

Minnesota in World War I

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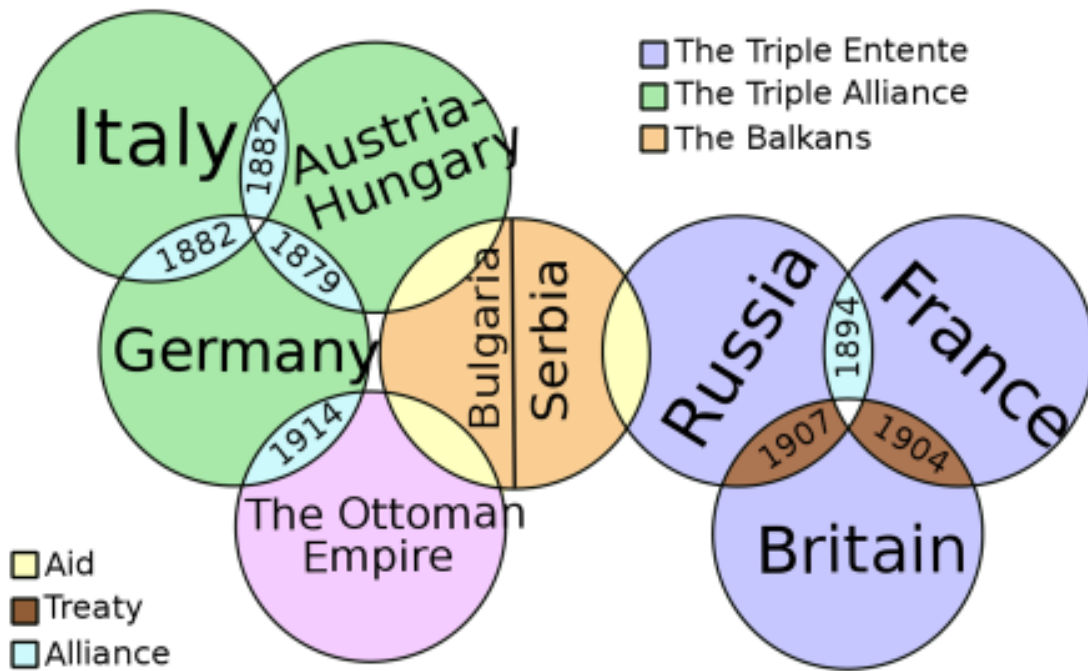


The world was centered in Europe among a few empire states, most ruled by people who were related to each other. Europe had seen decades of small wars:

1870–1871	Franco–Prussian War
1876–1878	Serbian–Ottoman War
1877–1878	Russo–Turkish War
1885–1886	Serbo–Bulgarian War
1911–1912	Italian–Turkish War
1912–1913	Balkan Wars

... just to mention a few. All killed people, but all were contained. All ended with a bit of land going one way or the other, regardless of the will of the people who lived on that land.

Every country had set up public and secret agreements for mutual defense:



Nearly every country thought that they had a grievance against one or more of their neighbors.

The spark that ignited World War I was struck in Sarajevo, Bosnia, where Archduke Franz Ferdinand – heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire – was shot to death along with his wife Sophie by the Serbian nationalist on June 28, 1914. Serbian nationalists were struggling to end Austro-Hungarian rule over Bosnia and Herzegovina.



On July 5, Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany secretly pledged his support, giving Austria-Hungary carte blanche assurance of Germany's backing in the case of war. Austria-Hungary then sent an ultimatum to Serbia, with such harsh terms as to make it almost impossible to accept.

Convinced that Austria-Hungary was readying for war, the Serbian government ordered the Serbian army to mobilize, and appealed to Russia for assistance. And then the world slipped into a world war.

In 1914:

- July 28 Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia
- July 29 Russia declares war on Austria-Hungary
- August 1 Germany declares war on Russia
- August 2 The Ottoman Empire and Germany sign an secret alliance
- August 3 Germany declares war on France
- August 4 Germany invades Belgium and Great Britain declares war on Germany
- August 5 France declares war on Germany
- August 5 Montenegro declares war on Austria-Hungary
- August 6 Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia
- August 6 Serbia declares war on Germany
- August 8 Montenegro declares war on Germany
- August 11 France declares war on Austria-Hungary
- August 12 Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary
- August 23 Japan declares war on Germany
- August 25 Japan declares war on Austria-Hungary
- August 28 Austria-Hungary declares war on Belgium
- November 3 Russia declares war on the Ottoman Empire
- November 3 Montenegro declares war on the Ottoman Empire
- November 5 France and Great Britain declare war on Ottoman Empire

In 1915:

- May 23 Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary
- October 15 Bulgaria declares war on Serbia
- October 15 France and Great Britain declare war on Bulgaria
- October 19 Italy and Russia declare war on Bulgaria

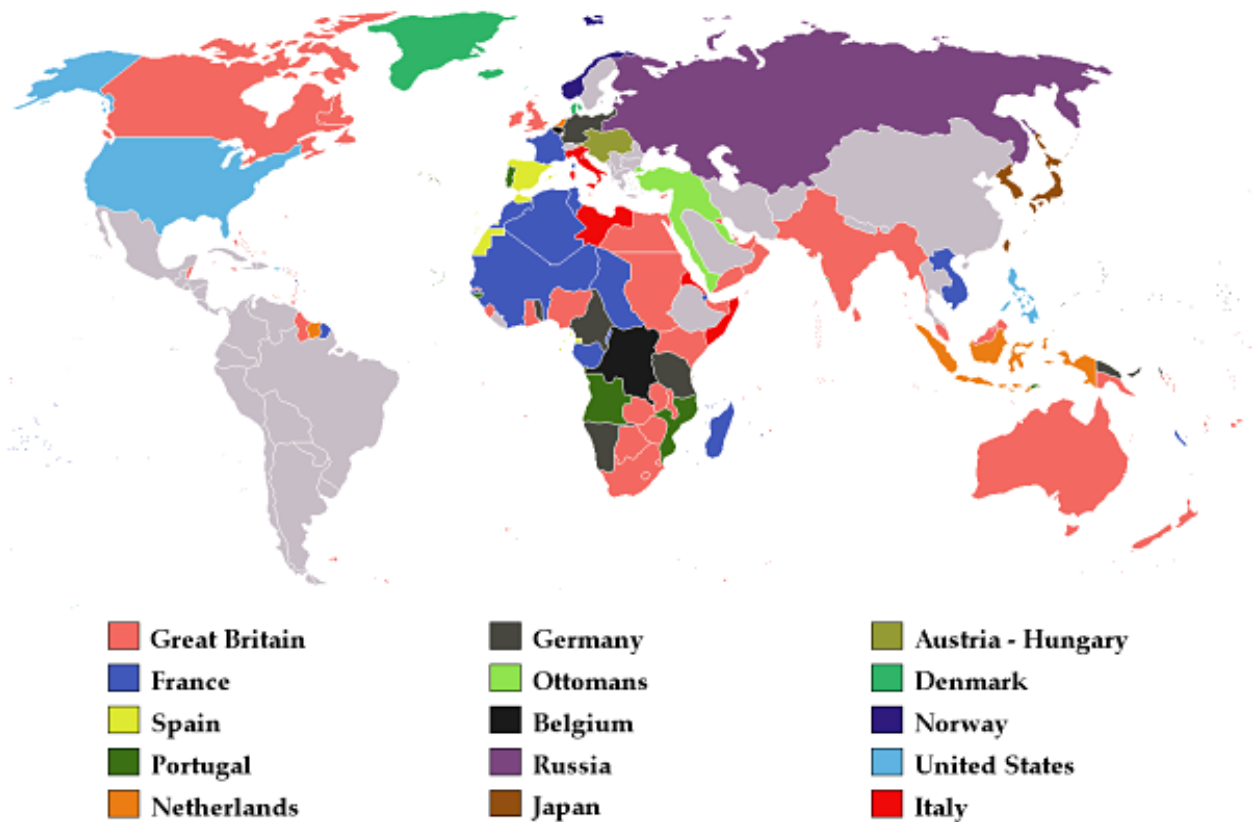
In 1916:

- March 9 German declares war on Portugal
- August 27 Romania declares war on Austria-Hungary, Germany and Ottoman Empire
- August 28 Italy declares war on Germany

In 1917:

- April 6 The United States declares war on Germany
- June 30 Greece declares war on Austria-Hungary, Germany and Ottoman Empire
- December 7 The United States declares war on Austria-Hungary

It was truly a world war



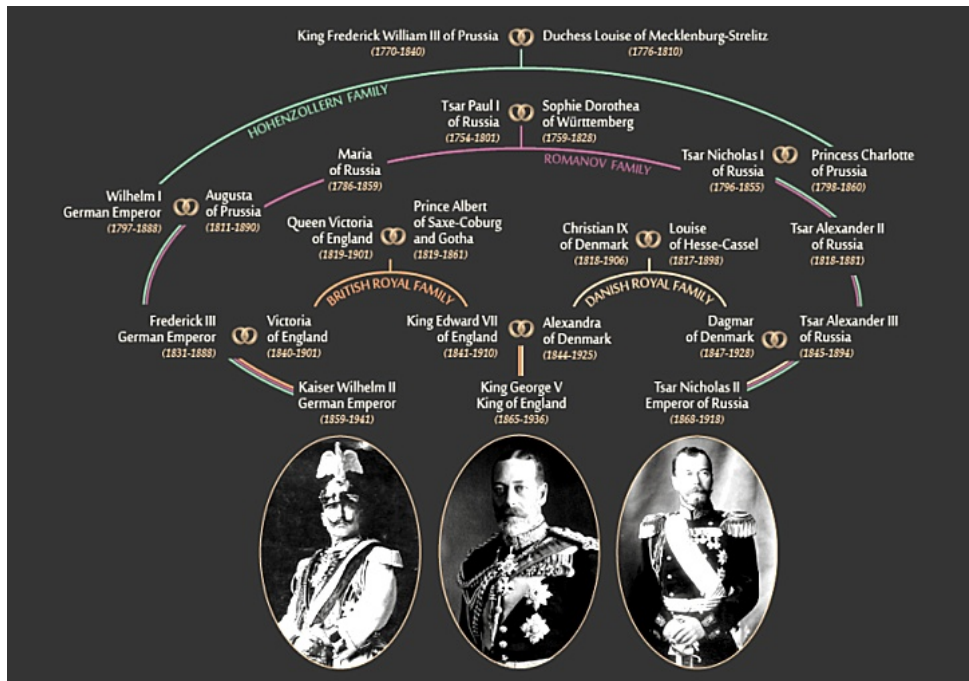
Japan took advantage of the situation in the Pacific. Japan seized the German settlement at Tsingtao (Qingdao) on the China coast. During October, acting virtually independently of the civil government, the Imperial Japanese Navy seized several of Germany's island colonies in the Pacific – the Mariana, Caroline, and Marshall Islands – with virtually no resistance. The Japanese Navy conducted the world's first naval-launched air raids against German-held land targets in Shandong province from a seaplane-carrier – the world's first use of what would become the aircraft carrier.

In Africa Tanganyika, Tanzania, Ruanda-Urundi, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Cameroons, Togoland were German colonies, and all were taken by Great Britain. Two million African soldiers, workers, and porters were directly involved in World War I. German-led Ottoman troops took the Suez Canal for a couple days in February 1915. The Ottoman Empire eventually lost all its holdings in North Africa.

In the Middle East the British, Austrians, and New Zealanders tried to move on the Bosphorus through an attack on Gallipoli, which did not go well. The battles continued with Russia and Great Britain. Great Britain, with the help of Arabs, took Palestine and what would become Iraq.

Europe before the war was dominated by empires that were not necessary associated with culture, religion, nationality or language.

All those empires were related – the Hohenzollern of Germany, the Romanovs of Russia, the Hanovers of Great Britain, the Habsburgs of Austria Hungary were all related.

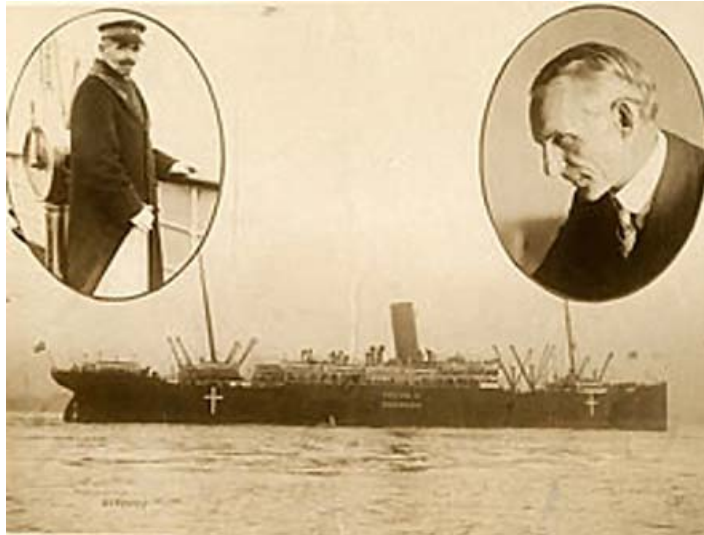


The Germans had the Schlieffen-Plan: to quickly take Belgium and go through it to take France. The only problem was that it faltered, and the war became trench warfare. There were stalemates on the western, eastern, and Italian fronts. For three years the war never moved more than 60 miles one way or the other.



The United States did react. Henry Ford began to publicly express pacifist sentiment and denounce the ongoing war in Europe. Ford chartered the ocean liner *Oscar II*. He hoped to create enough publicity to prompt the belligerent nations to convene a peace conference and mediate an end to the war, but the mission was widely mocked by the press, which referred to the *Oscar II* as the “Ship of Fools”:

“All the amateur efforts of altruistic and notoriety-seeking millionaires only make matters worse”



Wilson offered to be a mediator:

“America must be an example of peace, not merely because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man who is too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right.”



But neither the Allies nor the Central Powers took his requests seriously. As a preliminary, he asked both sides to state their minimum terms necessary for future security. The Central Powers replied that victory was certain, and the Allies required the dismemberment of their enemies' empires. Germany did agree to stop unlimited submarine warfare ... for a while.

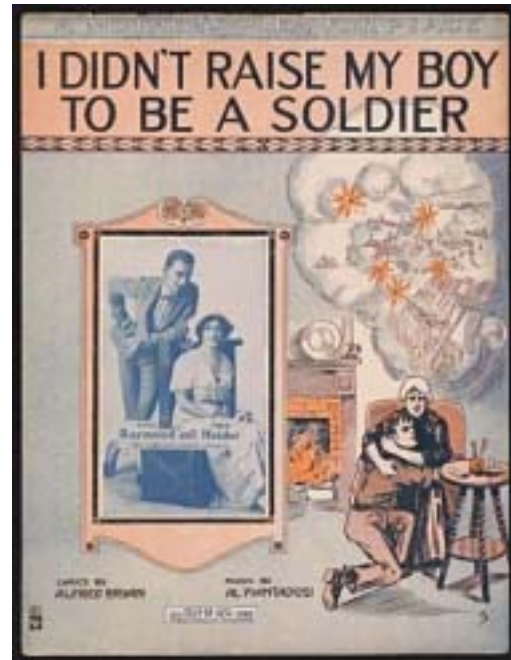
Well-known public figures such as Jane Addams of the Hull-House settlement in Chicago lost all public support because of her opposition to the war. Addams' membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution was revoked, and she was opposed by veterans groups long into the 1930s. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of *The Nation*, David Starr Jordan, president of Columbia University, and Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, amongst many others, all rallied support for ending the war or at least for America staying neutral and out of it.

I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier

*Ten million soldiers to the war have gone
Who may never return again,
Ten million mothers' hearts must break
For the ones who died in vain.
Head bowed down in sorrow
In her lonely years
I hears a mother murmur thro' her tears.*

*I didn't raise my boy to be soldier
I brought him up to be my pride and joy
Who dares to place a musket on his shoulder
To shoot some other mother's darling boy?
Let nations arbitrate their future troubles
It's time to lay the sword and gun away,
There'd be no war today
If mothers all would say:
"I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier."*

*What victory can cheer a mother's heart
When she looks at her blighted home?
What victory can bring her back
All she cared to call her own?
Let each mother answer
In the years to be
Remember that my boy belongs to me!*



In Minnesota the peace effort included names like Lindberg, the congressman father of the aviator, Cyrus Northrop, and William Folwell, both with buildings named after them at our University of Minnesota.

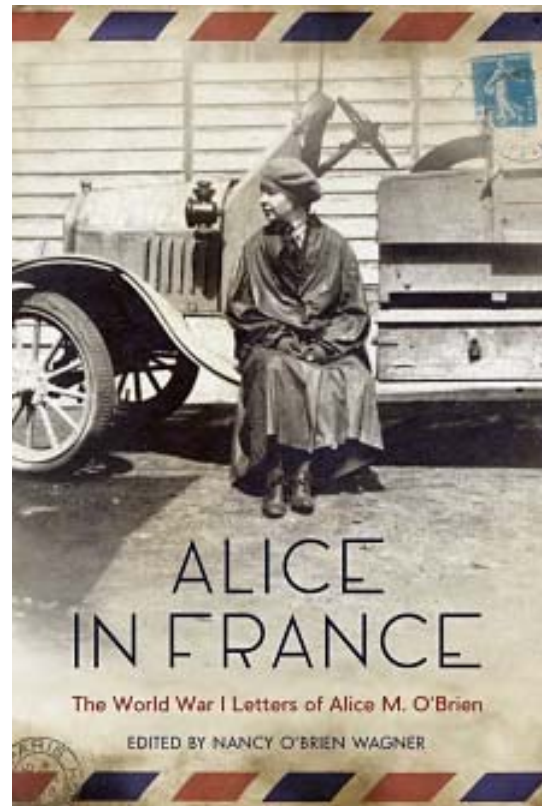
The war was an economic boom for America. Our industry sold to everyone, and profits and employment were record setting. American financial interests did not want us in the war. Farming never was so profitable.



Republicans, led by former president Theodore Roosevelt, strongly criticized Wilson's refusal to build up the U.S. Army in anticipation of the threat of war. Roosevelt rallied to shape public opinion.

"Preparedness against war does not invariably avert war, any more than a fire department in a city will invariably prevent a fire, and there are well-meaning, foolish people who point out this fact as offering an excuse for unpreparedness."

Men from Minnesota who wanted to help in the war effort went to Canada to join the Canadian Army or went directly to France and joined the French Army.



It should be noted that 25,000 women served in France in various roles. Alice O'Brien was the 26-year-old daughter of successful Minnesota Lumberman William O'Brien, whom O'Brien State Park is named for. Her allegiance was to France, and she and some friends went there before the United States sent

troops to assist in the war effort. She worked as a mechanic, a driver, a nurse, and in the canteens. She sent back many letters, which were collected in the book *Alice in France*.

“We have had a thrilling time already. Reaching the mouth of the river the Captain received word from shore that submarines were in the vicinity so we changed our course, went north and came sneaking along the coast into the harbor.”

“The Ford Motor Company sent over an automobile for the Red Cross, but it was in parts. The Red Cross sent it to us just to keep us busy, I think. We (Marguerite Davis, Genevieve Washburn, Doris Kellogg, and I) are going to take a swing at it.”

“We just finished assembling the Ford Chassis for the Red Cross and it was a triumphant moment when it purred out of the garage running in perfect order.”

“The French Women do what they can, but most of them have not been trained to be independent as the Americans have, so are hampered in their war work. The class that is helping the most are women of the poor who you see doing almost all the work that was formerly done by the men, running shops, street cars, subway, porters in the station, driving wagons and all sort of jobs.”

“The French are truly wonderful but they can not hang on forever and everywhere you hear the same question ‘how long is it going to take Americans to get here?’ ”



Public opinion began to shift away from neutrality following Germany’s sinking of the Lusitania in May 1915, which resulted in the deaths of nearly 2,000 passengers, including 128 Americans. In November of 1916, President Woodrow Wilson won a close re-election under the slogan “He Kept Us Out of War.”

Russia’s disastrous involvement in World War I was a primary factor that led to Vladimir Lenin’s successful Marxist revolution. When a separate peace was negotiated that effectively took Russia out of the war against Germany, the prospects for the Allies darkened.

When easing Eastern military pressures made more forces available for their Western Front, Germany sensed the tide was turning. To capitalize on the shift, German leaders agreed in January of 1917 to resume unrestricted submarine warfare to break the devastating army stalemate in Europe and the British navy’s successful blockade of critical German supply ports. This pushed American public opinion toward intervention.



British cryptographers intercepted and deciphered Germany's "Zimmermann Telegram" offering U.S. territory to Mexico in return for joining the German cause.

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, invite Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace."



The Aztec was a merchant ship and the first flying the U S flag that was torpedoed and sank by the Germans.

On April 2, 1917, Wilson asked Congress to declare war on Germany:



“Our object is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of those principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

“We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbour states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest.”

On April 4, the Senate voted to declare war against Germany by a vote of 82 to 6. At 3:12 a.m. on April 6, the House of Representatives passed the resolution in a vote of 373 to 50. There were ten Congressmen from Minnesota, and we had four “no” votes: Charles Davis, 3rd district; Carl Van Dyke, 4th District, the only Democrat in the delegation at the time; Ernest Lundeen, 5th District, who later switched to the Farmer-Labor party; and Harold Knutson, 6th District.

In February 1917 the United States was on the verge of war, though the country was almost totally unprepared. The U.S. military had:

- 133,000 men in the U.S. Army
- Only 600 pieces of field artillery
- Less than 500 machine guns
- No tanks
- No steel helmets
- No gas protection equipment

After entering World War I, the U.S. had to build training camps for millions of new recruits. One soldier described Fort Sheridan, Ill., as “somewhat like a college campus on the eve of a big game.” Training, however, was deadly serious. Eight hundred British and French combat veterans came to the U.S. to prepare troops for the Western Front.



The creation of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) converted college students with military aptitude into leaders. Within a year of declaring war, the U.S. had assembled a military force of nearly 4 million men and women. The American Expeditionary Forces (A.E.F.) combined units from the regular Army, Marines, various state National Guards nationalized by the federal government, and the new National Army created from volunteers and draftees. The regular Army units and Marines had existed before the war but were now expanded with the influx of volunteers. Not unlike the Civil War many units were made up of people who volunteered in a specific geographical area. Minnesota's first troops, the 36th Infantry Division, left Fort Snelling on December 1, 1917 – thus our remembrance of that today. 41,000 eventually made it to Europe from Minnesota.



Two million troops were eventually stationed at the Western Front, serving in the Army and the Marines, and another 200,000 naval personnel were in European waters.

The term Doughboys dates back to the Mexican War of 1846–48, when American infantrymen made long treks over dusty terrain, giving them the appearance of being covered in flour, or dough. As a variation of this account goes, the men were coated in the dust of adobe soil and as a result were called “adobes,” which morphed into “dobies” and, eventually, “doughboys.”

The draft was established by the Selective Service Act of 1917. In the Civil War, men who did not desire to fight could hire a substitute – but because it was expensive to hire someone, only very affluent people could afford to do so. This resulted in a disproportionately low number of wealthy men fighting in that war. In 1917, however, one could no longer be hired to fight in another man’s place. There was not a specific draft order for the draftee to be put into the service. The law was tested by a group of Socialists in Minnesota, who said that their party was opposed to war, so they would not have to go. This effort was supported by Minneapolis Socialist mayor Thomas Van Lear, who actually advised people to follow the law, but in this case supported the Socialist platform, maybe because his son was one of the petitioners. They lost, and in a concerted response to the pacifist mothers who “didn’t raise my boy to be a soldier,” propaganda encouraged families to get behind the war effort.

America, Here's My Boy

*There's a million mothers knocking at the nation's door,
A million mothers, yes and there'll be millions more,
And while within each mother heart they pray,
Just hark what one brave mother has to say.*

*“America, I raised a boy for you.
America, you'll find him staunch and true,
Place a gun upon his shoulder,
He is ready to die or do.
America, he is my only one;
My hope, my pride and joy,
But if I had another,
He would march beside his brother;
America, here's my boy.”*



Scott Fitzgerald ultimately dropped out of Princeton and enlisted in the military in 1917. The First World War ended shortly after and he never saw combat. He was trained at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and his company commander was one Captain Dwight David Eisenhower.

“Progress was a labyrinth ... people plunging blindly in and then rushing wildly back, shouting that they had found it ... the invisible king – the principle of evolution ... writing a book, starting a war, founding a school. Then came the war. It was a great relief, and I tried very hard to die, but I seemed to bear an enchanted life. Ours was a generation grown up to find all gods dead, all wars fought, all faiths in man shaken.”



Propaganda campaigns directed by the government shaped the public mood toward patriotism and voluntary purchases of war bonds. The Committee on Public Information (CPI) controlled war information and provided pro-war propaganda, with the assistance of the private American Protective League and tens of thousands of local speakers. The Sedition Act of 1918 criminalized any expression of opinion that used “disloyal, profane, scurrilous or abusive language” about the US government, flag, or armed forces. The most prominent opponents of the war were Wobblies and Socialists, many of whom were convicted of deliberately impeding the war effort and sentenced to prison, including the Socialist presidential candidate Eugene Debs. As part of that effort, the German sayings that appeared in the State Capitol Restaurant in 1904 were painted over in 1917.



When the United States entered the war in April 1917, President Woodrow Wilson urged all Americans to become “citizen soldiers” supplying food for our armies and our Allies. “Food will win the war” became the rallying cry. The Minneapolis flour-milling industry peaked during World War I when twenty-five flour mills employing 2,500 workers played a leading role in the campaign to win the war with food. Milling peaked during the war when mills near St. Anthony Falls produced for three years running 18.5 million barrels of flour – over 20 percent of the nation’s output. Between April 1917 and June 1919, the United States sent 6.2 million metric tons of flour to Europe. Because the Minneapolis mills and grain elevators were critical to the war effort, military units protected the milling district from potential sabotage by pro-German agents.

The official line:

Over There!

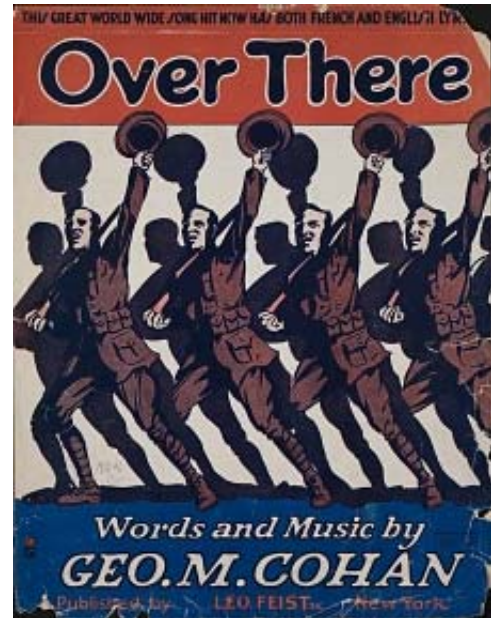
*Johnnie get your gun, get your gun, get your gun,
Take it on the run, on the run, on the run,
Hear them calling you and me, every son of liberty,
Hurry right away, no delay, no delay,
Make your daddy glad to have had such a lad,
Tell your sweet-heart not to pine,
To be proud her boy's in line.*

Chorus:

*Over there, over there,
Send the word, send the word over there
That the Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming,
The drums rum-tum-ming every where.
So prepare, say a prayer,
Send the word, send the word to beware,
We'll be over, we're coming over,
And we won't come back till it's over, over there.*

*Johnnie get your gun, get your gun, get your gun,
Johnnie show the Hun you're a son of a gun,
Hoist the flag and let her fly, Yankee Doodle do or die.
Pack your little kit, show your grit, do your bit,
Yankees to the ranks from the town and the tanks,
Make your mother proud of you
And the old Red White and Blue.*

Chorus

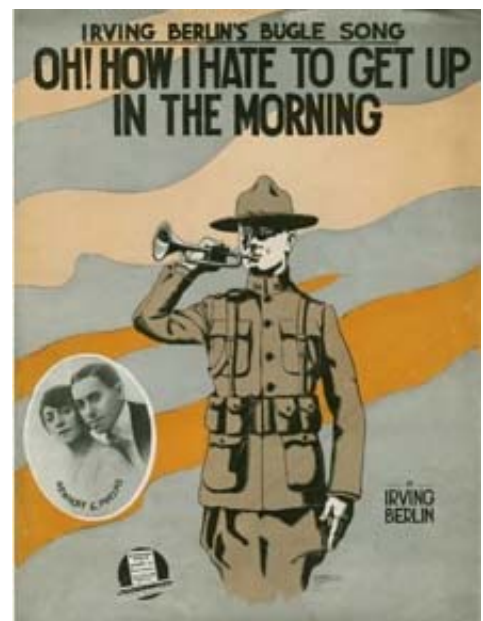


A more experienced view:

Oh How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning

*The other day I chanced to meet a soldier friend of mine,
He'd been in camp for several weeks and he was looking fine;
His muscles had developed and his cheeks were rosy red,
I asked him how he liked the life, and this is what he said:*

*Oh! how I hate to get up in the morning,
Oh! how I'd love to remain in bed;
For the hardest blow of all, is to hear the bugler call:
You've got to get up, you've got to get up,
you've got to get up this morning!
Some day I'm going to murder the bugler,*



*Some day they're going to find him dead;
I'll amputate his reveille, and step upon it heavily,
And spend the rest of my life in bed!*

*A bugler in the army is the luckiest of men,
He wakes the boys at five and then goes back to bed again;
He doesn't have to blow again until the afternoon,
If everything goes well with me, I'll be a bugler soon.*

*Oh! how I hate to get up in the morning,
Oh! how I'd love to remain in bed;
For the hardest blow of all, is to hear the bugler call;
You've got to get up, you've got to get up,
you've got to get up this morning!
Oh! boy, the minute the battle is over,
Oh! boy, the minute the foe is dead,
I'll put my uniform away, and move to Philadelph-i-a,
And spend the rest of my life in bed!*



Alice O'Brien continues her tart observations:

"The long range guns have dropped a few shells into Paris for the last few days, but no one thinks of paying any attention to it. It does not throw a bad shell, only dangerous in an eight foot circle, wherever it strikes and Paris is a big place and it seems more like a mosquito bite than a gun."

"The offence is on again and everyone in Paris is praying for the Allied Armies. Poor brave fellows. I suppose hundreds of them are dying on the battlefield only 60 miles away."

"There are twelve hundred beds in the hospital and I swear that I have made up every one of them. In the afternoon we did what we could for the soldiers in the corridors, getting them water, putting cloths on their heads, fixing their pillows and cheering them up. So many of them were gassed and I feel

almost sorrier for them than I do for the one who suffered gun shot wounds. The gas burns their bodies; eyes, throats and lungs.”

“I saw my first gang of German prisoners. ... I would have taken a punch at one of the slob, but managed to restrain myself.”

“The Red Cross is only too willing to pay people to stay, but they always ask if it is necessary for you to receive a salary. Some do, but I felt that as long as I could afford to pay my own expenses that I was not justified in accepting money.”

“The Americans are here and I think they are going to beat the hell out of the Germans some time soon! Nothing but profanity can express my jubilation.”

By war’s end, weariness had long since set in:

When This Lousy War Is Over

*When this lousy war is over no more soldiering for me,
When I get my civvy clothes on, oh how happy I shall be.
No more church parades on Sunday, no more begging for a pass.
You can tell the sergeant-major to stick his passes up his arse.*

*When this lousy war is over no more soldiering for me,
When I get my civvy clothes on, oh how happy I shall be.
No more NCOs to curse me, no more rotten army stew.
You can tell the old cook-sergeant, to stick his stew right up his flue.*

*When this lousy war is over no more soldiering for me,
When I get my civvy clothes on, oh how happy I shall be.
No more sergeants bawling, ‘Pick it up’ and ‘Put it down’
If I meet the ugly bastard I’ll kick his arse all over town.*

There’s a Long, Long Trail A-Winding (1914)

*Nights are growing very lonely,
Days are very long;
I’m a-growing weary only
Listening for your song.
Old remembrances are thronging
Through my memory.
Till it seems the world is full of dreams
Just to call you back to me.*

*All night long I hear you calling,
Calling sweet and low;
Seem to hear your footsteps falling,*



*Everywhere I go,
Though the road between us stretches
Many a weary mile,
I forget that you're not with me yet,
When I think I see you smile.*

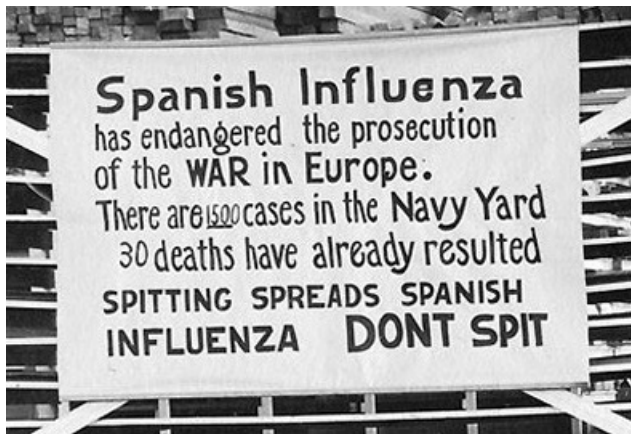
*There's a long, long trail a-winding
Into the land of my dreams,
Where the nightingales are singing
And a white moon beams.
There's a long, long night of waiting
Until my dreams all come true;
Till the day when I'll be going down
That long, long trail with you*

Alice O'Brien welcomed the Armistice: "I have been crying with joy over the signing of the Armistice! Of course it is too big a thing to realize that a Peace has come after four years of hideous war. All the bells ringing at eleven o'clock, the soldiers shouted and everyone is so happy about it all."

"The war news is wonderful and Paris is gay compared to a year ago. The only bugbear is the flu. Three girls were buried at sea from the last passenger ship arrived from America with 300 men."

Some 65 million men were mobilized world wide, 8.5 million were killed, 37 million either killed or wounded – or 57% of the total. Russia lost 76% of their recruits and France 73%. It might be noted that France for many years after the war saw negative growth in their population. More mature people died than there were births. There were just not enough men to produce the babies.

The United States lost 350,000 men killed or wounded: only 8% – but then we were only in it for a year.



The influenza or flu pandemic of 1918 and 1919, the deadliest in modern history, infected an estimated 500 million people worldwide – about one-third of the planet's population at the time – and killed an estimated 20 million to 50 million victims. More than 25 percent of the U.S. population became sick, and some 675,000 Americans died during the pandemic. More United States soldiers died of influenza than died from being shot.

The results of the war, as I see it:

The First World War began the end of the feudal order. It sounds trite today to say, even if one doesn't mean it, that all men are equal; but a hundred years ago anyone who said such a thing would have been considered an anarchist or at least a dangerous radical.

A very large proportion of the soldiers were Asian or African colonial troops who, for the first time, saw the world; for the first time found themselves fighting the white man at the behest of the white man.



It finished off the aristocracy in all but name. The Habsburgs of Austria–Hungary were no longer in power, nor were the Romanovs of Russia or the Hohenzollern of Germany. The Hanovers of England changed their name to Windsor, but never had real power again.

The war produced an industrial and agricultural leap forward and left the world with the urgent requirement for building up infrastructure, as well as technological innovations and the capacity for large-scale motor transport and the beginnings of air transport. It's not that this wouldn't have happened but for the war; but it would have taken much longer.

The German and Turkish colonial empires were carved up and distributed among the victors; this allowed Japan a firm foothold in Asia beyond their little island.



Palestine, in which Jews and Arabs had co-existed for centuries, was declared (by the Balfour Declaration of 1917) to be a homeland for the Jews, and Jewish immigration was encouraged there, creating the conditions there today. The Treaty of Versailles created boundaries in the Middle East that made no sense then and make no sense now, and are some of our most pressing world problems.

Without the First World War and its unreasonable peace, there would have been no Japanese Empire beyond their island, no Nazi party in Germany, no gas chambers, and very possibly no Second World War.



There was a great movement of population from farm to city. Again this would have happened anyway, but it was probably intensified and happened sooner because of the war.

How 'Ya Gonna Keep 'Em Down on the Farm?

*"Reuben, Reuben, I've been thinking," said his wifey dear;
"Now that all is peaceful and calm, the boys will soon be back on the farm;"
Mister Reuben started winking, and slowly rubbed his chin;
He pulled his chair up close to mother, and he asked with a grin:*

*How 'ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm, after they've seen Paree?
How 'ya gonna keep 'em away from Broadway; jazzin' a'roun' and paintin' the town?
How 'ya gonna keep 'em away from harm? That's a mystery;
They'll never want to see a rake or plow, and who the deuce can parley-vous a cow?
How 'ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm, after they've seen Paree?*

*"Reuben, Reuben, you're mistaken," said his wifey dear;
"Once a farmer, always a jay, and farmers always stick to the hay;"
"Mother Reuben, I'm not fakin', though you may think it strange;
But wine and women play the mischief with a boy who's loose with change:"*

*How 'ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm, after they've seen Paree?
How 'ya gonna keep 'em away from Broadway; jazzin' a'roun' and paintin' the town?
How 'ya gonna keep 'em away from harm? That's a mystery;
Imagine Reuben when he meets his pa: he'll kiss his cheek and holler "oo-la-la!"
How 'ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm, after they've seen Paree?*

Minneapolis, in recognition of our solders, developed Victory Memorial Drive and planted 2,227 Elm trees each with a name of a Minnesotan lost in the war. Saint Paul put a memorial at the west end of Summit Avenue; the opposite end from the Civil War memorial at the east end; there was no need to reserve any more room, because it was the war to end all wars. ... Of course it wasn't, but then maybe no war ever will be.

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