IN THE WORLD WAR
1917-1918
1919

LINCOLN COUNTY
SOUTH DAKOTA
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To those from Lincoln County South Dakota, who gave their lives that we, their friends and their kinsmen, might live more abundantly this book is dedicated.
An Honor Roll

Containing a Pictorial Record

of the gallant and courageous men from Lincoln County, South Dakota, U. S. A. who served in the Great War 1917-1918-1919
APPRECIATION
In Memoriam

From Flanders Fields to fair Alsace—in Artois, in Champagne, in the Argonne and along the Meuse—lie Lincoln 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 Lincoln County itself lie others whose services to the nation and to the world were cut short by deaths in the training camps which dotted the United States.

To fourteen men—their sun eclipsed in the very morning—Lincoln 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 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 these men, of their sacrifices and noble deeds will never cease. To honor these and to do its own little part in perpetuating reverence and insuring remembrance for these heroes a new day, this book, the annals of Lincoln County in the 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, Lincoln 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 brilliance 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.
Foreword

On April 6, 1917, word was flashed to Lincoln County and to the world that the United States had at last entered the most stupendous war in the history of the ages. From the beginning of the conflict in the late summer of 1914 it had become increasingly inevitable that America must join its forces in the conflict. Fired by the "rape" of Belgium and later by the torpedoing of the Lusitania, America merely awaited an excuse to enter.

For two generations Europe had been lining up in two hostile camps. Russia and France were driven by a common fear of German aggression into a defensive alliance. Great Britain, her disputes with France cleared away by the understanding regarding Egypt and Morocco, and all chance of trouble with Russia being removed by the partition of Persia, found herself by national necessity thrown to the side of Russia and France, though bound to Germany by ties of blood and by extensive commercial relations.

America was driven to the side of Russia, France and Great Britain. Countless numbers of her best citizens were of German descent. But a hardened militaristic policy that had driven many of these to the United States drove the government of the United States away from the friendship of Germany. In fact, after the German emperor, in a moment of petulance, had declared to the American ambassador that he would "stand little more foolishness from America," it had become increasingly evident that in case of German victory in the war the alternative of a separate clash between the United States and Germany would be German domination.

Joining the Allies against Germany for the sake of making treaties more than mere "scrap of paper," protecting the rights of small and defenseless nations and making right and decency the ruling forces of the world, America hurled her entire forces into the war with characteristic American directness. The entire nation was turned into a gigantic workshop and an armed camp almost over night. Every industry that might not contribute to the winning of the war was curtailed, and thousands of men gave their places to women or to older men that they might shoulder a rifle and march to strengthen the dam of human flesh in front of the invading armies advancing toward Paris.

Meantime Germans at home and pro-Germans called the entrance of the United States into the war a bluff and laughed at the folly of trying to turn out an army in a few months—an army equal to the seasoned veterans that they had been training for two generations. Grimly, earnestly and soberly, America continued her preparations. Everything that could hinder was promptly smashed, and every anti-American silenced his tongue and ceased his activity or went to an internment camp to await the dawn of peace when he might be sent back to Germany.

The United States broke all records of the world in raising an army. Learning the lessons of the failure of the volunteer system in Great Britain, American high officials demanded that the draft be
instituted at once in the United States.

Optimistic prophets predicted that we would have half a million men in France and one and a half millions in training camps within a year after we had entered the war.

Under the draft, men were rushed to camps as rapidly as they could be taken care of, and training went on so much faster than had been expected that when the spring of 1918 arrived it found one and a half million Americans overseas and more than two million others eagerly rushing training so that they might get over as quickly as possible. Men went overseas at the rate of 50,000 a week from then until the close of the war, the stream being unbroken by the German submarines, which had been touted to starve England and prevent the landing of a single shipload of Americans in France. Successfully convoyed by the American and Allied navies, not a single American was lost as a result of submarine attacks on the way to France.

Lincoln County was ready with its share of men and supplies to hurl against the Hunnish hordes in Europe. A National Guard company was in line and waiting the call to service. Others had gone to the regular army.

In all the county furnished nearly 750 men to fight in every arm of the American forces—doughboys, artillerymen, marines, sailors, aviators. These met successfully every test that comes to a warrior, and they came home after having written the name of Lincoln County in glowing letters over scores of camps in the United States and as many battlefields in France.

While the warriors were away, the folks at home did not let the war support drag. A few German supporters who could not see the errors of the junkers in the land they had formerly favored piped up at once with a vigorous opposition, but patriots of the county soon saw to it that these were silenced. The mass of the Lincoln county people the ardent support of the men by those left at home; that the eager were loyal, patriotic Americans, and they did not hesitate a moment when they realized that a few opponents of the nation might blacken the name of the entire county.

The Liberty Loans were carried over with a promptness and a completeness that more than satisfied. Hundreds of women left their homes unkept and their work untouched in order that they might devote hour after hour to the work of the Red Cross and other relief organizations. School children worked and saved in order that the boys at the front might have some of the comforts that the army could not provide. Citizens went without the food to which they had been accustomed that the men might be better fed in training camps and on the field. Everywhere everyone hurled everything into the support of the war.

That the magnificent record of Lincoln County’s fighting men; that work of hundreds of women in providing comforts and conveniences to the men in the service—that all this may be handed on to future generations this volume is published. It has been collected as carefully as records can be collected from scattered sources. The information has been gathered wherever possible from the men themselves. An attempt has been made to reach everyone. If anyone has been left out it is because it has been impossible to get in touch with him, and it is believed that when the magnitude of the task is realized the finding of a few missing from the pages can be readily overlooked.
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<td>Martin C. Ellingson</td>
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<td>Christian A. Baty</td>
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WILLIAM R. BRADSHAW.
Died of disease while serving at Herecourt, France, his death occurring Oct. 17, 1918. He had been a member of 313th Eng., 88th Div., training at Camp Funston, Kan., and Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service from Canistota, S. D.

MIKE HEEREN.
Died of bronchial pneumonia, his death occurring in France Oct. 28, 1918. He had served as a private in Co. E, 307th Inf., entering service Oct. 5, 1917; and going overseas June 16, 1918. At the time of his death he was 23 years old. He had taken part in three battles.

OLAF J. BODEEN.
Died of wounds received in action, his death occurring Oct. 7, 1918. Entered service May 25, 1918, from Hudson, S. D. At the time of his death Private Bodeen was 27 years and 11 months old.
EDGAR O. PETTERSON.
Died in a military hospital in France, his death occurring Dec. 3, 1918. He had been serving as a corporal in Co. A, 397th Inf., training at Camp Lewis, Wash., and going overseas to take part in the Argonne offensive. He entered service from Canton, S. D. At the time of his death he was 29 years old.

SAM BUSE.
Died of influenza at Camp Dodge, Iowa, his death occurring in October, 1918. At the time of his death he was 24 years old, and was serving as a private in the 19th Div. Private Buse entered the army from Lennox, S. D.

ALVIN T. DEMPEWOLF.
Died in hospital at Herecourte, France, his death occurring Oct. 7, 1918. He had been serving as a member of 349th Ambulance Co., 313th Sanitary Train. At the time of his death he was 24 years old. Private Dempewolf entered military service from Harrisburg, S. D.
ELLIS E. WEST.
Died of bronchial pneumonia, Oct. 8, 1918, his death occurring at Here-courte, France. He was serving at that time as a private in the U. S. army. Private West had entered the army June 28, 1918, and went overseas late in August.

ANTHONY M. SLETEN.
Died in France, Feb. 1, 1919. Entered military service at Camp Funston, Kan., where he trained as a member of Co. K, 355th Inf., 89th Div., before going overseas in late summer of 1918. Took part in the St. Mihiel drive and was gassed in action Sept. 15, 1918. He entered military service from Canton, S. D.

KNUT HILL.
Died in France, his death occurring Oct. 15, 1918. He was serving as a private in Co. G, 327th M. G. Bn., 84th Div., and had entered military service July 25, 1918. His death occurred at Camp Hospital No. 54, Beaulieu, France, at the age of 27 years.
HENRY B. BURMA.
Died at Camp Funston, Kan., July 3, 1918, while serving as a private 1st class, in 314th Trench Mortar Battery, 89th Div. His death occurred just before he was ready to sail for service in France. He was 22 years old. Private Burma entered military service from Lennox, S. D.

JOHN B. HOFFMAN.
Died of influenza and pneumonia at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 5, 1918, while serving as a private in the 55th Co., 163rd Depot Brigade. Private Hoffman had entered military service July 25, 1918, and was training with the 19th Div. At the time of his death he was 24 years old.

ROY BURKS.
Died of pneumonia at Nozges, France, his death occurring Feb. 5, 1919. He had served through the war as a private in the 147th F. A., enlisting in the South Dakota National Guard. At the time of his death he was 24 years old.
MARTIN C. ELLINGSON.
Killed in action July 30, 1918, while serving as a private in Co. D, 47th Inf. Entered service in March, 1918, and was sent overseas after a brief training. He entered the army from Canton, S. D. At the time of his death Private Ellingson was 27 years old.

CHRISTIAN A. BATY.
Died of wounds received in action, his death occurring Oct. 5, 1918. He was serving as a private in the American Expeditionary Forces. Private Baty entered military service May 5, 1918, and went overseas late in the summer. He formerly lived at Canton, S. D.
Lincoln County Nurses

AUGUSTA C. GIMBLE
Served as a Red Cross Nurse during the period of the war. She was stationed for duty at Camp Kearney, Cal., the earlier part of the period of her service, going overseas for work in the hospitals of the American Expeditionary Forces Feb. 28, 1918. Miss Gimble returned to the United States July 20, 1918, and was discharged from service Aug. 7, 1919.

HANNAH ALICE LEE
Served as a Red Cross Nurse, stationed, during the earlier part of the period of her service at Camp Logan, Tex. On Aug. 25, Miss Lee went overseas for duty with the American Expeditionary Forces, serving there until Aug. 3, 1919. She was stationed in England six months and in France six months. A discharge from service was given Miss Lee on Sept. 20, 1919.

ISABELLE GAGE
Served as a Reserve Nurse in the U. S. Navy during the time of the war. Miss Gage enrolled as a Red Cross Nurse, and was later transferred to duty with the navy. She was stationed at Base Hospital No. 8, Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 15, 1917. From there she was sent to Philadelphia for duty in the Navy Yard Hospital, Dec. 6, 1917, remaining there until July, 1918. Transferred to Leith, Scotland, Miss Gage served there and in London, England, until December, 1918, when she was sent to the Navy Base Hospital at Brest, France. She left for the United States in March, 1919, and was stationed again in navy hospitals in America until Aug. 30, 1919.
Lincoln County Officers

1. ERNEST D. HALE
Canton, S. D. Second Lieutenant, serving in Battery D, 13th Field Artillery. Lieutenant Hale took part in fighting in France, and went with the Army of Occupation into Germany as an officer in the 13th Field Artillery. His regiment was a part of the 2nd Div., and later of the 4th Div., both of which took part in the heaviest fighting of the war.

2. JOHN D. FOKKEN
Lennox, S. D. Officer in Naval Aviation. Served at Naval Aviation Station, Pensacola, Fla., and served also as instructor in machine gun work at U. S. Gunnery School, Camp Saufley, Pensacola, Fla. He entered service April 30, 1918, and was discharged Jan. 25, 1919.

3. LYLE L. BENNETT

4. PAUL A. RASMUSSEN
Canton, S. D. Second Lieutenant in Field Artillery Commissioned Officers' Training School, Observation Battery, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

5. CONRAD L. KJERSTAD
Canton, S. D. First Lieutenant in Air Service, Signal Corps. Served at air station, Arcadia, Fla.

6. EDWARD T. ENEBOE
Canton, S. D. Captain, Co. E, 174th Inf. Headed Canton's National Guard Company, and went overseas with his organization when called into service at the beginning of the war.

7. ALVIN M. KNUDTSON

8. NORMAN THACKERAY
1. FREDRICK MIEBORG
Served in France as a member of Co. C, 109th Ammunition Train, after training at Camp Cody, N. M. Entered service from Worthington, S. D.

2. CHARLES WARSING
Served in France with Co. D, 32nd M. G. Bn., 36th Div., following training at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service from Worthington.

3. HOWARD A. FRENCH
Served as a member of M. G. Co., 12th Inf., stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal. Entered military service from Worthington.

4. JOHN R. WARSING
Served in the 10th Division, as a member of Co. F, 20th Inf., stationed for training at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered military service from Worthington.

5. WILLIAM H. WARSING
Served in France as a member of 103rd Field Signal Bn., 28th Div. Entered military service from Worthington.

6. EARL E. WARSING
Served in the U. S. Army as a member of Co. L, 13th Inf., stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal. Entered service from Worthington.

7. GEORGE D. SHANKLAND
Served in the Air Service as a member of the 53rd Aero Squadron. Entered military service from Harrisburg.

8. BENJAMIN SHANKLAND
Served in the U. S. Navy during the time of America’s participation in the war. Entered navy from Harrisburg.

9. CHARLES J. DEMPEWOLF
Served in France as a member of Battery E, 147th F. A., 32nd Div. Trained at Camp Greene, N. C., with a National Guard division. Entered service from Harrisburg.

10. H. G. KRUMREI
Served in Camp Funston, Kan., as a member of the 164th Depot Brigade. Entered military service from Harrisburg.

11. HENRY E. DIRKS

12. GILMAN A. ROTI
Served as a carpenter at the Great Lake Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., enlisting in the navy from Fairview.

13. JOHN BOTTGER
Served in France as a corporal in the Medical Corps, stationed at Base Hospital No. 11. Entered military service from Fairview.

14. ORIN J. WARDWELL
Harrisburg. Served as a sergeant in Battery E, 147th F. A., taking part in fighting in France. Harrisburg, S. D.

15. LAWRENCE GUNERUD
Served in navy as 1st Class Quartermaster, on U. S. Sub Destroyer Luce. Served in foreign waters. Entered service from Fairview, S. D.

16. A. MEREDITH MANNING
Served in the S. A. T. C. at Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, S. D. Entered service from Fairview.

17. LEO N. CRAWFORD
Served as a sergeant in Supply Co., in an infantry regiment of the 88th Div., stationed at Camp Dodge.

18. EDWIN FOSSUM
Served with the American Army, as a member of the Fairview contingent.

19. OMA CRAWFORD
Served as a private in the Medical Corps, on duty at camp infirmary.

20. LESLIE A. JONES

21. ARTHUR THACKERAY
Enlisted in navy, and served at Great Lakes Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Entered from Fairview.

22. JOHN G. DIRKS
Served in France as a member of the Supply Co., 147th F. A., taking part in battles in France. Entered service from Fairview.

23. HENRY J. ZABEL
Served in France as a corporal in Co. D, 16th Inf., 1st Div. Wounded in action. Entered service from Fairview, S. D.

24. ERNEST RING
Served as a private in Co. F, 20th Inf., stationed for guard duty at munition plant, Notro, Va. Entered service from Fairview, S. D.

25. SYLVAN C. SMITH
Served in France as a corporal in Motor Truck Co. 685, Motor Transport Corps. Entered service from Fairview, S. D.

26. JULIUS G. KRUMREI
Served at A. R. D., Camp Funston, Kan. Entered military service from Harrisburg, S. D.

27. EDWIN FALDE
Served as a private in Co. F, 2nd Bn., U. S. Guards, stationed for guard duty at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md. Entered service from Fairview, S. D.

28. THOMAS H. MEDLEY
Served as a member of Co. K, 70th Inf., 10th Div., stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Harrisburg.

29. CLIFTON F. JONES
Served as a corporal in Supply Co., 147th Inf., 32nd Div., taking part in battles in France. Entered service from Fairview.

30. NELS HOGAN
Served at Camp Fremont, Cal., in American Ordnance Depot. Entered service from Hudson, S. D.
1. MERRITT W. SEELY
Served in Medical Corps, stationed at Fort Logan, Colo. Entered service from Canton, S. D.

2. ASA E. FORREST
Served in Co. E., 24th M. G. Bn., stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal. Entered service from Canton.

3. ERNEST SAALBORN
Served as a private in Co. N, 22nd Eng., stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Entered service from Tca, S. D.

4. JOHN R. TOPLIFF
Served with Co. L, 69th Inf., 10th Div., stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Canton.

5. CORNELIUS G. SKARTVEDT

6. STERNER J. CHRAFT
Served as a stenographer in government work at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Entered service from Canton.

7. HAROLD HULL
Served in France as Mess Sergeant in 147th F. A., 32nd Div. Had horse shot from under him in battle. Entered service from Canton.

8. MARTIN A. OLSON
Served in Merchant Marine, training at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Entered service from Canton.

9. FRANCIS RASMUSSEN
Served as a private in S. A. T. C. at St. Olaf's College, Northfield, Minn. Entered service from Canton.

10. ROY FISHER
Served in Spruce Production Division, Air Service, stationed at Newport, Ore. Entered service from Canton.

11. OSCAR LUNDBERG
Served in France as a private in Co. C, 340th M. G. Bn., 89th Div., fighting at St. Mihiel and in Meuse-Argonne. One year overseas.

12. OSCAR T. OLSON
Served in the navy, training at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Entered service from Canton.

13. SEIMER L. SANDVEN
Served with Photographic Section, stationed at Camp Merritt, N. J. Entered service from Canton.

14. CLARENCE A. TUCKER
Served in France as Color Sergeant, 147th F. F., and taking part in fighting overseas. Entered service from Canton.

15. AUGUST LUNDSTROM
Served as a member of the 10th Div., 29th Inf., stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Canton.

16. OTTIS E. KNUDTSON
Served overseas as a sergeant in the band of the 321st Inf. Entered service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from Canton.

17. FRED B. KURVINK
Served in France as a member of the Supply Co., 147th F. A., after training at Camp Greene, N. C. Entered service from Canton.

18. PAUL C. GILBERTSON
Served in France as a corporal in 344th Butchery Co., 89th Div., after training at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Canton.

19. WILLIAM N. SEAL
Served in the Q. M. C., stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Canton.

20. EDWARD A. EUGEN
Served in France with the Medical Corps, stationed at convalescent camp. Entered service from Canton.

21. THOMAS OBFINE
Served as a member of the 20th Inf., 10th Div., stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Canton.

22. NORMAN C. ROGERS
Served as a sergeant in France, on duty with postal service. Formerly on duty at Camp Mills, N. J. Entered service from Canton.

23. ALBERT L. ENGEL

24. JOHN HIGGE
Served in France as a private in 104th Aero Squadron. Entered military service from Canton.

25. CARL O. ANDERSON
Served in France with the 32nd Div., 147th F. A. Entered military service from Canton.

26. ALAN O. HVISTENDAHL
Served in France with the Canadian Highlanders. Wounded in battle twice. Entered service from Canton.

27. ANDREW GILBERTSON
Served in France with Mobile Hospital attached to 89th Div. Trained at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Canton.

28. STEPHEN S. OLSON
Served in U. S. Navy, on duty at Radio Station, Cambridge, Mass. Entered service from Canton.

29. CLARENCE A. HALE
Served as a corporal in Co. B, 24th M. G. Bn., Camp Fremont, Cal. Entered service from Canton.

30. CARROLL J. HVISTENDAHL
Served in the U. S. Navy, on duty with the Hospital Corps. Entered service from Canton.
1. ARTHUR M. HELGERSON
   Served in France as a member of the Medical Corps. Stationed before going overseas at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Entered service from Canton.

2. MELVIN S. SORENSON
   Served in foreign waters and overseas with the navy, training at Great Lakes Naval Station. Entered navy from Canton.

3. MAK T. SIGURD
   Served in France as a member of the 339th Supply Co., Q. M. C., after training at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Canton.

4. MORICE A. NELSON
   Served as a member of Co. A, 116th Supply Train, 41st Div., training at Camp Greene, N. C.

5. HAROLD M. GRANENG
   Served in France as a member of the 54th Eng. Entered military service from Canton.

6. PERRY B. SMITH
   Served as a member of the Supply Co., 147th F. A., training at Camp Greene, N. C. Entered service from Canton.

7. RAYMOND C. ELLEFSON
   Served in an aero squadron, stationed at Kelley Field, Tex. Entered service from Canton.

8. STENER J. CHRAFT
   Served with a motor field hospital unit. Entering service from Canton, S. D.

9. MARTIN K. LANGSETTIER
   Served as a member of the Medical Corps, stationed for duty at Fort Riley, Kan. Entered service from Canton.

10. SIGURD A. LARSON

11. CLARENCE O. ELLEFSON
    Served in the S. A. T. C. at Vermillion, S. D. Entered service from Canton.

12. MARK A. GOLDY
    Served in Machine Gun Officers' Training School at Camp Hancock, Ga. Entered service from Canton.

13. ROBERT T. KAPPEN
    Served in France as a member of Co. B, 314th Eng., 89th Div. Entered service from Canton.

14. ARTHUR RUST
    Served as a member of Supply Co., 69th Inf., 10th Div., stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Canton.

15. HARLEY W. ARNOLD
    Served in the 161st Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Grant, Ill. Entered service from Canton.

16. MERRILL D. WILLIAMS
    Served as a sergeant in Co. B, 216th Field Signal Bn., stationed at Camp Kearney, Cal. Entered service from Canton.

17. A. LEO SANDVIG
    Served as a sergeant in 5th Co., Infantry Officers' Training School, Camp Pike, Ark. Entered service from Canton.

18. WYRAM E. KNOWLTON
    Served in navy, training at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Entered service from Canton.

19. JULIUS N. GAJEO
    Served in 32nd Div., as a member of Supply Co., 147th F. A. Entered army from Canton and trained at Camp Greene, N. C.

20. HARRY FJELSTAD
    Served in Ordnance Department overseas. Gassed in battle. Entered service from Canton.

21. MERRILL E. PARKIN
    Served as a corporal in Co. L, 12th Inf., stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Entered service from Hudson.

22. ARTHUR ERIKSSON
    Served in France, after training at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis. Entered service from Canton.

23. GARRISON L. NEWMAN
    Served in France as a member of Co. D, 123rd Inf., after training at Camp Wheeler. Entered army from Canton.

24. H. N. INGBRETSON
    Served in 32nd Div., as a member of Supply Co., 147th Inf., training at Camp Green, N. C. Entered service from Canton.

25. CHRIS CHRISTOPHERSON
    Served in France as a member of 1st Supply Train, 1st Div., after training at Camp Greene, N. C. Entered military service from Canton.

26. LINDLY B. KNOWLTON
    Served in U. S. Naval Aviation Corps. Entered navy from Canton.

27. IVAR E. LUNDEEN
    Served in 32nd Div., after training at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service from Canton.

28. JOHN M. JOHNSON
    Served in France as a member of Co. E., 129th Inf., 33rd Div., after training at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service from Canton.

29. OLAF LODE

30. FRANK R. TRICKLE
    Served as a member of Co. D, 31st Inf. Entered military service from Canton.
1. J. H. BULTENA
Served as wagner in Battery D, 337th F. A., 88th Div., going to France after training in Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service from Lennox.

2. FRANK J. CRAZY
Served in France as a private in 308th Field Signal Bn., attached to 3rd Army Corps. Entered service from Lennox.

3. HENRY W. BUSE
Served in France as a private in Battery D, 317th F. A. Entered service from Lennox.

4. HEDDIE H. HIGHSTREET
Served overseas as a corporal in 342nd M. G. Bn., and went with the Army of Occupation into Germany. Entered service from Lennox.

5. DICK H. HIGHSTREET
Served as a private in 2nd U. S. Inf., stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa, with 19th Div. Entered army from Lennox.

6. HARRY W. HURLEY
Served in France as a private in 164th Field Signal Bn., 29th Div. Entered service from Lennox.

7. HIRAM ENNENGA
Served in France as a private in the U. S. Army. Entered military service from Lennox.

8. ALBERT STAGE
Served in France as a private in Co. M., 351st Inf., 88th Div., after training at Camp Dodge. Entered army from Lennox.

9. BEN ENNENGA
Served in France as a private in the Eng. Corps, attached to 1st Div. Entered service from Lennox.

10. HENRY ENNENGA
Served as a private in the Medical Corps, stationed at Camp Funston, Kan., with the 10th Div. Entered service from Lennox.

11. MERRILL FREESMAN

12. JOE Q. MILLER
Served in France as a sergeant in Supply Co., 147th Inf., 32nd Div. Entered service from Lennox.

13. GODFREY B. BRACKER
Served in S. A. T. C., stationed at Yankton, S. D. Entered service from Lennox.

14. A. A. MILLER
Private 1st class, Infantry Officers' Training School, Camp McArthur, Tex. Entered service from Lennox.

15. HEYE WIEBEL
Served as a private in 22nd Inf., stationed at Camp Washington Park, D. C. Entered service from Lennox.

16. ALBERT F. SINNING
Served in Cooks and Bakers School, stationed on Long Island. Entered service from Lennox.

17. M. E. EYERSON
Served in France as a private in Co. C, 319th Eng. Entered service from Lennox.

18. ALBERT DE BETTS
Served in France as a sergeant in 316th Training Bn. Entered military service from Lennox.

19. JACOB J. POPPENGA
Served as a private in Co. K, 88th Inf., stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service from Lennox.

20. SEVERT B. JOHNSON
Served in 10th Div., stationed at Camp Funston, N. M. Entered service from Lennox.

21. GUY S. MILKS
Served as a member of the Medical Corps, stationed at Walter Reed General Hospital. Entered service from Lennox.

22. JOHN POLL
Served as a private in M. G. Co., 20th Inf., 10th Div., stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Lennox.

23. AREND PETERS
Served with an engineer unit in the U. S. Army. Entered service from Lennox.

24. ALBERT PETERS, Jr.
Served in France with the American forces, entering service from Lennox.

25. ALBERT G. JOHNSON
Served with Co. C, 14th M. G. Bn., stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service from Lennox.

26. BERT J. POPPENGA
Served in France as a private in 313th Eng. Entered military service from Lennox.

27. BEN GEDSTAD
Served as a private in 140th Eng., training at Camp Sheely. Entered service from Lennox.

28. OSCAR GEDSTAD
Served as a corporal in the band at the Officers' Training School, Camp Grant, Ill. Entered army from Lennox.

29. EDDIE GEDSTAD
Served with the 140th Eng., stationed at Camp Sheely. Entered service from Lennox.

30. JOHN GEDSTAD
Served in the Dental Corps, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Entered service from Lennox.
1. ADAM H. BROUGHTON

2. HENRY W. FISCHER

3. RAYMOND G. GIBSON

4. EDWARD J. ELCOCK
Lennox, S. D. Private, 49th Balloon Co., stationed at Fort Omaha, Neb.

5. CARL C. FRITZ

6. PETTER D. POPPINGA

7. CHARLIE RADLOFF
Tea, S. D. Private, 81st Balloon Co., stationed at Fort Omaha, Neb. In service from July 24, 1918 to March 20, 1919.

8. ARTHUR LARSON
Tea, S. D. Private, Signal Corps, 10th Div., stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. In service from June 28, 1918 to Dec. 20, 1918.

9. ROY V. GRAYSON

10. CLARENCE E. REICHETT

11. CHARLIE S. JACOBS
Berksford, S. D. Private, Co. C, 140th M. G. Bn., Camp Lewis, Wash., going overseas later, where he was assigned to work on army postoffice.

12. WILLIAM J. MACHMILLER

13. LARRY E. WILKINSON

14. MILTON PEARCE

15. GEELT DUITSMAN, Jr.
Sioux Falls, S. D. Private, 313th Ammunition Train. Overseas nine months, fighting at Haute, Alsace.

16. TILMAN LARSON

17. WILLIAM J. OPPOLI

18. HEILMER M. STUBEN
Worthing, S. D. Corporal, 341st Field Remount Squadron. Served in France nine months. One year in service.

19. MILES M. McCLEUNG

20. HEIKA H. HIRONYMUS

21. OTTO A. MACMILLER

22. JACOB STRATMEYER
Tea, S. D. Private 1st class, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa, provost guard duty. Seven months in service.

23. TIBBO H. H. KNOCK
Lennox, S. D. Private, Co. M, 324th Inf. Four months in France. Wounded in right forearm Nov. 5, 1918, while fighting on Verdun front. Entered service May 24, 1918, invalided home and sent to Fort Snelling.

24. JOHN VANOYH
Tea, S. D. Private, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, going later to do guard duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Ten months in service.

25. SEVERT B. JOHNSON

26. ALBERT J. BLAU
Tea, S. D. Private, Medical Corps, in France, stationed at Base Hospital No. 100. Eight months overseas; 10 months in army.

27. CORNELIUS ANDREESSEN
Tea, S. D. Private, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge. Overseas 9 months, and placed in Depot Service in Belgium. Eleven months in service.

28. ELLIS LARSON

29. HAROLD H. FRISHE
Hudson, S. D. Served in Hq. Detachment, 16th Div., Camp Funston.

30. PALMER A. PAULSON
1. JAY HUISMAN
Hudson, S. D. Served in Infantry Officers’ Training School, Camp Pike, Ark.

2. NILE G. SPICKLER

3. VERN A. GIBSON
Lennox, S. D. Private, Camp Hospital No. 15, France. In service from July 24, 1918 to May 5, 1919.

4. LYLE K. GIBSON

5. LLOYD A. KUHNS

6. FORREST R. KUHNS
Private, 23rd M. G. Bu., 8th Div. Stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal. Seven months in service.

7. CHARLEY KUHNS

8. GEORGE E. LAMM

9. WILLIAM E. MOORE
Tea, S. D. Private, Base Hospital, 39th Div. Stationed at Camp Beau-regard, La. One year and seven months in service.

10. EDWARD E. BRADSHAW
Canistota, S. D. Served with 138th Aero Squadron at Kelley Field, Tex., and at Fort Sill, Okla., going overseas from there.

11. OSCAR A. OLSON

12. RALPH E. VIPOND

13. JAMES C. OWEN

14. CLARENCE F. TROYER

15. CASPER BJORKE

16. HERMAN OTTEN
Lennox, S. D. Served nine months with Co. B, 20th Inf., 10th Div., stationed at Camp Funston, Kan.

17. OLE W. STACKHOUSE
Sioux Falls, S. D. Corporal, Co. B, 160th Inf., 40th Div. Served in France eight months; 11 months in army.

18. ANDREW H. NELSON

19. IVOR G. EVANS

20. DONALD F. LEAVITT

21. EARL H. DODD

22. RAY E. DODD

23. CURTIS L. WILSON

24. LAWRENCE D. WILSON

25. ARTHUR J. KRELL
Sioux Falls, S. D. Private, S. A. T. C., Brookings, S. D. In service three months.

26. VADA P. JOHNSON
Sioux Falls, S. D. Private, 89th Spruce Production Squadron, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Seven months in army.

27. LEON W. JOHNSON
Sioux Falls, S. D. Private, 164th Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Four months in service.

28. ORLo K. JOHNSON
Sioux Falls, S. D. Private, Veterinary Hospital Co. 17, France. Overseas nine months; one year in army.

29. JOHN A. TROYER
Lennox, S. D. Private, 93rd Base Hospital, in France. Trained at Camp Lewis, Wash. Overseas five months; 10 months in army.

30. LEE E. McMANN
Worthington, S. D. Private, Ordnance Dept., France. Overseas 16 months; 22 months in service.
LINCOLN COUNTY

1. EDWARD A. RYAN
   Served in France, after training at Camp Lewis, Wash.

2. DANIEL W. RYAN
   Sergeant, S. D. Private, 11th Div.
   Served at Camp Lewis, Wash.

3. ARTHUR B. NELSON
   Lomax, S. D. Private, 1st class, 314th Trench Mortar Battery, France.
   Overseas nine months.
   Fought four months at front east of Meuse.
   Eighteen months in service.

4. NEIL N. NELSON
   Private, 387th Bakery Co.
   Transferred to Motor Transport Service and sent overseas.
   In France 9 months; one year in army.

5. ALMER O. NELSON
   Private, limited service, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. in service from Oct. 1, 1918 to Nov. 5, 1918.

6. W. L. HOESE
   Spencer, S. D. Sergeant 1st class, Ordinance Depot, Camp Cody, N. M., and later in Officers' Training School.
   Camp McArthur, Tex.

7. NEIL OTTO PETERSON
   In service from June 28 to Sept. 13, 1918.

8. ROY J. McMANN
   One year and one month in army.

9. CLARENCE M. IVerson
   Harrisburg, S. D. Corporal, Battery E, 34th F. A., trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., and sent directly to Pershing's Headquarters, Chaumont, France, where he served as clerk in the station listing department.
   In service from Sept. 22, 1917 to July 15, 1919.

10. GEORGE Dervsen
    Tea, S. D. Private, 17th Balloon Co., Fort Omaha, Neb.
    Overseas seven months; 10 months in army.

11. PHILIP P. IVerson
    Harrisburg, S. D. Private, Co. M, 8th Inf., and later in Casual Detachment.
    Four months in service.

12. ALFRED T. RISBY
    Sioux Falls, S. D. Private, 157th Depot Brigade.
    Assigned later to 137th Guard Depot.
    Overseas ten months; 15 months in army.

13. FLOYD S. McCAIN
    Transferred to Engineer Corps in France.
    Overseas 15 months.
    Entered National Guard June 23, 1916 discharged March 17, 1919.

14. ALONZO H. ROSS
    Worthington, S. D. Private, Camp Hospital No. 48, in France.
    Overseas seven months; 10 months in army.

15. FRANCIS H. EDWARDS
    Overseas nine months, fighting at Haute, Alasce.
    Entered army June 11, 1918; discharged June 11, 1919.

16. MELVIN G. HANSON
    Served later with Evacuation Hospital No. 15, Overseas June 10, 1918, and fought in Aisne-Marne offensive.
    Shell shocked Aug. 7, and sent to Base Hospital No. 9.
    Thirteen months in army.

17. GEORGE S. CARLSON
    Lenox, S. D. Private, 346th Field Remount Bn., France.
    Overseas 9 months; 12 months in army.

18. WILLIAM S. DANIELS
    Harrisburg, S. D. Private, 7th Sanitary Train, Camp Funston, Kan.,
    Overseas one year.

19. CLARENCE A. LIND
    Overseas ten months, fighting in Alasce-Lorraine and in Argonne Forest.

20. CLIFFORD E. BUSWELL
    Harrisburg, S. D. Private, Hq., Co. 12th Inf., 8th Div.
    Served 11 months.

21. HOWARD M. SCOTT
    Harrisburg, S. D. Private, 61st Balloon Co., Fort Omaha, Neb.
    In Air Service from July 7, 1918 to Jan. 15, 1919.

22. EARL D. BEMENT
    Sioux Falls, S. D. Private, 70th Inf., 77th Div.
    Overseas 8 months, fighting at Meuse-Argonne.
    One year in army.

23. CARL H. ANDERSON
    Worthington, S. D. Private, Base Hospital No. 113, Savernay, and later at hospital in Paris.
    Overseas nine months; 11 months in army.

24. GUNNAR A. BERT
    Overseas one year and two months; 20 months in army.

25. HENRY J. KUNKEL
    In service from Aug. 29, 1918 to Feb. 16, 1919.

26. EDWARD DEVITT
    Overseas with division, going into lines in Alasce sector.
    Ten months in service.

27. HOMER A. SPICKLER
    Cam Funston, Kan.
    In service from Aug. 30, 1918 to Jan. 24, 1919.

28. HOWARD A. FRENCH
    Stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal.
    Six months in service.

29. WAITMAN J. HAMMOND
    Worthington, S. D. Private, Battery F, 8th F. A., 7th Div.
    Overseas fourteen months.
    Two years and one month in army.

30. EDWARD E. SALEM
    Cam Funston, Kan.
    Served six months in army.
1. FLOYD C. MOULTON

2. ARTHUR A. NORMAN

3. JOEL J. FAHLBERG
Beresford, S. D. Private, 8th M. G. Bn., 3rd Div. Overseas 16 months, fighting at Chateau Thierry and Champagne-Marne defensive, and in Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

4. AXEL A. NORMAN

5. PETER VANDERLUKT
Harrisburg, S. D. Sergeant, 314th Trench Mortar Battery, 89th Div. Overseas nine months, fighting at St. Mihiel. Nineteen months in army.

6. AUGUST C. DETERMAN
Beresford, S. D. Private, 163rd Depot Brigade, serving at Camp Dodge, Iowa, from May 26, 1918 to Nov. 22, 1918. Discharged on S. C. D.

7. MARCUS A. DAHL

8. AXEL G. JOHNSON
Beresford, S. D. Private, Camp Grant, III., and Camp McCrath, Tex. Four months in service.

9. HENRY N. STRAND

10. CLARENCE H. JOHNSON
Private 1st class. Overseas seventeen months. Twenty-three months in service.

11. LAVERN TRICKLE
Hudson, S. D. Corporal, 72nd Inf. Served at Camp Meade, Md.

12. HARTVIG OLSON

13. ALFRED B. SOLEM
Beresford, S. D. Private, 164th Depot Brigade. Served three months at Camp Funston, Kan.

14. LOYDIE W. HICKS
Canton, S. D. Corporal, 164th Depot Brigade. Served nearly four months at Camp Funston, Kan.

15. LELAND D. NEDROW

16. OSCAR F. PAYNE
Canton, S. D. Private, 164th Depot Brigade. Served at Camp Funston, Kan., from Aug. 29, 1918 to Dec. 8, 1918.

17. LINN M. WEIGEL

18. ARTHUR GEDSTAD

19. PAUL J. JACOBSON
Beresford, S. D. Private, Co. M, 70th Inf., 10th Div. Served seven months at Camp Funston, Kan.

20. WILLIAM E. SLATER
Canton, S. D. Private. Served sixteen months with American forces during war.

21. LESLIE C. MILLIKEN
Beresford, S. D. Private, 10th Motor Supply Train, Camp Holabird, Md. Five and a half months in service.

22. LAMBERT A. LEWIS

23. WILLIAM H. HENKE
Lennox, S. D. Private, Medical Replacement Unit, serving in France at Infirmary No. 85. Overseas nearly a year.

24. KNUTE R. AASE

25. WALTER T. RICHARDS
Beresford, S. D. Private 1st class, 60th Balloon Co., Fort Crook, Neb. Eight months in service.

26. PALMER GEDSTAD

27. GUSTAV A. NESS

28. ERNEST A. SCHULP
Hudson, S. D. Sergeant, M. G. Co., 12th Inf., 8th Div. Served at Camp Fremont, Cal.

29. RAYMOND E. IVIERSON
Hudson, S. D. Member of 223rd Field Signal Bn., Camp Meade, Md.

30. HUGH BEMIS
Hudson, S. D. Member of 63rd Balloon Co., Fort Omaha, Neb. Discharged Jan. 15, 1919.
1. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN

2. GILMAN ALEXANDER ROTI
Fairview, S. D. Served in navy, as carpenter's mate, 3rd class, at Great Lakes Training School, Ill.

3. WALTER JAMES GORMAN

4. LESLIE H. ROWDEN

5. PALMER N. ROE

6. CHARLES W. BACKER
Worthing, S. D. Bugler, 30th M. G. Bn., 10th Div. Served five months at Camp Funston, Kan.

7. GUENTER S. DYBERG
Hudson, S. D. Private, 90th Squadron, A. S. A. P., Newport, Ore. Seven months in service.

8. ALLEN G. HARRIS

9. ERNEST A. STAUFFACHER

10. ERIC PETERSON
Canton, S. D. Private, 156th Depot Brigade, Camp Sevier, S. C. In service six months.

11. ENOCH T. WOOD

12. HOWARD A. STAUFFACHER
Harrisburg, S. D. Private 1st class, 8th Inf., 8th Div. Overseas ten months. One year and two months in army.

13. JOHN H. GUSTIFSON
Private 1st class, Evacuation Hospital No. 15, France. Overseas ten months; 15 months in army.

14. KNUTE FARSTADT
Beresford, S. D. Private, Coast Artillery. Served at Oahu, Hawaii. Entered service March 12, 1918, and discharged Feb. 6, 1919.

15. ARTHUR J. NEWBERG
Hudson, S. D. Private, 397th Inf., 77th Div. Overseas eight and a half months. One year in army. Wounded in Argoine.

16. ROBERT H. RAVER
Canton, S. D. Private, 164th Depot Brigade. Served four and one-half months at Camp Funston, Kan.

17. CLYDE E. DIXON
Canton, S. D. Private 1st class, Medical Corps. Served overseas ten months. One year and one month in army.

18. OSCAR VOYEN

19. THOMAS H. BAINBRIDGE

20. HAROLD WRAY WELBON

21. ARTHUR E. MORTENSEN

22. RASMUS PETERSON

23. CLAUDE V. LARKIN
Hudson, S. D. Member of 216th Field Signal Bn. Served at Camp Funston, Kan.

24. ELMER C. ANDERSON
Hudson, S. D. Member of Battery C, 337th F. A., 88th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

25. WILLIAM BROCKMAN

26. CARL BROCKMAN

27. LESLIE F. BRADSHAW
Canistota, S. D. Member of M. G. Bn., 40th Div., serving in France.

28. RICHARD FOKKEN
Lenox, S. D. Private, U. S. A. Army, during period of U. S. participation in the war.

29. HARRY A. PARKIN

30. HARRY E. EARLE
1. ANTON N. BIRKLAND
Beresford, S. D. Sergeant, Q. M. C.,
415th Service Battalion, Camp Fun-
stone, Kan., Aug. 29, 1918 to May
23, 1919.

2. ELMER E. LIEN
Fairview, S. D. Mail Sergeant, 339th
F. A., 88th Div. Overseas 6 months,
after training at Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Entered service Sept. 5, 1917; dis-
charged Feb. 8, 1918.

3. GEORGE D. BURNEY
Beresford, S. D. Served in navy,
training at Radio Training School,
Cambridge, Mass., May 29, 1918 to
Feb. 15, 1919.

4. ALBERT LIEKEN
Worthing, S. D. Private. Served at
Brooklyn Navy Yards in Medical De-
partment one month and discharged.
Re-enlisted and served one year.

5. ALBERT E. BRYNJULSON
Canton, S. D. Private, 164th Depot
Brigade. Served at Camp Funston,

6. JOHN V. VETSCH
Worthing, S. D. Private 1st class,
Co. L, 13th Inf., 8th Div. Served
nearly six months at Camp Fremont,
Cal.

7. RALPH D. Dyal
Beresford, S. D. Private 1st class,
219th M. G. Bn., 46th Div., later to
35th Div. Overseas eight and a half
month. In service May 25, 1918 to
May 3, 1919.

8. ANDREW JENSEN
Beresford, S. D. Private 1st class,
Co. F, 29th Inf., Camp Funston, Kan.
Later sent to Nitro, W. Va. Ten and
one-half months in service.

9. CHRIST E. JENSEN
Beresford, S. D. Private, Q. M. C.,
Remount Detachment, A. R. D., Camp
Funston, Kan. Eight and a half
months in service.

10. GRANT R. TWEDT
Hudson, S. D. Corporal, 166th Depot
Brigade. Served at Camp Lewis,
Wash., six and a half months.

11. ALLEN A. HEGSTROM
Beresford, S. D. Private 1st class,
15th Service Co., Signal Corps, Camp
Meade, Md. Served also at Fort
Leavenworth, Kan. Nine months and
ten days in service.

12. ARTHUR I. LIEN
Fairview, S. D. Private 1st class, U.
S. Army. Trained at Camp Dodge,
Iowa. One year in service.

13. JACOB LEIRO
Hudson, S. D. Private. Served four
months at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

14. CRYDER E. LARSON
Centerville, S. D. Private, Camp
Hospital No. 65, France. Entered
service July 24, 1918; overseas Sept.
16; discharged June 23, 1919.

15. HELGE KORS Lund
Hudson, S. D. Private 1st class, Co.
F, 20th Inf., 10th Div. Served at
Camp Funston, Kan., and Nitro, W.
Va., 18 months and 17 days.

16. MILO E. DREY
Beresford, S. D. Private, 164th De-
pot Brigade. Served at Camp Fun-
ston, Kan., six months and 12 days.

17. PETER BROWER
Inwood, Iowa. Private, M. G. Co.,
20th Inf., 19th Div. Served at Camp
Funston, Kan., 5 months and 12 days.

18. ALFRED OLSON
Hudson, S. D. Private, 355th Inf.
Overseas ten months and fifteen
days. Wounded at St. Mihiel. Served
also with 110th Inf. in France. One
year and 28 days in army.

19. ENDRE HENDRICKSON
Canton, S. D. Private, 213th Field
Signal Bn., Camp Lewis, Wash.

20. J. BERNHOPSON
Canton, S. D. Corporal, Co. A, 116th
Eng. Served from June 15, 1916 to

21. CHARLES E. BURNEY
Beresford, S. D. Private 1st class,
Co. E, 334th Inf., and later Co. I,
138th Inf. Overseas Sept. 1, 1918 to
April 28, 1919.

22. THOR O. ENEBOE
Hudson, S. D. Private 1st class,
Medical Detachment No. 31. Overseas
Sept. 16, 1918 to July 25, 1919.

23. NORMAN EKLE

24. WILLIAM E. SCHOFEN
Fairview, S. D. Private, Co. D, 30th
M. G. Bn., 10th Div. Served at Camp
Funston, Kan., Aug. 29, 1918 to Jan.
6, 1919.

25. JOE ODEGARD
Hudson, S. D. Corporal, Co. G, 355th
Inf., 89th Div. Overseas June 4,
1918, after training at Camp Fun-
ston, Kan.

26. JOHN W. MURPHY
Beresford, S. D. Seaman, U. S.
Navy. Served from Aug. 11, 1918 to
Jan. 3, 1919, at Goat Island, Cal.

27. MORRIS R. DREY
Beresford, S. D. Private, M. O. T. C.
Overseas Jan. 12, 1918 to July 2,
1919. Entered service Aug. 27,
1917; discharged July 12, 1919.

28. STEEN A. PETERSON
Fairview, S. D. Private, Co. A, 159th
Inf.; later Co. D, 307th Inf., 77th
Div. Fought at Argonne Forest.
Wounded Oct. 15, 1918. Overseas
Aug. 8, 1918 to Jan. 23, 1919.

29. NORMAN T. NELSON
Canton, S. D. Private 1st class, Co.
E, 352nd Inf., later Co. A, 309th
Eng., 84th Div. Overseas Sept. 15,
1913 to July 11, 1919. Entered serv-
ice June 27, 1918, and discharged
July 16, 1919.

30. MISS ELLEN LUKKEN
Worthington, S. D. Y. M. C. A. En-
listed at Sioux Falls, S. D., and served
with General Federation of Women's
Clubs Unit at Biarritz, leave area,
France, and at Pershing Stadium,
Paris. On duty as canteen worker
and entertainer.
1. HARLEY L. MARSHALL

2. RILEY W. McCONNIEL

3. PALMER O. ANDERSON

4. JOHN WOLD

5. CHARLEY ANDERSON

6. EDWARD J. SCHMIDT
   Rock Valley, Iowa. Corporal, Q. M. C. Later assigned to M. T. C., and later to clerical duties in Paris.

7. RUDOLPH A. TWEDT

8. ALFRED J. URDALD

9. MYRON F. GRAHAM

10. FRED A. CLAY
    Beresford, S. D. Private, 10th Mobile Veterinary Section, Hq., Train, 10th Div. Served at Camp Funston.

11. KNUTE FARSTAD

12. ARCHIE F. RHEA

13. ALBERT BIRKLAND

14. LUTHER SORUM

15. JOHN M. BOVILL
    Beresford, S. D. Private, Veterinary Hospital No. 10, Camp Lee, Va. Entered army Jun 1, 1918; discharged June 24, 1919.

16. JOHN R. EIKANGER
    Beresford, S. D. Private 1st class, 60th Coast Artillery. Entered service March 12, 1918; sent to Port Kamehameha, Hawaii, April 5; returned to U. S. Aug. 22, 1919; discharged Sept. 2, 1919.

17. TILMAN B. KITTELSON
    Beresford, S. D. Corporal, 164th Depot Brigade. Served at Camp Funston, Kan., June 27, 1918 to Dec. 4, 1918.

18. HENRY G. LATENDRERSE
    Beresford, S. D. Served in navy at Goat Island and Mare Island, Cal.

19. TORKEL GRUNNING

20. ELMER R. BIRKLAND

21. SAMUEL J. SWANSON

22. GEORGE M. STUESSI
    Beresford, S. D. Private, Q. M. C., Camp Funston.

23. TILMAN NELSON

24. OSCAR BRURUD
    Canton, S. D. Private, 11th M. G. Bn., 4th Div. Overseas Sept 1, 1918 to May 18, 1919, fighting in France and going with Army of Occupation into Germany.

25. ERNEST A. SCHULP
    Hudson, S. D. Sergeant, Machine Gun Officers’ Training School, Camp Hancock, Ga., at end of war.

26. PALMER GUBRUD
    Hudson, S. D. Private, Camp Hospital No. 15, France. Overseas Sept. 28, 1918 to July 24, 1919.

27. ALFRED OFSTAD

28. ARTHUR E. ODEGAARD
    Hudson, S. D. Private, M. T. C., Repair Unit No. 310. Overseas Oct. 28, 1918, and went with Army of Occupation into Germany.

29. ELMER H. BLUMER

30. ANDREW FARSTAD
    Beresford, S. D. Served in navy from July 25, 1918, to autumn after end of war. Stationed at Goat Island, Cal., and sent to Siberia on flagship of Asiatic fleet, the Brooklyn.
1. JOSEPH J. EDMAN

2. JOHN HOUSBY
Beresford, S. D. Private, 164th Depot Brigade. Served at Camp Funston, Aug. 30, 1918 to Dec. 8, 1918.

3. RASMUS NELSON

4. ENGERBRET C. ENGERBRETSON

5. HIRAM A. LANDOWNE

6. MILO M. MINER
Hudson, S. D. Sergeant, Co. D, 62nd Inf. Stationed at the Presidio, Cal., eight months; at Camp Fremont, Cal., ten months and at Camp Mills, N. Y., two weeks. Sent to Camp Lee, Va. for five and a half months.

7. HENRY EMIL HALVORSON

8. ERIC A. KRAM
Beresford, S. D. Private, Q. M. C., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service July 24, 1918.

9. CHRISTIAN ANDRICK

10. WALTER F. A. SAGER
Beresford, S. D. Corporal, 164th Depot Brigade. Served at Camp Funston, Kan., June 27, 1918 to Dec. 4, 1918.

11. JOHN VIGEN

12. THEODORE LEIN

13. NELS Fylling

14. RALPH THORPE

15. MATIN O. WOLD

16. FRED JOHN HEISER

17. HARM H. BRUNS

18. ISAAC A. ENSTROM

19. ANDREW EIKANGER

20. HENRY KLIN

21. JOHNIE E. RAVER

22. EDGAR WATTENBERG
Fairview, S. D. Served in Hospital Unit in France and with Army of Occupation in Germany. Entered service July 28, 1918.

23. HARVEY A. WEIGEL

24. OSCAR M. ODEGAARD

25. REUBEN T. ODEGAARD
Canton, S. D. Private, Medical Corps. Served at Fort Riley, Kan., March, 1918, to fall following end of war. Assigned June 1, 1918, to Red Cross Military Hospital No. 3.

26. CARL G. HERMANNSON

27. CARL O. NELSON
1. PALMER NELSON ROE
Served with the U. S. Army as a member of the Canton forces.

2. THEODORE N. BIRKLAND
Served with the Beresford, S. D., contingent in the World War.

3. JOHN MEYERS
Member of the U. S. Army. Entered service from Canton, S. D. Trained at Camp Funston, Kan.; overseas with 89th Div.; fought in St. Mihiel and in Argonne Forest offensives; wounded in right arm Oct. 29. Served as corporal in automatic rifle squad, Co. B, 355th Inf.

4. CLARENCE SANDERSON
Served in the U. S. Army as a member of the South Dakota contingent.

5. PETER H. POPPENS
Served with the South Dakota contingent in the World War. Moved to 1724 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., after return from service.

6. DARWIN WATTENBARGER
Served as a member of the Canton, S. D., contingent in the World War.

7. JOSEPH ARTHUR ENEBOE
Canton, S. D. Served as a member or Co. E, 41st Inf., 10th Div., stationed at Camp Funston, Kan.

8. CONRAD ENGREN
Served with the Canton contingent in the World War.

9. EDWARD H. NOETHLICH
Entered military service from Worthing, S. D., with the U. S. Army.

10. ARNE GRASMO
Served in the U. S. Army, as a member of the Hudson contingent.

11. MILAN K. GRASMO
Served also with the Hudson contingent in the World War.

12. R. P. HARMON
Served as chaplain in the U. S. Army. Moved to Belle Fourche, S. D., after return from military service.

13. OSCAR SULLESTAD

14. HARRY EDMOND KNORR

15. WILLIAM H. BACKER
Served as a member of the Worthing, S. D., contingent during the World War.

16. JOE E. BOOM
Served in the World War as a member of the U. S. Army from Lennox, S. D.

17. P. L. PETERSON
Served as a member of the Beresford, S. D., contingent during the World War.

18. ALBERT CLARENCE REIERSON
Served as a member of the Canton contingent in the war.

19. BENJAMIN J. HUDDLESTON
Served during the World War as a member of the Canton contingent.

20. OTTO F. NELSON
Canton, S. D. Served with the American forces during the time of the war.

21. ALEXANDER VON TERSCH
Served with the Worthing contingent in the U. S. Army.

22. ALBERT LOOTS
Served from Lenox with the American forces during the time of the war.

23. G. L. HANSON
Lennox, S. D. Served in France as a member of the 6th F. A., 1st Div.

24. SAM A. TJADEN
Served with the American forces during the war. Member of 60th Balloon Co., Fort Omaha and Ft. Crook, Neb.

25. ROBERT D. GREGG
Served with the American forces as a member of the Alexandria, S. D., contingent.

26. BENJAMIN H. NOID
Served with the American forces in France, doing X-ray work overseas for seventeen months.

27. ADOLPH CLARENCE STADEM
Served with the Bryant, S. D., contingent in the World War.

28. CHARLES SIGLER
Served with the Lincoln County contingent in the World War.

29. WILL RASMUSSEN
Served with the Beresford contingent in the World War.

30. NILS N. BIRKLAND
Served also with the Beresford contingent in the war.
LINCOLN COUNTY

1. WILLIAM J. HOOGESTRAAT
Lennox, S. D. Private 1st class, Camp Funston, Kan., as member of Depot Brigade, 70th Inf., and 30th M. G. Bn. In service June 28, 1918 to Jan. 26, 1919.

2. CLARENCE NUPEM
Beresford, S. D. Served at Camp Funston, Kan., in 164th Depot Brigade, Aug. 28 to Dec. 23, 1918.

3. CHRISTIAN A. MOEN
Hudson, S. D. Served at special training detachment, Vermillion, S. D. Sent to 74th Balloon Co., Fort Crook. In army July 15, 1918 to Jan. 15, 1919.

4. LEWIS A. KEMP
Entered service from Canton, S. D. Moved to Auxvasse, Mo., after return from service.

5. WILLIAM PETERSON
Served as a private 1st class in Headquarters Motor Battery, 313th Ammunition Train, 88th Div. Went overseas for service in France.

6. JOHN E. STROM
Beresford, S. D. Served at Camp Dodge, Iowa, as a private in Co. K, 88th Inf., 19th Div.

7. EDWARD HAUGEN
Canton, S. D. Private, Division of Military Aeronautics, Fort Omaha, Neb., 15th Balloon Co. In service from July 24, 1918 to April 16, 1919.

8. ORLO E. ROBERTS
Served in France with 14th A. Entered service June 18, 1917; overseas Jan. 11, 1918.

9. TRYCVEE LARSON
Served with the Canton contingent in the U. S. Army.

10. GEORGE D. WIEBEL
Lennox, S. D. Served at Camp Funston, Kan., six months; Fort Leavenworth, Kan., two months, and Fort Riley, Kan., four months.

11. HENRY M. MET
Served with the U. S. Army as a member of the Lenox contingent.

12. CARL EDWIN ANDERSON
Served with the Canton contingent in the U. S. Army.

13. MERRITT WINTER SEELEY
Private 1st class, Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Toul, France. Overseas Dec. 3, 1917 to April 18, 1919. Entered service at Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 18, 1917. Trained three weeks at Ft. Logan, Colo.

14. HENRY JEPP
Served as a private in the U. S. Army with the Centerville contingent.

15. ROBERT C. SCHAUBY
Served with the South Dakota contingent during the time of the World War.

16. WILL M. AVERI
Canton, S. D. Served with the contingent gone from Alexandria, S. D., into the war.

17. WILLIAM RAKER
Served as a member of the contingent from Lennox in the World War.

18. HAR U. KNOCK
Centerville, S. D. Served at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Cal., and overseas with the 40th Div. Entered army May 24, 1918; discharged Aug. 15, 1919.

19. J. D. HALLOR
Served in the U. S. Army with the South Dakota contingent during the time of the war.

20. FLOYD BAILEY
Served with the Parker contingent in the World War.

21. GEORGE G. BOSSMANN
Lennox, S. D. Served in France with Co. D, 307th Inf., 77th Div. One and a half months at front.

22. ARTHUR BERRY
Served with the Harrisburg contingent in the World War.

23. CARL E. SUNDTROM
Served in the World War as a member of the Beresford contingent.

24. ELMER B. OLSON
Served with the Centerville contingent in the U. S. Army during the time of the war.

25. ANDREW DIStAD
Entered military service from Lennox, S. D., during the time of the war.

26. WALTER DAY
Aclester, S. D. Private 1st class, 145th M. G. Bn., Co. A, 40th Div.

27. A. G. NOID
Canton, S. D. Served at Camp Dodge, Iowa, for five months, on duty in dispensary, Medical Department.

28. LLOYD RAYMOND STENGEL
Served with the Canton forces during the time of the World War.

29. TED LEWIS BOOM
Lennox, S. D. Private, Camp Funston, Kan., and later at Fort Sheridan, Ill., with Co. I, 20th Inf.

30. JOHN E. ANDERSON
Canton, S. D. Seven months at Camp Dodge, Iowa, with Supply Co., 88th Inf., 19th Div., with rank of cook.
1. CHRIS CHRISTOPHERSON
Enlisted April 7, 1917, and went overseas after training at Camp Green, N. C. Fought at Cantigny sector, Auvraze, Soissons, Marne, St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse. Served with 1st Div.

2. AXEL SEVERTSON
Canton, S. D. Served at Camp Funston, Kan., and at Nitro, W. Va. Ten months in service.

3. OTTO ULRIKSEN

4. CARLOS MORTON MILLER

5. BRADNER A. BLOM

6. OSCAR LUNDSTROM

7. A. C. NORGARD
Canton, S. D. Served as corporal in France with 84th Div. Trained at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

8. JOHN H. NEEMAN
Lennox, S. D. Served in France with 147th F. A. Entered service June 5, 1917, and saw 21 months' service.

9. HENRY CORNELIUS
Served at Camp Lee, Va., in Veterinary Hospital No. 10. Went overseas July 26, 1918.

10. INGVOLD TINGVOLD
Canton, S. D. Entered military service Aug. 6, 1918; discharged Sept. 24, 1919.

11. THEODORE JONES
Served in France with 145th M. G. Bn., after training at Camp Kearney, Cal. Transferred to 317th Inf. Fought in Meuse-Argonne.
The publishers were unable to obtain pictures and records of a number of men listed on military records from Lincoln County. Some of these were transients who had lived in the county only a short time before the war or have moved away since. Some had no available pictures. A few other declined to give any picture, having too little interest in their record to wish to appeal in a group of American soldiers.

The following are credited with enlistment from Lincoln County:

Anderson, Christ, Hudson
Anderson, Arthur S., Canton
Anderson, Clarence, Canton
Axell, Frederick H., Canton
Boyd, Charles E., Canton
Brown, Victor H., Canton
Brockman, Carl C., Lennox
Burke, Roy, Worthing
Chesley, Ernest Leroy, Canton
Collins, William, Lennox
Dent, Wilson M., Lennox
Everett, Ernie B., Lennox
Everhart, Harold B., Canton
Enebue, Edward T., Canton
Feldman, William, Canton
Fredericks, Harry E., Lennox
Gatec, Joseph J., Canton
Hendricks, Martin G., Canton
Hartman, John J., Tea
Ingebretson, Helmar, Canton
Jager, Julius M., Canton
Jacobson, Oscar, Canton
Kervink, Fred, Canton
Lowe, Hans, Canton
Mortensen, Eddie M., Canton
Nordseth, Forman L., Canton
Rener, Frank A., Canton
Stangeland, Lars, Canton
Stauffacher, Ernest, Canton
Sackett, Roy F., Canton

The following are listed as drafted from Lincoln County:

Alness, Hjalmer, Canton
Anderson, Anders T., Harrisburg
Allen, Oscar G., Harrisburg
Aker, Henry T., Canton
Anderson, Knut, Beresford
Aasheim, Steffert, Canton
Ainsworth, Paul R., Canton
Anderson, Julius E., Hudson
Anderson, Adolph, Canton
Anderson, Henry O., Canton
Anderson, Edwin R., Fairview
Amunson, Almer O., Fairview
Bloomer, Laske P., Hudson
Brevik, Oluf H., Fairview
Bretenoth, B. W., Canton
Berg, Martin, Beresford
Burnett, John W., Centerville
Boss, Ben, Lennox
Bjorge, Ivar, Fairview
Buss, Ben H., Lennox
Brandsgaard, Selmer, Canton
Brandhagen, Willie B., Lennox
Birkland, Bjarne N., Hudson
Brandson, Thomas, Canton
Breuer, Ivan, Canton
Burke, Daniel, Beresford
Barnes, Bernard C., Tea
Buekenberg, Morton E., Canton
Buss, Ben Jerry, Lennox
Christenson, Clarence, Canton
Carpenter, James L., Canton
Corelind, Helge, Canton
Colman, Rex L., Canton
Carlson, Isaac, Beresford
Carpenter, James L., Canton
Cooper, Harry, Canton
Dixon, Paul Evan, Canton
Enzner, John J., Lennox
Ende, George W., Hudson
Eidanes, Michael, Canton
Eidanes, Gustav, Hudson
Elvick, Martin, Hudson
Everwein, John H., Tea
Engelbreton, Christian, Hudson
Fenstra, Sam, Harrisburg
Fillback, George F., Worthing
Foss, Ed., Canton
Fenstra, John, Harrisburg
Flinkman, Daniel R., Centerville
Fredericks, Herman, Hudson
Fladmark, Oscar, Moore
Fyling, William, Hudson
Freirichs, Harry E., Lennox
Graetz, Axel, Canton
Glibas, Sam, Canton
Gerber, Noel V., Worthing
Gustafson, Manne, Hudson
Goltry, Loyal, Beresford
Goodman, Frank, Canton
Gustavson, Fritz G., Akeley
Hurlburt, Joseph B., Lennox
Holgersen, Davis, Harrisburg
Hustrudl, Carl A., Beresford
Hogge, Oscar Nobel, Canton
Hurlburt, Arthur William, Lennox
Hodin, Henrik, Beresford
Hansen, William F., Beresford
Banger, Olaf, Beresford
Hommert, Martin G., Canton
Harris, Carl, Worthing
Higgins, Thomas, Hudson
Johnson, Carl A., Worthing
Johnson, Eddie, Beresford
Johnson, Harold, Canton
Johnson, Gust, Beresford
Jones, Nathan F., Canton
Johnson, Carl T., Canton
Johnson, Nels M., Hudson
Johnson, Oscar A., Hudson
Kinnmark, Claude H., Fairview
Larson, Odin, Worthing
Locke, Jesse, Centerville
Luning, Christen, Centerville
Larson, Peter, Canton
Lobert, Elmer, Canton
Larsen, Carl D., Canton
Larson, John A., Canton
Lungheim, Jorgen A., Canton
Larson, Leroy Henry, Canton
Larson, Arthur, Harrisburg
Leland, D. Nedrow, Centerville
Mye, Nils, Canton
Mueller, Philip, Harrisburg
McCain, Roy, Harrisburg
Moerke, Jerry, Lennox
Mehlm, Henry J., Lennox
Martinson, George, Beresford
Marken, M. A., Hudson
Margeson, William S., Canton
Mankvold, Edward, Canton
Melson, Norman T., Canton
Manning, Jerry, Lennox
Nelson, Chester M., Hudson
Naatjes, George, Lennox
Nelson, Otto T., Canton
Nelson, Paul G., Hudson
Nelson, Henning, Hudson
Nelson, Christ, Worthing
Opperud, John C., Canton
Orstad, Ole, Canton
Odegaard, Iver, Hudson
Plucker, Dick E., Lennox
Poppens, William, Tea
Peterson, Halmer J., Canton
Rudolph, Ernest G., Canton
Rikanrud, Erick, Canton
Reiners, Dick J., Lennox
Rust, Lewis, Canton
Ringstad, Herman, Canton
Ringstad, Alfred, Lennox
Rudolph, Herbert B., Canton
Swanson, Julius, Hudson
Sandback, Eugene, Hudson
Schoemier, William C., Lennox
Schriever, Dick, Tea
Smith, Arthur D., Canton
Sutton, William J., Harrisburg
Strasser, Joel B., Lennox
Sandvig, Archie L., Canton
Selles, William J., Canton
Schmidt, Herman, Lennox
Stengel, John L., Canton
Sorenson, Engwell, Canton
Solberg, Oliver, Lennox
Schelling, George, Harrisburg
Solter, August J. C., Hudson
Sogn, Harold, Hudson
Stone, Hans, Canton
Steenhoek, William, Lennox
Starebo, Louis, Canton
Smit, Andy George, Lennox
Simon, William F., Lennox
Seelhorn, William, Tea
Taylor, Emil Calvin, Centerville
Troyer, Clareen, Lennox
Tolletson, Tim, Beresford
Urben, Fred E., Worthing
Volden, Jacob Ingolf, Canton
Vieling, Oscar, Canton
Villier, Gaile, Hudson
Van Gerpen, Frank, Hudson
Volden, Thoralf Olson, Canton
Vander Heiden, Nick, Harrisburg
Wilkerson, Harris, oWrthing
Wumikes, Welje, Lennox
Wallquist, Odin, Canton
Waldorf, Clifford Earl, Hudson
Welsh, George, Beresford
Wildembaur, William O., Lennox
Weeks, George Harrison, Centerville
The Log of Lincoln County’s National Guard Company

HEADQUARTERS Company, 4th Infantry, South Dakota National Guard, heads the procession of soldiers sent from Lincoln County, South Dakota, into the world war. Blazing the trail from home to a score of camps scattered over the United States, England and France, Headquarters Company wrote the name of Lincoln County into the history of the world war just as soon as America entered the conflict. Its record is a tale of glory, especially from the time of July 5, 1918, until the armistice was signed, November 11, during which time it was in action in various sectors on the front in France.

Headquarters Company was born shortly after the Spanish-American War. Veterans returning from service in Cuba and in the Philippines felt that Lincoln County owed it to the nation to have a guard company within its borders. Moreover, they had the virus of army life in their blood, and just couldn’t give up the drill and army life for a time. Accordingly they organized Company E, which drilled on the fair grounds at Canton regularly more than a decade and a half.

When the National Guard was sent to the Mexican border for service in the winter of 1916 and 1917, Company E, as it was known at that time, was one of the first groups to leave. Under Captain Ed. E. Eneboe, later adjutant of the 4th Infantry, South Dakota National Guard, the company, consisting of three officers and sixty-five men, left from San Benito, Texas, ready to join in the chase of Villa into Mexico. The company arrived at San Benito August 5, four days after leaving camp at Redfield, and was assigned to duty patrolling the Rio Grande and watching for disturbances by Mexican bands over the border. The winter passed in guard duty and in the routine of camp life. Company E saw no action. Mexicans were scarce in its sector, and the only thing resembling a battle was the maneuvers of the division just before leaving camp to return home the following spring.

The company was mustered out March 3, 1917, and returned home. Captain Eneboe, who led the company from Canton, brought it back from San Benito. Vern Kennedy was serving as first lieutenant and William Roach as second lieutenant. Ernest Hale was first sergeant.

The men of Company E became civilians again, except for the two evenings weekly when they donned uniform and were soldiers for a few hours. But the scent of war was in the air. Scarcely had the men returned home when the United States entered the war against Germany, and it was known that Company E would soon be called into service again. The impending call added zest to the training, and there was much eagerness to keep everything in shape for the final orders.

But a chance unexpectedly came. The National Guard organization was changed by the War Department. Under a new ruling the oath of the National Guard members required service wherever called. Those who were unwilling to take the new oath were automatically discharged from the guard. Lieutenant Kennedy was assigned to the task of recruiting Company E to war strength of 150 men, and the place of the company in the 4th Infantry was changed, so that Company E became Headquarters Company.

Recruiting rushed onward. Within a short time the company had been raised to a strength of 108 men, each of whom had passed a rigid physical examination, and had expressed a willingness to serve in France or wherever else called to serve.
Headquarters Company was ordered into camp July 15, but was again divided. Fifty of the men went to Redfield to join Supply Company and Company G of the 4th Infantry there. The regimental band and headquarters detachment were left at Canton to await further orders. The other members of the regiment waited and drilled a little at Redfield. Late in September the regiment was ordered to Camp Greene, N. C., and the band and headquarters detail, consisting of fifty-eight men, joined the regiment there October 1.

For a month and a day the company trained at Camp Greene. November 2 the transfer to Camp Mills, L. I., was made and December 12, the company arrived at Camp Merritt, N. J., to start another course of training. Just before leaving Camp Greene, the 4th Infantry had been changed to the 147th Field Artillery. In camp at Camp Merritt, replacement troops filled the regiment, filling Headquarters Company, too, filled Headquarters Company and the regiment to war strength and rapid training was begun. Captain G. W. Hurst of Redfield was made commander of Headquarter Company. Captain Hurst had formerly commanded Company G.

The company left Hoboken for service in France January 10, 1918, landing in Liverpool January 17, after an uneventful trip on the seas. The members rested at Winchester, England, then went to Southampton and crossed the channel to La Havre, France. After two days in La Havre the company took its first station in France. At Mont Richard the men rested for two weeks, preparatory to beginning rapid training for service at the front.

At La Caumite the regiment was equipped with horses and guns and began hard work in order that the men might get to the front as quickly as possible. For five months the training raced along, and every turn of warfare known to an artilleryman was practiced until it had become a habit.

Then on July 3 began the journey to the front. Two days later Headquarters Company was stationed at Belfort, Alsace, in a quiet sector on the front, before the German lines. They remained in this sector until the big drive across the Marne started two weeks later. By the middle of July they had been assigned to the Third Division and were chasing Germans across the Marne at Rowenshire and on the advance to the Vesle.

From that time until the end of the war, the story of Headquarters Company is the story of several divisions in the American army in France. The men had been scattered to fill up various weak places developing in the army in action. Command had given way to others and men had been shifted wherever needed. As it came out of action, November 11, Headquarters Company was by no means a Lincoln County Company, in fact it was not even a South Dakota Company. And meantime, South Dakotans and Lincoln Countians had been shifted wherever the exigencies of battle demanded.

But from that time on Lincoln County’s National Guardsmen remained in action. Some of them found a place in every big offensive conducted. And the record they wrote is a record which pleases Lincoln County to read. It is a record of loyalty, bravery, devotion to Americanism and good soldiership.

Captain John Parlman of Sioux Falls, led Headquarters Company home.
The roster of Headquarters Company, at that time Company E, 4th Infantry, South Dakota National Guard, as it entered camp July 15, 1917, to train for service in the world war showed the following members:

1st Lieut. Vernon Kennedy
1st Sgt. Chris Anderson
Mess Sgt. Arthur E. Mortenson
Supply Sgt. Norman L. Norseth

Sergeants
Ernest B. Hale
Joe Q. Miller
Emil M. Peterson
Clarence A. Tucker

Corporals
Lloyd Moon
Oluf N. Olson
Palmer B. Roe
Wilson M. Dent

Cook
Harold Hull

Privates
Alex Anderson
Arthur J. Anderson
Carl O. A. Anderson
Clarence Anderson
Fredrick H. Axcell
Albert L. Baker
Gorend Bernhoftson
Charles E. Boyd
Charles C. Brokman
M. C. Brokman
Adam H. Broughton
Victor H. Brown
Roy Burks
Ernest Leroy Chesley
Andrew Christianson
William Collins
Syvert Erickson
Ernie B. Everett
Harold B. Everhart
William Feldman
Harry E. Fredricks
Joseph W. Gates
John B. Braneng
Glen Hanson
Oden H. Hanson
Tamlin S. Holland
Martin G. Homandkeg
Jacob G. Horn

Benjamin J. Huddleston
Irving Hunter
Augustus Hoffman
Hjalmer Ingereretson
Oscar Jacobson
Julius M. Jager
Carl N. Johnson
Clifton F. Jones
Leslie Jones
Ernest Lea Jones
Leroy J. Kelleher
George V. Kohls
Fred Kervink
Eugene Lee
Oluf Lode
Iver Lundern
Floyd McCain
Floyd Moulton
Eddie M. Martenson
Andrew H. Nelson
Moiris E. Nelson
John H. Neman
Elmer B. Olson
John C. Oppearud
Harry A. Parkin
Frank A. Renner
Carl Ringstad
Arlo E. Roberts
Francis Schenauer
John J. Scult
Robert C. Skaaby
Ernest A. Stauffacher
Lawrence B. Stanley
Louis O. Stone
Oscar R. Twedt
Oscar Voyen
John A. Wiebel
Charles H. Williams
Merrill D. Williams
Louis Zanders
Hans Lowe
Earl A. Dummeret
Chris Christopherson
Norman C. Rogers
Sigval A. Ekanger
Francis Edwards
Fred B. Bedard
Erick Gjivyck
Howard Stauffacher
SOUTH DAKOTA MEN ON MEXICAN BORDER.
The Story of the Red Cross

As members and workers in the eighteen branches and auxiliaries, Lincoln County women lined up solidly for service in the second line of defense. More than five thousand persons took memberships in the Lincoln County Chapter, and thousands of women worked night and day in order that they might find more and more spare minutes to devote to turning out finished products of comfort and convenience for the Red Cross workrooms.

When Lincoln County Red Cross officials wanted work done they had only to advertise it. The registration of women conducted by the Women’s Committee of the Council of National Defense, showed that more than one-third of the women in the county were actually engaged at that time in turning out Red Cross products. They flocked by the scores to workrooms and spent hour after hour in sewing or making articles for the soldiers and spent hours at home in knitting, turning out thousands of pairs of socks, sweaters and other articles.

When the Red Cross wanted funds it had only to ask for them. There was never a show put on for funds for the Red Cross in Lincoln County. Solicitors had merely to ask for the funds and they were forthcoming.

The Lincoln County Chapter of the Red Cross was organized in August, 1917. Claude A. Bennett was elected chairman. Other officials were: Miss Ella Opperud, vice chairman; Mrs. J. F. Turner, vice chairman; George Hokensstad, secretary K. E. Jacobson, treasurer, and Mrs. S. B. Averill, chairman of the Executive Committee. Miss Opperud.

PICTURES—(1) Mrs. Theodore Dempewolf; (2) Miss Cathriska Jacobson; (3) Mrs. Lila M. Southwell; (4) Mrs. Jacob Haas; (5) John L. Gorman.
perud had charge of sewing, and Mrs. Taylor was in charge of knitting.

A membership drive was conducted by the chapter at Christmas time, 1917, under the direction of W. C. Gemmell, resulting in the addition of more than three thousand members to the chapter. Another drive was conducted the following year, bringing the total membership of the chapter to more than five thousand.

The work was divided among the different branches and auxiliaries for raising funds and for turning out supplies. Each branch raised funds for its own operation and for its share of the funds needed to meet the expense of the branch and of the county chapter. When funds were needed they were readily contributed. No extensive soliciting campaign was ever found necessary, and no sales were ever conducted to raise money for Red Cross activities.

The county chapter gave free dinners for each group of men leaving the county to enter training camps under the selective service system. After the dinner for the soldiers the doors of the dining room were opened to the public and the remaining food sold. This resulted in the addition of several hundred dollars to the Red Cross treasury.

The work of the two vice presidents is deserving of special commendation. Miss Opperud and Mrs. Taylor gave unsparily of their time and attention. They remained in the workrooms as closely as one could have remained in a business office, and they kept everyone else eagerly working to try as nearly as possible to equal their efforts. It is to their diligence and interest that the success of Lincoln County in meeting every quota of work assigned is in large part due.

PICTURES—(6) Mrs. Rena Lyons; (7) Henry G. Gerber; (8) Alrich T. Greenveldt; (9) Peter A. Jacobson; (10) Mrs. W. S. Rowden.
Finances

A total of $46,147.67 is the amount of Lincoln County's contribution to the treasury of the Red Cross. This is an average of nearly ten dollars for each member. Considering that none of this fund was raised by sales, entertainments or similar meetings, Lincoln County points with pride to the loyal contributors. The fund came into the treasury from the following sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memberships</td>
<td>$15,249.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Aid Funds</td>
<td>780.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>30,118.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenses of the chapter from the time of its organization totaled $34,304.45. Of this total nearly $25,000 went for the purchase of materials for use in the Red Cross workrooms.

Branches

The officers of the different branches of the Lincoln County Chapter were:

**HARRISBURG**—Mrs. J. D. Shebul, chairman; Mrs. Clark, vice chairman; Mrs. Dempwold, vice chairman; Mrs. O. J. Smith, secretary; Mrs. N. O. Stoneback, treasurer.

**LENNOX**—Louis Jacobs, chairman; Mrs. Stephen Fitzgerald, vice chairman; Mrs. A. B. Jacobs, vice chairman; W. B. Mallory, secretary; Henry Jacobs, treasurer.

**HUDSON**—Mrs. H. H. Cable, chairman; Mrs. Charles Johnson, vice chairman; Mrs. J. S. Small, secretary; Mrs. S. F. Hoffman, treasurer; Robert O. Schaber, publicity chairman; Robert Wendlblom, G. M. Dokken and H. H. Cable, directors.

**PIONEER**—William S. Rowden, chairman; Ella Whitlaw, vice chairman; Greta Burney, secretary; Mrs. Earl Ramm, treasurer.

**HIGHLAND**—Mrs. Kaspar L. Sogn, chairman; Mrs. Walter O. Banion, vice chairman; Marie Fossum, secretary and treasurer.

**PLEASANT**—Anna Vorgeli, chairman; Mrs. Earl Milliken, vice chairman; Florence Plummer, secretary; Mrs. Charles Milliken, treasurer; Mrs. Will McCool, executive committee.

**WORTHING**—H. G. Gerber, chairman; Mrs. Ellis Crossby, vice chairman; Eliza Bradshaw, secretary; T. A. Clark, treasurer.

**SHINDLER**—Mrs. Ruth Boyd, chairman; Mamie Zebworth, secretary; Mrs. Vera Bemen, treasurer.

**BROOKLYN**—Grace Minot, chairman; Almo Jensen, secretary; Gertie McKillips, treasurer.
FAIRVIEW—Mrs. Marie Anderson, chairman; Mrs. J. W. James, vice chairman; Mrs. A. G. Pond, secretary and treasurer.

TEA—Lauretta Lawless, chairman; Mrs. W. Folken, vice chairman; Mrs. A. G. Roweder, secretary; Mrs. E. J. Hayer, treasurer.

NORWAY—Mrs. Arthur Sogn, chairman; Bertha Wilson, secretary.

Work Accomplished

Following is the record of work turned out:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sewing</th>
<th>Knitted Articles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital bedshirts</td>
<td>Socks, pair: 7,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed jackets</td>
<td>Sweaters: 2,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pajamas, suits</td>
<td>Wristlets, pair: 540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder wraps</td>
<td>Scarfs: 280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets</td>
<td>Helmets: 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow cases</td>
<td>Gloves, pair: 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towels</td>
<td>Trench caps: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xmas packages</td>
<td>Refugee stockings: 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandaged foot socks</td>
<td>Refugee scarfs: 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating leggings</td>
<td>Refugee shawls: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napkins</td>
<td>Refugee sweaters: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen tray cloths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handkerchiefs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath robes</td>
<td>Towels: 910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfort pillows</td>
<td>Sheets: 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army shirts</td>
<td>Pillow cases: 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilts</td>
<td>Napkins: 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipments</td>
<td>Wash cloths: 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property bags</td>
<td>Handkerchiefs: 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants’ layettes</td>
<td>Bedspreads: 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian comfort kits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash cloths</td>
<td>Total: 1,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee garments</td>
<td>Several thousand surgical dressings were also made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Liberty Loan

LINCOLN COUNTY’S response to the Liberty Loans was remarkably prompt and generous. The worthy citizens registered their patriotism by a subscription of more than three and a half million dollars to the five loans floated after the nation entered the war.

The first loan was bought entirely through the banks, the purchases being confined mainly to residents of cities and towns. There was no attempt at making a canvass of the county. The loan was floated without a great amount of publicity, and buyers in few cases understood what government bonds meant. Accustomed to making and selling, rather than buying securities, residents of Lincoln County took only so much interest in the first loan as patriotism inspired. The first loan was conducted by the state officials, through the banks of the county without a county chairman to direct the selling.

Nevertheless, Lincoln County patriots bought a total of $47,600 of bonds of the first issue.

The second loan was directed by R. O. Schaber of Hudson. In this loan the county had a quota of $250,000 assigned, of which it raised a total of $172,950. But Mr. Schaber in this campaign did a work that was of more far-reaching results than the mere meeting of the county’s quota would have been. He popularized the Liberty Loan bond, and made it certain that thenceforward Lincoln County would easily go over the limit on every loan issue offered. This campaign of publicity was carried on by the newspapers, by the posters and advertisements which flooded the county, both city and country, and by addresses whenever occasion offered at meetings, picnics and farm clubs.

The Second Loan was handled by Mr. Schaber, with the result that $1,069,750 was raised, on a quota allotted of $687,500. This loan was sold to 3,084 buyers. Mrs. Madge A. Puckett, chairman of the Women’s Committee of the Council of National Defense, aided in selling bonds to women buyers in this and the following loan. Mrs. C. M. Schroeder directed the work of women salesmen in the Fifth Loan.

The Fourth Loan brought $1,709,600 from Lincoln County purchasers. The allotment to the county in this loan was $850,000. The Fourth Loan was sold to 3,169 purchasers.

The Fifth Loan raised $691,850, on an apportionment of $640,000. No attempt was made to oversell the Victory Loan, but the buyers insisted in many cases on taking more than the quota assigned them, orring up the total to an oversubscription of $51,850. The Fifth Loan was sold to 2,413 purchasers.

The allotment system was adopted in the Third Loan and used for the loans following. Under this system each property owner in the county was allotted a certain amount of bonds. This amount was based upon his property holdings, shown in the reports of the assessor for the preceding year. After the value of his holdings had been determined,
1. HENRY HVATTUM
Chairman of Liberty Loan in county in fourth and fifth campaigns. Served also on Council of Defense.

2. MILES TULLAR
Directed work of Liberty Loan in Perry Township.

3. EVERT OTTEN
Served on county executive committee of Liberty Loan in third and fourth campaigns. Served also on two Red Cross drives.

4. FRANK BUSWELL
Directed work of Liberty Loan in Dayton Township.

5. J. S. STONEBACK
Directed war work campaigns in La Valley Township. Directed all Liberty Loan drives of township.

6. O. B. EVENSON
Directed Liberty Loan campaigns in Springdale Township. Aided in all other war fund drives.

7. GEORGE M. FRANCE

8. FRED T. MAUSBACH
Aided in Liberty Loan drives in La Valley Township. Worked on Red Cross campaign.
a percentage of this amount, in the Fourth Loan 3½ per cent, was allotted each citizen of the county.

In case an allotment was held to be too high the council of defense served as a board of review, and if the facts presented showed the allotment to be oppressive the amount was reduced. In case anyone refused to take the amount allotted or to show that the allotment was excessive an investigation was started into his loyalty.

The Fourth and Fifth Loans were directed by a committee consisting of Henry Hvattum, chairman; James Lewis, vice chairman, and A. B. Carlson, secretary and publicity director. Aiding this county committee was a chairman in every township, under whom worked various aides as needed. These aides were appointed by the township chairman. The township and town officials were usually named on these committees. Following is the list of workers in the various townships for the Third, Fourth and Fifth Loans:


LA VALLEY TOWNSHIP—Harm Heeren, chairman. J. W. Dickens, A. P. Clark, Fred Sherman and George Gerber.


1. JOHN W. DICKENS  
Served on Liberty Loan drive in La Valley Township. Also aided in War Savings Stamps and Red Cross campaigns.

2. BENJAMIN T. HANNA  
Aided in Liberty Loan drive in Springdale Township.

3. CHARLES W. FRINKMAN  
Served on Liberty Loan campaign team in La Valley Township.

4. ERNEST TATE  
Liberty Loan worker in La Valley Township. Served also in War Savings Stamps campaign.

5. JOHN H. NOEL  
Served in La Valley Township on Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps campaigns.

6. A. B. CLARK  
Served in La Valley Township in Liberty Loan. Chairman of War Savings Stamps campaign in township.

7. FRANK R. DEVITT  
Served in La Valley Township on Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps and Red Cross campaigns.

8. HARM HEEREN  
Liberty Loan worker in La Valley Township. Also aided in War Savings Stamps and Red Cross campaigns.


HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP—J. D. Hicks, chairman. Sander Brynjulson, B. O. Tuntland, Matthias P. Eneboe and John A. Wallquist.

A number of other workers aided in the various campaigns in the loans. Where town and township officials had changed before the time of the First Loan frequently entire committees were different from this list. As these were not reported to the county committee the names of these workers were not available for this record. The success of the county in putting over these campaigns is to be credited to the hundreds of willing workers and supporters whom the officials and committees found ready to aid on every hand. The loan victory is a county victory, and is not to be credited to any man or any group of men.
1. JOSEPH SHEBAL
Served on Liberty Loan and Red Cross teams in La Valley Township in all drives.

2. WESSEL D. PLUCKER
Served on Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan campaigns in Perry Township.

3. EDWARD SHERMAN
Served in La Valley Township on Liberty Loan team. Also in United War Work and Red Cross drives.

4. JULIUS P. EGGE
Served in Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns in Springdale Township.

5. HERMAN W. PIKE
Served during Third, Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan campaigns in La Valley Township.

6. ANTHON W. ELSTER
Served in Liberty Loan campaigns in La Valley Township.

7. JOHN O. DEVITT
Served on Liberty Loan team in La Valley Township. Also worked in United War Work campaign.

8. CHARLES G. LEAVITT
Served in Worthing village on Third, Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan campaigns.
War Savings Stamps

LINCOLN COUNTY bought $190,000 in a single day of War Savings Stamps, reaching the county’s quota the first of any county in the state. This was in the great national War Savings Stamp campaign in March, 1918.

The campaign in Lincoln County was under the direction of C. J. Moen, aided by a chairman and eight associate workers in every township of the county. Mr. Moen originated in this drive the plan of dividing the county into districts, with each man assigned to a certain district, for which he was held responsible. By this plan not only every township chairman, but every individual solicitor in the War Savings Stamp campaign was assigned to a certain territory, which he was expected and required to canvass thoroughly. So successfully did the plan operate that it became a frequent method of conducting campaigns for war funds all over the state.

Chairmen were selected who were known to be interested in the distribution of Baby Bonds and Thrift Stamps in their districts, and the chairmen called into the office of Mr. Moen at Canton for definite planning of the drive. The campaign was conducted as a rivalry between the different chairmen, and the chairmen in turn established the teams working under them on a basis of rivalry. Workers were selected by the township chairmen who were known to be diligent workers and interested in the success of the campaign.

A house to house canvass of the entire county was made in this campaign. The allotment made to Lincoln County was $278,000. A total of more than $800,000 was raised before the close of the campaign. Three townships raised more than $25,000 each fully paid in within three days after the close of the drive.

The patriotism and loyalty of Lincoln County citizens sold the War Savings Stamps quota. It offered little as an investment feature. But when the call came for funds to help the government in the war, the funds were readily turned over. Several individuals bought $1,000 of bonds, the limit of the amount anyone was permitted to hold under the tax exemption rulings.

A War Savings Stamp campaign put on in the city of Canton by the high school girls brought in a total of $13,000 in half a day. The girls were sent in teams of two, the teams racing to see who could make the best showing. The entire town was canvassed and reports turned in by six o’clock in the afternoon.
1. ANDREW W. SIMMONS
Served as Liberty Loan worker from Springdale Township during third, fourth and fifth campaigns.

2. JAMES A. DEVITT
Served on Liberty Loan teams from Springdale Township during all drives conducted during the war.

3. THOMAS J. HUXTABLE
Served in all drives conducted during the period of the war for the Liberty Loan in La Valley Township.

4. WALTER W. BROWN
Served on all Harrisburg teams for the Liberty Loan drives conducted during the time of the war.

5. N. O. STONERACK
Served as captain of a group in Harrisburg appointed to give the rudiments of military training to men about to be selected for military service.
United War Work

LINCOLN COUNTY oversubscribed its entire quota in the United War Work campaign by 82 per cent in a single day. This amount was raised as a result of hard work and efficient management of the workers in charge of the campaign, coupled with a ready response of Lincoln County patriots.

The United War Work campaign was under the direction of A. B. Carlson. Aiding him were committees in every township in the county.

The allotment system was used, based on the allotments of the Liberty Loans. Each property owner was assigned a certain amount to be paid, and a day was designated on which this amount should be paid at the voting precinct of his township. Every precinct reached the quota assigned it on the first day of the campaign. A few subscriptions drifting in later, in cases where the subscribers were absent from home or unable to reach the precinct on that day, raised the total one-third above that assigned in the entire county.

The original allotment made to Lincoln County in this drive was $21,702.40. The amount actually sent to headquarters from Mr. Carlson's office was a few dollars in excess of $29,000. After the drive was under way the allotment to the county was increased by 50 per cent, making the new allotment $32,553.00. Since this increase came after the original allotment had been actually raised, it was not deemed wise to make another campaign for the increased amount, especially when the new allotment had been so nearly met by the oversubscription.

Aiding Mr. Carlson in the administrative work of the war fund drive were K. E. Jacobson and E. M. Dean. Township workers were:

GRANT TOWNSHIP—Ed. Gedstad, chairman. Joe Miller, Henry Hanson, Ole A. Fodness and Theo. O. Fodness.


LYNN TOWNSHIP—Andrew Selom, J. M. Odson, Frank Kuhns, Robert Gerber and Carl Ness.


TOWN OF TEA—W. J. Heeren, chairman.

CITY OF CANTON—Melvin Juel, First Ward; O. L. Campbell, Second
HONOR ROLL


WORTHING TOWNSHIP—Gay Thomas, chairman.

TOWN OF HARRISBURG—B. D. Abbott, chairman.


FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP—Nick Hartland, chairman. Ole N. Peterson, Oscar Hegge, Frank Iseninger and Ole L. Thormodsgaard.


Lincoln County Council of National Defence

A. B. Carlson  G. J. Moen  W. C. Gemmill

The Council of Defense watched with the eye of an eagle all war activities in Lincoln County, directing everything in the direction needed to aid the war and stamping out every show of disloyalty as soon as it had reared its head. So thorough did the council work that at a single meeting it had fifty men before it answering charges of wavering loyalty.

The Lincoln County Council was composed of an executive committee of five members, aided by a chairman in every township of the county. Township chairman delegated authority to various aides in the township when any task required assistance.

The council met on the call of the chairman. Its duties were so extensive and its work so heavy that for weeks and even months during the period of the war it was almost in continuous session. Considering that the members were working absolutely without remuneration, usually to the serious neglect of the personal affairs, a membership on the council of defense was an indication of devoted loyalty to the nation in the war. And the results accomplished were such as can be accomplished only by unselfish patriots.

The council handled everything that might tend to promote the interest of the nation in the war. This included the production of food and the increase in the wealth of the county as well as the actual support of the military establishments. The work ranged from directing the cultivation of land and the erection of buildings to prosecution of cases of disloyalty. In fact the council was given authority, under the act of Congress creating the Federal Council of National Defense, over anything that might tend to promote the interest of the nation in the war. Under the national council state councils were formed in every state, and each county had its own council working under the state organization. The Lincoln County Council, a subdivision of the South Dakota State Council of National Defense, had, therefore, almost unlimited powers.

In Lincoln County word was brought to the council that a renter was not cultivating and caring for a crop properly. Upon complaint of the owner of the land, the renter was called before the council, was told
how to care for the crop, and two men assigned to help him in the harvest, whom he was required to pay at prevailing wages. In another case, a contractor had undertaken too many tasks and was delaying building of a barn in Lincoln County. Upon receiving proof that livestock were being neglected and suffering from exposure on account of the delay, the contractor was ordered to halt other work and rush work through to completion on the barn. Every case of disloyalty reported was carefully considered by the council. When a shortage was reported in Liberty Loan subscriptions on the part of anyone able to buy this case was taken up by the council.

The council voluntarily performed a creditable task among the aliens of Lincoln County. Agitation had been started in the earlier days of the existence of the council against ever admitting to citizenship any alien who claimed exemption from military service under the draft on the grounds of foreign citizenship. The council warned every alien that this regulation would possibly be passed, and that such a claim for exemption might serve to bar forever the one making it from American citizenship. As a result of this activity, no alien from Lincoln County was able, after the end of the war, to say that he did not realize the effect of claim for exemption on the grounds that he was not a citizen of the United States.

Lincoln County's Council was the first organization in the United States to forbid the use of the German language in public meetings. Under an order of the council the teaching of German was forbidden in the public schools and its use in public meetings limited to a review of fifteen minutes of an address or sermon delivered in English at the same meeting. Even this fifteen minutes' use of German was allowed only on a permit from the council. Only one permit was given in the entire county, and it was used very few times.

The members of the Council of Defense stood back of every war relief activity. They aided in laying plans for Red Cross work, war relief organization drives and aided the county draft board whenever aid was needed. It was the general staff of the army behind the army, and the results of its work indicate that it was well and efficiently directed. The excellent record of Lincoln County in the war is traceable in large measure to the activities of the Council of Defense.

At the head of the council was Henry Hvattum. Aiding him on the executive committee were: W. C. Gemmill, James Lewis, A. B. Carlson and G. J. Moen. Members of the council from the different townships were: Ira Bartholomey, Fairview; E. W. Baumgartner, Hudson; J. J. Jacobson, Beresford; M. T. Eneboe, Lincoln; W. B. Mallory, Lennox; G. M. France, Worthing, and J. L. Kehm, Harrisburg.

The council was officially organized in June, 1917. It was disbanded January 1, 1919, though the executive committee was retained in readiness to perform any function necessary in the return of the soldiers sent from Lincoln County.
Women's Committee, Council of National Defence

WOMEN in Lincoln County did their share in the world war. While thousands were working night and day turning out sewing and knitted articles for the Red Cross and hundreds of others were buying to the limit in Liberty Loan bonds, others were carrying out the program of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense with an energy and success never excelled and seldom equaled.

The regular program of the Council of National Defense was supplemented by various activities in Lincoln County found necessary here and not assigned to any other organization. The program of the council called for activity in conservation, thrift, Americanization and patriotism. Conservation and thrift were encouraged to the utmost, and patriotism was fired by the splendid example of the workers of the women's committee so that it was a poor citizen that watched the work of the committee and failed to see something more that he could do. The Americanization program included education of foreigners in American ideals and opportunities. Because there were no colonies of newly arrived foreigners in Lincoln County this phase of the committee's activity was limited.

The work of the council was under the direction of Mrs. Madge A. Puckett of Canton. Assisting Mrs. Puckett were: Mrs. J. L. Kehm, vice chairman; Mrs. C. H. Schroeder, secretary; Mrs. Florence D. Syvérud, treasurer, and Mrs. Norena Humer, publicity chairman. A township chairman in each township directed local work, and under the township chairman worked as many assistants as were needed in the various tasks assigned.

The first great activity of the women's committee was the registration of women for war work. Nearly every woman in the county registered. The list totaled 3,087, and others were added later.

The registration was conducted in the different townships by the township chairmen and their assistants. Before the campaign, Mrs. Puckett interviewed each township chairman personally, explaining the plans to her and firing each with that enthusiasm that is certain to be gathered from a few minutes' conversation on war work with Mrs. Puckett. It is to these interviews and to the response of these chairmen and township workers, as well as to the patriotism and loyalty of the workers selected, that the wonderful success of the women's registration campaign is credited.

The township workers made a house to house canvass of the entire district under their direction. The campaign was conducted in February. The mercury hovered around 40 degrees below zero on many days of the campaign and the snow-blocked roads were impassable to an automobile. But the women doggedly pushed on, and they reached every woman in the district assigned to them. And the women whom they reached responded.

There was a considerable number registered for immediate work
in war activities. Many expressed willingness to do any work, wherever called. Practically everyone declared her readiness to aid in any war activity when possible. There was a feeling in many cases among the women in the country districts that they had a job that could not be neglected—the job consisting in saving and producing more and more food and supplies for the soldiers and civilians in the army or government activities—and they eagerly pledged themselves to continue this, as well as to take on any added activities asked of them. More than one-third of the women registered were found to be already engaged in Red Cross work.

Child welfare work was undertaken the following spring. Under the direction of the women’s committee more than 900 children were weighed and measured in a health crusade, and as a result scores of babies needing medical attention were put under a physician’s care. The result in many cases in a few months was little short of marvelous. Every child under the age of five years in many sections was brought in to the clinic for examination. Physicians gave their time free to the women’s committee, and conducted examinations tirelessly throughout the campaign. Not a physician in Lincoln County failed to respond heartily to the call of the women in the children’s health crusade.

A registration of nurses was conducted in the following summer, enrolling eighteen girls who applied for training as student nurses.

The women’s committee also aided greatly in food conservation. Recipes on new methods of war-time cooking were sent by thousands to housewives of the county, and publicity was scattered broadcast for food demonstrators sent by the federal government to Lincoln County in the food saving campaign. Thousands of dollars worth of food was saved by the activities of the women’s committee, and this entire amount was made readily available for use in the army or for shipment to the Allies abroad.

The women’s committee aided materially in the Liberty Loan campaigns in Lincoln County. The members of the committee aided in making allotments to women and saw to it that allotments made were taken. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were added to the loan subscriptions by the efforts of these workers. Mrs. C. H. Schroeder directed the work of the women’s committee in the Fifth Loan. The Third and Fourth Loans were handled for the women’s committee by Mrs. Puckett.

Township workers found a ready response to their appeals. It is to this response and to the ready aid given by hundreds of women over the county whenever called for that brought about the success of the committee. Scores of those who were not officially members of the committees worked with diligence whenever an opportunity offered. To these great credit must be given, though their names are omitted from the following list of township workers:

Lennox township—Mrs. Ida M. Geeting, chairman. Mrs. K. R. Wolff, Mrs. Sadie Dent, Elizabeth Norsington, Ella Fitzgerald, Mrs. Mamie Wilks, Mrs. Malinda Lien and Anna Van Brocken.

Highland township—Mrs. Kaspar Sogn, chairman. Mrs. J. D.
Hicks and Marie Fossum.
Canton township—Mrs. Fred Mample, chairman. Mrs. H. Hummer, Mrs. Henry Hanson and Mrs. Jacob Haas.
Lincoln township—Mrs. M. T. Eneboe, chairman. Mrs. John C. Johnson and Mrs. Adolph Bong.
Grant township—Mrs. Ezra Elycock, chairman. Mrs. Lena Lukkens and Mrs. Theo. Peterson.
Dayton township—Mrs. William G. Kunnison, chairman. Mrs. Roy Millage and Mrs. Peterson.
Town of Hudson—Mrs. S. F. Hoffman, chairman. Mrs. Herbert Fitch, Mrs. J. C. Treat, Mrs. Lars Grinager, Mrs. Erick Rossum, Mrs. H. H. Gable and Mrs. R. O. Schaber.
Pleasant township—Mrs. J. M. Yttreness, chairman. Ella Berkel and Anna Eneboe.
Delaware township—Mrs. Earl Dann, chairman. Mrs. Vern Kennedy and Mrs. Waukkes.
Springdale township—Mrs. J. W. Boyd, chairman. Mrs. Herb Daniels and Mabel Iverson.

Four Minute Men

Taking their name from the readiness to serve on instant notice, like the Minute Men of the Revolution, and from the limit of four minutes on the time of the addresses, a group of war workers were enrolled by the Federal Committee on Public Information for arousing interest in the war and war support. The organization reached to every county in the United States, supplying men everywhere to speak on war activities and war support between acts in theaters, in motion picture shows, in schools and in any other gatherings where addresses might be effective.

Wherever two or three were gathered together the Four Minute Man was expected to be in the midst of them. When a Red Cross campaign was under way he talked on Red Cross work. When a Liberty Loan drive was in progress he talked government bonds and financial support of the war. When Pro-Germanism was rife he talked Americanism. Whatever the occasion, he found something to say in support of the nation in the war.

The work of the Four Minute Men in Lincoln County was under the direction of Almer Helgerson. Local speakers gave address after address in the theaters, motion picture shows and in the schools. Outside men were obtained whenever possible to aid in spreading the gospel of Americanism.

The list of speakers in Lincoln County included: A. B. Carlson, Rev. O. B. Preston, Claude Bennett, all of Canton, and W. B. Mallory and Father Williams of Lennox.
Work of the Draft Board

SELECTING 607 men for military service out of a list of 3,247 registrants is the task which the Lincoln County Induction Board had to perform. The three members of the draft board stood between the federal government and the men called for service so carefully that the selective service system increased in popularity with every quota sent from the county. The favorable attitude which Lincoln County took toward the selective service system is due almost entirely to the firm but considerate stand taken by the draft board in handling every quota.

The Lincoln County Draft Board consisted of A. O. Tuntland, Beresford, chairman; E. A. Jones, Canton, secretary, and Dr. Harry R. Hummer, examining surgeon. A. B. Carlson served as government appeal agent. The legal advisory board consisted of Lars J. Grinager, Asa Forrest and W. B. Mallory. The three draft board members handled all official work of calling men into service and sending them to training camps. Mr. Carlson studied every case of exemption granted by the board and if it appeared, in his judgment, that the exemption was undeserved he filed an appeal of the case to the district board where the case was taken up again for final decision. The men themselves had the right of appeal in case they held their classification by the county draft board to be unfair. The legal advisory board was made up of attorneys at law whose duty it was to advise registrants of their rights and to aid the men going into service in putting their business affairs in proper shape before leaving. The members of the legal advisory board volunteered their services and made no charge to the men for any assistance given.

Registration was conducted July 5, 1917, of all men in Lincoln County between the ages of 21 and 31 years. The registration was conducted at the voting precincts of the county, under registrars appointed by the county draft board. A total of 1,394 men were listed in Lincoln County at this time for military service.

Following this registration, the real work of the draft board began. Medical examinations of all men registered were ordered by the War Department, in order to have a quota ready for sending to the training camps as soon as the sixteen new camps should be ready for opening. For a period of six weeks Dr. Hummer worked night and day, examining men at the rate of thirty a day. Within a few months a questionnaire had been sent out to registrants for determining the classification into which each should be placed, and the physical examinations were limited then to men in Class 1 or others liable to an early call to service.

The questionnaire system relieved the examining surgeon, but it multiplied the work required of the secretary and chairman of the board, and it literally swamped the chief clerk. Classifications were ordered determined as rapidly as possible of the entire list of men registered. Under this plan, men on whom families were dependent or who were indispensable in essential occupations were put in deferred classifications, to be called into service only when the other classes were exhausted. Physical examinations were confined to men liable to an early call to service.
A second registration was conducted June 5, 1918, on the anniversary of the first registration, for all men who had become 21 since the first registration. On August 24, following, a third registration of men who had become 21 since the preceding June 5 was conducted. At these two registrations a total of 155 men were listed.

The greatest registration was conducted September 23, 1918. The selective service system had been extended to include all men from 18 to 45 years old. The new registration listed all those between the ages of 18 and 21 and those between the ages of 31 and 45. To the lists in Lincoln County were added 1,698 names at this registration. Questionnaires were rushed to these men and the work of classification was carried on as rapidly as possible. Classification had been completed of men from 19 to 21, and from 31 to 36 at the time the armistice was signed.

A total of 519 men sent from Lincoln County were accepted for service in military camps in the United States. In addition 88 men were sent into limited service. The report of the Provost Marshal General shows that 518 men in Lincoln County were exempted from military service on the grounds of dependency, 111 were exempted on agricultural grounds and 2 on industrial grounds.

In addition to the 607 men sent into service by the draft board, Lincoln County sent approximately 125 volunteers into the army and navy and marine corps. The greater part of this list of volunteers were members of Headquarters Company, 4th Infantry, South Dakota National Guard, recruited largely from Canton and surrounding territory.

The first man drawn for service from Lincoln County was Edward Monkvold, who held Serial No. 258, the number drawn by Secretary of War N. D. Baker first in opening the lottery in determining the order in which the men should be called into service. From September, 1917, quotas were sent regularly from the county, the greater part of these quotas going to Camp Funston, Kan., where the men became members of the 89th Division, and later quotas sent in the summer of 1918 joining the 10th Division.

By October, 1918, the influenza epidemic had become so severe that all movements of troops or selected men in South Dakota were cancelled, and the war ended November 11, 1918, with Lincoln County waiting the lifting of the ban in order to permit the movement of new quotas to training camps.

The selective service system met no opposition or disapproval in Kingsbury County. The men awaited their turns in the draft eagerly, and many repeatedly asked to be moved up in their classification so that they might be sent the sooner. Agricultural exemptions were common in the early part of the war. Many of the men had bought or rented land on which to put out crops of several hundred acres, and it was felt that these should not be taken for military service at the time when food shortage was so pressing. With the harvesting of the crops many of these men asked for a change from deferred classification to classification in Class 1, and made some of South Dakota's most eager soldiers.

The official work of the draft in Lincoln County was well handled indeed, and when the records were bundled up and sent to the War Department at Washington for filing it marked the close of a chapter and many repeatedly asked to be moved up in their classification so that they might be sent the sooner. Agricultural exemptions were common in the military history of the United States that was among the best written in the nation.
2nd Company, 2nd Regiment, South Dakota Home Guard

IN THE WINTER of 1917 there was formed at Canton a guard organization, consisting of 175 members. This organization was made up of men outside the draft ages or men entitled to exemption on dependency or other grounds, and was officered by men of former service in the regular army or in the Spanish-American War. The members of this organization supplied a guard every night from evening until midnight for lumber yards, mills and elevators, patrolling the area of the yards or mills and guarding against firebugs.

Ernest Madden, a lieutenant in the South Dakota Volunteers at the end of the Spanish-American War, served as captain of this guard.

In the spring of 1918 provisions were made for the Home Guard organization of South Dakota and three officers and fifty-six men of the guard company formed the Lincoln County company under the new organization. The danger from firebugs had lessened considerably and the work of the provisional guard had lessened. However, the new organization found plenty to do, and found abundant activity in fields untouched by the former guard organization.

The company was organized April 26, 1918, as 2nd Company of the 2nd Regiment of the South Dakota Home Guard. The complete roster of men sent in after the formation of the company contained three commissioned officers, eleven noncommissioned officers and forty-eight privates. They leased a building south of the opera house in Canton as an armory and drilled regularly two evenings a week. Ernest Madden was made captain of the new company, and Oliver H. Hanson served as first lieutenant and Ralph D. Bean as second lieutenant.

The county commissioners appropriated $500 for the support of the company, and the city of Canton opened its purse strings to the support of any move undertaken by the guardsmen. More than $500 was subscribed by citizens of Canton for the military field meet between this company and neighboring Home Guard organizations. The officers and men were equipped with new uniforms and rifles.

In the late summer of 1918, provisions were made for the instruction of men soon to be called for military service in training camps of the United States Army. The work of instructing the men in Lincoln County was assigned to Captain Madden and his force of men in the Home Guard company. Drills were conducted weekly in various towns for the men about to see service, and records of the Home Guard company show that more than 100 men received the elements of military in this company. An instructor and a squad of soldiers were detailed for each instruction period, and the instruction was kept up weekly from early in August until the influenza ban in October ended military activities until the armistice was signed. Some of the men received seven or eight periods of drill and training before going to camp. The result was that most of these men with the elements of training were made noncommissioned officers shortly after their arrival in camp.

The company made an excellent record at a number of battalion drills conducted with other groups of Home Guard members. Captain
Madden served as major of the battalion at every battalion drill in which his company took part. Drills were conducted at Camp Morris, Lake Madison, July 28, three officers and forty men from 2nd Company attending; at Camp Morris, September 8, three officers and forty-three men attending; at Beresford, September 12, three officers and thirty-five men attending. The battalion was reviewed by the adjutant general and by the governor of the state at the last encampment and drill. Field meets were conducted at Canton September 21, and at Alcester September 26. At both meetings Captain Madden acted as major of the battalion.

The members of the Home Guard company served diligently in combatting German propaganda in the county, and furnished official guards to prevent meetings during the influenza quarantining in October.

pany for every soldier who died in training camp and whose body was sent back to Lincoln County for burial. The company furnished pallbearers and a firing squad for each of these funerals.

The company acted as escort to eight groups of selected men entraining for service in training camps.

The roster of the 2nd Company, 2nd Regiment, South Dakota Home Guard follows:

**CAPTAIN**

Ernest Madden

**1ST LIEUTENANT**

Oliver M. Hanson

**2ND LIEUTENANT**

Ralph D. Bean

**1ST SERGEANT**

George A. Mills

**SUPPLY SERGEANT**

Guy H. Miller

**SERGEANTS**

James O. Clemons

Jack J. Brayman

Palmer G. Nordseth

**CORPORALS**

Howard S. Edwards

Harley W. Arnold

Henry B. Feldman

William G. Leckner

**MECHANIC**

Alfred C. Engen

**COOK**

Frank H. Scott

**PRIVATEs**

Earl E. Boyce

Halvor S. Brandsard

David D. Dean

Edwin C. Dahl

Carl P. Douglas

Elmer S. Erickson

Arthur F. Fleege

Axel Grovseth

Henry A. Hanson

Rosmas Hartvick

Ray I. Haw

Frank A. Hill

Richard H. James

George D. James

William D. James

Ralph Kurvink

Ole Larson

Palmer O. Nelson

Ord N. Nordseth

Henry Rieson

Lynn C. Scott

Chester Shaw

Fred M. Smith

Fred L. Smith

George W. Stanley

Melvin T. Sundvold

Arthur M. Tobaison

George W. Webber

Oscar Wika

Henry Wiggin

Harold B. Wiggin

Added in July:

Worth H. Feldman

Wilfred L. Belfrage

James B. Bunkson

Freeman S. Wagner

Otis W. Gates

Rolland O. Orrock

Added in August:

Oscar K. Eggland

Ivan A. Skyberg

Ole Skyason

George Hanson

Roy R. Green

Christ Nelson

Added in September:

Paul A. Bankson

Richard Haugen

Ernest Iseminger
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 conquerers 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
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 3rd, 1917, the Yanks had their first clash with the Germans. On January 31st, 1918, a report reached America that American infantrymen were occupying first line trenches for the first time.

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French Crossing a Perilous Bridge on the Advance Toward St. Quentin, 1917.
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 Mediter-
ranian 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 sub-
marines 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.

An American Whippet Tank Moving Up to the Support of the French for the Storming of Juvigny,
Near Soissons, in the Last Weeks of the War.
American Doughboys Shown Taking Another Hill After the Usual Spectacular Dash Over the Top.

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

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

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

The most serious loss of life in the navy as a result of its war-time activity resulted when 111 officers and men of the Coast Guard cutter Tampa perished when their vessel was sunk in Bristol Channel, England, in September, 1918. The Tampa had been doing escort duty in the transport service. It had gone ahead of the convoy and was sunk soon after leaving the party.
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 Troop of the Famous Australian Camel Corps, So Conspicuous in Allied Successes in the Deserts of Turkey.
John J. Pershing declared in commending the officers and soldiers of the line of the American Army. "Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

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

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

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

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

Flocking into the Army from civil life were thousands of professional and business men with splendid talent along the lines needed to build up this immense service of supply that was to keep the A. E. F. in action. To meet the shortage of supplies due to lack of shipping, representatives of the various supply departments were constantly in search of supplies and materials in Europe. A general purchasing agency was pro-
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 2,676 pursuit, bombing and observation planes. The first planes to arrive from America came in May, 1918, and a total of 1,379 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
Chateau-Thierry Forever Will be Linked With Most Sacred Memories in America. The Deeds of the 8,000 Heroic Marines Here in July, 1918, Will Never be Forgotten.

during their leaves of visiting their relatives and renewing their home ties. Fully realizing that the standard of conduct that should be established for them must have a permanent influence on their lives and the character of their future citizenship, the Red Cross, the Young Men’s Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and the Jewish Welfare Board, as auxiliaries in this work, were encouraged in every manner possible. The fact that our soldiers, in a land of different customs and language, have borne themselves in a manner in keeping with the cause for which they fought, is due not only to the efforts in their behalf, but much more to other high ideals, their discipline, and their innate sense of self-respect. It should be recorded, however, that the members of these welfare societies have been untiring in their desire to be of real service to our officers and men. The patriotic devotion of these representative men and women has given a new significance to the Golden Rule, and we owe to them a debt of gratitude that can never be entirely repaid.”
The First Division of the American Army, after finishing its preliminary training behind the lines, went to the trenches for the first time in October, 1917, as the first contribution to the fighting forces of the Allies. By the time that the great German offensive in Picardy began, on March 21st, 1918, the American army had four experienced divisions in the line. The great crisis that this drive developed, however, made it impossible for the Americans to take over a sector by themselves. Gradually, as their numbers increased and more reserves, fresh from the States, were placed in training behind the lines, the American boys went in in substantial numbers. Already they had displayed their splendid fighting qualities and had demonstrated that as soldiers they had no superiors. Incidentally, it did not take them long to convince the enemy that contrary to their own opinions, they themselves were not invincible.

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

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

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Desolation of Flanders, Where the Germans Were Trying to Break Through Early in 1918.
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 23rd, the last phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive began. Violent counter attacks by the enemy lost him heavily, while a regrouping of the American force was going on for the final drive. Plain evidences of loss of morale in the enemy forces gave our men added courage and spirit, and finally, using comparatively fresh divisions, the last advance was begun on November 1st. It was apparent at this time that the end was near for the Boche. Our increased artillery support did remarkable work in supporting the infantry, which by its dashing advance of the several weeks preceding had destroyed the Hun’s will to resist.

Between September 26th and November 6th they had taken 26,059 prisoners and 468 guns on this front.
The divisions engaged in this, the most important of America's battles in the European war, were the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 35th, 37th, 42d, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 82d, 89th, 90th and 91st. Many of these divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel while still others were put back in the line after only a few days of rest.

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

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