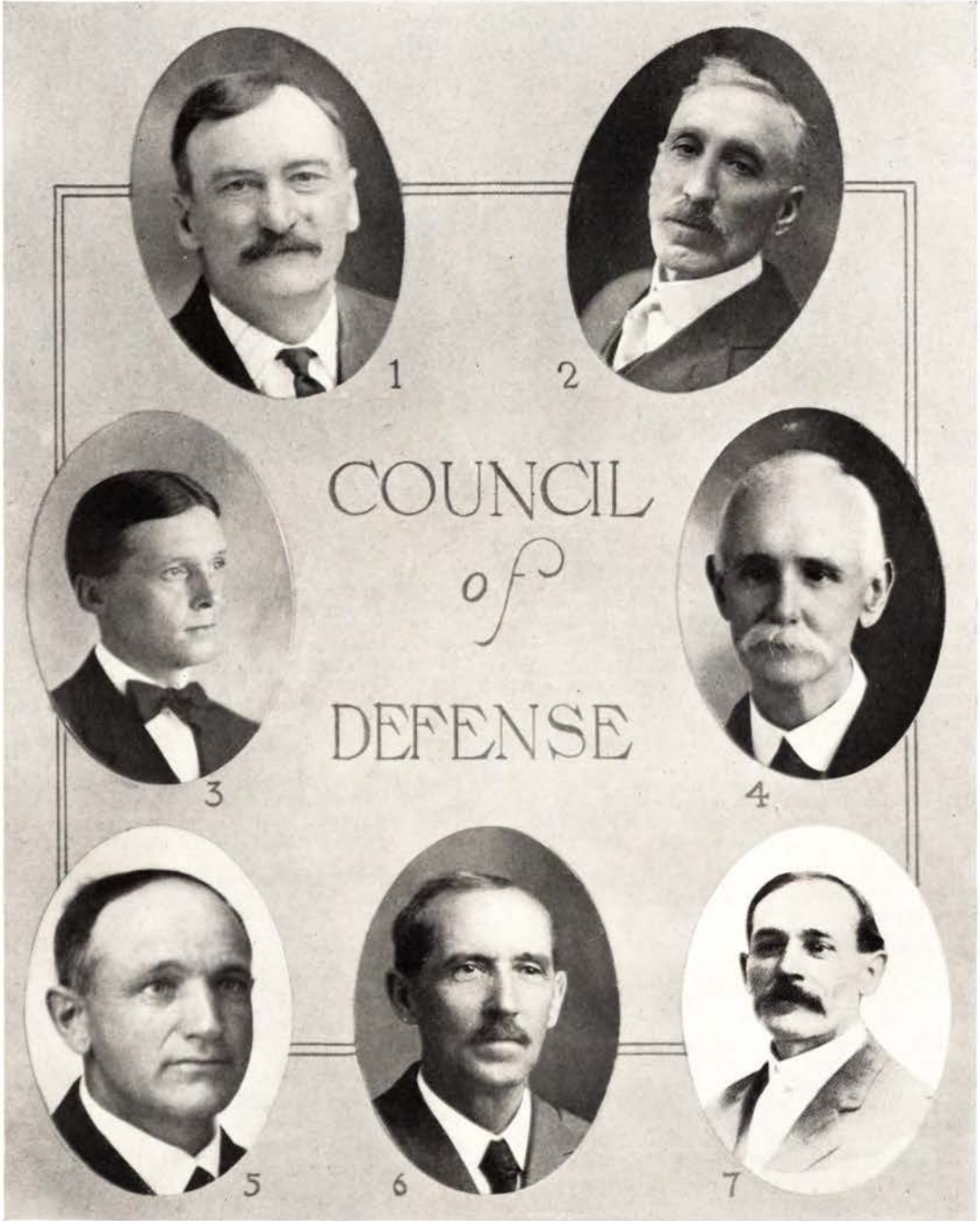
History of "Edmunds County in the WorldWar" would be incomplete without a word of commendation for this wartime organization, as every soldier who left the county will bear testimony.

THE EDMUNDS COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

The Edmunds County Council of Defense was one of the outgrowths of war activities and the members whose pictures appear on page 46 were appointed by the Governor to carry out all the war activities along defense lines. They served during the entire period of the war and their work has received the highest commendation. Wherever pro-German sentiment showed, the Council of Defense was active in suppressing any such propaganda. In the sale of Liberty and Victory Bonds it took an active part in bringing slackers to realize that they were a part of the Government and it was their duty to lend their credit to its support. They are strong men, who have been identified with the up-building of the county and state, and their work goes down in history as patriotically performed, without remuneration, in support of the greatest government conceived by the mind of man.



16—HERMAN BRAUFMAN, of Roscoe, S. D., both in Roumania, June 14, 1892. He entrained March 27, 1918, going to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he was assigned to Co. I, 138th Inf., 35th Div. He shipped over seas May 2, 1918, and fought on the St. Mihiel and Argonne fronts. He was honorably discharged April 2, 1919.



1—E. L. GOODSPEED, Mina. 2—A. H. MILLER, Craven.
3—W. L. McCAFFERTY, Roscoe. 4—JOHN C. DAY, Ipswich. 5—H. C. BAFFR, Bowdle.
6—J. W. PARMLEY, Chairman. 7—WM. KEIM, Hosmer.



WELCOME ARCH



Erected by Public Spirited Citizens of Ipswich and Vicinity, in Honor of Its Living and in Sacred Memory of Its Dead Soldiers

One Family's Contribution



1—CORP. LEO M. BUTLER

2—CLETUS N. BUTLER

3—THOMAS S. BUTLER

4—LIEUT. MATTHEW B. BUTLER

5—LIEUT. WILLIAM E. BUTLER



M. V. BUTLER
Ipswich



FIVE SONS IN WAR

I have been asked by several citizens of our talented little city to have the correspondence of my boys in the American Expeditionary Forces published, or to write something of their activities at the front.

As the opportunity presents itself and for the benefit of the many inquirers who ask of me from day to day about my sons in the American army, I will write a brief sketch of each, and his respective station in the American service as far as is known to me.

I wish to state herein that I am thankful indeed to the people, one and all, who have so interested themselves in soliciting information and are anxious about the welfare of my sons in the war.

1—LEO M. BUTLER left Ipswich with a party of selects on June 24th, last year, and was sent to Camp Funston, Kan. There he was transferred to Camp Johnson, Fla., on July 20th. Later he was promoted to corporal in a July detachment of chauffeurs and sent to Camp Hill, Va. On August 29, 1918, he sailed for France and the third boy to go to the front. However, as I understand it, he did not stop in France with the other troops but was sent to other parts of Europe on some special business, and which, on account of the ban on information, has not been disclosed to me. He arrived in France about October 20th. My last intelligence from there was November 24th, received here December 15th, at which time all were well and unharmed in the land of occupation.

2—CLETUS M. BUTLER, my youngest son, a student of the Brothers' School, Ottawa, Ill., where his brothers, each in turn, spent a part of their school days, enlisted in the 91st Aero Squadron on August 8, 1917. He was sent to Kelly Field, Texas, where he remained about two months. Then he was sent to Hamstead, Long Island, and on October 26, 1917, sailed for France. On June 20, 1918, he made his first high flight of

13,000 feet over the enemy lines and back. Day after day this operation was repeated, taking notes of positions of the enemy; in battle sailing over the lines and hurling missiles of death and destruction from thousands of feet in the air down upon the unfortunates below. It may be understood that Cletus is only the operator of the plane; the observer sits in the rear. The operator of the airplane, however, is monarch of all he surveys, and unlike chauffeurs on the ground could not be subjected to waiting expectantly for orders in the air, takes his course (which the observer must adjust) and changes as he sees best to avoid disaster before he starts.

3—THOMAS S. BUTLER enlisted in the Merchant Marine. From the J. J. Branch School of Engineering in Chicago for a term, received a second lieutenancy from that school and was sent to Boston, Mass., and placed on board the U. S. S. America, which when last heard from was at Portland, Me.

4—MATTHEW B. BUTLER received a lieutenancy in the 21st Engineers at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on June 14, 1917. On September 9th of the same year he was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and on December 26, 1917, sailed for France. On July 22, 1918, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 4th Section General Staff of General Pershing's first army.

5—WILLIAM E. BUTLER enlisted in the Aviation Corps on February 8, 1918, and was sent to Cambridge, Mass.; on May 20th he received a second lieutenancy from a school of aeronautics. Later he was sent to Selfridge Field, Mich., where he acted as instructor until November 4th, when he was sent to Garden City, Long Island, to instruct in a school of aeronautics, at which place he was when last heard of.

Yours for world democracy,

M. V. BUTLER.



RED CROSS

Red Cross and Other Activities

IPSWICH CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS

The Edmunds County Chapter of the American Red Cross, was organized at a mass meeting at the Ipswich Armory in June, 1917, and the following officers were elected:

F. J. Tracy, Pres.; M. Plin Beebe, Vice Pres.; Geo. C. Meadows, Treas.; Julius Skaug, Secy.

During that year branches were established at Bowdle, Hosmer, Mina and Roscoe, with auxiliaries at Loyalton and Powell. At the time of the Christmas Drive in 1917 over 2,200 members were secured throughout the county.

In November, 1917, Geo. C. Meadows resigned as treasurer and Ed. D. Barron was elected to take his place, and in July, 1918, Mrs. Willard A. Brown was appointed to replace Julius Skaug, who moved to Moberge at that time.

Mrs. Frank Tracy was chosen as superintendent of the Women's Work, which included sewing, knitting and surgical dressings. Mrs. Benj. Jones was in charge of the surgical dressing department, and classes were organized, with about thirty-five members in all. This work as well as the sewing was carried on at the Court House. Miss Zoa Langlois took charge of the yarn until September, 1918, but was obliged to give it up as she was unable to devote the time required to it. Mrs. Allen took over this department, and the yarn was moved to the library.

Every soldier who has left Edmunds county has been fitted out with a comfort kit, a sweater and a pair of socks. In addition, the Home Service Department, with Mrs. Tracy as chairman, has rendered assistance, financially when necessary, and has secured information for both the soldiers and their families.

In November, 1918, the Red Cross exhibited another phase of its usefulness in the shape of two hospitals, one stationed at Hosmer and the other at Ipswich, for the care of those who had contracted the "flu." These hospitals were disbanded when the epidemic had run its course.

The work of the Red Cross is not yet completed, as it is to be a permanent organization to render assistance wherever and wherever needed. However, the Executive Committee wishes to thank the people of Edmunds county for their co-operation during the war, for their interest, and last, but not least, for their liberal donations from time to time, which has enabled it to carry out successfully its aims and aspirations.

Y. M. C. A. ACTIVITIES.

Edmunds County gave a splendid account of itself in the matter of Y. M. C. A. activities, contributing as high as \$3,500 in a single afternoon's drive. M. Plin Beebe, president of the Bank of Ipswich, was County Chairman of this activity and the record made is one to be proud of.

Ipswich alone, on the afternoon of a day in 1917, contributed more than \$1,200 in cash, and at all times its citizens indicated with cash their loyalty to the boys who were jeopardizing life, health and happiness in the cause of Democracy.

POWELL RED CROSS AUXILIARY

The Powell Red Cross Auxiliary organized April 6th, 1918. Mrs. W. C. Hughes was chairman and Mrs. W. C. Williams, Katie Sinclair and Mrs. W. B. Hodson were the sewing supervisors. We made 78 pajama suits, 48 bed sheets and 154 kits.

Mrs. R. M. Evans had charge of the knitting department. The finished knitting is as follows: 150 pairs sox and 30 sweaters. We are knitting on refugee garments now and have turned in three mufflers.

Four members, Mrs. W. C. Williams, Mabel Sinclair, Margaret Davies and Mrs. W. C. Hughes were qualified surgical dressing supervisors, but the influenza broke out as we were ready to start that branch.

The Auxiliary turned over \$165.00 to the Ipswich Chapter and have about \$40.00 in the treasury now. We bought two sewing machines, and the Ladies' Aid of Powell donated one sewing machine. Mrs. J. B. Evans donated a machine for the duration of the war. Mrs. Williams and Hudson Bros. donated a cupboard.

AN AMERICAN PLATFORM

By Daniel Webster

I shall stand by the Union, and by all who stand by it. I shall do justice to the whole country, according to the best of my ability, in all I say, and act for the good of the whole country in all I do. I mean to stand upon the Constitution. I need no other platform. I shall know but one country. The ends I aim, shall be my country's, my God's, and truth's. I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American; and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career. I mean to do this, with absolute disregard of personal consequences. What are personal consequences? What is the individual man, with all the good or evil that may betide him, in comparison with the good or evil which may befall a great country in a crisis like this, and in the midst of great transactions which concern the country's fate? Let the consequences be what they will, I am careless. No man can suffer too much, and no man can fall too soon, if he suffer, or if he fall in defense of the liberties and Constitution of his country.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Soon after America had determined upon an entry into the war, the members of the Board of County Commissioners of Edmunds County indicated that as custodians of the public funds it was their duty to assist in every manner possible in relieving the individual burdens of the citizens by appropriating liberally. To this end they proceeded to set aside large sums of money and unstintingly provided assistance in every manner consistent with law and good Americanism. Much credit is due the men whose likenesses appear on Page 44 of this book, and their names, as well as the names of Lester Jones and Shirley Lewis, ex-members, will go down into history as those of real patriots.

A Bit of History

SOUTH DAKOTA SCORES AGAIN

This State Has Given One Man Out of Every Twenty to the Great World War—Leads the Others

South Dakota shattered another record during the war. In addition to its immense crop production and the way it went "over the top" on Liberty Loans and all the other big drives, it appears that South Dakota furnished more men for service per capita of its population than any other state in the Union.

34,000 Men to Service

Arizona laid claim to this honor by giving 12,000 men out of its 250,000 population, which includes the reservation Indians not subject to the selective draft. But South Dakota did better than that, for with its 600,000 population, including some 25,000 Indians, part of whom are reservation charges, it gave nearly 34,000 men to the nation. By using the basis of Arizona, South Dakota would only be required to furnish 30,000 men for 625,000 people to match Arizona's 12,000 for her 250,000 so that this state exceeds the record of its southern sister by a wide margin, and gave better than one for every twenty of its population, men, women and children.

Casualties Number 344

According to the figures of Doane Robinson, of Pierre, superintendent of state statistics, South Dakota furnished troops up to November 16, as follows:

Volunteers	10,268
Inducted	21,517
Navy and Marine Corps.....	1,006
Total	33,791

South Dakota Casualties:

Killed in action.....	86
Died of wounds.....	23
Other overseas deaths.....	61
Died in American camps.....	174

Total

One Hundred Forty-One Thousand.

According to figures prepared by Adjutant General W. A. Morris, South Dakota's contribution of men was as follows:

Voluntary enlistments	10,268
Selective draft	21,517
Navy and Marines	1,006
Total	32,791

Selective Draft.

The registration for the three selective drafts during the war was as follows:

First draft, June 6, 1917, 21 to 30	58,872
Second draft, June 6, 1918, class of 1918	5,197
Third draft of September 12, 1918.....	77,179
Total registrations	141,248

South Dakota soldiers went over with the first contingents sent across, and continued to go over at intervals until November, but as they were brigaded with no reference to states it is impossible to follow units to any extent; the veteran Fourth South Dakota, however, were chiefly apportioned to the 146th, 147th and 148th Field Artillery, went to France in December, 1917, and January, 1918, and in a general way were kept in contact so that the movements of these boys could be more definitely known and they rendered valiant service on the western front from the spring until the close of the war.

HISTORY AND ITS MAKING

By John C. Day, Com. Gen. Hancock Post, G. A. R., Ipswich, S. D.

From that memorable day just before day-break of April 19, 1775, when that little band of minute men, farmer boys, assembled on the village green of Lexington, in response to the alarm sounded in that midnight ride of Paul Revere, to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, the Colonial army made it possible in the intervening years to establish the greatest and freest government the world has ever known.

The Union Army of the Civil War in that terrible struggle saved that "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," from perishing from the earth. The American army of '98 and the army of the World War, have carried their beneficent influences to lands beyond the seas and made possible the triumph of right over might.

The personages who hold the attention of the American people today are the American soldiers and sailors. Our boys, in all respects, they have proven themselves worthy of their fathers and the land whose flag they followed; worthy of the traditions of our glorious past.

The memory of these men is a heritage in the annals of time. Our boys are coming back across the seas, but not all of them are coming home. The seal of death is on the lips of 70,000. These sleep the sleep of heroes and martyrs, but there remains of them a spirit force that will not die, an example that endures and plays its wholesome magic on the hearts of them that live.

The memory of these men is a heritage left in trust, to enrich the nation's life for all time to come.

Abraham Lincoln sensed profoundly and beautifully the influence that patriots dead weave into the purpose of a benevolent people. On the eve of the Civil War, in his first inaugural address, he closed with these words:

"The mystic chord of memory stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our natures."

Those who come back are no longer boys in experience, they come back men. War has chastened them and written new ideals indelibly upon their minds. They have a background of human experience; better than reading history, they were in its making.

There is a new meaning for them in the striving of the boys of '76 and the saviors of the Union by the boys of '61, in the motive that impelled this country to clash at arms in '98, in the flag that waved over all these patriots, in the purpose that actuated this country in this new age. The American army and navy from Lexington to the Rhine has no equal in all records of time. It has been the greatest civilizing influence the world has ever known. It has written in blood the most brilliant pages of all history.

Poetry

A SOLDIER'S PRAYER.

By Bessie Bradford, Ipswich, S. D.

Now I lay me down to sleep—
I pray the Lord my gun to keep.
Grant no other soldier takes
My shoes and socks before I wake.

Lord, please guard me in my slumber;
Keep this cot upon its lumber,
Let no pegs or guide ropes break
To let this tent down, ere I wake.

Keep me safely in Thy sight,
Grant no fire-drills sound at night.
In the morning let me wake
Breathing scents of sirloin steak.

God protect me in my dreams—
Make it better than it seems.
Grant the time may swiftly fly,
When I myself may rest on high

Deliver me from work and drills,
And when I'm sick, don't feed me pills.
And should I hurt this hand of mine,
Don't daub it up with iodine.

In a snowy feather bed,
There I long to lay my head,
Far away from old camp scenes
And from scent of half-baked beans.

Take me back into the land
Where I can walk without a band;
Where no thrilling bugle blows,
AND THE WOMEN WASH THE
CLOTHES.
Amen.

SINCE THE BOYS CAME BACK

By C. L. Jackson

We hear some frightful stories, since the
boys got back:
Each carrying loads of glory besides his
regular pack:
And us tenderfeet must take 'em for the
whole dingbusted fact.
Since the boys came strolling homeward
with a story and a pack.

We all are bully listeners, since the boys
came back,
And we show 'em true politeness, nor let
occasion lack:
For they've been right at the doin's, in num-
berless attacks,
And don't you dare to question but that all
are truthful facts.

'Taint every common dublet who's been
privileged in France,
So prepare to close your fly-trap as the kid-
dies homeward prance.
When they sally right up to you in their
own true Yankee way,
Better smile and listen, neighbor, 'til the
kids have had their say.

You may be a smooth old geezer and with
wisdom somewhat smack,
But you show yourself a mossback, since
the boys came back.

WHY THEY FOUGHT

In the course of his remarks at a recent
dinner of the Home Market Club at Boston,
Senator Geo. H. Moses, of New Hampshire,
quoted the following lines written, he said,
by a versifying friend of his:

"Jos Jimsonweed, a corporal from out in
Yankakee,
Went forth to meet a German squad and
chased them up a tree;
And as he did so, loud he cried above the
battle's roar,
'Hurrah for our dear President— and Peace
Point Number Four.'

"Pat Murphy of the horse marines, a leath-
er-neck of old,
Met up one day with seven Huns and laid
the muckers cold.
He murmured as he put an end to all their
evil tricks,
'My only motive is my love for Peace Point
Number Six.'

"Upon the battlefield was found, right at
the point of death,
A gallant lad who said these words with
scant and failing breath,
'Tis sad to think that in this way I
should have met my fate,
But never mind, I've done my bit for Peace
Point Number Eight.'

"Oh, many a time in blood-stained France
the standers-by could hear
Our Yankees charge into the fray with this
resounding cheer:
'Huzzah, huzzah, we'll win the day, and
never shall we cease,
Till we have forced upon the foe our Four-
teen Points of Peace.'"

AND THOSE COLORS DID NOT RUN

By C. L. Jackson

When Kaiser Bill quit shippin' his dyes
into the States,
The populace grew frantic, fairly ravin' at
the fates:
For we had to have some colors that would
stand the rain and sun—
Shades we always could depend on and
whose colors wouldn't run.

Versatile old Yankee genius, always there
to find a way,
Soon discovered there were colors bein'
made in U. S. A.,
Comin' fully up to standard and warranted
to do:
So we're usin' 'em for common—the red,
the white, and blue.

Poor old Deutschland lies rotting at a wharf
on Scotland's shore,
And she will not carry dye stuffs for the
Kaiser any more,
'Cause we've found we have the colors that
will stand the rain and sun,
And you can bet your bottom dollar that
these colors didn't run.

Chronology

- April 6—United States declares war on Germany.
- April 8—Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
- April 20—Turkey severs relations with United States.
- May 18—President Wilson signs Selective Service Act.
- June 15—Subscriptions close for First Liberty Loan—\$2,000,000,000 offered; \$3,035,226,850 subscribed.
- June 26—First American troops reach France.
- July 20—Drawing at Washington of names for first army under selective service.
- Aug. 10—Food and fuel control bill passed.
- Oct. 27—Second Liberty Loan closed; \$3,000,000,000 offered; \$4,617,532,300 subscribed.
- Nov. 3—First clash of American with German soldiers.
- Dec. 5—President Wilson, in message to Congress, advises war on Austria.
- Dec. 6—United States destroyer Jacob Jones sunk by submarine, with loss of over 60 American men.
- Dec. 7—United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Jan. 30—Since launching of unrestricted submarine warfare, on Feb. 1, 1917, 69 United States ships (171,061 gross tons) have been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders; 300 persons drowned; 107 German and Austrian ships (686,494 gross tons) in United States ports have been seized; 425 vessels (2,000,000 tons) requisitioned by Shipping Board.
- Jan. 31—It is for the first time announced that United States troops are occupying first line trenches. Germans raid American line, kill 2, wound 4, 1 missing.
- Feb. 5—United States steamer Alamance torpedoed; six of crew lost.
- Feb. 13—On western front United States batteries aid in raid in Champagne district.
- Feb. 21—United States steamship Philadelphia, with cargo of foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine.
- Feb. 22—United States troops are in the Chemin des Dames sector, the Aisne, France.
- March 1—United States war cost for February, \$1,002,878,608. Loans to allies, \$325,000,000.
- March 5—In Lorraine sector United States troops of Rainbow Division (New York City) repel German raid and take prisoners.
- March 6—United States troops hold four and a half miles of battlefront "somewhere in France."
- March 9—On Lorraine front United States forces bombard and obliterate over a mile of German trenches. United States casualty list shows: Killed in action, 19; from gas, 2; in aero accidents, 2; auto accidents, 1; of disease, 13; severely wounded, 26; slightly wounded, 36.
- March 10—United States war department announces presence of Americans on Lorraine front, in Champagne, in Alsace, near Luneville, and in Aisne sector.
- March 11—United States troops go over the top at Toul and return without loss.
- March 12—In Toul sector United States artillery discover and blow to pieces German gas projectors, upsetting plans for gas attack.
- March 14—Gen. Pershing's men make first permanent advance, occupy evacuated trenches northeast of Badonvillers.
- March 19—United States expeditionary force casualties to date: Killed in action, 154; killed or prisoner, 1; by accident, 145; disease, 683; lost at sea, 237; suicide, 11; unknown causes, 14; of wounds, 37; executed, 1; civilians, 7; gassed, 6; total deaths, 1,296; wounded, 544; captured, 21; missing, 14.
- March 20—United States guns shell village of Lahayville, causing explosions.
- March 21—On Luneville sector United States artillery fire destroys first and second line positions.
- March 25—United States artillery shell Bausant and billets north of Boquetan, opposite Toul sector, with gas. London announces United States steamship Chattahoochie (5,088 tons) sunk off English coast, crew of 74 saved.
- March 26—In Toul sector United States troops drive Germans out of Richecourt, United States casualty list to date: Dead, 1,383; wounded, 706; captured, 22; missing, 37.
- March 27—Gen. Pershing offers all United States forces for service wherever needed. Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.
- April 4—United States troops now occupy Meuse heights, south of Verdun.
- April 5—United States army at end of the first year of the war totals more than 1,500,000 men.
- April 7—United States troops in Toul sector repel two German raids.
- April 10—Secretary Daniels says 1,275 vessels (1,055,116 tons) were added to the navy in the first year of the war.
- April 11—United States steamship Lake Moor (4,500 tons) is sunk by German submarine; 5 officers, 40 men missing.
- April 19—United States and French troops raid German line on the Meuse, but find the German trenches deserted.
- April 21—The Germans claim to have taken 183 men, including five officers and 25 machine guns. Gen. Pershing estimates German losses at 300 to 500.
- April 23—Maj. Raoul Lufbery destroys his eighteenth German plane and Lieut. P. F. Baer, of Mobile, Ala., his fifth. United States casualties in France to date: Killed in action, 513; died of wounds, 104; of disease, 524; from accident, 192; other causes, 93; severely wounded, 419; slightly, 1,552; missing, 86.
- May 2—United States steamship Tyler sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean; 11 lives lost. British steamship Franklyn and two others are torpedoed in same attack.
- May 11—United States artillery fire causes fires in the villages of Cantigny and St. Georges, held by the Germans.
- May 18—United States steamship William Rockefeller sunk by torpedo.
- May 19—German raids in Picardy and Lorraine are repelled by United States troops.
- May 19—Maj. Raoul Lufbery, American aviator, shot down by an enemy airplane over Toul.
- May 20—United States cargo steamship J. G. McCullough is sunk by mine or torpedo in foreign waters.
- May 22—United States steamship Wakiva sunk, with loss of two, in collision in European waters.
- May 23—British transport Moldavia, on way to channel port, torpedoed and sunk off English coast; 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion.
- May 25 to June 14—German submarines sink 19 ships off coast of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.
- May 31—United States transport President Lincoln, returning, sunk by torpedo off the French coast; loss, 28 out of 715.

- June 4—Now reported that ships sunk on June 2 off New Jersey coast were Edna, 375 tons; Carolina, 5,092 tons; Herbert L. Pratt, 5,372 tons; Winnie Connie, 1,869 tons; Edward H. Cole, 1,791 tons; Jacob H. Haskell, 1,778 tons; Isabelle H. Wiley, 779 tons; Hattie Dunn, 436 tons; Samuel W. Hathaway, 1,038 tons; Hauppauge, 1,330 tons.
- June 5—United States troops penetrate enemy positions in Picardy and Lorraine. French counter attack regains ground near Vingre; take 150 prisoners, drive Germans from around Chavigny Farm and take 50 prisoners.
- June 5—United States troops drive Germans from Neuilly wood by bayonet charge.
- June 6—West of Chateau Thierry United States troops drive Germans a mile on 2-mile front, take 270 prisoners; United States and French troops advance in region of Neuilly la Poterie and Bouresches; German attacks at Champlat, heights of Bligny, southwest of Ste. Euphrase and between the Marne and Rheims, are repulsed.
- Gen. Pershing reports that on western front, between April 14 and May 31, Lieut. Douglas Campbell brought down six enemy airplanes, Capt. Peterson and Lieut. Rickembacher each brought down three.
- United States Marines drive Germans two and a half miles, destroy nest of machine guns, capture village of Forey and force way into Boursches.
- United States government announces about 5,000 Germans interned as enemy aliens; 349 United States prisoners in Germany.
- June 10—United States Marines, northwest of Chateau Thierry, in Belleau Wood, pierce German line two-thirds of a mile on 600-yard front.
- David Putnam, descendant of Israel Putnam, brings down his fifth German plane.
- June 12—United States troops complete seizure of Belleau Wood.
- June 15—Dispatch from United States army in France says United States forces have been occupying sectors on battlefield in Alsace since May 21.
- Gen. March, chief of staff, announces more than 800,000 United States troops in France.
- June 16—United States casualties since entering the war total 8,085.
- Gen. March announces United States forces now hold 39 miles on battlefield in France.
- United States airmen partially destroy bridge over the Piave in Italy.
- June 24—Maj. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., cited for conspicuous gallantry in action.
- United States Marines clear Belleau Wood; capture 300 Germans.
- June 25—Washington gives out summary of United States Marines casualties in the fighting at Belleau Wood and Cantigny; 341 deaths (13 officers); 759 wounded (29 officers); 2 missing.
- United States transport Covington (16,330 tons) torpedoed on home trip with loss of six of crew.
- July 2—Americans capture village of Vaux; Germans lose heavily in counter attack.
- July 4—Australian and United States troops capture Hamel, south of the Somme, and repulse three counter attacks.
- July 5—Thirteen United States airmen in fights with 23 German planes, down 3 without loss on western front.
- July 9—Naval airplanes drop bombs on Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges.
- July 10—United States aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory west of Chateau Thierry.
- July 11—United States steamship Westover sunk by torpedo in European waters; 10 of crew missing.
- July 13—Gen. March announces 750,000 United States troops in France, organized into three army corps; Gen. Hunter Liggett is commander of the First Corps. New York troops form part of Second Corps.
- Army and Marine casualties since United States entered the war total 11,733.
- July 15—Americans withdraw four miles to Conde-en-Brie; they counter attack, driving Germans back to the Marne; take 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.
- Washington announces that if United States troops are in Russia they have been sent from England by Foch.
- July 17—Gen. Pershing reports 500 German prisoners captured in United States counter attack.
- July 18—Mr. Hoover said United States sent during last year \$1,400,000,000 worth of food to the allies.
- French and Americans advance on 25-mile front to depth of three to six miles, United States troops taking a dozen villages, 4,000 prisoners and 30 guns.
- July 19—United States cruiser San Diego sunk by mine with loss of six. Party of United States congressmen arrive in Paris, France.
- July 20—United States troops have taken 17,000 prisoners, 560 guns on the Aisne-Marne front.
- July 25—Steamship Tippecanoe, outward bound, torpedoed and sunk; crew lost.
- July 26—United States and French troops advance 10 miles on river sector of Marne salient, shutting off Germans from the Marne. Americans clear the woods on north bank and French push eastward.
- Aug. 3—Americans reach outskirts of Fismes. Allied patrols west of Rheims hold Vesle fords. Gen. March says it was the Rainbow Division of New York that last week defeated the Prussian Guard.
- Aug. 5—Schooner Gladys J. Holland torpedoed and sunk 15 miles off Ironbound Island. United States troops land at Archangel.
- Aug. 6—United States steamship Morak (3,023 gross tons) sunk by submarine off Cape Hatteras.
- Aug. 7—United States and French troops cross the Vesle.
- Aug. 7—Maj. Gen. Graves is named to command United States Siberian contingent.
- Aug. 10—United States schooners Katy Palmer, Reliance and Alida May sunk by German submarines, also the Sybil and Mary Sennett of Gloucester, Mass.
- United States troops capture Chipilly.
- Aug. 11—Nine United States fishing boats off Georgia's banks sunk by U-boat.
- Aug. 15—First of United States contingents to operate in Siberia, 27th U. S. infantry, from Philippines, lands at Vladivostok.
- United States steamer Cubore (7,300 tons) sunk by submarine; no lives lost.
- Aug. 16—United States cargo ship Montanan (6,659 gross tons) torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; five men missing.
- United States steamer Westbridge (8,800 tons) sunk by torpedo with loss of three.
- Aug. 17—United States cargo ship Joseph Cudahy torpedoed about 700 miles from English coast; 13 of crew rescued; 62 missing.
- Gen. March says there are 1,450,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces in all parts of the world.
- Aug. 18—Americans in village of Frapelle, on western front, repulse enemy patrol raids

- and make advances in spite of Germans throwing 2,500 shells.
- Aug. 19—Aviation statistics for four American squadrons up to Aug. 1 show 59 German planes downed, exclusive of Lufbery's.
- Aug. 21—Gen. March announces 32 United States army divisions on French soil.
- Aug. 28—Gen. March says United States troops and allies in eight weeks since July 1 have taken 102,000 prisoners, 1,300 guns. War department estimates on basis of prisoners captured that Germany in same period must have lost nearly 350,000 killed and wounded.
- Aug. 30—United States steamer Omega (3,636 tons) torpedoed and sunk; 29 missing.
- Sept. 1—United States troops advance about two miles beyond Juvigny; take 600 prisoners.
- Sept. 5—United States troops advance over plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne. United States steamer Mount Vernon struck by torpedo 200 miles off French coast; 35 men killed by explosion; reaches port by its own steam.
- Sept. 18—United States rejects Austro-Hungarian peace proposal. United States steamer Buena Ventura torpedoed on voyage, Bordeaux to Philadelphia; three boats with 64 men missing.
- Sept. 20—An enemy submarine captures United States steam trawler Kingfisher after torpedoing it, 95 miles off English coast; the crew escapes. United States steamer Ticonderoga (5,130 tons) sunk by submarines in mid-ocean without warning; 10 officers, 102 enlisted men lost; 2 officers, 5 men taken prisoners.
- Sept. 21—Gen. March, United States chief of staff, says 1,750,000 soldiers have been sent abroad.
- Sept. 26—United States troops, on 20-mile front advance seven miles between Argonne forest and Verdun; take 12 towns, 5,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 27—United States forces take Charpenry, Very, Epinonville and Ivoyry. French and United States forces advance two miles on 20-mile front; capture 20 towns; take 18,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 28—United States troops advance two miles to outskirts of Briucilles and Exermont. United States batteries hit two trains loaded with German troops entering Briucilles.
- Sept. 30—On Verdun front 18 United States pursuit planes battle with 25 German Fokkers and bring down seven, losing none. United States steamer Ticonderoga torpedoed in mid-ocean; two army officers, 99 seamen, 10 navy officers, lost.
- Oct. 1—Gen. Pershing reports United States airmen since Sept. 26 have brought down on the western fronts more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons.
- Oct. 3—Latest summary of war material taken by United States troops in Argonne section shows 120 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, thousands of shells, hundreds of thousands of small arms ammunition.
- Oct. 4—Northwest of Verdun five United States airmen fight seven Germans, bring down one. Seven German planes brought down by anti-aircraft guns. Eight United States pursuit planes run into squadron of 25 German planes, five Germans brought down, Americans losing one.
- Oct. 6—United States troops capture St. Erienne, 1,700 prisoners, including 48 officers. Americans cross Scheldt Canal. German Chancellor Prince Maxmilian, through Swiss government, sends note to President Wilson requesting him to take in hand restoration of peace, acquaint belligerents of request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries; says German government accepts Wilson program of Jan. 8 and later addresses, and requests immediate armistice.
- Oct. 7—United States troops strike on left wing east of the Argonne. United States troops drive enemy out of Chalet-Chehery and seize height west of the Aire. British and United States troops attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai; advance about two miles on entire front; capture Beangard and Premont. United States troops take Cornay.
- Oct. 9—United States troops break through Kriemhilde line on both sides of the Meuse, and with French, clear Argonne Wood.
- Oct. 10—United States troops capture Vaux-Audigny and St. Souplet, also Busigny, six miles southwest of Le Chateau. Since beginning of St. Mihiel offensive United States anti-aircraft cannon and machine guns have brought down 32 enemy planes; 20 by machine guns, 12 by heavier guns.
- Oct. 12—At Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, the President receives from Associated Press unofficial text of Germany's reply to his questions of October 8; accepts terms of Mr. Wilson's address of Jan. 28, 1918; suggests a mixed commission to make arrangements; agrees to evacuation and claims to be supported by great majority of the Reichstag and to speak in the name of the German people.
- Oct. 12—United States troops take Consenvoye Woods and Molleville Farm, and are before St. Juvin and Cumel, which are in flames. United States troops gain five miles on 40-mile front, defeat seven German divisions, capture 10,000 prisoners; take St. Mihiel, Thioncourt and other towns. United States transport Amphian (7,409 tons) homeward bound, has two hours' running fight with U-boat 800 miles off Atlantic coast; eight men wounded, two fatally.
- Oct. 14—United States troops pass beyond Cumel and Ronaguy, pierce positions of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges; take about 750 prisoners. United States patrol crosses Selle River near St. Souplet; takes 30 prisoners. The President replies to Germany's peace offer in effect that military supremacy of armies of United States and allies must be safeguarded, processes and methods left to military advisers; illegal and inhumane practices must cease and German people must alter their government so that no one power can of its single choice destroy the peace of the world.
- Oct. 15—United States troops widen breach in Kriemhilde line. United States transport America sinks at Hoboken pier. United States troops occupy town of Grand Pre; captured La Musari Farm. Allied forces, including United States troops, repulse Bolshevik attacks on banks of Dvina; Americans and Russians advance toward Welsk, 125 miles northeast of Vologda.
- Oct. 17—Germans bombard Dunkirk with long range guns; two Americans killed, one man wounded.
- Oct. 18—United States infantry advance north of Romange and take Bantheville; northwest of Grand Pre, take Talma Farm.
- Oct. 19—President says to Austria, in effect: "United States, having recognized Czechoslovaks, the terms of Jan. 8 address no longer applies," and refuses an armistice.

Oct. 20—German note, unofficial, is received by wireless. On its face accepts President Wilson's conditions; claims Kaiser's personal arbitrary powers have been taken from him; denies barbarity, claims retreat destructions permissible under international law.

Submarines all recalled to their bases.

Oct. 23—President Wilson replies to the German note. Says he will take up question of armistice with his co-belligerents; refers details to field commanders, and says: "If we must deal with the present imperial government of Germany we cannot trust it and must demand surrender."

Oct. 24—United States troops take Bois Belleau.

Oct. 25—Germans in Argonne region are damming rivers and flooding the country to stop United States advance.

Oct. 27—On the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, United States troops attack and take Bois Belleau. East of Rehel United States troops advance two-thirds of a mile. Germans counter-attack British at Famars and are repulsed.

Oct. 30—United States troops occupy Aincreville, north of Verdun.

Nov. 1—Gen. Pershing's forces advance to northeast of Grand Pre, capture a dozen or more fortified villages and 3,000 prisoners; take Andevanne and clear the Bois des Loges.

Nov. 2—Above Verdun United States troops advance an average of two and a half miles on 14-mile front; in last two days take 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine guns, capture Fosse, eight miles southwest of Stenay; railway junctions in regions of Montmedy and Longuyon under fire of United States big guns. United States troops take and pass beyond St. Georges, Imcourt, Landreville, Chenery, Remonville, Estanne and Clery-le-Grand.

Nov. 3—United States bombing air machines attack Martincourt, Mouzay, Beauclair and Beaufort. French and Americans clear enemy out of Bourgoyne Woods and whole of Argonne region; take Chatillon-sur-Barre and Bois du Chesne, Toges, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Noiral and Les Alleux.

Nov. 4—All towns on west bank of Meuse south of Halles now in American hands. United States troops penetrate village of Beaumont and occupy Laucville, opposite Stenay; take Les Grandes Armoises, and advance over three miles.

United States troops now seven and a half miles from Carignan, on Mezieres-Metz railroad, and nine miles from Sedan.

Austria accepts truce terms, immediate ending of hostilities by land, on sea and in air; demobilization of Austro-Hungarian army, immediate withdrawal from North Sea to Switzerland, half of equipment to be surrendered; evacuation of all territory invaded since war began; military and railway equipment and coal to be given up; no new destruction, pillage or requisitions; right of free movement over territory and means of communication; evacuation in 15 days of all German troops, any remaining to be interned; local authorities of evacuated territory to administer under allied control; repatriation without reciprocity of all allied prisoners of war and interned subjects of civil populations; naval conditions; definite information of location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships to be given; surrender of 15 submarines and all German submarines now in or hereafter entering Austro-Hun-

garian waters; other surface warships to be disarmed; 34 warships to be surrendered; freedom of the Adriatic and up the Danube; allies and United States to occupy or dismantle fortifications; blockade conditions unchanged, naval aircraft to be concentrated at designated bases; evacuation of Italian coasts; occupation by allies and United States of land and sea fortifications; merchant vessels to be returned; no destruction of ships or material; naval and marine prisoners to be returned without reciprocity.

Nov. 5—Marshal Foch has the allies' armistice terms ready for the Germans.

Southward from Ghent the Americans went further over the Scheldt, above Audenarde, while south of there British forces occupied a wide stretch of the eastern river bank.

Pershing's First Army continued its advance on both banks of the Meuse. Crossings were made north and south of Dun, and large forces made good their hold on the hills of the eastern bank and pressed on toward Stenay, from which they were distant six miles, and Montmedy. By an advance of more than four miles on the center (where the Metropolitan Division from New York has been operating) they passed beyond Raucourt Wood to within five miles of the point where the great trunk line to Metz crosses the river and within eight miles of Sedan.

The American forces later captured Linydevant-Dun, six miles south of Stenay, east of the Meuse. They were also occupying the hills on the east bank of the river, despite a stiff machine gun resistance by the Germans.

Nov. 6—Reports from the center of the American line are to the effect that the town of Mouzon is on fire and that part of Sedan is burning. Its footing established east of the Meuse, the American army has forced its way along both banks of the river to within six miles of Sedan. American and French troops continue their advance. Murvaux, north of the Freya line and east of Dun, was reached this afternoon, and operations about the heights to the east of Sedan are under way.

Nov. 7—The Americans have not only captured Sedan in their advance on both sides of the Meuse, but have made a jump toward the Briey iron mines, which the Longuyon line protects. Longuyon for several days has been under the fire of American guns. With that part of Sedan resting on the western bank of the river occupied, the American army is consolidating its positions and preparing for a further advance. It was contingents of the noted Rainbow Division and of the First Division that made the final whirlwind dash into Sedan. A premature publication in afternoon newspapers that peace terms had been agreed to by Germany made New York City delirious with joy; whistles and sirens blew, bells rang, business was practically abandoned and the streets filled up with merry-makers very similar to an old night before New Year celebration. The excitement continued to a late hour in spite of publication of denials of authenticity of report.

Nov. 8—Germany's armistice delegates were received by Marshal Foch at 9 A. M. in a railroad car in which the commander-in-chief has his headquarters. Matthias Erzberger, leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German government had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms and eventually to sign an armistice.

Marshal Foch then read the terms to them, dwelling upon each word. They made a few observations, pointing out difficulties in the way of carrying out some secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities. This request Marshal Foch refused. The delegates, having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa, German Great Headquarters, and communicate with that place by wireless, withdrew. The armistice terms called for an answer within 72 hours, expiring at 11 A. M. Monday.

The Americans have improved their positions beyond Sedan on both sides of the river, consolidating their tremendous gains of the last four days.

Emperor William has refused a demand of the Socialists that he and the Crown Prince abdicate. Chancellor Maximilian, unable to control the Socialists, who are the most powerful bloc in the Reichstag majority, has resigned.

Nov. 9—"The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne," officially announces the retiring chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden. Prince Max acted a few hours as regent.

The Americans advanced everywhere along their line. The enemy artillery fire was from large caliber guns, indicating positions a great distance away. One American division reached Mouzon in its forward march, despite machine gun resistance and a fire from mine-throwers. Five American ambulances drove by mistake into the German lines northeast of Lion-devant-Dun and were captured. Comrades organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, four prisoners and three guns. The Americans are in control of both sides of the Meuse and occupied Remoiville Wood. They crossed the river at Mouzon, thus making their line on both sides complete from Villers-devant-Mouzon southward.

Nov. 10—The German courier from the meeting place of the armistice negotiations arrived at German great headquarters at 10 A. M. He had been delayed by an explosion of an ammunition depot, which he mistook for firing.

The ex-Kaiser and suite fled to Holland, arriving at Eysden, on the frontier, at 7:30 A. M.; thence he went to the Chateau Middachten, owned by Count William F. C. H. von Bentinck, at De Steeg, a town on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, 12 miles from the German border. Count zu Reventlow flees to Denmark. Among the incidents of the revolution is the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his family of the right of exemption from taxation.

William II, the reigning King of Wurttemberg, abdicated on Friday night, according to Havas Agency dispatches from Basel.

The First and Second American armies in their attacks extending along the Moselle and the Meuse advanced on a front of 71 miles. French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points. The captured territory includes the German stronghold of Stenay, Grimaucourt, east of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Lorraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans, crossing the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the

Verdun road in the regions of Cesse, Beaumont, Mouzon and Bellan. The Mouzon bridge was broken in two places. Along the Meuse from the region of Sedan to Stenay the enemy machine gunners, clinging to the hills overlooking the river, kept flares burning all during Saturday night, preventing the Americans from crossing.

Nov. 11—German envoys signed the allied armistice terms at Senlis at 5 A. M., Paris time, which took effect at 11 A. M., Paris time (6 A. M. New York time). Delay for evacuation prolonged by 24 hours for the left bank of the Rhine besides the five days, therefore 31 days in all. A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the six German battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and fifty destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state, the allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.

President Wilson reads the terms of the German armistice to congress in joint session, and announces the end of the war. Similar declarations were made to the British parliament, the French National Assembly, and at other allied capitals. In New York and other great cities the event was hailed by celebrations.

When fighting ended the German front line opposite the First American army, running south and north, was approximately as follows: From north on the Chateau d'Hannoncelles, through the Bois de Lavale, the Bois de Manheulles, the Bois Masseneue, thence northwest, passing east to Blanzee, east of Grimacourt, east and north of Nobras Woods, thence through the Grand Chenas, east of Bezonvaux, through the Herbebois Woods, east and north of Hill 319, north of Chaumont-devant-Damvillers and Hill 324, to the east side of the Thiente Brook and the Damvillers-Metz road, north of Remoiville to the north of the Forest of Woevre and Palon, to east and north of Stenay, and thence north and slightly west to the end of the sector north of Mouzon, along the Meuse.

The front of the Second Army from south to north was: Nonemy to Eply, through the Bois Voirrotte, through the Bois Frehaut, to the Moselle River and up the river to a point about two-thirds of a mile south of Pagny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Prency. Thence through Remberecourt to the north of the Bois Dommartin and the Mainbois Farm, skirting the northern end of Lake Lachaussee, through the Bois les Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Wayrille, St. Hilaire, Marcheville, Riaville to one-third of a mile south of Ville-en-Woevre.

On the front of the First and Second Armies, between the Meuse and the Moselle, allied troops hold the former German front line villages of Ronvaux, Watronville, Blanzee, Moranville, Abaucourt, Dieppe and Bezonvaux.

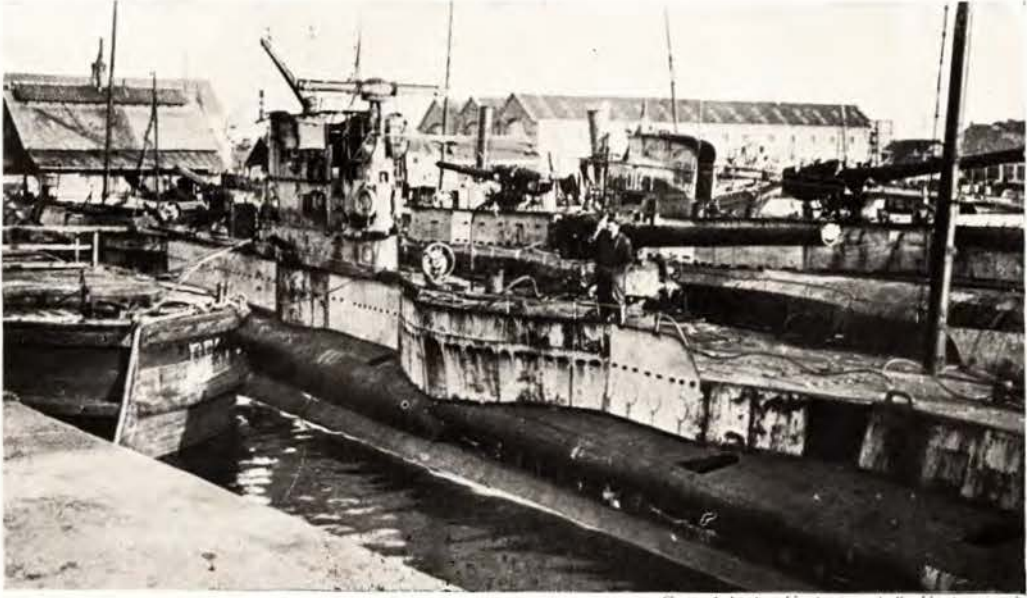
Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot at the Germans at exactly 11 A. M. At many batteries the artillerymen joined hands, forming a long line, as the lanyard of the final shot. There were a few seconds of silence as the shells shot through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered. American flags were raised by the soldiers over their dugouts and guns and at the various headquarters. Individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered.

THE GREAT WORLD WAR

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The Deutschland in a French Harbor After the Armistice.

THE GREAT WORLD WAR

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW



WHEN the World War ended on November 11th, 1918, the armed forces of 25 nations of the globe had been hurling their armies against each other for more than four years in the most colossal struggle of history. After a conflict without parallel, it ended in its 52d month with a casualty total nearing the ten million mark.

Set off by the murder of an ordinary Austrian archduke on June 28th, 1914, by a Serbian political fanatic, the conflagration which had threatened the peace of Europe for decades was thus destined to embroil the leading powers of the world in the most costly and bloody strife known to man.

After a month's diplomatic argument over the affair, Austria formally opened hostilities with her declaration of war on Serbia. General mobilization followed quickly in Russia; a "state of war" was almost immediately declared in Germany. Then on August 1st Germany declared war on Russia, following this with an ultimatum to Belgium demanding that her troops be given free passage across that country. On August 3d, the Teutons included France on their list of enemies. This was followed next day by an ultimatum to Germany from Great Britain demanding that the neutrality of Belgium be respected. When this assurance was not granted by Emperor Wilhelm, Great Britain

declared war on Germany. A quick succession of war declarations finally involved the greater share of Europe by the end of the summer.

Mad with the ruthless spirit of conquest the Central Powers marched their armies off to war in grand fashion, boasting that they would return by Christmas time, the conquerors of Europe. Their amazing preparations for the dream of world power almost brought within their grasp the greedy ambition of the Junkers.

The initial successes of the German army in its advance through Belgium and on toward Paris astounded the world. England and France reeled and staggered before the terrific onslaught of the famous Prussian Guards and the other crack armies of the Central Powers. Swept off her feet almost by the spectacular aggression of the enemy, the fate of France virtually hung from a thread as the invaders triumphantly swept on and on.

Early in September, when they were practically within reach of Paris, the tide was turned against them in the battle of the Marne, September 6-10. French themselves attribute their good fortune at this point to the hand of the Almighty rather than to their superior military strength at the time. This marked the enemy's point of farthest advance.

The atrocities of the advancing Huns during the months of their early triumphs and conquest have been called infamous by conservative journalists and correspondents. Suffice to say, their bloodthirsty ambition to rule and conquer the world knew no bounds, and that their acts and deeds of disgrace will forever remain one of the darkest of the many blotches brought on the German people during the European war.

Believing that the United States had no part to play in the war at that time, President Woodrow Wilson, on August 4th, 1914, officially proclaimed the neutrality of the United States. The war was thus confined to Europe for many months, a struggle mainly between the two great European Alliances—the Triple Alliance composing Germany, Austria Hungary and Italy, against the Triple Entente, composing England, Russia and



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Devastated Soissons After Its Recapture by Americans and French.



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Belleau Wood, Famous as the Scene for one of the American Lads' Most Brilliant Victories.

France. Italy, originally a member of the Triple Alliance, but later one of the chief powers of the Allies, did not enter the war until 1915. She then declared war on all of Germany's Allies, but did not break with Germany herself until late in 1916. Before the war she was a member of the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria but severed this connection to fight with the Allies.

After the marvelous advances of the first year, the great battle line in Europe remained practically stationary for nearly three years and extended over more than 300 miles. The large armies of each force fought doggedly, suffered heroically and died willingly, in a mighty death-grip whose battles surpassed the most famous of previous wars for loss of life and destruction of property.

The superb Armies of the Russians in the Eastern theater kept the attention of a large German force occupied and away from the Western Front. This fact aided the Allies tremendously and probably prevented a German Peace in the second and third years of the War.

It was while France, England and Italy were staggering before the last big offensive of the enemy early in 1918 that America's force was thrown into the balance in substantial numbers.

Her declaration of war against Germany on April 6th, 1917, grew out of the Central Powers' failure to recognize the rights of neutrals on the high seas. Repeatedly the rights of the United States were violated, and just as repeatedly Germany refused to discontinue her ruthless program of submarine warfare against the world. The sinking of the *Lusitania* on May 7th, 1915, without warning and with the loss of 1154 lives, 114 of whom were Americans, was regarded by a great many as just cause for a declaration of war against Germany. The President and Congress believing differently, failed to act, and it was not until more sinkings of women and children that the United States decided to step into the breach herself.

Regarded as a mere "bluff" by her adversaries, the United States' entrance apparently failed to cause undue anxiety in Berlin. With an unprepared democracy for another enemy in which a great many were believed to have been opposed to war, Germany had little cause for worry, she declared.

But America went to work. The act produced an electrical effect on her people and almost instantly united her various factions, creeds, parties, and nationalities for one purpose—to crush Germany and her Allies. She became a workshop, with no hours, in her determination to end the European fight victoriously, and thus save democracy for the world. Every effort was bended to the cause, every penny of wealth was eagerly held ready for the call, and every atom of energy was expended in her feverish haste to redeem mankind.

Her sons by the hundreds of thousands rushed to the colors, as their fathers did in the wars of their day, to see another victory added to the flag which had never known defeat. That the distribution of soldiers throughout the land might be as nearly equitable as possible, Congress passed the Selective Service Act in May, 1918, the greatest mobilization machinery developed by any of the 25 nations at war.

Naturally there were obstacles and delays. A nation's task in rising up over night to send a formidable force three thousand miles overseas to fight for world freedom is not the kind that can be accomplished without some disorder and delay. But loyalty and union did it, and on June 26th, 1917, only two months after the declaration of war, the first American doughboy landed on French soil. On November 3d, 1917, the Yanks had their first clash with the Germans. On January 31st, 1918, a report reached America that American infantrymen were occupying first line trenches for the first time.



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French Crossing a Perilous Bridge on the Advance Toward St. Quentin, 1917.



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Austrian Artillerymen and Mechanics Assembling a Giant 30.5 Cm. Siege Gun for the Second Bombardment of Przemyśl, June, 1915.

By this time the United States had declared a state of war existing with Austria Hungary, Germany's chief ally, and had swung her domestic machinery into the greatest war machine conceivable. She had begun to raise by popular bond subscriptions billions of dollars to supply guns and munitions, and food and clothes, for the boys who were going over to France to do the job.

Four Liberty Loans were floated during the war, and the total subscriptions to these amounted to between eighteen and nineteen billions of dollars. This amount was taken by more than 50 million subscribers, and was to be only an insignificant factor in the financing of the war, according to the Treasury Department. This cost when compared with the total cost of the Civil War for four years—approximately \$4,000,000,000—is proof enough that the World War was not comparable with any previous war in history. In April, 1919, following the armistice, another Fifth or Victory Loan of approximately the same dimensions as the Fourth, was floated. The wonderfully prompt and generous response of the nation to each of the calls of the Liberty Loans was one of the greatest sources of inspiration for the men in uniform who had gone to fight for those at home. The same patriotic generosity that marked the success of the Liberty Loan was evident in each of the scores of war work drives that were conducted for the various relief and welfare organizations.

Food conservation—conservation of man-power, the work or fight order, the noble, work of the women who sewed and knitted night and day for the Red Cross and the boys, the curtailment of profits and the simple economy was practiced by rich and poor alike, were but a few of the many war time measures that characterized the life of America's hundred and some million during the year and a half during which she was at war. No history of that war will ever have room for a just story of the part played by the loyal home folks—those who waited and prayed, and worked and gave, to keep the home fires burning.

Foremost among the initial problems of America, after preliminary plans for the raising of her army had been laid, was the problem of transporting them to France, so that their strength might be thrown against the Hun on the battlefield. Shipping was not available, and even though it was being increased at maximum capacity, still there was not more than half as much as was needed to transport the men in the numbers they were being trained and in the numbers they were needed by France and England and Italy.

England gladly placed her available shipping at the disposal of the United States, and before the war had ended she had carried more than one million Yanks to the side of her own men and those of the French, or nearly half of those who had gone overseas. The importance of the United States Navy in the war can hardly be exaggerated. Within less than a month after hostilities were declared, she had sent a detachment of destroyers to European waters. By October, 1918, there were 338 ships of all classes flying the American flag in foreign waters. The operations of the Navy during the war covered the widest scope in its history. They operated in European waters from the Mediterranean to the White Sea. At Corfu, Gibraltar, in the Bay of Biscay, on the Irish Coast, at the English Channel ports, in the North Sea and at Archangel, they did creditable work. This service was not as brilliant perhaps as that of the army, because the nature of its vital work kept it from the front. Even though its activities were probably less glorious, still they were none the less important and necessary to the cause.

Naval men served on nearly 2000 craft that plied the waters of the globe, on submarines that had no fear of the under-sea perils, and in aviation where men of courage fought and prevented surprise attacks with new-found weapons.



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An American Whippet Tank Moving Up to the Support of the French for the Storming of Juvigny, Near Soissons, in the Last Weeks of the War.



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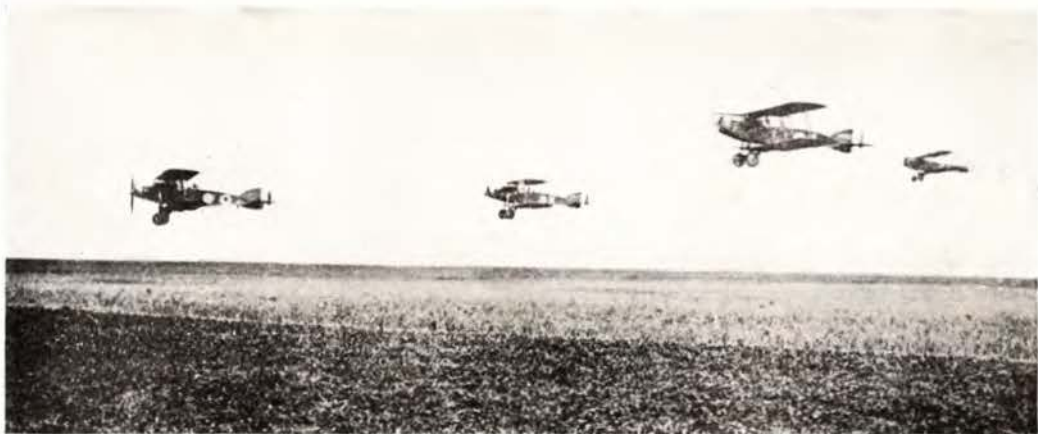
American Doughboys Shown Taking Another Hill After the Usual Spectacular Dash Over the Top.

In diplomacy, in investigation at home and in all parts of the world by naval officers and civilian agents, in protecting industry from enemy spies, in promoting new industries and enlarging older ones to meet war-time needs—these are a few of the accomplishments that are outstanding in the part played by the Navy in winning the war.

Shortly after the declaration of war, the submarine problem had become so acute and the merchant ship losses so great, it became necessary to adopt more effective methods in dealing with the problem and making shipping safer. The system of convoy was adopted at the suggestion of President Wilson. This, although it slowed up shipping by fully twenty percent, enabled a comparatively safe passage of troops and was probably the greatest stroke of the Navy during the war.

During all the time the United States was engaged in the war the enemy's naval forces, with the exception of the submarines, were blockaded in his ports. This, of course, prevented naval engagements of a major character. The destroyers, submarine chasers and patrol vessels, however, waged an unceasing offensive against the submarine menace to shipping and troop convoy, and only three vessels were sunk. These were the *Antilles*, the *President Lincoln* and the *Covington*. Each was struck on her return voyage, so that the loss of life was comparatively small. Only three fighting vessels were lost as the result of enemy action—a patrol ship, a torpedo boat destroyer and a cruiser. The other transports and destroyers struck by the enemy during the war reached port without loss of life. Other Transports carrying United States soldiers went down but these were being convoyed by the British Admiralty. Chief among these was the *Tuscania*, sunk off the Coast of Ireland February 5th, 1918, with a loss of 110 lives.

The most serious loss of life in the navy as a result of its war-time activity resulted when 111 officers and men of the Coast Guard cutter *Tampa* perished when their vessel was sunk in Bristol Channel, England, in September, 1918. The *Tampa* had been doing escort duty in the transport service. It had gone ahead of the convoy and was sunk soon after leaving the party.



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British Flyers "Taking Off" at Dawn for a Trip Over the Lincs and a Few Fokkers.

With its record of phenomenal transport service in protecting troops and shipping against the enemy submarine offensive; its splendid co-operation with the British Fleet in keeping the German navy in port and Germany herself blockaded; its stellar work with the giant 14 inch long range guns at the front; and its subsequent spectacular feat in first bridging the Atlantic by air, the United States Navy had a share in the World War which although as previously stated is seldom characterized as brilliantly as that of the Army and Marines, still was equally important and essential in keeping the war wheels turning victoriously.

The story of the activities of America's two million doughboys and marines in France is one which should be told in volumes rather than in paragraphs. From the time of their first clash with the Germans on November 3d, 1917, until they "let go" the last unwelcome guests against Fritz's lines early November 11th, 1918—their deeds are a succession of courageous and brilliant performances of duty.

"When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, and their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express," General



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A Troop of the Famous Australian Camel Corps, So Conspicuous in Allied Successes in the Deserts of Turkey.



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A Giant 14-Inch U. S. Naval Gun, Manned by American Jackies, Pounding Away at Fritz at Several Miles' Range.

John J. Pershing declared in commending the officers and soldiers of the line of the American Army. "Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

This simple tribute to the brave American lads who fought and died in France is indicative of America's reverence for her heroic armies. Their glory and fame will always live by the side of the deeds of their forbears in previous wars.

In May, 1917, shortly after war was declared, General Pershing, well-known for his punitive expedition into Mexico, was selected by the War Department to command the American Expeditionary Forces that were to go to France. After gathering about him a small staff the General set sail. His reception in both England and France was only equalled by the readiness of the commanders of both armies to co-operate with the United States in the prosecution of the war, according to the General's own report.

His general staff was organized in a short time and detailed plans worked out for the organization and training of the millions of American soldiers who were expected in France to help finish the Hun. Training areas, designed to give the final seasoning to fresh troops arriving from the States before their entry into the front lines, and officers schools for the various arms of the service were established.

Extensive construction provided vast warehouses, supply depots, munition storehouses, and the like for the huge task ahead. Although France offered much in the way of both ordnance and quartermaster property for use by the American Army, still enormous quantities of materials of all kinds had to be brought across the Atlantic.

Flocking into the Army from civil life were thousands of professional and business men with splendid talent along the lines needed to build up this immense service of supply that was to keep the A. E. F. in action. To meet the shortage of supplies due to lack of shipping, representatives of the various supply departments were constantly in search of supplies and materials in Europe. A general purchasing agency was pro-



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The Guide Post to Headquarters of the German Field Marshal Being Guarded by Austrian Soldiers.

vided, in order to better co-ordinate the purchasing and to prevent competition between departments of the army. So successful was this system in the American Army that it was almost universally adopted by the armies of the Allies before the war had ended.

"Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense," General Pershing declared in his official report. "Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as quickly as possible we accepted the offer of the French Government to provide us from their own factories with the necessary artillery equipment for thirty divisions. In aviation we were in the same situation and here again the French Government came to our aid until we were able to get our own air service program under way. The necessary planes to train the air service personnel were provided and we secured from the French a total of 2676 pursuit, bombing and observation planes. The first planes to arrive from America came in May, 1918, and a total of 1379 were received during the war. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7th, 1918. For tanks we also were compelled to rely upon the French. We were less fortunate here, however, for the reason that the French were scarcely able to meet their own production requirements in this respect. It should be remembered by every American that the French Government always took a most liberal attitude in endeavoring to supply the shortages existing in the American Army."

Speaking of the soldiers in Europe General Pershing outlines with words of praise the work done by the various welfare organizations and of the responsive attitude found among the soldiers by these organizations.

"The welfare of the troops touches my responsibility as Commander-in-Chief to the mothers and fathers and kindred of the men who went to France in the impressionable period of youth. They could not have the privilege accorded the soldiers of Europe



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Chateau-Thierry Forever Will be Linked With Most Sacred Memories in America. The Deeds of the 8,000 Heroic Marines Here in July, 1918, Will Never be Forgotten.

during their leaves of visiting their relatives and renewing their home ties. Fully realizing that the standard of conduct that should be established for them must have a permanent influence on their lives and the character of their future citizenship, the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and the Jewish Welfare Board, as auxiliaries in this work, were encouraged in every manner possible. The fact that our soldiers, in a land of different customs and language, have borne themselves in a manner in keeping with the cause for which they fought, is due not only to the efforts in their behalf, but much more to other high ideals, their discipline, and their innate sense of self-respect. It should be recorded, however, that the members of these welfare societies have been untiring in their desire to be of real service to our officers and men. The patriotic devotion of these representative men and women has given a new significance to the Golden Rule, and we owe to them a debt of gratitude that can never be entirely repaid."

The First Division of the American Army, after finishing its preliminary training behind the lines, went to the trenches for the first time in October, 1917, as the first contribution to the fighting forces of the Allies. By the time that the great German offensive in Picardy began, on March 21st, 1918, the American army had four experienced divisions in the line. The great crisis that this drive developed, however, made it impossible for the Americans to take over a sector by themselves. Gradually, as their numbers increased and more reserves, fresh from the States, were placed in training behind the lines, the American boys went in in substantial numbers. Already they had displayed their splendid fighting qualities and had demonstrated that as soldiers they had no superiors. Incidentally, it did not take them long to convince the enemy that contrary to their own opinions, they themselves were not invincible.

On August 30th, 1918, the American forces took over the first American sector, in preparation for the St. Mihiel offensive. The American line was soon extended across the Meuse River to the west edge of the Argonne Forest. The concentration of tanks, aviation units, artillery equipment, and materials of all kinds for this first great American offensive was enormous. The scores of elements of a complete army were moulded together, with American railroad and American service of supply units throughout. The concentration included the bringing up of approximately 600,000 troops. The French Independent Air Force, together with British bombing units and American Air forces, placed the greatest aviation personnel that ever took part in any Western Front offensive under the direct command of General Pershing.

On the day after they had taken the St. Mihiel Salient a great share of the corps and army artillery that had operated in that offensive were on the move toward the area back of the line between the Meuse River and the western edge of the Argonne. The German General Staff was well aware of the consequences of an American success along this line, and it was determined to use every available American division in an effort to force a decision at this point. The attack began on September 26th. The work of the American army and of the American engineers in this drive will forever remain in



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British Official Photo*

Desolation of Flanders, Where the Germans Were Trying to Break Through Early in 1918.



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British Tommies Shown on Outpost Duty in a Flanders Dugout.

the memory of generations to come. Forcing their way through the densely wooded and shell torn areas, their fight was one of the most brilliant battles of the war. The offensive was maintained until October 4th in the face of innumerable wooded patches of snipers and concealed machine gunners.

Fresh troops with little experience were thrown in with their seasoned comrades, who had become veterans over night with this most crucial battle as their teacher. The second phase began with a renewed attack all along the front on October 4th. More positions were taken with a precision and speed that always characterized the Yank army. Their dogged offensive was wearing down the enemy, who, continuing desperately by throwing his best troops against them, was helpless before the spectacular advance.

At this juncture two divisions were dispatched to Belgium to help the French army near Ypres. On October 23d, the last phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive began. Violent counter attacks by the enemy lost him heavily, while a regrouping of the American force was going on for the final drive. Plain evidences of loss of morale in the enemy forces gave our men added courage and spirit, and finally, using comparatively fresh divisions, the last advance was begun on November 1st. It was apparent at this time that the end was near for the Boche. Our increased artillery support did remarkable work in supporting the infantry, which by its dashing advance of the several weeks preceding had destroyed the Hun's will to resist.

Between September 26th and November 6th they had taken 26,059 prisoners and 468 guns on this front.

The divisions engaged in this, the most important of America's battles in the European war, were the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 35th, 37th, 42d, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 82d, 89th, 90th and 91st. Many of these divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel while still others were put back in the line after only a few days of rest.

When the armistice was signed following a complete routing of the enemy by Americans in the Argonne Forest there were in France, according to General Pershing, approximately 2,053,347 troops, less the casualties. Of this total there were 1,338,169 combatant troops. Up to November 18th the losses were: Killed and wounded, 36,145; died of disease, 14,811; deaths unclassified, 2,204; wounded 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing in action 1,160. As against this casualty total, the American forces captured about 44,000 prisoners and 1,400 guns, howitzers and trench mortars.

In this short summary of the principal activities of the United States' part in the great war it is obviously impossible to more than skim over the various features of the great war machinery. The heroism and gallantry of the boys who fought and died over there; the unceasing devotion and courage of the parents and citizens at home who stood by them so unselfishly; and the determination of everyone, young and old, to unite for the common cause, setting aside their personal desires and interests, was responsible for the glorious victory in which America was so conspicuously instrumental in bringing about. Outstripping a hundredfold the dimensions of any previous war of the United



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Devastation Near Town of Albert, After Evacuation by the Germans in October, 1918.



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Graves of Marines Who Died "In Flanders Fields."

States, the task accomplished was a revelation to all when viewed in retrospect. The accomplishments of the Liberty Loans, the devotion of the millions of mothers and sisters in behalf of the Red Cross, the wonderful response of the country to the operation of the Selective Service Act in raising an army of millions—the sacrifices of all, at home and abroad, were universal during the year and a half at which America was at war.

Loyalty and love of country were terms with new meanings. Sedition was lurking only here and there, and this was promptly done away with through the efficient secret service department and popular opinion. The four million American boys who were under arms, many of them at the front and the remainder eager for the chance to jump in, convinced the world that the fighting blood that gave birth to their nation had not been diluted through the riotous living of a century. The brave lads who gave their lives and are now buried over there went to their fate with hearts full of joy, and in a manner that gave courage to the veterans of four years who fought beside them. And their brave mothers in the States who waited in vain for peace to bring their sons back to them, made the greatest sacrifices within their power with a courage and willingness that was unequalled even by the Spartans themselves.

When the history of the great European struggle is permanently written, there will be no more brilliant chapters than those telling of the part played by the United States of America in stamping out militaristic autocracy from the world.

