BROOKINGS COUNTY
SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE WORLD WAR
1917 - 1918 - 1919

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To Those from Brookings County who gave up their Lives in the Great War—those heroes of a modern day crusade, who died that we, their relatives and friends, might live more abundantly—this book is dedicated.
An Honor Roll

Containing a pictorial record of the Gallant and Courageous men who served in the Great World War from Brookings County, South Dakota 1917 - 1918 - 1919
NAVY
Foreword

On April 6th, 1917, the news that the United States had thrown herself into the most stupendous conflict of the ages was flashed to Brookings County and to the World. America was at war, and the thought thrilled the nation through and through. She was to raise and train and equip an army of millions, and send them 3,000 miles across the sea, to fight by the side of heroic France and England and Belgium and Italy, for the cause of Liberty. At that time every recognized power of Europe had been struggling in the most colossal death-grip in history, for nearly four years. Democracy and Freedom were at stake, and now, just as the fate of a civilized world seemed to hang by a thread, the United States of America was to hurl her gigantic resources, her unlimited wealth, and her mighty armies against democracy's common foe.

The patriotism of her hundred and some millions sprang at once into a raging fire of determination. To crush the Central Powers, the Hohenzollerns, and the rest of the autocrats was America's purpose, and as Germany and her Junkers were jokingly referring to her declaration of war as a "bluff," America was earnestly laying the foundation of the greatest feat in military history. Just as the New Englanders were aroused by Revere on his perilous midnight ride, so were America's people awakened to the responsibility to Humanity that lay before them. The spirit of '76 was kindled in every corner of the nation as overnight. Factions, races, creeds, nationalities, classes, forgot their petty differences and united for the common purpose. The country was at war, and every resource, every unit of man-power, every atom of energy, and every penny of wealth, was to be pooled in the cause of Right.

The United States became a sober work-shop. Young men by the thousands, full of the red blood that made America, answered their country's call to arms, and donned the uniform of the United States Army. The problem of raising, training and transporting across the sea a formidable army seemed inconceivably tremendous. Critics at home and abroad predicted failure of our democratic system in successfully prosecuting the war. With the united and steadfast loyalty of everyone, the task progressed with marvelous rapidity, despite the criticism of many and the magnitude of the job, and when the Germans finally called for help on November 11th, 1918, the United States Army in France numbered more than two million —two million of the scrappiest, snappiest fighting men that had ever been introduced to the Army of the Huns on the battlefields of Europe. Fighting by the side of their bleeding Allies, these sturdy, determined American boys immortalized themselves as the sons of their forefathers who brought their nation into the world. Their war-weary comrades in arms were buoyed up by their presence and their dashing fighting qualities, and when the American Army had finally been thrown into the balance in substantial numbers, the beginning of the end for the Teutons was marked. In the pages of history that will tell future generations of the World War, nothing will be more glorious than the work of the American doughboys. Starting with the brilliant performances of the Marines at Chateau-Thierry in July, their record was one of continued heroism and gallantry.

Of this splendid army, more than 600 were from Brookings County, South Dakota. Fighting and training to fight in every arm of the United States Forces—Doughboy, Artilleryman, Marine, Sailor, Aviator, Nurse—they brought glory to their county and their country. Represented in almost every military center of this country and France, they upheld the
name of Brookings County's Civil and Spanish War veterans before them. In every test, they excelled, and now they have returned to their homes and their folks, most of them, with the honor that comes only to heroes. While they were gone to fight the battles of their country and to protect the honor of their loved ones, those who were forced to remain at home were not wanting in supporting them. Liberty Bonds amounting to millions were purchased at every request of the government, to clothe and feed and equip and arm the armies who went overseas. Thousands of dollars was cheerfully and quickly given to support the various independent activities whose aim it was to give temporal and spiritual comfort to the boys in camps and in the field. Red Cross solicitors found an eager response in every corner of Brookings County and from every man, woman and child at home, to support that wonderful organization whose only aim was to give comfort and relieve suffering among the heroes in France. Mothers and sisters of the county worked day and night, with the enthusiasm which only a woman's love can give, knitting and sewing for the American Red Cross. Every movement that was ever inaugurated in Brookings County—and there were scores of them—that called upon the people at home for their time and their money, was cheerfully and promptly responded to. Patriotism and loyalty were the two lone words in every citizen's vocabulary, and a more loyal county did not exist in the United States.

That this magnificent record of Brookings County in the World War may be set down for future generations; that the work of Brookings County's 600 and some fighting men may be memorialized; that Brookings County's good women may pass on to their daughters of another generation the story of their unselfish devotion in the cause of liberty; that our sons and daughters and their children as well may know and be proud of the wonderful loyalty record of their ancestors in stamping out that Prussianism which early in the Twentieth Century threatened the liberty-loving world; that the work of Brookings County in the World War may be written into a permanent form—that is the purpose with which this work is prepared. If there are errors or omissions, it is believed that they will be overlooked with the knowledge that the task has been difficult. The data have been gathered from a variety of sources, and in many cases the information in the hands of even those actively heading the various activities has been none too accurate. Hence if there have been left out the names or pictures of Brookings County patriots who should have been given credit for their efforts, it is with the most profound sincerity that we apologize. The editors of the work have used every means possible, they have searched all records available, and have endeavored in every way to co-operate with the chairmen of the many war activities in an effort to make it complete. If the magnitude of the task might be fully appreciated by our critics, then it is believed that criticism might be kept down to the minimum.

There have been hardships and sorrows for all. Scarcely a home in Brookings County was there that was not vitally and personally interested in the war. Twenty-one soldiers of the county made the supreme sacrifice. So now that peace has again been restored to the world, and the citizens of civilized nations are no longer slaughtering their neighbors on the field of battle, it seems only just that the memory of those who died like real men, in the uniform of the United States soldier—some of them on the battlefield and more in hospitals—be honored by every patriot of Brookings County. They are the men of whom the county can be proud—the men whose blood was sacrificed as Brookings County's offering on the altar of democracy. They laid down their lives cheerfully for an ideal, and the memory of their unselfish service should be everlasting.
In Memoriam

From Flanders Fields to fair Alsace—in Artois, in Champagne, in the Argonne and along the Meuse—lie Brookings County's soldiers who gave their lives in the great world war that civilization and humanity and decency and honor might not perish from the earth. In graves within Brookings County itself lie others whose service to the nation and to the world was cut short by deaths in the training camps which dotted the United States.

To thirty-seven men—their sun eclipsed in the very morning—Brookings County pays homage and does honor. These are they who saw visions of a new and freer day, and who went forth to battle in a modern day crusade. These are they who chose to risk all rather than subject us, their relatives and their friends, to a ruthless domination and an endless oppression. These are they who laid down their own lives that we might live. And greater love than this has none.

The memory of the sacrifices of these men and their honored deeds will never cease. To honor these and to do its own little part in perpetuating reverence and insuring remembrance for these heroes of the day, this book, the annals of Brookings County in the great war, is published. However eloquently it may be made to speak, it will still be insufficient to mark the honor due, for honor is a thing immortal and cannot be measured by mortal words.

And to the relatives of these, the fathers and mothers who gave their sons as the richest liberty loan, Brookings County extends a heartfelt sympathy. It is a sympathy mingled with a higher respect and a clearer realization that each gold star will grow in intensity and brilliancy as the principles for which these heroes stood and died open a new age in the world, permitting us to enjoy what they only dreamed.
APPRECIATION
Honor Roll

FRANK A. PIKE
WILLIAM BOWER
CHARLES GAMBLE
GEORGE DOKKEN
BERNARD J. HANDWERK
GEORGE T. WAITE
LOUIS KROGMAN
OTTO P. H. STUECK
ELMER ALEXANDER
MELVIN BURROWS
STANLEY BURIAN
GEORGE H. WARNNESS
ALBERT FRIEDEL
EDWIN LOFGREN
LEONARD KLEINJEN
HJALMER STENSETH
HAROLD H. HIGGINS
LEONARD FENN
BROE A. BERGLIND
CARL E. SWEEN
ALVIN NESS
R. A. CRISPIN
WILLIAM C. WESTRUM
GLEN R. STAFFORD
GEORGE W. QUAIL
ARTHUR M. ANDERSON
JOSEPH W. HAMRICK
FREDERICK JESSEN
WILLIE PAULSON
CHRIST JENSEN
HANS FILLEBERG
REX WILLEY
HENRY TWEDT
ALBERT HOGELUND
GEORGE ORR HOFFMAN
JOSEPH M. ELDRIDGE
CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON
1. ALVIN NESS. Died of pneumonia, his death occurring in France Oct. 24, 1918. He was serving at that time as a member of Co. I, 333rd Inf. Son of Mr. Lars Ness. He was 22 years old.

2. CARL E. SWEEN. Died of bronchial pneumonia while in service, his death occurring Jan. 24, 1919. He had been serving as a Corporal in Battery E, 147th F. A., and had seen active service in France. Corporal Sween contracted influenza while in the line of duty, which developed into pneumonia, causing his death.

3. WILLIAM BOWER. Killed in action in France, his death occurring Sept. 28, 1918. He had been in service with the South Dakota Cavalry, and was sent to Camp Cody, N. M., on the outbreak of the war. In May his regiment was sent overseas and he was engaged in many battles after the big Allied offensive started at Chateau Thierry.

4. GEORGE DOKKEN. Killed in action, his death occurring Nov. 5, 1918. No details of his death could be ascertained. Private Dokken entered service with the Brookings forces.

5. GLENN R. STAFFORD. Died in France, his death being the result of pneumonia. Death occurred Oct. 9, 1918. He had been serving with Headquarters Co., 339th F. A., at that time. He was buried with full military honors in a new American cemetery in France.

6. CHRISTOFFER ANDERSON. Died in France, his death occurring Oct. 4, 1918, at Hericourt, France. He had been serving as a member of Co. B, 313th Inf. Private Anderson entered service from Sioux Falls, S. D.

7. GEORGE W. QUAIL. Died in France, his death occurring Oct. 11, 1918. He had entered service from Brookings, S. D.

8. FRANK A. PIKE. Died in France, his death occurring Oct. 7, 1918, as a result of pneumonia. He had been serving as a Corporal in the 352nd M. G. Bn., 88th Div. He trained at Camp Funston, Kan., and Camp Dodge, Iowa, before going overseas. He contracted pneumonia while in line of duty near the front.

9. GEORGE F. WAITE. Killed in action, his death occurring Oct. 4, 1918. He had been serving as a Corporal in Headquarters Co., Signal Platoon, 4th Inf. He entered the army Dec. 11, 1917, and sailed for France in April, 1918, with the 4th Division. He entered the front lines in the latter part of June, and was in most of the important engagements of American troops on the Western front from that time until he was killed.

10. ALBERT E. FRIEDEL. Died in military service, his death occurring Sept. 2, 1918. He had been serving at the time as a member of the 164th Depot Brigade, stationed at Fort Riley, Kan. He entered military service from Bruce, S. D.

11. WILLIAM WESTRUM. Killed in action, Sept. 12, 1918. He had gone into service at Camp Funston, in September, 1918, and after training with the 240th M. G. Bn., Co. B, went overseas in June, 1918, as a member of the 89th Div. He was killed at the time of the St. Mihiel offensive. He was the first man from Bruce to give his life in the war.

12. LEONARD O. FENN, Brookings, S. D. Died of influenza, his death occurring at Camp Grant, Ill., Oct. 4, 1918. He had been serving as a member of Co. 11, Training and Replacement Troops, at Camp Funston, Kan., and had been sent to Camp Grant a short time before contracting influenza, which caused his death.
The First Sign of the Americans in France

Photo copyrighted by Mole & Thomas, Photographers, 915 Medinah Bldg., Chicago. Original photographs, 11x14, can be had at $1.00 each.
1. BROE AXEL BERGLIND. Killed in action in France Nov. 8, 1918. He was serving at the time as a member of the Signal Corps. At the outbreak of the war, he had been attending State College, Brookings, S. D., as a senior, and was assistant in the Soils Laboratory. He was persuaded to continue in that work rather than volunteer at the beginning of the war. Private Berglind was born in Sweden.

2. HAROLD D. HIGGINS. Killed in action, his death occurring Oct. 2, 1918. He was serving at that time as a member of Headquarters Co., 355th Inf., American Expeditionary Forces. He had entered the military service of his country from White, S. D.

3. BEN FASBENDER. Served as a member of the 45th Co., 12th Regiment, 163rd Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service from White, S. D.


7. PHILIP ENRIGHT. Served in the U. S. Navy, stationed at Philadelphia Navy Yards.

8. HENRY W. TWEDT, Volga, S. D. Died in service, his death occurring at Camp Funston, Kan., Oct. 24, 1918, while he was serving as a member of 45th Co., 164th Depot Brigade. He had entered military service June 27, and was nearing the end of his training period with the 10th Div., when he fell a victim to the influenza.

9. RUE ALVIN CRISPIN. Died in military service, his death occurring Oct. 6, 1918, while stationed at Camp Hancock, Ga. His death was due to influenza. At the time of his death Private Crispin was 26 years old.

10. GEORGE H. WARNESS. Died in service at Camp Dix, N. J., his death occurring Sept. 27, 1918. He was serving at that time as a member of Co. L, 135th Inf., having entered service with the Minnesota National Guard one year and two months before. He was on the way overseas when he fell a victim to influenza.

11. GEORGE ORR HOFFMAN. Died in service, his death occurring at Fort Riley, Kan., March 31, 1918. Death was due to pneumonia. He was serving as a Corporal in the Medical Corps. Corporal Hoffman entered military service Sept. 21, 1917, and was sent to Camp Funston, Kan., and from there to Fort Riley. At the time of his death he was 27 years old.

12. LEONÄRD KLEINJEN. Died in service, his death occurring at Camp Hancock, Ga., Dec. 6, 1918. He was serving as a Corporal in the Motor Transport Corps. Corporal Kleinjen was 22 years old. He had been in the army three months at the time of his death. He entered military service from Volga, S. D.

13. FRANCIS M. ENRIGHT. Served as First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. He was stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., with the 36th Inf. Lieutenant Enright entered military service from Brookings, S. D.

14. CARL W. PULTZ. Served as Y. M. C. A. Secretary, stationed at Camp Belvoir, Washington, D. C., and later at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.
HONOR ROLL

CHARLES GAMBLE. Died of disease while in service. Entered military service from Brookings.

BERNARD J. HANWERK. Killed in action while serving in France. Entered service from Bruce.

LOUIS KROGMAN. Reported missing in action while serving with the American forces. Entered service from Elkton.

OTTO P. H. STEUCK. Reported missing in action while fighting in France. Entered military service from Elkton.

ELMER ALEXANDER. Died of disease while serving in U. S. Army. Entered service from Volga.

WILLIE PAULSON. Died of disease while serving in the U. S. army. Entered military service from Arlington.

MELVIN BURROWS. Killed in action while fighting in France. Entered military service from Volga.

HANS FILLBERG. Gave up his life in service while serving with the Arlington contingent.

STANLEY BURIAN. Died of disease while serving with the Volga contingent in the U. S. Army

REX WILLEY. Died of disease while in service. His former home was at Brookings.

EDWIN LOFGREN. Died of disease while in the American army. He entered military service from Bruce.

ALBERT HOGELUND. Died while serving during the war with the contingent going from Astoria.

HJALMER STENSETH. Killed in action while fighting in France. Before entering the army he had lived at Nunda, S. D.

ARTHUR M. ANDERSON. Died of disease while in military service. His former home was at Volga.

JOSEPH W. HAMRICK. Died of disease while serving with the Volga contingent in the U. S. army.

FREDERICK JESSEN. Killed in action while fighting in France. Before entering the military service, he had lived at Volga.

JOSEPH M. ELDRIDGE. Died of disease while serving with the American forces. He had lived before entering service at Brookings.
A Group of South Dakota Officers
Officers

1. RAY FRIDLEY, First Lieutenant. Served in France as 1st Lieutenant in Co. B, 369th Inf. Entered military service from Brookings, S. D.


3. ARTHUR S. MITCHELL, First Lieutenant. Saw service in France as a Lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps. Lieutenant Mitchell entered military service from Brookings, S. D.

4. G. A. ROGERS, First Lieutenant. Served in Dental Corps, on duty at Camp Pike, Ark. Lieutenant Rogers entered service from Elkton, S. D.

5. VERNE W. PRATT, Second Lieutenant. Served overseas as 2nd Lieutenant with Co. D, 413th Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps. Lieutenant Pratt entered service from Elkton, S. D.

6. JOHN BULLOCK, Lieutenant. Served on duty as an Officer in the 45th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Stanley, Texas. Lieutenant Bullock entered military service from Volga, S. D.

7. H. H. PICKETT, Lieutenant, Served as Commanding Officer of Co. I, 2nd Engineers Training Regiment, stationed at Camp Humphreys, Va.

8. GEORGE EDWARD, Captain. Served as Commanding Officer of 312th Eng. Saw active service in France after training his company in American Camps. Captain Edward entered military service from Bruce, S. D.

9. IVAN L. CABEL, Brookings, S. D., Lieutenant, Flying Section, Air Service. Served at flying camps in Texas until released from active duty because of disability. Lieutenant Cabel lost control of his legs as a result of injury from vibration of airplanes.

10. ROY A. GOWTHOLD, Second Lieutenant. Served with the 303rd Co., U. S. Cavalry, stationed for duty at Camp Travers, Texas. Lieutenant Gowthold entered military service from Brookings, S. D.
1. CARL J. JOHNSON, Lieutenant. Saw active service with the American Forces in France as Lieutenant in Co. D, 212th Engineers. Lieutenant Johnson entered military service from Brookings, S. D.

2. HARRY A. SMITH, Lieutenant, Air Service. Served as Instructor in Aviation, stationed for duty at Ellington Field, Texas. Lieutenant Smith entered the Army from Brookings, S. D.

3. MASON G. WALKER, Lieutenant. Saw active service with the American forces in France as a Lieutenant in Co. M, 106th Inf. He was wounded in action while leading his company. Lieutenant Walker entered service from Brookings, S. D.

4. EARNEST V. WILLS, Lieutenant. On duty in Air Service, fighting overseas beside the Allied Units. Lieutenant Wills was wounded twice in service. He entered the Army from Brookings, S. D.

5. R. A. DUTCHER, Captain. Served in the Sanitary Corps, and was on duty as Surgeon in the Military Hospital at Camp Meade, Md. Captain Dutcher entered the service of his country from Brookings, S. D.

6. H. H. JENNINGS, First Lieutenant. Served in France with the American Forces, as a Lieutenant in the 8th Balloon Co. Lieutenant Jennings entered Military Service early in the war from Brookings, S. D.

7. J. W. FOSTER, Lieutenant. Served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, as Lieutenant in a Casual Detachment, Medical Corps. Lieutenant Foster entered Military Service from Aurora, S. D.

8. EINAR J. ANDERSON, Lieutenant. Served in the 3rd Provisional Officers Battalion, Infantry Replacement and Training Troops, stationed at Camp Grant, Ill. Lieutenant Anderson entered the Army from Brookings, S. D.


10. GUY W. AUSTIN, Lieutenant. Served on duty at the Officers Training Camp, Camp Hancock, Ga., as a Machine Gun Officer. Lieutenant Austin entered Military Service as a member of the Brookings contingent.
1. OSCAR K. WOLBER, First Lieutenant. Served with 10th Inf., stationed at Camp Custer, Mich. Lieutenant Wolber entered military service from Brookings, S. D.

2. CHARLES CLINTON MARSHMAN, Lieutenant. Served as Commanding Officer of a machine gun company at Camp Hancock, Ga. Lieutenant Marshman is also from Brookings, S. D.

3. C. E. GAYLORD, Lieutenant. Served as a Casual Officer in a Field Artillery Organization. Lieutenant Gaylord entered military service from Brookings, S. D.


5. GEORGE C. BIGGAR, Lieutenant. Served as Instructor in a military organization stationed at Camp Sheridan. Lieutenant Biggar entered service as a member of the Brookings contribution.

6. FRANK S. KREMER, Lieutenant. Served as Judge Advocate, and at another time as a Lieutenant in 1st Co., 1st Bn., 164th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Lieutenant Kremer entered military service from Brookings, S. D.

7. TOM MADDEN, Lieutenant. Served in a Machine Gun Organization, attached to the 36th Inf. He was stationed at this time at Fort Snelling, Minn. Lieutenant Madden entered the service of his country from Brookings, S. D.

8. GEORGE E. OLSON, Lieutenant. Commanding Officer of a Military Police Company, stationed for duty at Ordnance Depot, Camp Amatul, N. J.

9. B. H. ALTON, Major. Served with Medical Corps of the British Army. Major Alton went into military service with the Allied Armies from Brookings, S. D.

10. HARRY FRIDLEY, Second Lieutenant. Served as an Officer in the 82nd Field Artillery, stationed for duty at Fort Bliss, Texas. Lieutenant Fridley entered the military service of his country from Brookings, S. D.


3. ALFRED CHRISTENSEN, Brookings, S. D. Wagoner, Provisional Truck Co., Camp Funston, Kan.


8. GUY R. TADLOCK, Brookings, S. D. Served in Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C.


21. ALVIN H. JOHNSON, Brookings, S. D. Member of band in 38th Inf. Served in France and went with Army of Occupation into Germany.

22. OSCAR M. ALRICK, Brookings, S. D. Served in Quartermaster Corps at Camp Funston, Kan.


27. FRANK WHITMUS, Brookings, S. D. Member of Co. D, 348th M. G. Bn. Served in France.

28. CHARLES AARVICK, Brookings, S. D. Served as a member of Infantry regiment at Camp Funston, Kan.

29. LOREN A. MEEKER, Brookings, S. D. Member of Battery E, 55th Coast Artillery. Served in France.

30. ADOLPH VOSTAD, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a member of Battery A, 341st F. A., 89th Div., and went into Germany as a member of the Army of Occupation.
1. PERRY D. SUTTON, Brookings, S. D. Served in 2nd Recruit Squadron, Air Service, Fort Wayne, Ind.


3. HORACE CAMPBELL, Brookings, S. D. Corporal, Air Service Band, Air Service Mechanics' School, St. Paul, Minn.

4. FRED ENGELBRICHT, Elkton, S. D. Served in France as Sergeant in Co. K, 16th Inf., and went with Army of Occupation in Germany. Twenty-one months overseas.

5. ELMER E. STEEN, Private, Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to clerical work on special examining board for eight months. Transferred to Fort Douglas, Utah, for disciplinary guard duty.

6. MARTIN EVANS, Brookings, S. D. Served on the U. S. S. Finland.


8. OLOF BERGAMAN, Brookings, S. D. Served with U. S. Army, stationed at Washington, D. C.


15. ALLYN THOMAS CARSON, Served in France as a Private 1st class in Co. L, 352nd Inf., 88th Div. Sent first to Camp Funston, Kan.; then to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Rejected four times.

16. AUSTIN COULSTON, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a Private in Battery D, 147th F. A.


18. IDEN C. TOLLEFSEN, Brookings, S. D. Served as cook on U. S. S. Destroyer Henley.


22. ADAM LESNEY, Brookings, S. D. Served as a member of 21st Company, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kan.


24. SELMAR THOMPSON, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a Corporal in Transport Corps.

25. ELMER ROWLEY. Served in France as a Private 1st class, Military Police Co., 35th Div.

26. ROY ROWLEY, Brookings, S. D. Served on U. S. S. Hart, and at Mare Island, Cal.

27. THEO. KNUTSON, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a Private 1st class, in 1101st Aero Replacement Squadron.


29. MARION M. CHRISTENSEN, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a Private in Battery D, 147th F. A.

30. HUGH B. SCHLOFFELDT, Brookings, S. D. Served in foreign waters and in France as Engineer on U. S. S. Corsar.
1. ADOLPH B. TONSAGER. Served as a Private in Co. L, 69th Inf., 10th Div., Camp Funston, Kan.
2. HAROLD MARTENSEN, Bruce, S. D. Served in France as a Private in 43rd Service Co., Signal Corps.
3. WILLIAM R. SCOTT, Bruce, S. D. Corporal, Ellington Field, Texas, 3rd Squadron.
4. GOODWIN GUNDERSON, Volga, S. D. Served in France as a member of Headquarters Co., 138th Inf.
6. ALEXANDER BULLOCK, Volga, S. D. Served in U. S. Naval Reserve as a seaman. Stationed in active service at Bay Ridge, N. Y.
8. ADOLPH HELLIKSON, Volga, S. D. Served in France as a Private in 36th Medical Replacement Bn., Base Hospital No. 69.
11. INGVOLD HAGEMO. Served in France as a Private. Assigned last to Casual Co., Base Hospital No. 81.
12. GERHARD A. AAMONSON, Volga, S. D. Served in Medical Detachment, 162nd Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
13. EDWIN TWEDT, Volga, S. D. Fought in France as a Private in Battery E, 7th F. A. Fought in several battles and went with Army of Occupation into Germany.
15. VICTOR GUDEHUS, Bruce, S. D. Corporal, Co. M, 20th Inf., Camp Lloyd, Ill.
16. JAMES STACKSTAD, Volga, S. D. Private, Medical Detachment, Camp Morrison, Va.
18. WARD C. LEVITT, Volga, S. D. Served in France as a Private in 336th Supply Co.
22. JOHN E. BERGH, Volga, S. D. Private, S. P. U., No. 165, M. T. C., Camp Holabird, Md.
25. OSCAR MEHL, Volga, S. D. Private, Battery E, 341st Field Artillery, serving in France and going with Army of Occupation into Germany.
27. FLOYD J. CARSON, Bruce, S. D. Private, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Sent to Fort Omaha, Neb. Transferred to 21st Balloon Co., and stationed at Camp Morrison, Va.
28. ED CHRISTIANSEN, Volga, S. D. Served in France as a member of Signal Corps.
29. JOHN GAZETTE. Private, Co. A, Camp Utilities Section, Quartermaster Corps, Camp Funston, Kan.
30. ROY CLEVELAND, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a Private in Co. D, 9th M. G. Bn., and in Germany with the Army of Occupation.
1. JOE HOFFMAN, Bruce, S. D., served in France as a Private in Co. I, 352nd Inf.

2. JOHN N. JOHNSON, Private, Medical Corps, 340th M. G. Bn., 89th Div. Entered service Sept. 29, 1917, and after training at Camp Funston, went overseas June 1, 1918.

3. GEORGE EDWARD.

4. GEORGE EDWARD, Captain, Medical Corps, attached to 312th Eng. Served with Engineers in France.

5. VERN A. WALTERS, Bruce, S. D., musician, 4th Coast Artillery Band, Fort Monroe, Va.

6. PAUL G. VOIGHT, Bruce, S. D., served in France as Corporal in Battery A, 341st F. A., and went into Germany with the Army of Occupation.

7. MATHEW HOLM, Bruce, S. D., served as a Private in the Chemical Warfare Section, stationed at Baltimore, Md.

8. LEON A. GRAPE, Bruce, S. D., served in the S. A. T. C., at Madison, Wis.

9. BERT M. TOLLEFSON, Bruce, S. D., served in France as a Sergeant in Co. A, 340th M. G. Bn., 89th Div.

10. TOM CODWELL, Bruce, S. D., served in France as cook in Battery C, 147th F. A.

11. JOSEPH KRULISH, Bruce, S. D., served as a Private in Co. A, 30th M. G. Bn., Camp Funston, Kan.

12. HAROLD JONES, Bruce, S. D., served as a Private in Co. F, 2nd Inf., Camp Dodge, Iowa.

13. W. C. BREWER, Bruce, S. D., served in France with the Coast Artillery Corps.

14. WARREN BOHL, Bruce, S. D., served in Co. D, 1st Bn., 1st Regiment, S. A. T. C., Madison, Wis.

15. ERNEST JOHNSON, Bruce, S. D., Private, 3rd Ordinance Supply Co., Raritan Arsenal, N. J.

16. GRANT W. SNYDER, Bruce, S. D., served as Cook in Cooks and Bakers School, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

17. AXEL ENGBERG, Bruce, S. D., served in France as a Private in Co. M, 352nd Inf.


19. CLARENCE NESS, Bruce, S. D., served in France as Wagoner in Headquarters Co., 123rd F. A.

20. JOHN BORSTAD, Bruce, S. D., served in France as a member of Co. A, 329th M. G. Bn., Overseas with Co. I, 166th Inf. Slightly wounded in action October, 1918.

21. FRED W. KEAT, Bruce, S. D., served in France as Sergeant in Air Service. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

22. HORACE R. KERR, Bruce, S. D., served in France as Wagoner in Co. A, 340th M. G. Bn.

23. EDWARD SKORR, Bruce, S. D., served as a Private in Veterinary Hospital No. 17, in France.

24. ELMER PARKER, Bruce, S. D., served as Wagoner in Supply Co., 20th Inf., 10th Div., Camp Funston, Kan.

25. WILLIE J. HURD, Bruce, S. D., served as musician in band, stationed in Cuba.

26. CLIFTON F. WALTERS, Bruce, S. D., served as a Private in Training Detachment at University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

27. JOHN HASTINGS, Bruce, S. D., served in France as a member of Co. H, 138th Inf.

28. CLARENCE W. FAULKEN, Bruce, S. D., served in France as musician in Battery E, 147th F. A.

29. W. D. CLAYTON, Bruce, S. D., served in France as a Private in Co. M, 21st Engineers.

1. FLOYD KIRBY, Aurora, S. D. 
Corporal, Co. K, 90th Inf., East 
Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

2. W. H. SCHAEFFER, Aurora, S. D. 
Served as a member of an army or­
ganization at Camp Lee, Va.

3. PAUL D. WRIGHT, Aurora, S. D. 
Served as a Private in the Ordnance 
Department, stationed at Sparta, 
Wis.

4. ALBERT C. JESSEN, Aurora, S. 
D. Served as a member of Co. A, 
24th M. G. Bn., stationed at Camp 
Lee, Va.

5. GAIL P. SEAS, Aurora, S. D. 
Served in France as a Private in Co. 
H, 355th Inf., 89th Div.

6. CHARLES McCLEMANS, Aurora, 
S. D. Served in the S. A. T. C. at 
State College, Brookings, S. D.

7. ALEXANDER G. McCLEM­
MONS, Aurora, S. D. Served in 
France as a member of Headquar­ 
ters Troop, 17th F. A. Active serv­
ice at front.

8. OTTO L. GUDEHUS, Bruce, S. D. 
Served in France as a Private in Co. 
E, 351st Inf. Entered service in 
July, 1918, and sent overseas in Sep­
tember.

9. WILLIAM U. SCHRADER, Aurora, 
S. D. Served in France as a Private in Evacua­tion Section, 3rd Army.

10. JAMES E. BANE, Aurora, S. D. 
Served in U. S. Navy as radio op­
erator on U. S. S. Independence.

11. J. J. RANCE, Aurora, S. D. Served 
as a Corporal in Co. F, 4th Re­
Mount Unit, Camp Taylor, Ky.

12. KENNETH E. BARNES, Aurora, 
S. D. Served in France as a Pri­ 
vate in Battery B, 324th Heavy 
Field Artillery.

13. FRANK A. GLENN, Aurora, S. D. 
Served in France as a Corporal in 
Air Service.

14. JOHN F. SMITH, Aurora, S. D. 
Served in Russia as a Sergeant in 
339th Inf.

15. CLARENCE PIKE, Aurora, S. D. 
Private, 87th Aero Squadron, sta­
tioned at Memphis, Tenn.

16. RICHARD PAULS, Aurora, S. D. 
Corporal, Air Service, stationed at 
Indianapolis, Ind.

17. C. P. SORENSON, Aurora, S. D. 
Served as a member of a develop­ 
ment battalion, U. S. Army.

18. MILAN A. McCOY, Aurora, S. D. 
Overseas as a Private in Co. A, 
130th M. G. Bn., 35th Div. Active 
service at front.

19. CARL FURMAN HECKMAN, Aurora, 
S. D. Served in France as Sergeant in Co. A, 
240th M. G. Bn. Wounded in action Oct. 27, 1918.

20. WELLIS S. SHEL, Aurora, S. D. 
Served in France as a Private in Co. 
I, 16th Inf., and went with Army of 
Occupation into Germany.

21. FRED PAULS, Aurora, S. D. Pri­
vate, Quartermaster Corps, Gov­
ernor's Island, N. Y.

22. SEGARD HANSON, Aurora, S. D. 
Chief Petty Officer, Commissary 
Department, Survivor Tucson, 
Great Lakes Naval Training Sta­
tion. Had seen 12 years service in 
Navy.

23. ROY E. PHILLIPS, Aurora, S. D. 
Served in France as a Private in Co. 
C, 53rd Ammunition Train, Coast 
Artillery Corp-•

24. IRA N. RUDOLPH, Aurora, S. D. 
Served in France as a Private in Co. 
D, 351st Inf.

25. DALLAS DUFF, Aurora, S. D. 
Served in France, as a Private in Co. 
H, 352nd Inf.

26. LEROY PARKS, Aurora, S. D. 
Private, 24th Veterinary Hospital 
Unit, stationed at Camp Lee, Va.

27. GROVER E. BUCKLEY, Aurora, 
S. D. Served in France as Wagon­ 
er in 17th Veterinary Hospital Unit, 
estationed at Longuyon.

28. WILLIAM C. DOLAD, Aurora, 
S. D. Inducted into service at 
Camp Lewis, Wash., and rejected 
on physical examination.

29. SAMUEL McCLEMANS, Aurora, 
S. D. Served in France as a Private in Co. A, 340th M. G. Bn., and 
gone with Army of Occupation into 
Germany.

30. WILLIAM OLSTAT, Aurora, S. 
D. Served in the U. S. Army, sta­
tioned at Camp Kearney, Cal.
1. HAREY SAUTTER, Elkton, S. D. Served in France as a Corporal in Battery D, 54th Coast Artillery.


3. ELRY G. GERLACH, Elkton, S. D. Served as a member of the 109th Military Police unit.

4. JAY GRINALS, Elkton, S. D. Served in the U. S. Navy on U. S. Submarine, C2, stationed in Canal Zone, Panama.

5. EDWIN JOHNSON, Elkton, S. D. Served in France as a member of Co. L, 35th Inf.

6. BARNEY LUKEN, Elkton, S. D. Served in Ammunition Train, 10th Div., Camp Funston, Kan.

7. OSCAR JOHNSON, Elkton, S. D. Served overseas with American forces during period of war.


9. FRED ENGBRECHT, Elkton, S. D. Served in France as a member of Co. K, 16th Inf.

10. EDWARD W. TIMM, Elkton, S. D. Served at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn., in training detachment.


12. WALTER ENGEL, Elkton, S. D. Served in France as a member of Co. E, 358th Inf., and later in Air Service.

13. ROBERT C. ROBERTS, Elkton, S. D. Served in Mail Department with the American Forces in France.


15. Lester C. Foreman, Elkton, S. D. Member of 58th Co., 164th Depot Brigade.

16. JOHN A. NOETHE, Elkton, S. D. Served in France as a member of Co. H, 355th Inf.

17. HERMAN L. FEENSTRA, Elkton, S. D. Served as ambulance driver in Medical Corps, Camp Funston, Kan.


19. JAY W. NELSON, Elkton, S. D. Served in France as a Sergeant in Co. B, 16th Inf.

20. J. W. NELSON, Elkton, S. D. Served in France as a member of M. G. Co., 118th Inf.

21. RAY FLEMING, Elkton, S. D. Served in France as a Private in 23rd Engine Truck Co.

22. EVERT C. QUINN, Elkton, S. D. Served in France as a Sergeant in Veterinary Hospital No. 8.

23. LANCE GRIMOLS, Elkton, S. D. Served in France as Private 1st class in 499th Aero Squadron.

24. THOMAS H. LAVIN, Elkton, S. D. Served with 32nd Div. in France as a Private 1st class in Battery D, 147th F. A. Wounded in action and gassed.

25. JOSEPH P. O’DONNELL, Elkton, S. D. Private, Field Remount Squadron No. 361, Quartermaster Corps, Camp Dodge, Iowa, and later at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla.


29. PHILO A. MIX, Brookings, S. D. Served at front in France as Sergeant in Supply Co., 147th F. A.

30. WILLIAM R. SCOTT, Bruce, S. D. Served as a Corporal in Air Service, stationed at Ellington Field, Texas.

2. HARRY MARTIN, Brookings, S. D. Served in S. A. T. C. at State College, Brookings, S. D.

3. LAWRENCE SPICER, Brookings, S. D. Served in S. A. T. C. at State College, Brookings, S. D.

4. CLAYTON CARPS, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a member of Battery E, 147th F. A.

5. PRIVATE McCARGER, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a member of Battery D, 147th F. A.


7. FRANK T. NEAL. Served in U. S. Navy, as 1st Class Quartermaster, on U. S. S. Shaw.

8. ALLEN WARNER, Brookings, S. D. Served at front in France as a Private in Co. A, 340th M. G. Bn., and went with Army of Occupation into Germany.


10. MELVIN O. DYBDAHL, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a Private in Quartermaster Department.

11. ROBERT HEMINGWAY, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as Sergeant in Base Hospital No. 26.


13. GEORGE D. RUDEBUSH, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a Private in the Signal Corps.


18. CHRISTOPHER BEVANS COCHRAN, Brookings, S. D. Served as member of a training detachment at Iowa City, Iowa.

19. GLEN STEVENS, Brookings, S. D. Served in Medical Corps, stationed at Camp Kearney, Cal.

20. FRED SCHULTZ, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a Sergeant in 84th Aero Squadron.


23. CARL W. SACRE, Brookings, S. D. Served in Base Hospital, stationed at Camp Lee, Va.

24. ROBERT L. BENEDICT, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a Private in Battery D, 147th F. A. Gassed in action twice.

25. MELVIN HANSON, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a member of the 147th F. A.

26. LEO D. LA BRIE, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a member of Battery D, 147th F. A.

27. SIMON EATON, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a member of Battery D, 147th F. A.

28. EARL DODD, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a member of Battery D, 147th F. A.

29. JOHN McQUEEN, Brookings, S. D. Served also in Battery D, 147th F. A.

30. TOM LAVIN, Brookings, S. D. Served in Battery D, 147th F. A.


11. GEORGE E. HEPNER, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a Private in the U. S. Army.

12. GAYLARD A. HANSON, Brookings, S. D. Served as Balloon Observer at Fort Crook, Omaha, Neb.


14. CLAYTON E. KOERPER, Brookings, S. D. Member of Battery C, 147th F. A. Saw active service in France.


22. THOMAS J. MULQUIN, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a Corporal in Battery C, 147th F. A.


27. BARRY C. BUEHRE. Fought in France as a Private in Battery E, 147th F. A.

28. SILAS C. HENRY. Stationed at U. S. Naval Air Station, Miami, Fla.

29. ALFRED SWEEN, Brookings, S. D. Private, Battery E, 147th F. A. Saw active service at front in France.

1. WALTER F. OTTESON, White, S. D. Served in France as a member of 351st Inf., 88th Div.
2. CONRAD C. OTTESON, White, S. D. Served in France as a member of the U. S. Army.
9. LAWRENCE BEDESSEM, Brookings, S. D. Served in the S. A. T. C. at University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.
11. MARVIN GEORGE BURSVOLD, Sinai, S. D. Sergeant Major, Medical Corps, Hospital Train, Unit No. 1.
15. ERNEST G. ROSS, Arlington, S. D. Member of Co. D, 351st Inf. Saw active service at front in France.
19. PETER FELBERG, Arlington, S. D. Served in France for months, as member of F. W. E. Co., 359th Inf.
22. WARREN W. CLARK, White, S. D. Served in France with M. G. Bn., and with 355th Inf. Saw action at front.
23. JERDE F. CLARK, White, S. D. Served with Medical Detachment, 78th Inf., in France.
26. HARLEY E. BARTON, Brookings, S. D. Served as a Private in Medical Detachment, 316th Ammunition Train, in France.
1. WILLIS A. TOMPKINS, Brookings, S. D. Served in S. A. T. C. at State College, Brookings, S. D.
2. ARTHUR W. TOMPKINS, Brookings, S. D. Candidate, 23rd Training Battery, Field Artillery, Officers Training School, Camp Taylor, Ky.
3. T. J. MULQUIN, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as member of Battery E, 147th F. A.
4. ED HAUG, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as member of Battery D, 147th F. A.
5. GEORGE ROCKET, Brookings, S. D. Served as a member of Battery D, 147th F. A., in France.
6. ARTHUR G. FRICKE, Sergeant, 425th Aero Squadron. Saw active service in France with Air forces.
7. JENS K. JENSEN, Brookings, S. D. Served in France with Veterinary Hospital No. 8.
8. ERNEST C. AINSWORTH, Brookings, S. D. Served at front in France as member of Battery C, 147th F. A.
9. ALBERT J. JOHNSON, Brookings, S. D. Served at front in France as member of Battery C, 147th F. A.
10. DR. WILLIAM D. OLSON. Member of Dental Reserve, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.
13. JAMES M. MILNE, Brookings, S. D. Served in France with Engineering Detachment, stationed at Le Courneau.
15. ROSS FRANKLIN, Brookings, S. D. Private in Infantry Unit, with American Forces in France.
16. EARL E. DAVIS, Brookings, S. D. Cook, Cooks and Bakers School, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
19. STAFFORD E. PEASE, Brookings, S. D. Served in U. S. Navy as 1st Class Seaman, later as Fireman. On duty at Great Lakes Naval Training Station and in France.
23. WANE P. BROWN, Bushnell, S. D. Private, 18th Inf. Fought in France and went with Army of Occupation into Germany.
27. A. J. URDAHL, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a Private in Q. M. S. D.
28. RALPH H. JOHNSON, Brookings, S. D. Served as a Private in Evacuation Hospital No. 15. Served in France and with Army of Occupation in Germany.
29. L. L. CADWELL, Served as a Corporal in Air Service, stationed at Taylor Field, Montgomery, Ala.
1. BERNARD MAHER, Brookings, S. D. Served in France in the Quartermaster Corps as Private.

2. EDD H. SCHULZ, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as Sergeant in 3rd Army, and went with Army of Occupation into Germany.


4. IVER N. REPPE, Bruce, S. D. Served in France as Private in Battery E, 147th F. A.

5. LYON B. CHIDESTER, Brookings, S. D. Private, Engineering Corps, stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.


7. FRED N. JERDE, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as Private in Battery E, 147th F. A.


9. C. E. SORENSON, Sioux Falls, Private, Medical Corps, on duty in General Hospital No. 28, at Fort Sheridan, Ind.

10. LESTER L. MARTIN, Brookings, S. D. Served in U. S. Navy as 1st Class Seaman, stationed at Pelham Bay, N. Y.

11. WARREN G. ELLIOT, Brookings, S. D. Served in S. A. T. C. at State College, Brookings, S. D.


17. DALLAS DUFF, Brookings, S. D. Served as a member of Co. H, 332nd Inf.


22. FRANCIS MAHER, Brookings, S. D. Served as truck driver in France with U. S. Army.


25. DELBERT W. JERDE, Brookings, S. D. Served in Navy as 1st Class Seaman, stationed at Great Lakes, Ill.


27. ELWIN E. BARTLETT. Served in France as a member of Battery C, 147th F. A.

28. LEONARD M. GENTLE, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a member of Co. D, 147th F. A.


30. EDWARD RYMERSON, Toronto, S. D. Served in France as a member of an infantry replacement unit. Wounded in action; in hospital two months.
4. JAMES P. FERGUERSON, Brookings, S. D. Served at Camp Lee, Va., as member of a Veterinary Hospital Unit.
5. G. A. BUCHOLZ. Served in France as a member of a band in the Quartermaster Corps and later in Butchery Co. No. 311.
10. HARRY FEUERHEHN, Brookings, S. D. Served in France with Wagon No. 4, 23rd Engineers.
11. ROBERT A. SIMKINS, Brookings, S. D. Served in France with U. S. Naval Air Forces, and went with Army of Occupation into Germany.
15. LLOYD F. WILLY, Brookings, S. D. Served as Wagoner in Co. D, 110th Ammunition Train, 35th Division, with American Forces Overseas.
16. R. W. KRUGER, Brookings, S. D. Private, Medical Corps, on duty at Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
20. JOHN AUTH, Brookings, S. D. Served as Sergeant in Aerial Gunery Detachment, stationed at Arcada, Fla.
26. ROBERT E. HAROLDSON, Brookings, S. D. Served in S. A. T. C., State College, Brookings, S. D.
28. LEO C. WEATHER, Brookings, S. D. Served at Aviation Camp, Dallas, Texas.
29. ORIS W. PALMER, Brookings, S. D. Served as Private in Medical Corps, as member of Band, Washington, D. C.
1. WILLIAM C. JARMAN, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as a Private in M. G. Co., 118th Inf.


3. ARTHUR B. MATSON, Brookings, S. D. Served in S. A. T. C., at State College, Brookings, S. D.


5. CLAUDE V. WINEGAR, Brookings, S. D. Served in U. S. Navy, on duty in France and in foreign waters.


7. FRANK L. EBERLEIN, Brookings, S. D. Served in France as member of 335th Supply Co., 87th Div.

8. LOUIS A. EBERLEIN, Brookings, S. D. Served in S. A. T. C. at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.


15. RAY H. SLOCUM, Brookings, S. D. Served in France with a Unit of the Quartermaster Corps.


19. JAMES BOWER, Brookings, S. D. Served with Marine Corps, enlisting in May, 1918.


26. HARRIS TIEN, Brookings, S. D. Chief Gunner, stationed as instructor in Submarine and Torpedo School, Newport, R. I. Ten years in service in Navy, stationed in Cuba, Japan, Vera Cruz and Mexico.

27. ROY C. LARSON, Brookings, S. D. Member of Battery B, 14th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.


30. ARNOLD THOMPSON, Brookings, S. D. Member of 14th F. A. Camp Lewis, Wash.

2. FERN C. VICKERMAN, Brookings, S. D. Served in S. A. T. C. at State College, Brookings, S. D.

3. CLARENCE COOK, Brookings, S. D. Private 1st Class, Military Police Unit. Later in Veterinary Corps, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

4. CHARLES J. CLASS, Brookings, S. D. Member of Battery B, 49th Coast Artillery. Served in France.

5. ELVEN HERMAN KORSTAD, Brookings, S. D. Served in S. A. T. C. at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.


7. WILLIAM H. MIX, Brookings, S. D. Served in France with Co. E, 12th Light Railroad Artillery.

8. VERNE WEST, Brookings, S. D. Sergeant, Special Training Detachment, stationed at Vermillion, S. D.


11. C. M. SWERING, Brookings, S. D. Member of Co. C, 210th Field Signal Bn., stationed at Camp Funston, Kan.

12. ELBERT F. AUSTIN, Brookings, S. D. Served as a Private in Special Training Detachment, Vermillion, S. D.

13. HENRY ALGRA, Brookings, S. D. Member of Co. A, 127th Inf. Fought in France and went with Army of Occupation into Germany.


15. HARRY A. KENNARD, Brookings, S. D. Private, Air Service, stationed at Garden City, L. I.


17. GUY B. NOLAN, Brookings, S. D. Member of Battery D, 341st F. A. Saw active service in France, and went with Army of Occupation into Germany.

18. PRESTON NOLAN, Brookings, S. D. Member of Co. A, 89th R. T. C. Served at front in France.


30. RICHARD JOHN ZIEGLER, Brookings, S. D. Private, 18th Co., 5th Marines. Served with Marines in France and went in Army of Occupation into Germany.
3. PALMER M. WARNES S, Volga, S. D. Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., and in France.
8. HARRY R. OLSON, Volga, S. D. Private, 312th F. A. Served in Electrical Engineering Unit in Minneapolis, Minn. Ten months overseas.
10. EUGENE T. STOCKWELL, Corporal, Battery A, 82nd F. A., stationed at Camp Loga, Texas. Two years in service. Moved later to Fort Bliss, Texas.
17. TOM JOHNSON, White, S. D. Private, Field Remount Squadron No. 345. Overseas seven months.
18. RICHARD E. CADDEN, White, S. D. Private, Medical Corps. Served at Camp Dodge, Iowa, nine months.
24. ALFRED A. HOCK, Elkton, S. D. Member of Battery C, 147th F. A. Served in France.
25. HENRY R. NELSON, Elkton, S. D. Member of M. G. Co., 118th Inf. Served in France at front.
27. WILLIAM D. REUTER, White, S. D. Served in Mechanical Detachment at Camp Lewis, Wash., for six months.
HOME ACTIVITIES

2. H. C. Friske, Brookings, S. D. Sergeant 1st Class, Air Service. Served first at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and sent later to Kelly Field, Texas.

3. Perry Thompson, Volga, S. D. Private, served in the United States Army as a member of the South Dakota contingent.

4. Grant R. Rude, Brookings, S. D. Served during the war as a member of the United States Naval forces.


8. George E. Bishman, Brookings, S. D. Sergeant, Air Service. Enlisted Dec. 5, 1917, and was stationed at Kelly Field, Texas, until after end of war.

9. Chris Nelson, Arlington, S. D. Served with the United States Army during the period of the war.


15. Frank H. Bergman, Brookings, S. D. Served with the South Dakota Contingent in the World War.


24. John E. McQueen, Elkton, S. D. Private 1st Class, stationed at Camp Dodge first. Overseas as a member of the 56th Coast Artillery.


26. Erick Lasser, Aurora, S. D. Private, stationed at Veterinary Hospital in France.

27. Lawrence M. Seivert, Elkton, S. D. Private, Hospital Corps. Served at Camp Funston and later in France.


3. EDWARD R. FRICKE, Brookings, S. D. Private 1st Class, Medical Corps, stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.


7. INGVALD JACOB EKSE, Hendricks, Minn. Private, stationed at training detachment, State College, Brookings.

8. WILLIAM CARLISLE COLEMAN, Brookings, S. D. Private, 340th M. G. Bn., served during the war.

9. WALTER BURNHAM, Bushnell, S. D. Served as a Private in the 53rd Balloon Co.


11. MARWIN R. KECK, Brookings, S. D. Served in Naval Forces as member of a band.

12. DANIEL P. LAVIN, Elkton, S. D. Served at M. P. Headquarters at a Post in the A. E. F.


15. GEORGE H. VALENTINE, White, S. D. Sergeant, 48th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C., stationed at port of embarkation at end of war.


17. FRED E. KURTZ, Bushnell, S. D. Served at U. S. Naval Aviation Station, Florida.

18. RAYMOND H. JOHNSTON, Brookings, S. D. Wagoner, 352nd Inf., serving in France.

19. WILLIAM WILABY, White, S. D. Served with army organization stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

20. FRED PETTERSON, Elkton, S. D. Served as a member of the South Dakota Contingent in the U. S. Army.


23. E. WELSEY WILSON, Elkton, S. D. Served in the U. S. Navy with the South Dakota Forces.


27. ROBERT B. PLUMB, Arlington, S. D. Served as a member of the South Dakota Contingent in the U. S. Army.


29. WILLIAM DAY, Mitchell, S. D. Served as a member of the South Dakota Contingent in the U. S. Army.

30. MRS. JEANETTE BAIN. Inspector on Butt Plates of Gun at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Brookings County is credited with the military service of the men named on the following list:

Aamundson, Amund A., Brookings.
Aamundson, Gerhard A., Volga.
Aarvick, Charles, Brookings.
Aarvick, Emil, Brookings.
Ackman, Carl, Brookings.
Ahmbeg, Carl H., Volga.
Akers, Guy, White.
Albert, Ray C., Elkton.
Bannert, Carl H., Volga.
Anderson, Carl F., Arlington.
Anderson, Cecil M., Brookings.
Allstadt, William K., Aurora.
Allstran, Alba, Volga.
Amundson, John V., Volga.
Anderson, John S., Sinai.
Anderson, K. F., Arlington.
Apland, Ellsworth B.
Applegate, Francis M., Buffalo, Mo.
Arnold, James D., Brookings.
Asbeck, Simon.
Ashbaugh, Virgil, Brookings.
Ayre, Hoarse M., Brookings.
Balch, Elmer J., Bushnell.
Bakke, Elmer K., Astoria.
Bakke, Escar, Sinai.
Bakken, Ole Peder, Astoria.
Balch, Robert E.
Balzer, Frank G.
Bannert, Carl H., Volga.
Bardon, Harry N., Elkton.
Beggs, Arthad J., Bushnell.
Brederson, Lawrence F., Brookings.
Breen, Leo J., Bruce.
Brewer, William C., Bruce.
Bricxton, Abner J., Brookings.
Brohnsdttar, W. J.
Brownling, Albert M., Brookings.
Bruning, Albert H., Elkton.
Bruhn, Otto.
Bucholz, Gust A., Brookings.
Buehler, Allison N., Brookings.
Bulger, Frank G., Elkton.
Bulger, Jacob 2nd, Lt., White.
Bunn, T. L., Volga.
Burscham, Walter W., Bushnell.
Burgess, Earl, White.
Burgess, John L., White.
Bushears, Martin, Volga.
Busk, Eric, Arlington.
Byrnes, Lawrence J., Aurora.
Byrne, Martin, White.
Cadwell, Thomas A., Bruce.
Cahill, Edward, Brookings.
Cahill, Thomas I., Bruce.
Callahan, Lester, Brookings.
Callahan, Chester M., Brookings.
Catlett, James B., Lieutenant, Brookings.
Carey, Elmer J., Brookings.
Carley, Robert E., Brookings.
Carlson, Ole C., Bruce.
Carpenter, Clarence C., Bruce.
Carson, George, White.
Chappell, Will.
Chenoweth, Roy C., Brookings.
Chenoweth, Samuel J., Brookings.
Christianson, Andrew, Arlington.
Christensen, Chris. P., Bruce.
Christianson, Christian, Arlington.
Christianson, Jacob J., Volga.
Chritansen, Peter J., Bruce.
Clark, Edward T., Elkton.
Clark, James A., Elkton.
Clement, Paul, Enlisted.
Clement, Embert, Volga.
Cole, Dexter G., Brookings.
Colliton, Marvin, Elkton.
Colliton, Patrick, Elkton.
Colliton, Roy A.
Cone, Kenneth T., Aurora.
Conklin, Floyd J., Brookings.
Corper, Clayton E.
Cotherman, Robert H., Brookings.
Curwin, William R., Elkton.
Dahl, Charles S., Volga.
Dahl, Conrad, Volga.
Dahl, Lewis, Arlington.
David, Guy W., Brookings.
Davis, Paul, Brookings.
Den, Otter G., Volga.
BROOKINGS COUNTY

Devitt, William H., Bruce.
De Vriend, Alfonz, Bushnell.
Dinemette, Charles L., Bushnell.
Dixon, Robert, Brookings.
Doope, Marion E., Bruce.
Doughty, Henry J., Elkton.
Doughty, Walter E., White.
Druy, Joseph H., Brookings.
Dun, John E., Elkton.
Durke, Gustaf, Bushnell.
Ecker, Edward F., Bushnell.
Eden, Ernest, Bushnell.
Egberg, Elmer R., Brookings.
Egberg, Julius B., Brookings.
Egberg, William C., Brookings.
Ehler, Henry, White.
Eken, Joseph O., Volga.
Ekse, Engrvald, Elkton.
Egberg, Elmer R., Brookings.
Egberg, Julius B., Brookings.
Egberg, William C., Brookings.

Hammer, Perry Clifford, Volga.
Hammond, Glen C., Brookings.
Handwerk, Charlie, Bruce.
Handwerk, Frank R., Bruce.
Handwerk, Royal D., Bruce.
Hanson, Hans, Lieut., Brookings.
Hanson, Henry N., White.
Hanson, Ingvole E., Arlington.
Hanson, Jacob J., Elkton.
Hanson, Maynard, Volga.
Hanson, Philip W., Brookings.
Harman, Charles A., Bushnell.
Harman, Ernest C., Elkton.
Harms, Fred, White.
Harriman, Russell W., Bruce.
Hartwig, August C., Elkton.
Haugen, Oscar A., Brookings.
Haugstad, Jadmer, Brookings.
Hayes, Walter, Elkton.
Heaton, Guy H., Brookings.
Hecht, Edward, Elkton.
Heck, William Walter, Elkton.
Heesch, George, Elkton.
Heffernan, Thomas P., Elkton.
Hemstead, Theodore, Volga.
Henry, Harry L., Brookings.
Henry, Lloyd M., Volga.
Hermanson, Oscar O., Arlington.
Hewett, Howard Harris.
Hewitt, Floyd F., Arlington.
Hewett, Walter W., Arlington.
Hexam, Almer, Hendricks.
Hayner, Ray J., Brookings.
Hill, Walter C., Bruce.
Hillstad, Julius, Volga.
Hohnke, Otto W., Elkton.
Holland, Richard M.
Holliday, Floyd H., Brookings.
Holm, Harry S., Arlington.
Holmeford, Johannes, Brookings.
Holmes, Roswell W., Brookings.
Honing, Ross C.,
Hoogert, Lewis P.
Hungerford, Edwin H., Lt., Brookings.
Husby, Hans, Volga.
Isack, George, Bruce.
Johnson, Carl J., Brookings.
Jenson, Knud, Arlington.
Jensen, Landt C., Elkton.
Jensen, S. J., Arlington.
Jernstad, Elmer O. F., Brookings.
Jessen, Furstaf, White.
Johnson, Chris, Sinai.
Johnson, Clifford M., Brookings.
Johnson, Earl O., Elkton.
Johnson, Eimer R.
Johnson, Geln B., Brookings.
Johnson, Julius, Elkton.
Johnson, Lloyd, Volga.
Johnson, Raymond T.
Johnson, Walter.
Johnson, Wilbur, White.
Jones, Horace, Brookings.
Jones, Melvin E., Volga.
Jordan, Ralph B., Bruce.
Jornlin, Julius G., Brookings.
Karle, Mathew, Bushnell.
Kast, Ernest, Bushnell.
Kennedy, Ira O., White.
Kenny, Arthur M., Volga.
Honor Roll

Kerney, Edward C., Elkton.
Kessick, Orrin, Brookings.
Kimball, Floyd W., Aurora.
King, Edmund A., White.
King, Fred W., Brookings.
Kittleson, Carl, Volga.
Kjellsen, Edward, Volga.
Kjellsen, Thorvald C., Arlington.
Knappen, Lawrence S., Brookings.
Knappen, Russell L., Brookings.
Knight, Ned, White.
Knutson, Jens A., Bruce.
Knutson, Robert J., Brookings.
Koeber, Herman, Brookings.
Kopp, Frederick J., Brookings.
Kowalske, Lee.
Kracke, Arman H., White.
Krum, Bert, Bruce.
Kuhn, Michael, Brookings.
Kurtt, Edward H., Bushnell.
Kuising, Leslie T., Aurora.
Lamb, Charles W., Brookings.
Langlois, Henry, Astoria.
Larra, Thomas P., White.
Larson, Oscar A., Elkton.
Lathrop, William A.
Lawler, Joe.
Labendorff, John.
Lee, Robert, Elkton.
Liebich, Edmund, Arlington.
Loescher, William P., Bruce.
Lofgren, Andrew E., Arlington.
Lokke, Palmer O.
Lokken, Albert E., Brookings.
Lorenzen, Frank P., Brookings.
Lund, Carl J., Astoria.
Lund, Clarence S., White.
Lunde, George L., Astoria.
Lunde, Selmer, Astoria.
Lundeen, John T., Astoria.
Lundey, Herbert W.
Lynch, Alexander, Elkton.
Lurie, Nels L., Bruce.
Odegard, Herman A., Brookings.
Madsen, Arthur H., Volga.
Main, Robert J., Elkton.
Mans, Michael P., Volga.
Martin, George J., Minnesota.
Martinson, Glen.
Masman, Henry August, Aurora.
Mathieson, Homer A., Watertown.
Meeske, Emil, White.
Mennis, Bennie O., Hendricks.
Mershon, Paul J.
Mrschard, Robert, Arlington.
Metzenberg, Fred.
Meyer, J. H.
Michaelson, Segurd, White.
Midtowne, John, Hendricks.
Miller, C. D.
Mills, C. D., Aurora.
Mills, Clifford N., Brookings.
Miller, Arthur, Brookings.
Miller, Guy K., Arlington.
Miller, Joy, Brookings.
Miner, Lewis, Toronto.
Miner, Earl F., Liet., Brookings.
Minier, Lon D., Brookings.
Minnis, Ole J., Hendricks.
Moe, Ralph H., Orrin.
Moe, Gerhard C., Arlington.
Moe, John, Bruce.
Moed, John, Hendricks.
Mohr, Louis H., Arlington.
Montgomery, Bennie O.
Montgomery, George William, White.
Montgomery, Joseph.
Moore, Harri son J., White.
Moore, William Henry, Brookings.
Morris, Wesley, Brookings.
Morrison, Charley G.
Mosier, Howard, White.
Myhre, Edwin, Arlington.
Myers, Gust, Arlington.
McAllister, Robert, Elkton.
McCuen, Clarence S., White.
McCuen, William, White.
McGowan, Leslie E., White.
McIlhany, Ira G.
McKercher, R. D., White.
McKnight, Clyde William, Brookings.
McKnight, Eugene.
McKnight, George H., Brookings.
McManus, Russell A., Bruce.
McMillan, George, Brookings.
McWhirter, David L., Brookings.
Natesa, James W., Brookings.
Nelson, Chester A., Toronto.
Nelson, Ernest C. H., Bruce.
Nelson, Herman A., Sinai.
Nelson, O.
Nelson, Oscar, Arlington.
Nellison, Arthur W., Elkton.
Nestbit, William Thomas, Volga.
Newman, Joseph P., Elkton.
Nielson, Einer, Arlington.
Nielson, Nels C., Arlington.
Nolan, Mathias L., Brookings.
Norgaard, Willie, Arlington.
Norquist, Elmer C. White.
Norquist, Ernest H., White.
Odegard, Herman A., Brookings.
Odegard, Joseph A., Brookings.
O'Donnell F. C., Elkton.
Olson, Edward, Toronto.
Olson, Gerhard, Volga.
Olson, Odin, Arlington.
Olson, Olaf W., Bushnell.
Olson, Oscar C., Toronto.
Olson, Paul, Elkton.
Olson, Peter, Sinai.
Ostman, Wendell L., Brookings.
Oskeck, Simon, Bruce.
Otter, G. Den, Volga.
Pauison, Edward, Arlington.
Pautian, Alfred E., White.
Pearson, Alfred E., Arlington.
Pease, Stafford C., Brookings.
Peddicord, Elias F., Brookings.
Pederson, Adolph, Volga.
Pederson, John, Volga.
Pederson, Martin, Arlington.
Perry, Bruce R.
Perry, W. J., Sinai.
Peters, George W., White.
Petersen, Arthur H.
Petersen, Elmer C., White.
Petersen, Hans V., Brookings.
Petersen, Joseph O., Brookings.
Petersen, Otto, Brookings.
Pherris, Nick, Waubay, S. D.
Phelph, Raymond W., Arlington.
Fiehl, John, Arlington.
Plamier, John, Brookings.
Quail, Carl B., Elkton.
Quail, Olaf Alvin, Sinai.
Quinn, Lester E., Brookings.
Radke, Paul Herman, Toronto.
Paker, Charles, White.
Rebrud, Walter.
Reeves, Lloyd R., Aurora.
Register, Art.
Rensvold, George A., Brookings.
Rickerel, C. L., Elkton.
Rickerel, George R., Elkton.
Ridout, Otis B., Brookings.
Riis, Jens, Hendricks.
Ronning, Oil, Hendricks.
Rottum, Julius, Hendricks.
Rowe, Charles S., Brookings.
Rowe, William S., Lieut., Brookings.
Rue, Emil, Hendricks.
Sanders, Lewis E., Lieut.
Sanders, Marion L., Volga.
Sandor, Oscar, Hendricks.
Sando, Peter, Hendricks.
Santema, Rudolph, Volga.
Sauer, William, Elkton.
Schafer, William A., Brookings.
Schafraner, Walter R., Brookings.
Schaphorst, Benjamin H., Brookings.
Schlesser, Emil, Volga.
Schweiker, N. A., White.
Schultz, Fred W., Astoria.
Schultz, Edward C., Astoria.
Schultz, Fred W., Bruce.
Scott, Alvia E., White.
Sculley, Jesse C., Brookings.
Seiver, Michael V., Elkton.
Selles, Earl R., Brookings.
Seubert, Harrison E., Sioux Falls.
Severson, G. S., Volga.
Sharloken, Carl H., Toronto.
Sheft, Engebret, Lieut., Volga.
Shepard, James H., Jr., Brookings.
Sherwood, Reginald C., Brookings.
Short, Charles E., Aurora.
Sievert, Lawrence, Elkton.
Simmons, Forrest D., Brookings.
Simons, Sky, Vaughan, Elkton.
Sira, George, White.
Skadden, Richard E., White.
Skarlaken, Joseph E., Toronto.
Slachert, V. W., Brookings.
Smart, Guy C., Brookings.
Smidt, Wierd, White.
Smith, Clyde L., Brookings.
Smith, Herman, Hendricks.
Smith, Ray, Brookings.
Smith, William J., Aurora.
Snowden, George E., Brookings.
Sorson, George, White.
Sorson, George.
Sorson, Harry L., Brookings.
Spender, Frank D., Brookings.
Sponsler, John W., Brookings.
Staley, Josiah, Hendricks.
Stagen, John, Volga.
Stegeberg, Earl, Brookings.
Stenholm, Henry, Bushnell.
Stensgaard, Niels, Arlington.
Stewart, William P., Elkton.
Strain, Arne, Astoria.
Stufen, Emil, Elkton.
Stumley, Alfred M., Volga.
Sundby, Winford M., Elkton.
Sundquist, Einer, Arlington.
Sunde, George, Astoria.
Svartos, John A., Volga.
Svantos, Arthur, Volga.
Sunde, Andrew C., Volga.
Swenhart, Delmer W., Brookings.
Swenson, Hans M., Volga.
Swenson, Oscar E., Volga.
Swenson, Roy, White.
Swenson, Swen, Volga.
Swift, Eugene, Brookings.
Swinke, George A., Brookings.
Tabin, Leonard, Estelline.
Taklefsen, Marvin C., Nunda.
Taylor, Chester A., White.
Thayer, Floyd A., Brookings.
Thelke, William H. H., White.
Thompson, Albert M., Bruce.
Thompson, Arthur M., Elkton.
Thompson, Clarence, Bruce.
Thompson, Clarence I., Arlington.
Thompson, Lester R.
Thompson, Martin.
Thompson, Martin S., Brookings.
Thomson, Jens E. A., Astoria.
Tisdal, Edwin, Sinai.
Tisdal, N.
Tisdal, Norman, Sinai.
Tolefsen, Marvin C., Nunda.
Troyen, Ole, Hendricks.
Turner, Virgil E., Brookings.
Twedt, Leonard I., Volga.
Van Roekel, Bruce.
Van Arx, Bert E., Volga.
Verley, Alva Delvert, Bruce.
Vodker, Charles, Brookings.
Vostad, Floyd, Volga.
Vostad, Hjalmer, Volga.
Walters, Leonard D., Bruce.
Warnes, Ole, Volga.
Weise, Carl M., Elkton.
Welch, Robert L., Brookings.
Wendelken, Roy W., Elkton.
Westgard, Julius, Astoria.
HONOR ROLL

Westergaard, Alfred, Astoria.
Westegard, Julius, Astoria.
Westegaard, Oscar, Astoria.
Westegaard, William, Arlington.
Westrum, Clarence, Bruce.
Wexler, Henry G., Brookings.
Wexler, Hyman, Brookings.
Wiather, Christian, Arlington.

Winegar, Claude V., Brookings.
Winkowitsch, Adam, White.
Witzell, Roy B., Brookings.
Wix, Bert L., Brookings.
Wholheter, Vern, White.
Wolff, Edwin L.
Woodard, William, Volga.
Yule, Charles H., Brookings.

Yule, Robert B., Brookings.
Work of the Draft Board

Soon after the declaration of war it became evident that the volunteer for raising an army in time to be of vital service to the Allies would result in failure. Great Britain had tried it and her “millions” did not rally to the colors overnight. Our own optimists were doomed to disappointment when it was found that a sufficiently large volunteer army could not be assembled and put into shape as rapidly as was expected. The situation in Europe was growing desperate and quick action was necessary if we expected to get an army into France in time to save the war for the Allies, hence the draft was proposed and set into action. We began to realize that it was our war and something had to be done and done quickly.

Great Britain had tried the volunteer system and it prevented Allied victory in 1915, France had survived the blow in 1914, and Germany had to turn her attention to the Russian front in 1915. At that time a larger army on the Western front would have turned the tide and the war might have been brought to a close. But a British army had to be conscripted and put into shape. The lines were simply held in France during the campaign in 1916, while the Germans and Austrians were cleaning up their Eastern front. Things were getting desperate in 1917 but England was getting her drafted army to the front and helping to hold the Central Powers at bay.

The United States went to the aid of the Allies by declaring war on April 6, 1917. On May 2nd a Draft Act was proposed and was passed by Congress and approved May 18. Little time intervened for the Nation to start a debate on its merits. Since the sinking of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, the sentiment of the country was growing more antagonistic toward the Central Powers and the country was prepared to accept any measures the government was inclined to propose and put into effect. Enthusiasts predicted that the United States would have a well prepared army of half a million men in France by the spring of 1918. The well drilled Guardsmen formed the advanced guard and some of the detachments were on their way overseas late in 1917. Under the draft, a total of a million and a half were landed in France by that time, and a couple of millions more were in camps rapidly being trained so as to be sent to the front when needed. Including half a million volunteers, the United States put into the field an army of about 4,800,000 of whom approximately 2,800,000 were sent over to France. All of these were in the fight, or ready to go in, within nineteen months after the declaration of war.

The election machinery of the whole country was used to put the draft in motion. In each state the details were left to the adjutant general and each county formed a unit. The registration of men was conducted in each voting precinct. In this state, June 5th was designated as registration day. Sheriff Minier and County Auditor Alton completed all arrangements, registrars were appointed for every precinct and on the day appointed every man in the county between the ages of 21 and 31 appeared for registration. Despite the fears of alarmists. The total registration was 1500, 287 of whom were from the city.

The first chairman of the draft board was Geo. R. Miner of Brookings. He was succeeded by Fred S. Minier in October. The other members of the board were Fred T. Baker, secretary; Dr. A. H. Stoll, physician; Dr. E. C. Miller, additional examining physician, and W. E. Purdy, government appeal agent. Volunteer workers and a few clerks, as they were needed, helped in the office work during and for some time after the war.

The men registered were divided into five classes according to their
availability for military service. They were graded and classified in such a way as to least affect civic conditions. Those who had dependents, or were in occupations necessary to the government and in wartime production were not to be subject to call until their services were actually needed. The war department adopted a lottery system to determine the order of calling the draftees into service. Under the first plan adopted all men were to be examined. For several weeks examinations were held at the rate of thirty to forty a day. The local board was kept very busy that year.

The first quota of 110 men named for service were sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, in three different detachments. Five went ahead the second week in September, 1917, to assist in preparing quarters. These were followed by 55, on the 21st and a third contingent on October 5th. Banquets were served and receptions given to the departing men and hundreds were at the trains to see them off.

Changes were being frequently made in some of the details of the draft system and the draft board was almost overwhelmed with work till the last quotas were finally selected. Small contingents were constantly being sent to camp during the next eight months and volunteering for special service was encouraged.

A second registration was conducted June 5, 1918, on the anniversary of the first one, for all men who had reached the age of 21 since the first registration, and another one in August. These new additions increased the list of men available for military service to a considerable extent for the reason that fewer of this class had disabilities and other hindrances to prevent their answering a call to service.

The last and heaviest registration was made September 12, 1918. The age limit had revised so as to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45, and all men between these ages not included in the former registrations were listed at that time. A total of 1,852 were added to the county list at that time. This made a grand total of 3,636 registrations for Brookings county.

The total number of men selected under the draft system amounted to 656. Total number inducted 637, of which 608 were accepted and 27 rejected. Two others were excused by cancellation of draft. Counting the 190 volunteers accredited to the county, the total number of men in all arms of the service amounted to 832, out of total population of 15,554.

The largest contingent leaving for the front at any one time consisted of 166 men, who entrained for Camp Funston June 28, 1918. They were assembled the day before, took part in a civic parade, were banqueted by the civic organizations of the city and given a farewell address on the schoolhouse grounds by Hon. G. A. Mathews. Over a thousand auto loads of friends of the boys from outside the city besides the local population participated in the farewell demonstrations.
Company C

This company when first organized was almost wholly a State College organization. During the border troubles with Mexico it was called into the Federal service and went into camp at Redfield, June 21, 1916, where it remained until July 31, 1916. The regiment was mobilized and sent to San Benito, Texas, and was engaged in patrol duty till February 18, 1917. The officers on this expedition were Clarence R. Evers, Captain; George F. Weber, 1st Lieutenant; Victor R. Woodruff, 2nd Lieutenant.

All danger on the border being practically over, the regiment were mustered out of the Federal service in March, 1917, at Fort Crook and the members of the company went to their homes, subject, however, to call as National Guardsmen. On the border the 4th Regiment was brigaded with the 1st Oklahoma, and the 98th U. S. Infantry.

In a short time after war was declared in April, 1917, all national guard organizations were called into the Federal service and governors were authorized to recruit organizations to war strength. Reserves became the bases of company organizations and recruiting began in earnest. Company "C" officers, when the organization of the company began, were Lieutenant Victor R. Woodruff, and E. A. Anderson as First Sergeant. The company was about recruited up to war strength at date of assembly. It went into camp at the fair grounds in Brookings at noon, July 15, 1917. The commissioned officers, Captain G. F. Weber, 1st Lieutenant A. E. Anderson, and 2nd Lieutenant W. R. Messerschmidt. They engaged in intensive drilling until September 28, 1917. On that date the company departed for Camp Greene, North Carolina. A reception and banquet was given the boys on the evening before and nearly the whole city turned out to see them off on the early morning train.

The company at full war strength consisted of three officers and 127 men.

At Camp Greene the regiment and company organization were somewhat broken up and assigned to other units. Most of the members of "C" were assigned to the 147th Field Artillery and saw service in the Chateau-Thierry sector and on other fronts in France. At the close of the war many of them were in the lines near the Argonne front, Montfacoq sector.

Many of the members of the company were assigned to other duties and special service. Some were invalided home. As a part of the 147th F. A. 32nd Division they were quartered along the Rhine during the winter of 1918-19 and did not return from overseas until May, 1919. The South Dakota contingent of the 147th F. A. were returned in a body and gave a grand parade in Sioux Falls on the 21st of May, 1919, were returned to Camp Dodge and mustered out and all were at their homes in a few days. Brookings city and county citizens turned out in large numbers to welcome their heroes home at the Sioux Falls parade and reception.

Following is the official roster of Company C:
HONOR ROLL

OFFICERS.
George F. Weber
Captain
Axel E. Anderson
1st Lieutenant
William R. Messerschmidt
2nd Lieutenant

ENLISTED MEN.
Samuel S. Mitchell
First Sergeant
Warren D. Fish
Mess Sergeant
James M. Milne
Supply Sergeant

SERgeants.
Earling F. Dutt
Clifford C. Corkill
Leonard L. Ladd
Starling A. Burton
Bruce Amsden
Robert Matthny
Edward F. Olson
Leavitt Tilley

CORPORALS.
Arlo W. Bredberg
James A. Salisbury
Lewis M. Woodruff
Charles Matson
Clark Ginsbach
Arnold L. Kushn
Orin J. Wardwell
Charles S. Jones
Allison N. Buehre
Selmer Thompson
Matthew J. Clark
George A. Amsden
Melvin H. Ching
Neal M. Davis
Robert W. Gilberston
John O. Milne
Roy M. Schwartz

COOKS.
Carl Ackman
Fred W. Baker
Thomas L. Cotwell

MECHANICS.
Orlan P. Cook
Andrew M. Pultz, Jr.

Company C

BUGLERS.
Dexter Dewing
Phylo Mix

PRIVATEs, 1st CLASS.
Horace M. Ayer
Elwin E. Bartlett
Barry C. Buehre
Franklin M. Carson
Lloyd J. Conklin
Simon W. Eaton
Robert W. Gilbertson
Alfred Hoch
Sherman L. Hougen
Fay J. Hubbard
Ned Knight
Elmer Linn
Walter W. Mitchell
Ralph Moon
Thomas J. Mulquin
Preston Nolan
Elia W. Poage
Millard G. Scott
Albert C. Stegman
Delmar W. Swenhart
Clarence Thompson
Hyman Wexler

PRIVATEs.
Elmer J. Ackerman
John A. Allibone
Fred W. Baker
Harry M. Bardon
Robert L. Benedict
Guy E. Bennett
Fred C. Breithares
Otto Bruns
Samuel J. Chenoweth
Marion M. Christensen
Austin W. Coulson
Benjamin J. Crommet
Merlin Crommet
Carl T. Crow
Clarence M. Danielson
Charles L. Degner
Charles J. Dennewalp
Henry F. Dirks
John Dirks
Herman L. Dixon
Earl H. Dodd
Ray Dodd
Jason H. Dreyer
Harry R. Dugdale
Reuben M. Dugdale
Virgil J. Estes
Palmer E. Everser
Clarence W. Faulklen
Arvin F. Gleaseman
George J. Governer
Glenn E. Hanson
R. W. Harriman
Eddie Heo
George Hicks
Gus Hinkelman
Augustine A. Hook
Sherman L. Hougen
Rollo E. Jack
Christ Jensen
Fred M. Jerde
Albert J. Johnson
Joe S. Johnson
Ola Johnson
Ralph B. Jorden
Charles E. Kingsman
Clayton E. Kooper
Cecil W. Kuck
Leo D. Labrie
Fred Lape
Thomus H. Lavin
Clarence J. Lewis
Elmer Linn
Frank F. Lorenzen
Hugh V. Maxwell
Loren A. Meeke
Fred Metzenberg
Herman F. Miller
Merle W. Miller
Lon D. Minier
Clarence E. Mitchell
Walter W. Mitchell
Sivert Moen
Robert R. McAllister
Willard E. McCartney
Elisha W. McClure
John E. McGee
David W. McWhirter
Chris Nelson
Oscar H. Nelson
Ivan H. Newland
John Newstrom
Axel K. Nilson
Reuben C. Pierce
Lynn C. Phillips
John P. Plasmier
Claude Rasmussen
Edwin F. Remily
Glenn H. Richardson
Harold R. Richardson
Otis B. Ridout
Lawrence R. Sabo
Charles R. Sanders
Norman Schouweiler
George S. Smith
Maurice K. Stark
Alfred M. Sween
Carl M. Sween
Delmar W. Swenhart
George A. Swinne
Peter Times
Fred C. Thiel
Julian Thompson
Martin Thompson
John A. Tucker
Philip Wipell
Leslie E. Williams
South Dakota State College in the War

SOUTH Dakota State College, located at Brookings, endeavored throughout the war to co-operate with the government (1) by offering war emergency courses, (2) by conducting two divisions of the Students' Army Training Corps, (3) by taking an active part in encouraging production of foodstuffs throughout the state, and (4) by the special assistance of various departments and individuals of the faculty in special lines of work needed for the successful prosecution of the war. This was at considerable added expense to the institution.

Vocational training for soldiers was begun at the college July 17, 1918, when 206 drafted men reported for special training. The contract with the War Department called for 50 radio operators, 60 auto mechanics, 30 blacksmiths, 20 carpenters, 20 machinists and 20 electricians. On September 19, 206 men reported in the second detachment, which according to the contract of the government, was to include 80 auto mechanics, 80 radio operators, 20 electricians and 20 machinists. The vocational students were finally called "Section B" of the Students' Army Training Corps.

The student soldiers in the vocational training, or Section B of the S. A. T. C., completed their work and were given certificates showing their rank in the following lines: Nine auto chauffeurs, 11 auto drivers, 43 auto repairers, 17 auto axle assemblers, 13 chassis experts, one engine assembler, 30 general blacksmiths, 12 carpenters, two carpenter helpers, 38 general auto mechanics, two ignition experts, nine truck drivers, six house carpenters, one electrical lineman, 33 interior wiremen, three special operators, 39 general machinists and 136 radio operators. The last detachment did not complete their vocational work on account of the taking effect of the armistice.

Out of the entire number enrolled 37 men were withdrawn from Section A and sent to officers' training camps.

In order to accommodate itself to the war situation and conform to the wishes of the War Department the college year was changed from the semester to the three-term plan, new courses were formulated and the schemes of study were entirely revised. The girls were most generous in vacating their new dormitories for the use of S. A. T. C. soldiers as barracks. Section B men were housed in the new wing of the Agricultural building. The dining room of the dormitories served well as a mess hall for all soldiers.

The officers in charge came from Camp Dodge, and were as follows: Captain R. W. Hotchkiss, Captain R. M. Nichols, and Lieutenants Shepard and Varner. Other officers were added to the staff later.

Professor H. B. Mathews was the director of the school and the regular State College faculty gave instruction in mechanical and other subjects.
ONE of the permanent organizations of Brookings, while not as actively engaged in the strenuous work of the different campaigns that were carried on in the county during the war period, which deserve recognition was the Robert L. McCook Post No. 70, Department of South Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic. The members were past the age of enlistment in active service in the war but their interest was just as keen as it was in their younger days. These veterans assured the young soldiers, on every occasion when detachments were assembling to depart for training camps and ultimately to the fighting front in France, that all was not hardship and danger. There was a romance and comradeship in military service not often found in other lines of duty. After the return from war there are memories not to be forgotten and reminiscences to be indulged in for the remainder of one's life. The mobilization of troops in 1917 was conducted under far different circumstances than in 1861. There were more and better civic organizations to give aid and comfort to the soldier boys in the latter days and the veterans were glad that this was so. They commented on the differences but were not envious of the fact that conditions had materially changed in the last half century.

The post was present in full force on every formal occasion, led the parades and were given reserved seats at all of the rallies. They proved an inspiration to the young soldiers and were helpful in arousing the spirit of patriotism in the whole community.

The officers of the Robert L. McCook Post were: T. S. Sharp, commander; A. T. Grove, adjutant; W. P. Slocum, quartermaster.

The Home Guard

Owing to the unsettled conditions that seemed to be spreading over the country in the summer of 1917, the question of forming some sort of an organization to guard and protect property in the county from possible predatory damage at the hands of those not in sympathy with the war program. On July 24, over three hundred farmers and business men of the county met at the court house and after the purpose of the call had been explained by Sheriff Minier and Attorney Purdy it was agreed that each precinct should select three men, who would be furnished ammunition by the county commissioners, and who was expected that order and peace was preserved in the county. It was a most remarkable gathering of representative men and a determined one in all respects. Plans were perfected for mobilizing a big armed force in one hour at any point in the county to quell any uprising should one occur. It was not thought wise to give a list of the men who were placed in the most responsible positions as the knowledge of their identity might have defeated the purpose of the organization. Luckily there was no need of their being called into action but a careful watch was placed upon suspicious characters and their movements were reported to the proper authorities. The fact that such an organization was in existence and worked in secret had a deterrent influence on criminal depredations. It also had a good effect on anti-war talk.

In the summer of 1918 suspicious incendiary fires broke out in different parts of the country, mostly confined to grain elevators and railroad warehouses. It was then thought that a regular company of home guards was needed in Brookings for active service in case some of the riotous bands of non-workers, entering the state, should try to stir up trouble. On call about fifty citizens not liable to military service enlisted and the organization of the company was completed by choosing Geo. W. Roskie, captain; Leland D. Cornell, first lieutenant; O. W. Slocum, second lieutenant; Wm. Adamson, first sergeant, and D. Sharp, quartermaster. Fifty were mustered in and the company was recruited up to seventy men in a short time.

The city furnished uniforms and guns and ammunition were procured from the state supplies. Regular drill hours were established at convenient places and the company soon became proficient guardsmen. There were no disturbances in the county that required military attention but detachments from the company took a leading part in various parades, helped to harvest crops of young farmers called into service, and made themselves generally useful when occasion required. A regular patrol service was maintained during nights in the railroad yards to protect public and private property. This was kept up till most of the grain was marketed. Active service of the home guards ceased at the end of the year.
The Work of War Relief

BROOKINGS county was always generous in its responses to appeals for relief funds and supplies for the devastated nations of Europe. Belgium being the first to need relief, the charitable of the county through the various civic, fraternal and church organizations contributed generous sums of money for the purchase and shipment of supplies to the suffering Belgians. In March, 1917, Volga set the pace by raising over $200 for immediate relief and other communities contributed their proportionate amounts. The totals were not reported for the funds were hurried across through different relief channels. Other appeals were responded to as they were made from time to time.

Later on urgent appeals were made for Armenian and Syrian relief. Churches turned over their Christmas service offerings and as most of these amounts were forwarded through their general church organizations the totals were not collated.

At the close of the war the conditions in the Near East were so appalling that a nation-wide drive was organized for the relief of the Armenian and Syrian people. The quota for Brookings county was $4,700. Rev. W. A. Mast was appointed county chairman and his associates were Revs. I. M. Hargett and E. V. Pierce. The quota was easily raised in a short time and this was about the last call for concerted action. Special appeals were afterwards coming along and always met with a hearty response among the civic bodies.
The Work of the Red Cross

WITHIN a week after war was declared a movement was started to organize a chapter of the Red Cross in Brookings County. Mrs. Joseph Matson, wife of Captain Matson, commandant at State College, was an active member of the Red Cross and was instrumental in starting a movement for a chapter in Brookings. A meeting was called April 13, 1917, and a temporary organization effected. Mrs. Matson was made temporary chairman; Mrs. Paul Roberts, vice chairman, and Mrs. H. F. Haroldson, treasurer. Authority to organize a chapter was received April 24. Meantime a canvass for membership was carried on and 110 patriotic citizens were enrolled.

At a mass meeting May 1, 1917, a permanent organization was effected with the following officers in charge: Mrs. Joseph Matson, chairman; Mrs. Lillian Smith, vice chairman; Mrs. Ray Breed, secretary, and Mrs. H. F. Haroldson, treasurer. The geographical limits of the chapter was confined to the county of Brookings. The headquarters was established at the city of Brookings. Branches were established at Volga, Bruce, White, Elkton, Sinai, Bushnell, Aurora and Argo. Fourteen auxiliaries also were organized in various parts of the county.

Mrs. A. S. Harding succeeded Mrs. Matson as chairman, July 1, 1917, and served until work ended. Mrs. A. H. Stoll succeeded Mrs. Smith as vice chairman; Mrs. Haroldson, served throughout as treasurer. As secretary, Mrs. Breed was succeeded by Mrs. H. C. Severin, who was succeeded by Mrs. R. L. Patty in October, 1918. Professor H. B. Mathews, chairman of the finance committee, was succeeded by Dr. A. A. Harris. Rev. Paul Roberts was chairman of the membership committee for over a year. Fred Minier was chairman of civilian relief, and Rev. Paul Roberts served as chairman of the home service department.

The Executive Committee consisted of the permanent officers and chairmen of the permanent committees, together with G. F. Knappen of Brookings representative of the State Board, and the following chairmen of the different branches in the county: Mrs. Nellie White, Volga; Mrs. J. W. Evans, White; Mrs. John Hammer, Elkton; Mrs. Peter Leibert, Bushnell; Mrs. C. A. Korte, Aurora; Mrs. F. F. Ribstein, Bruce; Mrs. O. E. Swartling, Sinai, and Mrs. Tilda Skarloken, Argo.

Funds for carrying on the various activities of the Red Cross in the county and for the national organization were raised by means of membership fees, tag days, county drives and public auctions. Material contributions of various kinds were sold and resold at Red Cross fairs. Farmers brought in grain and stock, city and towns people contributed useful articles, all of which were sold to highest bidders. From these sales generous amounts of money were realized. From the first county-wide drive in May, $14,394.05 was realized. The quota was $10,000. The July, 1918, drive resulted in a total of $18,452.10. These with the two Christmas drives amounted to $48,418.23. With the membership fees and other material contributions, the total of funds actually raised for war relief work showed great patriotic spirit. In addition to this, a special Ambulance Fund of $800 was raised by a committee, of which Miss Nellie Kendall was chairman.

A Junior Red Cross, under the successive leaderships of Mrs. McKnight, Superintendent Hargis and Mrs. Trooien of the city and county schools, proved a valuable and helpful auxiliary in the raising of funds and the creating of general public sentiment in favor of this humanitarian movement.
The record of the work of the various branches and auxiliaries is worthy of generous comment.

The Brookings County Chapter shipped to General Headquarters up to July 1, 1919:

- Knit Articles: 6,244
- Hospital Garments: 3,417
- Hospital Articles: 2,831
- Christmas Packages: 111
- Surgical Dressings: 76,085
- Refugee Garments: 3,051
- Layettes, (Refugee): 50
- Front Line Packages: 2,414
- Comfort Kits: 1,016
- Sweater Vests: 280
- Work Mittens (pairs): 25
- Day Shirts: 200

Three old clothes drives, conducted consecutively by the following chairmen, Mrs. A. W. Porter, Mrs. Van Fishback and Mrs. Nellie Chapman, were very successful. The total shipments amounted to between six and seven tons.

The Red Cross Chapter did everything in its power to assist in relieving suffering during the influenza epidemic. A bureau was established to furnish nurses and supplies for civilians. The bureau was especially helpful to the large number of student army training school members who were temporarily away from their homes. J. H. Hubbard was the representative of the chapter at the college training camp. The Red Cross not only helped out with trained and volunteer nurses, but supplied 333 articles for the hospital, and procured for the patients soup, jellies, oranges and other delicacies.

The mentioning of a few names and statistics cannot in any way tell of the wonderful spirit of co-operation manifested throughout the entire county. The sacrifice of money, time and energy of hundreds of patriotic people showed reverence and faith in the work of the Red Cross.

After the closing up of the actual war activities the Brookings County Chapter started in on the peace activities with a splendid and complete organization and a record membership. Of an adult population of 10,508 in the county and 5,067 children, there were enrolled 6,028 senior members and about 4,000 juniors.

Chairmen of Chapter Committees were: Mrs. F. M. Kremer, garment makers; Mrs. A. S. Harding, surgical dressings; Miss Mae Austin, inspection; Mrs. J. C. Gee, distribution; Mrs. Howard Loomis, publicity; Mrs. J. P. Ramsey, packing and shipping; Miss Mae Austin and Mrs. F. M. Kremer, purchasing committee.

Work Room Leaders were: Mrs. George P. Sexauer, Mrs. D. Lindsay, Mrs. A. H. Stoll, Mrs. Julian Claven, Mrs. Paul Scarbro, Mrs. R. A. Larson, Mrs. Van Fishback, Mrs. C. Shanley, Mrs. C. D. Kendall, Miss Louise Leaton, Mrs. Fred Evans, Mrs. Fred Rilling, Mrs. R. A. Storm, Mrs. F. Herman, Mrs. E. W. Forsee, Mrs. C. E. Sorenson, Miss Laura Bolles, Mrs. Shirley Miller, Mrs. H. B. Mathews, Miss Sara Dewing, Miss Cora Gullick.

The above named composed the official body up to June, 1918. There were few changes between that date and the end of the year.
Argo Branch

The Argo branch was organized in June, 1917, at the home of Mrs. Russell Vincent. These were elected officers: Gertrude Haden, chairman; Bernice Longman, vice chairman; Mrs. Cyrus Quissel, secretary; Mrs. Peter Benson, treasurer. The Christmas drive was super-intended by Will Barnard and a good working fund was realized.

On January 1, 1918, Miss Lilla Skarloken and Mrs. Harry Wiebers were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Miss Haden and Miss Longman.

On February 23, there was an entertainment at the Wieber home, at which the sum of $134.75 was raised. Being a country branch the membership was small but they met every two weeks and turned in their proportionate share of knitted and sewn articles which were done in their homes.

Aurora Branch

The Aurora branch was organized November 22, 1917. Twenty-two members were enrolled on that day. The first officers were: Mrs. W. G. Ray, chairman; Mrs. H. B. Severson, secretary; Mrs. W. W. Webb, treasurer. In May, 1918, the membership had increased to 152 annual members. At first meetings were held once a week and later twice a week. Up to June, 1918, 3,778 major and minor articles were completed and turned in to headquarters. Balance on hand April 23, $1,374.60. Mrs. C. A. Korte, chairman in 1918.

Bruce Branch

The Bruce branch was organized June 5, 1917, with 315 members and this number was increased to 557, with two auxiliaries with 50 members each. The officers were Mrs. S. H. Van Laningham, chairman, succeeded by Mrs. L. C. Ribstein; Mrs. J. P. Carlson, vice chairman; Mrs. D. L. Chaplin, secretary; Mrs. R. A. Townsend, treasurer.

The public school organized a Junior Red Cross branch with 100 members. The women of Bruce and vicinity were enthusiastic workers and each month exceeded their allotments. In ten months the receipts totalled $3,673. There were large classes in surgical dressings and the auxiliaries in the country made muslin bandages and refugee garments.

This branch claimed the two oldest knitters in the country—"Grandma" Ackerman and "Grandma" Dyball. One thing that made the women of Bruce especially interested in Red Cross work was the fact that some 40 boys were in service, many of whom were in France. This from a town of 350 inhabitants.

Bushnell Branch

The Bushnell branch was organized in the summer of 1917 with 40 members. The officials who served during the war activities were Mrs. P. Leibert, chairman; Mrs. E. Honan, vice chairman; Mrs. Cum-
The membership list was finally increased to 174. The Bushnell and Fountain schools, together with districts 29, 30 and 33, enrolled in the Junior Red Cross with a 100 per cent membership.

Funds were raised by means of membership fees, drives and auctions. Up till June, 1918, the sum of $1,704 was paid into the treasury.

This branch turned in its proportionate share of articles and had a corps of faithful and enthusiastic workers.

**Elkton Branch**

The Elkton branch was organized on July 2d, 1917, with the following officers: Mrs. D. F. O'Connor, chairman; Mrs. W. C. Sheldon, vice chairman; Mrs. E. A. Berke, secretary; O. W. Marshall, treasurer. The membership roll was increased to 480 during the war period. The branch had on hand a working fund of $2,371.18 in June, 1918.

The number of articles sent in by the main branch, the Juniors, and the convent auxiliary ran up into the hundreds. Work rooms were furnished by the township board and by the Knights of Columbus.

Mrs. John Hammer succeeded to the chairmanship in 1918.

**Sinai Branch**

The Sinai branch was organized in the summer of 1917. It enrolled a large membership. Under the leadership of Mrs. O. E. Swartling, chairman, this branch gave a good account of itself as a working body.

As an evidence of the activities of the workers in this part of the county, within four months they turned in twenty-five different varieties of articles, making a total of 1,829 pieces. They kept up this rate during the period of the war. The membership roll averaged up with other branches.

**Volga Branch**

The Volga branch was organized on June 5, 1917, by Rev. Paul Roberts and Mrs. Joseph Matson who were instrumental in helping in the organization of several other branches in the county. The following officers were elected: Mrs. D. V. Richardson, chairman; Mrs. I. M. Stockwell, vice chairman; V. M. Dalthorp, secretary; Robert Henry, treasurer. This branch started out with a large membership and as many as fifty-five were in attendance at the weekly meetings. The highest membership enrolled was 555 and there were 46 subscribing members. There was one auxiliary to this branch, that of Oslo township which was a very helpful one.

The larger part of the work done by this branch consisted of surgical dressings but a goodly number major articles were prepared. The knitted work was largely done at home.

The schools of the city and country in the vicinity helped materially, both in work and in the raising of money. Several junior organizations were organized. Funds were raised through the means of membership.
DROOKINGS COUNTY

fees, drives and auctions. Up to June, 1918, the total amount received from all sources was $2,826.32. Other amounts were received later.

During the first part of January, 1918, there were a few changes in the official list. Mrs. John C. Hoff became chairman, and Mrs. Nellie White vice chairman, and later, chairman. Mrs. H. M. Norvold, was elected secretary.

The number of articles made and turned in ran into the thousands.

White Branch

The White branch was organized June 12, 1917. The membership from thirty-two at the first meeting to over 400 during the period of greatest activity. Mrs. J. W. Evans served as chairman and Mrs. W. A. Farrell as secretary. Afton and Oak Lake townships were active auxiliaries. The branch reported 10,668 pieces of gauze besides hundreds of other articles as having been delivered to headquarters since the date of organization.

This branch had a strong Junior organization and the members did their share of piece work.

The Home Service Section

The Home Service Section of the Brookings chapter was organized at an executive meeting of the chapter in August, 1918. Rev. Paul Roberts of Brookings was elected chairman for the county and was voted a small sum with which to start the work. Immediately an organization was effected. Local chairmen were elected by the branches as follows:

Aurora, Charles Gaukel.
Bruce, Perry Bishop.
Bushnell, J. H. Armstrong.
Elkton, Rev. W. T. Shean.
Volga, Rev. Wm. Bullock.
Sinai, Rev. O. F. Johnson.
White, Rev. R. J. Aitcheson.

A Brookings committee was also appointed to include a doctor, a lawyer, and a business man. This local committee consisted of Dr. A. W. Hyde, W. E. Purdy, J. W. Catett, Prof. Shirley Miller, Mae Murphy and R. F. Kerr.

By means of posters in conspicuous places and reports in the county papers, the public was notified that the Home Service committee stood ready to serve the absent soldier or his family at home in any possible way, and for a year the committee tried to meet every request that came to it.

A card catalogue of the soldiers who left Brookings county was compiled under the direction of R. F. Kerr. This catalogue was made as complete as possible, though there were several omissions due to the difficulty of discovering men who had volunteered for service and of whom the local draft board had no information.

It is impossible to make a complete report of the activities of the Home Service Section, for a large number and variety of requests were sent to it from time to time. Many of these requests required action by the Northern Division headquarters and a list of these cases are on file. Many more requests were made for advice and assistance in writing various departments in Washington for information and help. The cases were few and
far between where the family or relatives were not able to get the help or information that was needed. Credit, however, must be given to individuals who gave the work a great deal of time, both in interviews, correspondence, visits and trips over the county to keep in touch with personal cases and the work among the branches. All of the local chairmen did effective work in their respective fields.

The chairman, as in the case of others in like position, had his own regular duties, and had to keep track with all of the work done in the county. No request that was made, however, was left without the best of attention possible and no matter was dropped until satisfaction had been secured or good reasons accepted for the impossibility of the task assigned.

The largest number of requests were from families of soldiers for information and help in securing the allotments and allowances provided by the government. About thirty cases on this one subject were investigated and satisfaction secured in each one. Various other commissions, too numerous to mention, were discharged and, on the whole, the Home Service Section in Brookings county was a beneficial organization.
The Liberty Loans

REALIZING the fact, after the United States entered the World War, that every citizen in the country would be called upon to help prosecute the war to the extent of his ability, a response to the call for money was not the least of obligations.

Brookings county did its share and a little more in contributing its quota towards the purchasing of Liberty and Victory Loan bonds. A total of $3,167,150 was the amount advanced for the purchase bonds alone in the series of five calls for available funds to meet the extraordinary expenses of the government incurred in the prosecution of the war. The total of all the quotas assigned to the county amounted to $2,760,000.

The loan campaigns were under the direction of different leaders and campaign committees. The changing of the leaders in many instances was due to the fact that it was impossible to find a man who could devote so much of his time away from his business to be leader of all the campaigns. In changing leaders a splendid spirit of co-operation was manifested.

Following is the official list of the subscriptions to the five campaigns as reported to headquarters in Minneapolis:

- First loan—Subscription, $75,000; quota, $75,000.
- Second loan—Subscription, $450,000; quota, $450,000.
- Third loan—Subscription, $800,000; quota, $735,000.
- Fourth loan—Subscription, $1,050,000; quota, $750,000.
- Fifth loan—Subscription, $792,150; quota, $750,000.

From these figures it will be seen that Brookings county exceeded its total quota by $407,150.

The first loan was entirely handled by the banks of the county, each one being asked to take a certain percentage of its capital and surplus. The public had other things to detract attention from a bond selling campaign had the government attempted to put one on at that time. The work of raising funds for other purposes was absorbing the attention of the people. Then came the machinery of the draft and the work of raising and dispatching an army to the front. Public opinion had to be educated in other lines rather than in the purchase of bonds.

The second loan was largely underwritten by the banks of the county. The central committee consisted of E. L. Spurling, M. G. Carlisle, H. F. Haroldson, George W. Cobel, and G. J. Flittie. All of the banks in the county co-operated. A county-wide campaign was planned at a representative meeting of men from all parts of the county which was held in the Commercial Club rooms on October 14, 1917. A canvass was started to sell as many bonds as possible to the people at large and so successful was the campaign that by October 31, the whole quota was raised.

The third loan drive was organized March 4, 1918, in which the allotment system was adopted. A complete list of property-owners in the county was compiled and the buying power of every citizen was estimated by a committee appointed for that purpose. The Executive Committee consisted of E. L. Spurling, chairman; M. G. Carlisle, vice chairman; G. W. Cobel of Brookings; Geo. P. Sexauer, Brookings; G. J. Flittie, Brookings; Robert Henry, Volga; E. R. Zalesky, Elkton; W. A. Burgess, White; F. H. Feltberg, Bushnell; R. A. Townsend, Bruce; H. G. Tommervik, Sinai. So successful was the plan that the quota was oversubscribed.

The fourth loan campaign was organized September 28, 1918. The allotment plan was again adopted and M. E. Culhane was elected chairman, E. L. Spurling, vice chairman, and G. A. Starring, publicity agent. There
were a few changes in the membership of the Executive Committee as mentioned above. The county quota was again oversubscribed.

The fifth, or Victory loan campaign committee was under the direction of T. I. Flittie and the quota was easily raised. Volga was first over the top and Bruce was second. Brookings county is proud of its Liberty Loan record.

War Savings Stamps

For those who were not able to buy Liberty Loan bonds, men, women and children were given an opportunity to invest in War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps. These stamps were in small denominations and could be purchased at any time according to the convenience of the purchaser. The five dollar denomination was the most popular among people of small means who wanted to contribute to the success of the war and the Thrift Stamps were favorites among the children. Many children who had never been taught to save their pennies took up the idea of buying these stamps and learning to save.

Roger L. Dennis of Sioux Falls was State Director. Theo. C. Akin of Brookings served as County Director. He put on a vigorous campaign and succeeded in carrying the county "over the top" in sales and pledges. Our quota was $323,620.00 and the sales exceeded $350,000. It is safe to say that the most of these W. S. S. will be held until maturity.
The Four Minute Men

The exigencies of the war brought forth a number of different organizations. Earliest among these was an organization known as the Four Minute Men. It took its name from the Minute Men of the Revolution. The movement was launched in Chicago the day after war was declared for the purpose of combatting certain propaganda that was being circulated in this country against friendly nations. The movement had for its aim the inculcating of a patriotic support of the war by explaining the purpose of entering it, by spreading information about it, and by making known to the people in every locality the needs of the nation in the war.

The men chosen for speakers in every community were under the direction of the American Committee of Public Instruction and kept themselves in readiness to talk whenever occasion offered or on whatever subject was most important. They talked at theaters, between reels at motion picture shows, at schools, churches and other gatherings. They had the co-operation of all of these organizations and societies and the information they had to impart reached all classes of individuals and was a mighty force in arousing public sentiment just when and where it was most needed.

The minor units did not get into action for some time. The national organization had to be extended to the states and thence to every county in each state. The regional director for this section of the country appointed a director for South Dakota and he in turn organized the county units.

The first meeting for the purpose of organization in Brookings county was September 1, 1917, at the Commercial Club rooms. Present Olaf Eidem, M. E. Culhane, M. G. Carlisle, A. W. Hyde, O. O. Olson were appointed to make arrangements for four-minute talks and speakers were chosen for immediate action. Olaf Eidem was elected chairman and R. F. Kerr, secretary. An assignment committee of five was appointed and weekly meetings were arranged for. Under the direction of this committee speakers were assigned to make talks at all kinds of public gatherings starting in on the topic "Why we are in the War" and following this up with talks on whatever subjects were most urgent at the time. During Red Cross campaigns war relief was discussed. In Liberty Loan drives the importance of financing the government were the themes. During the Y. M. C. A. and other like campaigns they assisted in arousing an interest in relief work among the soldiers, explained the operation of the draft law, encouraged enlistment in the navy or marine corps, and urged conservation of foods needed for the army.


During the summer and fall of 1918 there was little necessity for war talks and the energies of the corps were turned into other activities. Action in the latter days counted for more than speeches.

Several of our corps of Four-minute-men speakers were called upon to make speeches outside of the county, notably, Rev. I. W. Hargett, M. G. Carlisle, and Olaf Eidem. Dr. E. C. Perisho, of State College, was much in demand for addresses on different war-time subjects and responded to calls from all parts of the state.
The Food Administration

DURING the first year of the war the food problem did not attract much attention, for there was plenty to supply local demands and to meet, for a time, the increasing needs of our armies and the navy and to share with our allies. Soon the export demand had its effect on the prices of exportable foodstuffs and the government had to take over the control of the production and distribution of food. The habits of the people to a certain extent had to be changed and the task of encouraging everybody to eat foods to which they were not accustomed was no easy one. The wasteful consumption of foods had first to be controlled in order that wheat flour, meats and other supplies might be saved for the army. The production of such foods as were capable of being conserved and shipped to training stations and overseas fell under the control of the National Food Administration. Conservation of such foodstuff products was carried to extreme limits. Hard wheat flour was the first to be prohibited as an article of food among citizens and all kinds of substitutes came into use. The consumption of meats on certain days was forbidden. Certain days were designated as wheatless days and others as meatless days.

In this state ex-Gov. C. N. Herreid named as director and every county was organized as administration units. In Brookings county Mrs. R. L. Patty was appointed chairman of the Women's Committee. The other members of the committee were: Mrs. A. C. Tidball, treasurer and Mrs. Chas. D. Shea, Mrs. W. A. Ostrander and Miss Laura L. Jones.

Town Chairmen, Miss Marguerite Catlett and Mrs. E. E. McKnight, Brookings; Mrs. B. D. Lovell, and Mrs. G. N. Parsons, Elkton; Mrs. Elmer Doughy, Volga; Mrs. O. E. Swartling, Sinai; Mrs. W. A. Farrell, White; Mrs. L. M. Armstrong, Bushnell; Mrs. S. H. Van Lanningham, Bruce; Mrs. J. G. McClellans, Aurora.

Post office addresses of Township chairmen: Mrs. Wm. Barnard, Torontor; Mrs. Pernie Crowfoot, Hendricks, Minn.; Mrs. W. R. Bennett, Arlington; Miss Anna Negstad, Arlington; Mrs. G. C. Olson, Volga; Mrs. M. J. Venetta, Brookings; Miss Maud Hawkin, Brookings; Miss Harriet Bane, Aurora; Miss Gertrude Davis, White; Mrs. J. H. Kinney, Elkton; Mrs. R. B. Mann, Elkton; Mrs. F. F. Gudehus, Arlington; Miss Blanche Cotton, Bruce; Mrs. Will Coulter, Bruce; Mrs. Jim Irwin, Astoria; Mrs. Wm. Brooksmith, Arlington; Mrs. H. S. McMahon, Bruce; Mrs. H. C. Helikson, Volga; Mrs. Roy Horning, Brookings; Mrs. A. B. Hendricks, Aurora; Mrs. Elmer Honan, Bushnell; Mrs. Dan Culhane, Elkton; Mrs. M. M. Crase, Brookings.

As a result of a vigorous campaign carried on by this organization, housewives changed their methods of cooking and served war-time dishes, faithfully observing instructions as promulgated from the state board. Hotels and restaurants observed instructions almost without exception. Families went without sugar without a murmur, sugar bowls were banished from all private and public tables and everybody submitted to the restrictions good-naturedly.

The state food administration issued the following order to take effect July 10, 1918:

Meat Menu—Beef may be served in hotels, restaurants and all public eating places for the evening meal only, each day. Beef by-products may be served at any time, and there is no limitation on pork products, fish and poultry. Private homes are urged to observe these regulations which are compulsory on all public eating places.

Sugar bowls vamose—Proprietors and managers of hotels, restaurants,
boarding houses, public and other refreshment houses, dining cars, clubs, etc., are hereby ordered to remove all sugar bowls from tables and serve sugar to customers as follows: For each cup of coffee or tea, one spoonful or lump of sugar; for cereals, berries, etc., two spoonfuls. The same quantity may be served in paper envelopes.

When food prices began to mount in the summer of 1918 a fair price committee was named whose duty was to look after the standardizing of the selling prices of staple articles in the cities and towns. The executive committee together with Mrs. H. H. Hoy and Mrs. F. N. Saum, held weekly meetings with representatives of the merchants of the city and county and talked over things of mutual interest. W. J. Gentle represented the wholesalers and T. C. Connelly the local merchants. James F. Brooke was elected chairman of the joint committee. Much good was accomplished through the medium of these conferences.

The Food Administration in Brookings county, by means of its efficient organization, succeeded in having food and price cards displayed in every home in the towns and country roundabout. The country women are especially to be commended for their co-operation in all matters that had to do with food conservation.

It was not necessary to pay much attention to the increase of wheat acreage in the county. Farmers responded readily to the appeal for greater production and nearly every farm in the county that was adapted to the raising of wheat showed an increased acreage and in many cases farmers who had not sown wheat for years became wheat raisers again. The crop of 1918 was a record one and everyone was amply rewarded.

There was little trouble about the hoarding of flour and when properly appealed to surpluses were turned and a redistribution was made to relieve shortages in the county. Substitutes were not very popular at first but our people submitted to their use as a patriotic duty.

The County Food Committee was asked later to act as the Woman’s Committee, Council of National Defense. It did the work of both committees through the year until the signing of the Armistice. As the latter committee it registered all of the women in the county and did what work there was to be done in the Child Welfare movement.
Brookings Commercial Club

Brookings with its live Commercial Club of 200 members contributed its share towards the furthering of all the city and county activities. The spacious club rooms furnished a convenient place for all general committee meetings, receptions and headquarters for the conduct of drives of all kinds. Its officers and directors gave every encouragement to war-work activities and contributed funds from its treasury without stint.

If a soldiers' banquet was proposed the viands were supplied. If a draft quota was to take the early morning train for the drilling camps, supper and lodging for the boys were furnished and committees were appointed to entertain them at their meals and at the club rooms in the evening. Receptions were planned and carried out and general parades conducted. If the city council voted funds to help finance banquets and homecoming celebrations, commercial club committees were entrusted with the duty of making and carrying out all of the arrangements.

The club paid salaries to chairmen and clerks of Liberty Loan drives when it was necessary to hire such help. The club invested its surplus in bonds and W. S. Stamps, and practically suspended all other civic promotion activities. Twenty-seven of its members went into service and the dues of all these soldier members were remitted during the period of the war and for some months afterwards. Without the aid of this organization many of the community activities might have been retarded somewhat in accomplishing their purposes.

The Fuel Administration

Early in the winter of 1917 a fuel shortage was threatened. It became necessary to conserve the coal supply, arrange for an equitable distribution of the same, and to control the prices. These tasks were assigned to the Brookings County Fuel administration of which T. I. Flittie was the chairman. This county was notified on December 4, that it had more than its share. This was not due to hoarding but to the fact that consumers were in the habit of laying in their supplies early in the summer. But the further consumption of hard coal was limited in use and soft coal and all kinds of substitutes had to be provided. Discarded stoves had to be brought into use and furnaces had to be adapted to the kinds of fuel that could be secured.

The ready co-operation of the many fuel dealers in the county helped to simplify the situation and the program of the administration was carried out to its fullest extent.

Through the joint efforts of all concerned no real suffering from lack of fuel was experienced in the county during the war. Nature seemed to do her part for the winter of 1918-19 was a very mild one. Food and fuel conservation had much to do in helping the Allies to win the war.
The Council of National Defense

Soon after war was declared on Good Friday, 1917, a Council of National Defense was organized with almost unlimited power to direct the work of defense. This organization took charge of any branch of production of goods and supplies necessary in the prosecution of the war, supervised the production of unnecessaries, took steps to handle cases of disloyalty or opposition to government functions,—in other words, it assumed control of the entire production and disposition of products in the United States so far as it was necessary to help the government in its war requirements.

The state of South Dakota lost no time in preparing to co-operate in this movement and a State Council of Defense was soon organized. The counties were likewise organized as separate units under the State Council and proceeded to work as soon as possible. The state organization, through Governor Norbeck, on May 17th, appointed Fred Rilling of Brookings as county committeeman to organize the resources of the county for the conservation of our national life in the trying circumstances. Mr. Rilling had the assistance and support of Olaf Eidem and President E. C. Perisho, members of the state council from Brookings county.

The scope of work assigned to the county Council covered many and a variety of activities. It investigated problems of the lack of patriotism, planned the work of relief organizations, supervised and assisted in the raising of the county's quota for the army, looked after the cultivation of farms so as to produce the maximum amount of food needed by the nation, directed the employment of labor, supervised the marketing of products and always stood ready to take up tasks that were constantly arising during the period of the war. By the judicious planning of campaigns and drives it was enabled to prevent the overlapping of different activities and get the most results with the least waste of energy.

The following township chairmen were appointed by Mr. Rilling as first members of the county committee-at-large:

John Krueger, Richland.
J. H. Simmons, Sherman.
George Duff, Sterling.
Frank Telcamp, Trenton.
M. A. Stumley, Volga.
E. N. Oleson, Winsor.
John Doughty, Afton.
J. W. Lenocker, Alton.
P. J. Peterson, Argo.
James Bane, Aurora.
E. J. Vansgaard, Bangor.
Geo. P. Sexauer, Brookings.
F. W. Mohr, Elkton.
Robt. Cochran, Eureka.
S. J. Moen, Lake Hendricks.
O. A. Quail, Lake Sinai.
C. J. Loigren, Laketon.
H. I. Stearns, Medary.
Thomas Kidman, Oaklake.
W. H. Walters, Oakwood.
S. T. Bjerke, Oslo.
Martin Quinlan, Parnell.

J. W. Sponsler, Preston.

Township committeemen were: Chas. Gile and A. E. McKnight, Afton; F. H. Felberg and J. M. Faulk, Alton; Peter Benson and James Hayden, Argo; Chas. Gaulke and Clem Hemmer, Aurora; C. L. Madson and Wm. Brooksmith, Bangor; Ed Jermstad and J. W. Dunlop, Brookings; Arthur Lees and J. B. O'Hara, Elkton; John T. Johnson and Geo. Coulter, Eureka; Grant Trulock and Ellef Sandro, Lake Hendricks; H. G. Tommervick and Sam Oines, Lake Sinai; Daniel Dempsey and Peter Thompson, Laketon; H. I. Stearns and Fred Mailey, Medary; Thomas Kidman and K. A. Anderson, Oaklake; John D. Gill and F. J. Snyder, Oakwood; Henry Balke and Nels Rude, Oslo; P. D. McGrath and Ed Howell, Parnell; Oscar Lee and James Foster, Preston; Martin Risch and Mike Towey, Richland; Theodore Haber and Vern Welch, Sherman; William Crase and D. E. Crisnin, Sterling; Frank Telcamp and M. M. Manderville, Trenton; James Wright.
and George Olson, Volga; Will Parker and F. G. Rumple, Winsor. E. L. Spurling of Brookings became county chairman in January, 1918, and was succeeded by A. B. Dalthorp of Volga, in July. M. E. Culhane was secretary of the county organization.

When the allotment system of raising the third, fourth and fifth Liberty Loans was put into operation the Commercial Club rooms became county headquarters and a small force of helpers attended to the making out of individual quotas and the collecting and reporting of the same. But few individual complaints had to be recorded and adjusted. The closing up days of the subscription periods were very busy ones.

A few anti-war advocates had to be cautioned and only two had to be apprehended and disciplined.

When the farm labor situation became somewhat acute, in the summer of 1918, labor committees were appointed to assign laborers where they were most needed and to draft extra help when necessary. Business men and their employees volunteered to work in harvest time and several individuals who seemed to have more leisure than inclination to offer their services, were elected and summoned to lend their assistance in the harvesting of crops. The names of the sub-committees making these assignments were not made public.

The Brookings County Council of Defense was awake to every patriotic duty and performed services without remuneration.

Y. M. C. A.

The State College branch of the Y. M. C. A., with the help of the citizens of Brookings, secured one of the fair ground buildings during the time the grounds were used as a training camp for Company “C” and equipped and ran it as a model hut for the men of the company. Programs were provided at various times during each week and a canteen was at the service of the men. Louis Woodruff and others had charge of the fair ground hut.

When the S. A. T. C. unit was established at State College in the autumn of 1918, J. H. Hubbard was employed on half time and a miniature Army Y. M. C. A. was opened in one of the college buildings. Here a canteen was placed at the service of the men. Games of all kinds were supplied, while stationery and reading material were furnished by the National War Work Council. Later the Council employed Mr. Hubbard on full time and the service was continued until December when the S. A. T. C. work was discontinued.

The county contribution to “Y” work amounted to $1,250 in 1917, and in December $1,200 was raised for the building of huts in Europe. Total amount raised altogether, $5,600.

There is no Salvation Army Post in the county but when our people were solicited for funds to aid in their work they always generously responded.
Girls Patriotic League

In the fall of 1917 a Patriotic League of 130 grade school girls was organized, under the leadership of Miss Laura Kieth. These girls met in groups weekly and had for their activities gymnasium work, study, service, and social work. In the spring the H. S. Club made refugee garments for the Red Cross.

The Girl Reserves Corps, organized in the summer of 1918 to take the place of the Patriotic League, made comfort bags for the soldiers in the hospitals under the direction of the Red Cross.

The Business Girls' Club has always been one of the most enthusiastic along patriotic lines, having given practically all of their leisure time to various forms of it from Oct. 1917-Oct. 1918. They began by the organization of a First Aid Class which continued until Christmas of 1917. In January of 1918 they began making layettes for the French and Belgian orphans and garments for the refugees. They continued at this until they were organized as an auxiliary of the Brookings County Red Cross in May and commissioned to make surgical dressings. No account was kept of the amount of finished dressings and garments but they worked weekly and sometimes twice a week until the close of the war with exception of August. At least a dozen of the girls earned their crosses for doing the prescribed number of hours' work.

In June, 1918, the Club adopted a French orphan, Denise Divrande, whom they are still supporting.

In addition to this they have assisted in several Red Cross Campaigns, co-operated with the Red Cross in the Memorial Day Parade, conducted a demonstration in the use of wheat substitutes, contributed $25 of the pageant proceeds to the War Ambulance Fund, and served, with the assistance of other Y. W. C. A. members, the farewell banquet at the Baptist Church for the July contingent of drafted men.

The only individual appeal for funds for the war work of the National Young Women's Christian Association was made in January, 1918, when the county responded with a gift of $841.13 for the establishment of hostess houses at the camps, and dormitories for women and girls employed in industrial centers and near camps and the beginning of work in the war stricken countries.
Machine Gun Insignia - Machine Gun Training Center
22,500 Officers and Men - 600 Machine Guns
Camp Hancock - Augusta, Ga.


DECEMBER 10, 1918
L. E. S.

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An Illustrated Review of the World War
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
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.
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.
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.
British Flyers “Taking Off” at Dawn for a Trip Over the Lines 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
A Giant 14-lnch 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 forefathers 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-
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
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
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, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 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
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.