

hiked out on his coming) to come home and also cordially invited them to come to his camp and get acquainted. Those who accepted the invitation were astonished at the plain soldier's hospitality and evident good will. He talked to them in an easy business-like way and explained the difference between a soldier and a marauder. He assured them there would be no more stealing from them—what they needed would be bought and paid for. One man whose wife wanted him to call Grant and invite him to their house for a meal, refused to go. Later he bemoaned the fact that he might have said, "General Grant Ate Here!"

When the bridge was completed Grant was ordered to hunt up and attack Col. Tom Harris and his Confederate soldiers who were somewhat troublesome. Harris was then much better known than Grant, and was considered a hard and fast fighter. Grant knew this, yet he led his men bravely enough in the direction of Harris' camp. The Union force halted before ascending the hill, while muskets and ammunition were examined, bayonets fixed, and prayers said by the devout ones. Then orders came to march. The big hill was surmounted, revealing a naked plain and a hastily abandoned camp. Harris and his soldiers had moved on.

"I'll admit I was suffering from stage fright when we went up that hill," said Col. Grant, "but it never occurred to me that Harris might be bothered with the same disease." That gave rise to General Grant's oft repeated expression that "When going into battle I try to remember the enemy might be just as much afraid of me as I am of him."

Shelbina vicinity has the distinction of being the field in which General U. S. Grant began his military career, the stepping stone to the presidency.

Spanish - American War 1898

The Spanish-American War touched Shelbina very lightly, and left little in the records. Mark Smith, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith, served in the army during the war and wrote of his experiences to his family. Ed Barr, son of J. W. Barr of Shelbina, enlisted in the army May 11, 1898.

World - War I—1914 - - 1918

The year was 1914 and again the rumble of war was heard. This time it was in Europe. Germany committed the over act when the Lusitania was torpedoed and the United States was soon involved. Suddenly Europe was much closer to our door. And many of the youth of Shelbina marched off to "fight the war to end war." To the tune of "Over There," Shelbina boys left for the first American war on foreign soil.

World War I was a blow to Shelbina, coming after many years of peace. It brought a new way of life to almost every family. The Selective Service Act put many young men into uniform and enlistment took others.

Miss Gertrude Dobyns volunteered as a Red Cross worker and was soon sent to Europe. Rev. Father Augustine McNeill, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church went as a chaplain.

In the Navy, Guy Welker was a musician on the U.S.S. George Washington, a ship which had been taken from the Germans. Wilson Dobyns was a yeoman (stenographer) at the Great Lakes Training Station.

In the Marines were Harry Patterson, Ollie Bower (who died in service in New London, Conn.), Lloyd "Rube" Francis, Roland Lasley, Bob Carter, Fountain Lewis, John Kern and Darrell Shouse, who enlisted in St. Louis. They were first sent to Parris Island, S. C., from where they were scattered. Patterson, Lasley and Bower were sent to New London, Conn. A 2-hour leave made the difference which sent only Kern and Carter across, Francis and Lewis to Quantico from where they were sent across.

In the Army most of the Shelbina men were in either the 89th or 35th Divisions. Many of them trained either at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex., or Camp Funston, Kans.

It was in the Battle of the Argonne on September 29, 1918, Julius Buckman was wounded and captured by the Germans. He was prisoner until December 11, the only prisoner of war from Shelbina. The Germans amputated his left leg after his capture, due to the injury he had received. Because many of the wounded were kept in reserve, he was not discharged until June 11, later than most of the others. He was the only recipient of the Purple Heart from Shelbina in this war.

Shelbina had a number of casualties during the war. Each daily paper carried a list and was read fearfully by everyone.

Those from Shelbina who made the supreme sacrifice in World War I:

Ollie Bower	James Snider
Earl Clapper	Harry Speyers
Emmert Finney	I. Brooks Teachenor
Leland Moss	Fred Teachenor

The last two were brothers, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Teachenor. The American Legion Post, organized shortly after the war, was named the Teachenor Post in memory of Brooks and Fred.

An outbreak of Spanish influenza swept the country in the fall and winter of 1918 and 1919. Shelbina was rather hard hit with many victims of the disease and quite a few deaths. Public funerals were not held and many people who were sick had little care. Schools were closed for rather long periods of time and sales people in stores wore gauze masks as a protection from the disease.

Sugar was scarce and very expensive, going to \$50 a hundred pounds. White flour could only be purchased with an equal amount of flour substitutes such as graham flour, corn meal, bran, etc. Bond rallies were held to promote the sale of war savings bonds and thrift stamps were sold to school children to increase the sale of bonds. Prices rose to a new high and a familiar topic of conversation was the H C L or high cost of living.

False news of an armistice in Europe came and there was much disappointment. At last came the word of the Armistice on November 11, 1918, just as a new group of draftees was ready to leave by train for camp. There was much rejoicing as the boys began to come home and take up their normal way of living again. Several boys brought home foreign wives, among them being Dr. A. M. Wood and Dan Reardon, the former having a French bride and the latter a German.

Serving from Shelbina in the Army during World War I were: Frank Adams, Lloyd Adams, Guy Allen, Milton Baker, W. D. Barker, Earl Bates, Dr. A. S. Battersby, Charles W. Beckett, Ray Bedwell, Arch Bowling, Frank Browning, Benedict Buckman, Julius M. Buckman, Leland Byars, Loren Byars, Luther Byars, James Walter Chapman, Earl Clapper, Harold Clapper, Russell Clapper, Walter Cochrane, Otis Coleman, Christie Cotton, Ray Davis, Lynn Dickerson, Harry Douglass, Emmert Finney, Roger Finney, Percy Forman, Brace Fox, Pat Frazer, Luther Fristoe, Glenn Gilbert, Omer Gosney, Everett Green, Cecil Hammond, Charles Hanger, Emmett Hanger, Curran Hanly, Elmer Heald, Harry Hogsett, Wallace Holmes, Floyd Howell, A. Loy Jones, Wm. Kenneth Lasley, Harrison Livermore, George McHenry, Earl McLane, Augustine McNeill, Byron Maupin, Howard Maupin, James Maupin, Warren Maupin, Chester Miles, Harold Morgan, Charles F. Morrison, Leland Moss, Burl Noble, Mark Noble, Russell Peters, Earl Raby, Clarence Rash, Freeland Rice, James Snider, Pat Sparks, Harry Speyers, Cyril Studer, I. Brooks Teachenor, Fred Teachenor, Clement Tenney, Pollard Thomas, Dick Threlkeld, Fayette Weaver, Charles White, Earl Wiggins, Ernest Wingerter, Dr. A. M. Wood.