IN THE
WORLD WAR
1917-1918
1919

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MILBANK, S. D.
W. S. DOLAN, EDITOR
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SOUTH DAKOTA

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Honor Roll

Of Grant County Boys who gave their lives in the service of their country.

PVT. JOSEPH BUSKER
Killed in action in France

PRIVATE SEVER J. HAGEN
Died of Influenza in France

PRIVATE ERNEST T. BIRCH
Killed in action in France

PRIVATE OLE HOEM
Died of disease in France

PRIVATE ANDREW E. SORTUM
Killed in action in France

PRIVATE CHARLES GLASS
Killed in action in France

PRIVATE ARTHUR MADERA
Killed in action in France

PRIVATE JERRY FOSS
Killed in action in France

PRIVATE ANDREW J. WEINKOUFF
Died of disease at Ft. Riley, Kansas

PRIVATE JOHN F. MONGOLD
Died of disease in France

FIREMAN JAMES WALL
Lost on the U. S. S. Cyclops

PRIVATE CARL T. LUNDBERG
Died of disease in France

PRIVATE LOUIS SCHULDT
Died of disease in France

PRIVATE HENRY DORNBUSCH
Died of influenza at Camp Sherman

PRIVATE HARRY TALBERT
Died from wounds received in battle

PRIVATE JOHN EGAN
Died of disease in Germany

PRIVATE ROY E. ISACKSON
Killed in action in France

PRIVATE JOHN F. GERTGE
Died of disease in France

PRIVATE AXLE T. HEDMAN
Died of influenza in France

LIEUT. WILLIAM J. FERGUSON
Died of influenza at Ft. Riley, Kansas

HENRY J. CROYMANS
Died of influenza in England

PRIVATE ALBERT A. ROSS
Killed in action in France
Dedication

TWENTY-TWO of the young men of Grant County, yielded up their lives in the great world war. They died for their country and for the liberty and safety of us, who are living, and for future generations. We love them and cherish their memory. In order that their gallant and heroic deeds, and those of their companions in arms, may be preserved for all time, and recorded as the greatest of all contributions of Grant County people to the winning of the war, this book is published and to them it is dedicated.
Preface

This book, "Grant County in the World War," is in the nature of a memorial, in honor of the hundreds of young men of the county by whom we were represented in the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps during the great struggle for world freedom—to preserve for the perusal of future generations, the record of the sacrifices they made, for their country, and for free government and civilization everywhere. Forty years from now when the boys who marched in the ranks of the armies of democracy, and who saved the world from the blighting curse of militarism, and despotism, are old and gray, there will have come into being another generation, to whom the story of the great world struggle will be a matter of history. The young people of that day will know of the daring deeds of their forebears only as they read of them in books—or hear some old soldier tell of them—an echo of the distant past.

The purpose of this book then, it so keep this record fresh and clear, more for the benefit of the future, than for present generations. As well as the sacrifices of the boys, the noble work of the mothers and fathers, and others, who were left at home, and who loyally and faithfully backed the armies in the field, we have felt, should be preserved for the coming years, and because of this conviction, we have endeavored to include as much information as possible concerning the "stay at homes."

The publisher has compiled this book with great care, and in doubtful matters has consulted those best acquainted with the facts. He has earnestly endeavored to give space in the book to every service man, as well as war workers, and every branch of war work entitled to such a place. We realize however, that there are some unavoidable omissions, some due to the inability to locate the individuals in question, and a very few others who refused to furnish pictures and records. We believe we have solicited every service man, and every man and woman in the county connected with the various war activities, for photographs and data concerning their war records, and while we deeply regret that there are any omissions, we have no apologies to offer. We have received in this work, loyal and cheerful support from most people, and from a few others—even among service men—rebuffs and discouragement, that was surprising.

The publisher extends hearty thanks to all the loyal people, the soldiers and friends of the soldiers, and the patriotic Americans who have given their generous co-operation in gathering material for this book. It has been a laborious task, and we hope that the book will be acceptable to the people of the county.

W. S. Dolan, Publisher
Grant County’s Part in the World War

The winter of 1916-1917 was a time of anxiety and gloom for all the world. The war fury of Europe was rising to its height, and instead of any abatement in the struggle, which many had thought at the start could last but a few months, it was rapidly growing more intense and destructive, with no end in sight. The ruthless military masters of Germany, in spite of their pledges and promises, were continuing to violate the laws of humanity and the rules of neutrality. Innocent Belgium had been trampled in the dust and her people subjected to unheard of horrors. Much of France, Italy and Russia, as well as Servia and numerous smaller nations had suffered a like fate. The commerce of the world, and the safety of all sea travel had been jeopardized and hampered, by the ruthless submarine warfare of Germany. Everywhere, the forces of right and justice, were facing a dark and gloomy future.

America up to this time had held herself neutral, even tho most people of this nation had come to realize that we were vitally interested in the events taking place in Europe, and our guaranteed rights and privileges as a nation had been wilfully violated by Germany, not once, but many times. But events were rapidly reaching a breaking point. The terrible crime of the sinking of the Lusitania, taking with it to the bottom of the Atlantic hundreds of innocent souls, caused the blood of every true American to surge with indignation. Other similar and utterly wanton attacks were made upon American ships, and citizens, and we gradually came to realize, that only by armed force could the swaggering militarists of Germany, be brought to respect and observe our rights. In fact at all times it seemed as tho Germany was intentionally attempting to provoke the U. S. into entering the struggle.

President Wilson had thru it all, maintained a patience and calmness of judgment, that surprised the world, which may even have been mistaken in Berlin for cowardice, and may have stimulated their belief that we were a nation of money makers and could not fight. If so they learned to their sorrow that they misjudged our noble President and the American People as a whole. Germany paid no heed to the protests and warnings from Washington, which, growing more and more firm and insistent, were of no avail, until it become plainly evident that there was but one alternative.

Accordingly, on April 6, 1917, Congress passed a resolution declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and the German Empire, and President Wilson issued a proclamation calling the country to arms. Volunteers were called for, to recruit the army and navy, and the people called to support the government, in every way, during the great war emergency. Every loyal citizen was expected to do his duty, that the world might be a better place to live in. France, England and the other allied nations were all but vanquished, and without the aid of our army and navy, as well as the quantities of food and war materials from the United States, must soon acknowledge defeat. Their hope and only hope lay in the United States, and the people of this nation were not slow to give them assurances of assistance and victory.

What Grant County Did

Grant County is one of the smallest counties of the State of South Dakota. It is limited in territorial extent, but any lack of wealth in numbers was made up in wealth of patriotism. When the call to service came our young men responded nobly, and within a month after the declaration of war, scores of them had voluntarily donned an army or a navy uniform and gone forth to train for battle.

One of the first things to be done was to arouse people in general to full realization of the seriousness of the situation, and to that end the press and public speakers in all parts of the country faithfully devoted themselves. When our first lot of Milbank boys departed as volunteers, shortly after the declaration of war, people of the city and county, hundreds of them, gathered at the railroad station to say goodbyes and lend them encouragement. The band ren-
dered patriotic music, and the late Judge Thomas L. Bouck addressed words of advise, warning and patriotism to the boys. At Revillo and other towns of the county, like demonstrations took place, and in a very short time, Grant County people were heart and soul, back of the prosecution of the war—all except a very few, and these did not dare make known their opposition and their treason, to the country that had protected and enriched them. By this time the nation had come to realize that an enormous army and navy were necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, and there was worked out at Washington, the most just and impartial conscription law, ever given to the world, which it was deemed wiser to use, than to depend upon volunteers, as it rightly placed the burden of service upon those best able to serve, instead of wholly upon the more willing and patriotic. Under this law, a draft board was created in every county, and in Grant County. Attorney Thad. L. Fuller, Postmaster C. W. Martens, and Dr. W. J. Ferguson were assigned to this duty, which was a hard and trying one, and these men deserved hearty thanks, of all the Grant County people, for the able way in which they discharged the enormous task placed upon them.

A little later, when Dr. Ferguson himself enlisted for service and departed for a training camp, Dr. Chas. Flett succeeded him and served faithfully, for the balance of the war. Thru the efforts of this draft board and the patriotism of many of our boys in volunteering, in all nearly seven hundred young men of Grant County entered the service of their country, some of whom, as already stated, willingly gave up their lives, the greatest sacrifice which man can make.

In support of the government in other ways the people of Grant County were equally loyal and generous. In the Liberty Loan Drives, the purchase of War Savings Stamps, and Thrift Stamps, support of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and the United War Activities, not to mention the greatest of all organizations of mercy and relief, the American Red Cross, Grant County people did all that was asked of them, and more, on each and every occasion. The record of the county, in regard to these things will be dealt with elsewhere in this volume.

Our First Volunteers

The first body of young men to leave Milbank as volunteers following the declaration of war, departed on the afternoon of Monday, April 16, 1917, the personnel of which follows: Harvey E. Maxfield, Cecil M. Taylor, Albert Monteil, Floyd A. Reynan, Harvey Bingham, Dewey Rourk, George Medley, Elbert Murray, Elza Murray, George P. Schad, Collin MacNeill, John Martins, Ervin O. Koelle, Seneca Malsed, John E. Madera, Mason Miller, Edward Bagdons, Francis Mehegan and Allison Herbert.

All business houses of the city closed and our citizens turned out en masse to see the boys off. At the depot, before the arrival of the train, the late Judge Thomas L. Bouck addressed the boys in part as follows:

"You have responded to your country’s call, you have signified your willingness to protect the honor of the greatest and best nation on earth. See to it, that whatever duties are required of you, are performed in the same brave and patriotic manner that has always characterized the acts of those who have been called upon to perform similar duties.

"You are going not for conquest, or for material gain, but to repel attack, and to compel those who have wronged us to respect the flag of a Christian, liberty loving people, a flag that never has and never will be disgraced or dishonored.

"It will be no small comfort for you to know and feel, that however far you may be from Milbank and Grant County, that kind and loving friends are here, who will not forget you or forsake you. Your loving parents, your sisters and brothers, will always have you in mind. Many times each day will prayers be uttered by them for your health, your comfort, for victory and for your safe return. The prayer of this entire community will be, that no evil befall you.

"It may not be out of place, for one that is older than you, to caution you as to one thing that might cause sadness and ruin to come to any of your young lives. Of course none of you
drink liquor at this time, but you may be in places where others are drinking and surrounded by temptations. If you are, stand firm and refuse to touch it. Hold fast to the thought, that drink is wrong.

"Be brave, do your duty, and come home victorious, GOD BLESS YOU."

Selective Draft Registration

Under the selective draft act passed by Congress which called for the registration of all male persons between the ages of 21 and 30 years, both inclusive, and which empowered the war department to classify these registrants, according to age and circumstances, the first registration was held June 5, 1917. Nine hundred and seventy eight men registered in this county.

The first drawing of registrants took place at Washington, on July 21, 1917, and Grant County was required to furnish forty-eight men. Raymond Burton Morton, of Milbank, had the distinction of being the first Grant County registrant, whose name was called in the draft, and T. A. Thompson of Big Stone City, second. Their numbers were 258 and 458 respectively. The first two boys to go from Grant County under the draft, however, were Leonard K. Puder and Carl Trapp, both of Big Stone City, who departed from Milbank on Sept. 5, 1917. A few days later, Sept. 22, 1917, the second contingent of Grant County young men to leave under the draft, departed from Milbank. The boys to go this time, were T. A. Thompson, Harm Kuper, Roy E. Isackson, Henry A. Huesbo, Gustav Overvig, Fred L. Gerdes, Carl E. Gustafson, Chas. E. Miller, Chas. G. Glass, Earl Owen, George Van Hout, Theo. Jacobson, Alfred Fenner, Henry Kasuske, Geo. Steinlight, Walter Chaloupka, Geo. W. Willard and Wm. F. Egrmayer.

And so it went, at regular intervals, from that time until the signing of the armistice, every month or six weeks, sometimes, only a few, and sometimes large bodies of Grant County boys were going forward to the training camps, and shortly afterward, in many cases to France, and to the battle front, and it is a real pleasure to be able to say that without exception, they gave a splendid account of themselves.

The First Casualty List

The first casualty list, from the American Army in France, was published in the Grant County newspapers of November 8th and 9th, 1917. The losses were sustained in action with the German forces on Saturday morning, Nov. 3, 1917, when a small detachment was cut off from the mainforce in a trench salient, by barage fire, and forced to meet a numerically superior German force. In the fight ensuing, three of our soldiers were killed, five wounded and twelve taken prisoners. The casualty list as it appeared in the newspapers was as follows:

KILLED
Private Thomas F. Enright, 6641 Premo Street, Pittsburgh
Private James B. Graham, 1001 West Ohio Street, Evansville, Indiana
Private Merle D. Hay, Glidden, Iowa

WOUNDED
Private John J. Smith, Ludington, Michigan
Private Charles J. Hopkins, Stanton, Texas
Private George L. Box, Altus, Oklahoma
Private Homer Givens, Cloverdale, Alabama
Private Charles L. Orr, Lyons, Kansas

Other casualty lists soon followed, and a few months later, filled columns in the metropolitan press, daily. In connection with this first casualty list however is an incident, to which we call particular attention. At this time the papers reported, that the German raiders took one of the
United States soldiers, and apparently, for the purpose of terrorizing the soldiers of this country, slashed his throat from ear to ear, and left him dead in the trench. This seemed incredible, and by most people was regarded merely as newspaper talk. It was however nothing but the plain truth. One of our Grant County soldiers, Robert Birch, of Albee, happened to be on patrol duty that morning, just back of the lines, where the raid was made, and it was his painful duty a short time later, to halt companions of the unfortunate victim, as they carried their dead comrade to the rear, and he viewed with his own eyes this outrage and violation of all the rules of warfare. Sergeant Birch will vouch for the above statement.

All War Activities Generously Supported

Not only did the people of Grant County do their full share in the matter of buying Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps and War Savings certificates, and in supporting the great work carried on by the Red Cross, but they generously supported the other war activities, such as the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, the Jewish War Relief Commission, and finally the United War Workers, under which head funds were raised in a lump sum, and distributed out to the above organizations, and to some others that operated on a smaller scale. Previous to the time that all these funds were raised as one, our people had contributed $3500.00 to the Y. M. C. A., about $1200.00 to the Knights of Columbus, and $1225.00 to the Jewish War Relief Commission. Later on $25,137.60 was contributed to the support of these and other war relief organizations. Surely, this is a showing that every citizen of Grant County may well feel proud of.
The Gold Stars

“In the beauty of the Lilies Christ was born across the sea,

With the glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me,

As he died to make men holy, so they died to make men free.

His truth is marching on.”

UPON the service flag of Grant County, twenty-two blue stars have turned to gold. Twenty-two of the six hundred boys from this county who devoted themselves to the service of their country gave all that they had to give. A few of them died in cantonments, by disease or by accident, others died facing the foe on the field of battle, or from wounds received in battle. In either case they made the supreme sacrifice for freedom and for humanity. Those who died in this country sleep in the quiet, flower decked church yards, here at home, and were laid to rest by tender and loving hands. Every returning spring a patriotic people will strew flowers upon their graves, bugles will sound taps, and firing squads will salute these slumbering heroes. Those who died overseas, will sleep in alien soil with the wide waters of the heaving Atlantic between them and home. But tho they sleep afar, they are not forgotten, nor will they be thru all the coming years, so long as America keeps burning upon her altars the pure and holy flame of liberty. The community which sent them forth, feels in the words of Lincoln, “A solemn pride in having laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.”

We morn for our dead! We greet the Immortals!
Those Who Died in Service

1. ERNEST BIRCH

Was numbered among the gallant heroes, who gave up their lives, on the bloody fields of France for the cause of their country. He entered the service with his brother Robert, May 11, 1917, and the two boys fought side by side until July 19, 1918, when Robert was severely wounded and taken back. Ernest died in action on the 21st or 22nd, in the Soissons Sector. Previous to his death he had taken active part in the trench warfare on the Lorraine Sector, then at St. Mihiel, Cantigny and Chateau Thierry. Pvt. Birch was a member of Co. E, 16th Inf., 1st Div., and landed in France June 27, 1917.

2. PRIVATE JOSEPH BUSKER

Was born in Illinois June 20, 1891, and came to Grant County with his parents in 1910. After several years’ residence here he went to Montana. When war with Germany began to appear certain he enlisted in the army as an infantryman, on April 2, 1917. He trained at American Falls, Idaho, a member of Co. E, 163rd Inf., 41st (Sunset) Div. In Oct., 1917, he was transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J., and sailed for France in Dec. In France he was transferred to Co. A, 16th Inf., of the famous 1st Div., and entered the trenches in Feb., 1918. From that time on he was at the front almost continuously, and participated in some of the hardest kind of fighting until the 18th of July, on which day he was killed in action. Pvt. Joseph Busker was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Busker, of Alban Twp., and had attained the age of 27 years. He was buried with military honors, in the American cemetery at Ploisy, on the banks of the river Aisne, in northern France. Pvt. Busker was a true American patriot and one of the first of our Grant County boys to pour out his life blood on the war-torn fields of France.

3. JERRY S. FOSS

On May 25th, 1918, Jerry Foss left his home in Grant Center Twp., bound for Camp Lewis, Wash. From here he was transferred to Camp Kearney, Cal., where he became a member of Co. C, 123rd Inf. After about two months of training he went to Camp Mills, N. Y., and then embarked for France. He landed in France, Aug. 10, and soon afterward was in action on the front. He met his death in the Argonne Forest, October 9, 1918, by shell fire.

4. WILLIAM J. FERGUSON

Grant County people can well feel proud of the war deeds and sacrifices of every man who put on the army or navy uniform of the United States, as well as the accomplishments and loyal support of thousands of those who remained at home. But our thoughts, naturally, turn to the memory of those who laid down their very lives, for their country and for humanity, and did so gladly. It is with a sad heart indeed, that we chronicle the deaths of these men, particularly so in some instances, because the writer had known them intimately, been associated with them in various ways, and had learned to honor, to love and to respect them, and one of these was Lieut. W. J. Ferguson. Lieut. Ferguson in army life, Doctor Ferguson in the peace days that preceded this, the greatest war of all history. Lieut. Ferguson was born in Minneapolis, was educated in the grade and high schools of that city, and a graduate physician and surgeon of the U of Minnesota. In the year of 1900, he came to Milbank and began the practice of his profession, in which he was very successful. He found time from his professional duties however, to take a lively interest in all public enterprises of the community, serving at times on the county and city health boards, and also served two terms, as a member of the Milbank School Board. A man of strong character, and of strong personality, he was popular in a social way, and was the possessor of a beautiful voice, with which he entertained and thrilled many a Milbank gathering.

When the war came on Dr. Ferguson was appointed and served as a member of the draft board of Grant County, and as an army medical examiner, up to the time he himself entered the service, in March, 1918. He also found time to organize the Grant County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and many of the branches and auxiliaries of this great organization, in other communities of the county. After entering service he was stationed at Ft. Riley, Kan., for some months and was then transferred to Quandaro, Kan., a few miles out of Kansas City. It was while serving at that point, that a severe influenza epidemic broke out at Ft. Kansas City, Mo., a few miles distant, and in his zeal to serve, after caring for the men of his own camp, he daily visited the camp at Ft. Kansas City and assisted the overworked doctors at that place, in doing so, sapping his own strength and vitality to a point where he fell a victim to the disease, death occurring at 5:40 o’clock A. M. on Saturday, October 12, 1918, leaving his surviving wife and one son Kenneth, as the immediate members of his family. The remains were shipped to Minneapolis, where they were interred in Lakewood Cemetery, beside those of his mother and other relatives, on Monday, October 14, 1918. Religiously, the deceased had been a devout practitioner of the Episcopal faith and an active member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic Lodges. No greater blow was received by the people of Milbank and Grant County during the war than news of the passing of Lieutenant Ferguson. On the day of his funeral, all business places of Milbank closed during the funeral hour, as a tribute to his memory and flags of the city hung at half mast.
Those Who Died in Service

5. JOHN F. GERTGE
Was born in Garfield Twp., Roberts County, S. D., Oct. 11, 1888, where he resided until 1919, when he moved with his parents to Big Stone City, S. D. He was called to serve his country on June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston. He was subsequently transferred to Camp Dodge, and then to Camp Mills, L. I., and sent overseas on Oct 22, 1918. He was a member of the 351st Inf., Co. C, and died of pneumonia “somewhere in France” on Oct. 4, 1918. Pvt. Gertge was the son of Mrs. G. Gertge, Big Stone City.

6. CHARLES GLASS
Was another of the Grant County boys to take up the battle for freedom, and who remained “over there.” Entering the service in Oct., 1917, he put in six months in training, in Camp Funston, as a member of Co. G, 120th Inf. Regt., 30th Div. In one of the hard drives a short time previous to the signing of the armistice, he was seriously gassed, and sent to a temporary shelter a short distance in the rear to recuperate. The following day his organization was hard pressed, reserves were badly needed to fill the thinning ranks, and although in no condition to do so, like the true patriot that he was, Pvt. Glass rushed back to the conflict, where he received wounds that resulted in his death. Previous to entering the service, Pvt. Glass had been employed as a farmhand. His mother and other relatives reside at Metal, Pa.

7. PRIVATE SEVER HAGEN
Was born in Norway and was 24 years old, and so far as is known, has no relatives in this country. He came to America a few years before the war, and at the time of entering the service, July 22, 1918, was employed on the farm of Mr. I. H. Sannes, near Marvin, where he made his home for some time. He was a member of Ordnance Co. No. 2, artillery repair dept. His training was received at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Camp Joseph, Colo. He arrived in France in the early part of November, but a few days before the signing of the armistice. A few weeks later he was taken ill with influenza, which was followed by pneumonia, resulting in his death on Dec. 24, 1918.

8. PRIVATE OLE HOEM
Of Adams Twp., was born at Selbo, Norway. He entered the service July 22, 1918. He received his training at Camp Dodge, Ia., Camp Joseph C. Johnson and Camp Upton. He landed overseas Oct. 30, 1918, and spent eight months in France and Germany, but did not get into action. He died from disease in France.
9. ROY E. ISACKSON

Was one of the Grant County boys who made the supreme sacrifice in the bloody fields of Flanders, that American freedom, liberty and prosperity might continue undisturbed, by the fanaticisms of the Eastern hemisphere. He was a member of a machine gun company of the Seventh Inf., which trained at Camp Funston and sailed for overseas in April, 1918. He was killed in action, Oct. 20, 1918. His parents Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Isackson, who may well feel a sacred pride in their noble son, now live at Stacy, Iowa.

10. PRIVATE CARL T. LUNDBERG

Was a son of Emanuel Lundberg, of Strandburg. Entered the army service June 24, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, Camp Dodge and Camp Mills, and in Aug. of the same year sailed for France, a member of Co. 1, 31st Inf., 88th Div. Shortly after reaching France, he was taken ill with pneumonia, and died at Cherbourg, France, on Sept. 14, 1918. He was buried with military honors in an American soldier cemetery, at that place. Carl was 23 years old, and previous to entering the service had been engaged in farming at the home of his parents near Strandburg.

11. ARTHUR F. MADERA

Among the young men of Grant County, who gave up their lives in France, is A. F. Madera, of Milbank, son of Mr. John Madera, an old Milbank resident. Arthur was 28 years old, was born in Milbank, where he spent practically all his life. He entered the service May 28, 1918. After a short training at Camp Lewis, Wash., he was transferred to Camp Kearney, Cal., and later sent east, sailing for France Aug. 15, 1918, as a member of Co. D, 128th Inf. He was soon sent to the front and participated in the Argonne Forest battle. He was killed on this front on Oct. 7, 1918, by a sniper bullet, while on patrol duty. Two brothers of the deceased also carried arms in the service of their country and their records will be found elsewhere in this volume.

12. JOHN F. MONGOLD

Went to Camp Funston, Kan., in June 1918, and was later transferred to Camp Dodge. He was assigned to Battery E, 338th Artillery, 88th Div., with which he sailed from Camp Mills, N. Y., for France. He was stationed near Bordeaux, France, from Sept. until the time of his death from pneumonia, on Oct. 13th. Pvt. Mongold was buried with full military honors, and now rests with the fallen heroes in France, Grave 37, Cemetery 28.
Those Who Died in Service

13. PRIVATE ANDREW E. SORTUM
Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sortum, of Adams Twp., was born in Watson, Minn. At the age of 25 years, he entered the service on May 25, 1918, and trained at Camp Kearney, Cal., as a member of Co. C, 154th Inf., 40th Div. He arrived in France, on Sept. 15, 1918 and was transferred to Co. D, 128th Inf., 32nd Div. With this organization while fighting gloriously for his country, and for civilization, on Oct. 14, 1918, he was killed in the fearful action of the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

14. PRIVATE LOUIS SCHULDT
From near Albee, went to Camp Funston, Kan. in June, 1918. From here he was transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to the 350th Inf., 88th Div. He sailed for overseas from Camp Upton, N. Y. in Aug., and after two months service in France, he died a victim of influenza Oct. 18, 1918. He was a cheerful upright soldier and made many friends in the army. His sacrifice, indeed was great, but he made it willingly, for his country.

15. PRIVATE AXLE THEO. HEDMAN
Son of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Hedman, of Strandburg, S. D., where he was born and grew to manhood. He entered the service June 24, 1918. He received his training at Camp Dodge, Ia., and at Camp Funston, Kan., a member of Co. D, 332nd Inf., and in Aug., 1918, went to France. A short time later the influenza epidemic attacked our overseas army and Axle was one of the number to fall victim to its ravages. He died Oct. 22, 1918. He was buried with military honors, some of his pall bearers being Grant County boys. The news of his death was received from the War Dept. at Washington, Nov. 19, 1918. Axle was one of four brothers to serve under the Stars and Stripes in the fight against Germany.

16. ANDREW J. WEINKOUFF
Entered the service from Strandburg, S. D. He was born in Denmark, but like many other foreign born American citizens, he gave his life for his adopted country. He received his training at Camp Funston, entering the service Aug. 28, 1918. He was attached to the 60th Co., 164th Inf. Replacements. He died of influenza and pneumonia at Ft. Riley, Oct. 16, 1918.
Those Who Died in Scervie

17. JAMES WALL, Lost on the Cyclops

A naval fireman, was born in Michigan, but for some years previous to entering the service had made his home in Milbank, and gave up his position as machinists helper in the Milwaukee roundhouse at Milbank. Mr. Wall entered the service soon after the entry of the United States into the war, and was assigned to duty on the U. S. S. Cyclops. After several trips to and from France, the Cyclops sailed to a South American port, where it took on a cargo of manganese steel, and sailed for home. This was in Feb., 1918, and readers will recall how mysteriously it disappeared, apparently completely swallowed by the sea. Not the slightest trace of the Cyclops has ever been found, but apparently it went to the bottom taking with it the entire crew. Mr. Wall had no relatives in Grant County, but did have a great many friends, who took a deep interest in his welfare.

18. HENRY J. CROYMANS

Was born in Melrose Twp., and was 25 years old at the time of his death. He enlisted in the Canadian army in 1914, and sailed to France with the 3rd Pioneers, C. E. F., 48th Canadians, in Sept., 1914. He was wounded and gassed several times during his time spent actively on the front. He died Feb. 9, 1919, of influenza and pneumonia, after having spent four years at the front, with the Canadians. He is survived by a wife and child in England. Henry is a nephew of Martin Croymans of Melrose Twp.

19. PRIVATE JOHN EGAN

Son of Mrs. Margaret Carroll, of Milbank, was another of the Grant County boys, to give up his life in the service. Born on a farm near Wilmot, and a resident most of his life in Roberts County, Pvt. Egan came to Grant County shortly before the war opened. Later he went to Montana, and in June, 1918, entered the service from that State. After a brief period of training in this country, he went to France, where he saw service at the front for some weeks previous to the signing of the armistice, as a member of the 32nd Div. Later he accompanied his division to Germany, where he served with the army of occupation, until Feb. 24, 1919, when influenza claimed him as a victim. The remains were buried in Coblenz, Germany, where they rested until 1920, when they were exhumed by the government, and returned to Milbank, the first of the dead soldiers of Grant County, to be sent home. The funeral, held from St. Lawrence Catholic Church, Milbank, drew out one of the largest throngs that ever attended a funeral in Grant County. The body now rests in St. Lawrence Cemetery, Milbank.

20. PRIVATE HENRY DORNBUSCH

Is one of the Grant County honor roll men, having given up his life in the service. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dornbusch, of Milbank. He was 25 years of age, was born at Remsen, Ia., but came to Grant County, several years ago, and up to the time of entering the army, was engaged in farming in Melrose Twp. He entered the service July 22, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge. Was transferred from there to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he was taken ill with influenza, and died on Oct. 6, 1918. The remains were returned to his home at Milbank and impressive funeral services were held on Monday, October 14, conducted by the Rev. Wessler, pastor of the Emanuel Evangelical Church, of which deceased had been a member.

21. HARRY TALBERT

This young patriot was born on Dec. 1, 1894, and entered the army service from Revillo, on May 25, 1918. He went to Camp Lewis for training, and in August of the same year, went to France, where on October 14, 1918, he died of wounds received in battle. Because of the fact that the deceased leaves no relatives in Grant County, it has been impossible to get detailed information.

22. PRIVATE ALBERT A. ROSS

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ross, of Big Stone City, joined the army forces May 29, 1918, and began training at Camp Lewis, Wash. Was soon transferred to Camp Kearney, Calif., and a short time later overseas, landing in France August 20, 1918. Was placed with Co. G, 308th Infantry, 77th Division. Soon thereafter the division went into active service in the great drive in the Argonne Forest, and as a member of the famous “Lost Battalion” Private Ross was one of the men cut off from the balance of the division, and was killed on October 5, 1918, by being hit in the head with a machine gun bullet.
In Memorium

FROM Flanders Fields to fair Alsace—in Artois, in Champagne, in the Argonne and along the Meuse—lie Grant County 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 the Grant County district lie others whose service to the nation and to the world was cut short by deaths in the training camps which dotted the United States.

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

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

And to relatives of these, the fathers and mothers who gave their sons as the richest liberty loan, Grant County extends a heartfelt sympathy. It is a sympathy mingled with a higher respect, and a clearer realization, that each gold star will grow, in intensity and brilliancy, as the principles for which these heroes stood and died, open a new age in the world, and permitting us to enjoy what they only dreamed.
1. PRIVATE CARL THEODORE ANDERSON
In civil life this young man is a carpenter and previous to entering the army service on May 24, 1918, was engaged at his trade in the Strandburg neighborhood. He was placed in the 88th Spiree Squadron and sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where he served for nearly eight months and receiving his honorable discharge January 7, 1919. He is 28 years of age.

2. SERGEANT L. J. AHLES
Was born in Minnesota. He was working as granite cutter at Big Stone City at the time of entering service. He was first assigned to Camp Funston, Kansas and served to the day of his honorable discharge, May 14, 1919 with the Q. M. C. When discharged he returned to Big Stone City returning to his pre-war occupation.

3. PRIVATE WALFRED G. ABRAHAMSON
Twenty-nine years old, was born at Strandburg. He is a son of Mr. and Mr. John Abrahamson. He entered the service September 3, 1918, and was attached to the Medical Corps at Ft. Riley, Kansas and later transferred to Ft. Bayard, New Mexico. His term of service was about fourteen months. Was honorably discharged November 10, 1919.

4. YEOMAN WILLIAM G. ALLEN
Another Milbank boy who volunteered his services to Uncle Sam was W. G. Allen, who up until the time of his enlistment was working with the local draft board. He entered the service October 19, 1918 at the age of twenty years. Being a stenographer in civil life he was fully qualified for yeomanry, which work he took up at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Was honorably discharged August 7, 1919 at the Great Lakes, Ill.

5. PRIVATE ERNEST ANDERSON
Was born in Vernon Township and was engaged in farm work at the time of enlistment June 24, 1918. He was attached to the 104th Depot Brigade at Camp Funston, Kansas, and later transferred to Camp Dodge, Iowa, to Co. K., 351st Inf., 88th Div. He sailed from Camp Mills, L. I., Aug. 16, 1918 and served with this unit until he returned home May 31, 1919 and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 7, 1919.

6. PRIVATE DICK ACKERMAN
Entered the service July 22, 1918 at Camp Dodge, 41st Co., Inf. Replacements. Transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas to the 15th Service Co., Signal Corps. Later to the U. S. D. B. guard at the same camp. He received his honorable discharge March 1st, 1919, but is now receiving treatment in a government hospital.

7. DAVID LEONARD ANDERSON
Entered the service June 24, 1918. Began training at Camp Funston, Kansas, and then with the 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, La., 338th F. A. He sailed from Camp Mills, New York in August, 1918 and was stationed on his arrival in France a short distance from Bordeaux. He sailed for home Christmas morning and landed at Newport News, Va. Honorably discharged at Camp Funston, Kansas, January 17, 1919.

8. ARLO ALLEN
Enlisted in the U. S. Marines July 29, 1918, and was assigned to the 288th Co., Paris Island, S. C. Later he was on duty at the Norfolk, Va. Navy Yards. He spent two months Oct. 12 to Dec. 12, cruising in convoy service abroad the U. S. Montana. He was honorably discharged at Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va. February 24, 1919, and returned to Milbank and his civil occupation at the Farmers & Merchants National Bank.
1. PRIVATE JAMES ANDERSON

Was born in Denmark. Entered the service on April 26, 1919. Trained at Camp Funston, sailed for France June 4 and entered the firing line in Sept. On November 4, he was severely wounded by rifle fire, the ball striking him in the hip. He returned to the U. S. February 22, 1919, landing at New York and spending several weeks in hospital there. He was sent to Ft. Snelling, Minn. for further treatment of his wounds. When discharged, July 24, 1919, he entered the Dunwoody Institute for vocational training.

2. PRIVATE JAMES A. ALLISON

Is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Allison near South Shore. He was born in 1894 and has been a resident of Grant County since 1900. He entered the service September 3, 1918, going to Ft. Riley, Kansas. After a few weeks training there he was sent to Ft. Bayard, New Mexico, where he served until May 28, 1919 when he was honorably discharged.

3. SERGEANT IVAR ANDERSON

Enlisted in 1901 and from then until 1904 was a member of Co. M., 5th Inf. 1905 to 1907 U. S. H. Corps. 1908 to 1911 Co. C., 43 Inf. 1911 to 1914 Co. C., 13th Inf. Sergt. Anderson spent about nine years in the Phillipine Islands and participated in General Bell's searching expedition for General Malvar, Insorecto General on the Island of Luzon, from March to May, 1902. From Feb. 12, 1914 to the end of the war he belonged to Co. A, 8th U. S. Inf. 1911 to 1914 130th Inf. M. G. Training Depot, and Co. A, 266th M. G. Bn. In the U. S. he served in Camp Dodge, Ia. and Camp Hancock, Ga. and Camp Cody, N. M. Sergeant Anderson is at the present time stationed with the U. S. Inf. in China.

4. SERGEANT JULIUS B. ALM

Entered the service July 22, 1918 and went to Camp Dodge, Ia. He was assigned to Co. 41, 11th B. N., 163rd Depot Brigade. He was promoted to corporal in less than six months and for six weeks he was touring the N. W. in the interest of the Liberty Loan, again going to Camp Dodge he again took up his duties with the 41st and was promoted to sergeant, and later to 1st Sergeant, in which capacity he served up to the time of his honorable discharge, Dec. 23, 1918. Sergeant Alm is now making his home in St. Paul, Minn.

5. WAGONER PETER T. ANDERSON

Entered the service Oct. 3, 1917, trained at Camp Funston, Kan., as a member of Co. C., 340th Machine Gun Bn. Was sent to France on June 5, 1918, and participated in the St. Mihiel and Muese Argonne offensives. Returned from overseas May 22, 1919 and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 2, 1919.

6. SERGEANT ALFRED E. ANDERSON

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Anderson of the Marvin neighborhood. Entered the service Dec. 15, 1917 and after a short stay at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., he was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C. and later to Camp Hancock, Ga. Went to France May 27, 1918, as a member of Co. A, 3rd Ordnance Bn., and served at Mehun, Bourges and St. Loubs, France. Returned to the U. S. May 3, 1919 and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 19, 1919.

7. PRIVATE ROBERT J. ANDERSON

Lived near Marvin, entered the service July 22, 1918 and received his training at Camp Dodge and Sherman. Attached to Machine Gun Co. of the 355th Inf. Landed overseas Sept. 22, 1918 and spent two months in England and France, returning to the U. S. November 22, 1918. Honorably discharged February 15, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

8. PRIVATE ARTHUR C. ANDERSON

Son of Mrs. Chas. Anderson of Milbank, was born in Mazeppa Twp. Enlisted December 15, 1917, at Aberdeen and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. and assigned to C. Battery, 61st C. A. C. He was transferred to Ft. Screven and later to Ft. Monroe, Camp Eustice and Camp Stewart and on July 18, 1918 sailed for overseas from Newport News, Va. He had not reached the fighting lines when the armistice was signed. He was in France seven months, returned to New York in March, 1919 and was honorably discharged on March 21, 1919 as a first class private at Camp Dodge, Iowa.
1. SERGEANT EMIL ALM
   Of Milbank enlisted June 24, 1918. Was sent to Camp Grant Ill., for training where he was attached to the labor battalion and served continuously until February 19, 1919 when he was given his honorable discharge. Emil returned to Milbank and his civil occupation as a plumber with F. C. Rockwell.

2. PRIVATE ERNEST H. ADLER
   Is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Adler, of Milbank, S. D. and is a graduate of the Milbank high school. He was engaged in farming previous to entering the army. He took a course in Radio operation at the state college at Brookings, S. D. for the signal corps. The armistice was signed however before he saw any actual service. Honorably discharged December 12, 1918.

3. PRIVATE SIVERT T. AHRE
   Entered the service June 27, 1918. Was sent to Camp Lawton, Wash., transferred to Camp Dodge, Co. M, 14th Inf., 19th Div. He served with this organization until after the armistice. Transferred to Camp Grant, Ill. and honorably discharged April 27, 1919. Mr. Ahre lives near Albee.

4. PRIVATE LESTER AMSDEN
   Son of Doctor Lee Amsden, of Milbank, and is strictly a Milbank product, having been born and raised in that city. Born August 30th, 1899. He entered the University of Iowa at Iowa City, on October 14, 1918, as a member of the S. A. T. C. and was honorably discharged on December 15, 1918. In civil life Lester is an electrician.

5. PRIVATE MAX A. ANGERHOFER
   Son of Mrs. Caroline Angerhofer of Alban Twp. Entered the service Oct. 3, 1917 and was sent to Camp Funston, Kansas, as a member of Co. B., 340th M. G. Bn. Max was afflicted with flat feet and in hope of curing him of this ailment the doctors gave him a special treatment, but without success, and in addition to suffering great pains as a result, Mr. Angerhofer is left greatly handicapped in the use of his feet. He was discharged April 17, 1918, and returned to his home in Alban township.

6. SERGEANT GEORGE E. BAGDONS
   Is another Milbank boy, who entered the service the first month of the war. He began his duties at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from there was sent to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., where he was assigned to the 4th Co., C. A. C. He went overseas September 27, 1917, and saw more than two years service in France and Germany. Was returned home and honorably discharged in the fall of 1919.

7. CORPORAL OTTO L. BAGDONS
   The third member of the Bagdons family to enter the service, began his duties February 8, 1918. He was assigned to the U. S. Army recruiting service with which he served for some months after the war had ended. He is now in business at Olivia, Minn.

8. PRIVATE GEORGE BOETCHER
   Of Vernon Twp. entered the service July 22, 1918, and was sent to Ft. Dodge, Ia., later was transferred to Camp Mills, N. Y. and sailed for France in October, 1918 with the 234th Military Police. Honorably discharged in the summer of 1919.
1. PRIVATE HARRY W. BEAL
Formerly of Mazeppa Twp. entered the service in July 1918 and was sent to Camp Dodge with the 31st Co., 166th Depot Brigade. Served with this organization until honorably discharged November 30, 1918. Now living at Lead, S. D.

2. PRIVATE ORY BARNETT
Private Barnett, as a member of Battery A, of the 73rd Artillery regiment, was among the Grant County boys to reach France in the fall of 1918, in time to participate in the activities of the closing of the war. While on furlough he had an opportunity to visit the devastated regions of France and see for himself some of the evidences of atrocities practiced on French girls and children. He was one of the first boys of the County to return home after the war and soon left for Wyoming with his parents where they now reside.

3. PRIVATE ALBERT BOXETH
Is the son of A. C. Boxeth living in the west end of Grant County, south of Summit, S. D. He was born in Minneapolis, May 13, 1891. Entered the service April 26, 1918, in the M. G. Corps with the 355th Inf., 99th Div. He trained at Camp Funston, Kansas. Landed overseas June 16, 1918, and was soon sent to the front and took active part in the St. Mihiel and the Argonne Muese drives, and later went into Germany with the army of occupation. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 31, 1919.

4. PRIVATE JAMES EDWARD BELL
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Bell, Osceola Twp. Was born at Kingsley, Iowa. June 24, 1918, he entered the service, trained at Camp Funston with the 58th Inf., 164th Depot Brigade. Private Bell was not sent overseas and was honorably discharged at Camp Funston, December 2, 1918.

5. APPRENTICE SEAMAN F. D. BAILLET
Was born at Bowdle, S. D., but for many years previous to entering the service had made Milbank his home. Dwight, as he is best known to his friends, entered the naval service November 29, 1917 and trained at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. He was kept on duty at that place during the entire period of his service. Honorably discharged April 11, 1919.

6. PRIVATE HARRY IRVIN BEIGHLIE
Entered the service from Strandburg, April 16, 1918. Trained at Camp Funston and at Camp Mills. Landed in England late in June and in a few days later in France with Co. F. 355th Regiment, 89th Division. Took part in the St. Mihiel offensive, on October 1, 1918, he was wounded suffering a compound fracture of the skull, and on November 23, 1918, was returned to the U. S. and soon after was honorably discharged.

7. PRIVATE GUST BUNTING
Gave up his work on his farm near Albee, October 3, 1917 and entered the service at Camp Funston, Kansas. He was assigned to M. G. Co., 118th Inf., 36th Div., with which organization he put in eleven months in France, taking part in the Ypres, Albert and Somme offensives. Two months of this time was spent in the hospital recovering from a gas attack. Returned in March, 1919, and was discharged April 10th, 1919.

8. SERGEANT ROBERT BIRCH
Son of Representative John Birch of Albee, entered the service May 11, 1917 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He also served at Ft. Bliss and at El Paso, Texas. He left for overseas with Co. E., 16th Inf., 1st Div., June 2, 1917. His organization took active part in several important engagements principally at Cantigny, Chateau Thierry, Soissons and the Meuse Argonne offensives. It was in the Soissons drive that he received his first wound, an explosive bullet lodging in his side, which kept him out of service for three months. Later he was wounded by a machine gun bullet in the arm. He and his brother Ernest, who was killed in action, were in the same squad in the Soissons drive. Sergeant Birch returned home after twenty-three months of foreign service, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 19, 1919. Private Birch was awarded the distinguished service Cross for extraordinary bravery in action.
1. PETER BOLHOUSE

Was 25 years old when he entered the service, and for some time previous had been making his home at Twin Brooks, S. D. He enlisted for naval service in November, 1917 and was soon placed on duty on board the U. S. S. Maine. He served until after the close of the war.

2. SERGEANT WALTER W. BANDT

Born at Revillo, S. D., November 2, 1895, and had always resided in that locality. Entered the service May 16, 1918, and was sent to Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn., detachment of a F. A. Brigade. He also served for a time at Camp Taylor, Ky., and other Camps in this country. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant. Honorably discharged on March 4, 1919.

3. GEORGE C. BARNETT

Is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barnett, recently residents of Milbank, S. D. and now residing in Wyoming. He entered the service in August, 1918, at the age of 22 years, and served several months at Camp Dodge.

4. OTTO BARCK

Of Revillo, S. D., is a farmer by occupation but was one of the several hundred Grant County boys to join the army upon the declaration of war. Entered the service May 1, 1917 and became a member of the 1st S. D. Cavalry, later transferring to a machine gun company. He trained at Camp Cody, N. M., and went to France in October, 1918. He returned from overseas July 27, 1919 and was honorably discharged August 7, 1919.

5. PRIVATE HENRY BENTING

Was Born October 27, 1893 at Thomsboro, Ill., but for a number of years past had resided near Corona, S. D. He entered the army September 21, 1917 as a member of Co. B, M. G. Bn., 89th Div. at Camp Funston, Kansas and was later transferred to a salvage detachment. Honorably discharged March 19, 1919.

6. PRIVATE FRED W. BERGLUND

Son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Berglund of Strandburg, S. D. left his duties on the farm in response to the call of his country and entered the service August 28, 1918. Sent to Ft. Riley, Kansas. Assigned to Baking Co., 412 Q. M. C. Taken ill with the influenza and was in Base Hospital at Ft. Riley for twenty-one weeks. Honorably discharged March 19, 1919 at Camp Funston, Kansas.

7. HERMAN W. BAGDON

Of Milbank, S. D., entered the service May 29, 1917. Trained at Camp Cody, N. M. and went overseas with Co. L, 136th Inf. Later transferred to Co. I, 39th Inf. He saw active service at Chateau Thierry and during the Argonne-Muese offensive. He was twice wounded, first at Chateau Thierry, August 5 and again at the Argonne, October 11. He made a good recovery however, and is none the worse for the experience. He received his honorable discharge March 1, 1919 at Camp Grant, Ill.

8. FRANK R. BEAR

Of Milbank, entered the naval service in June, 1918 and was one of the crew of the Sub Chaser No. 319. He took his preliminary training at Bremerton, Wash. and after its completion worked on the Sub Chaser No. 310 on coast patrol duty until discharged February 15, 1919. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Bear of Milbank.
1. **PRIVATE HENRY M. BUSTA**  
Of Twin Brook Twp, enlisted on May 15, 1918, and went to Camp Dodge where he was assigned to Co. 10, 163rd Depot Brigade and served in a motor transport unit up till the time of his discharge, November 30, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

2. **LIEUT. KARL BLESER**  
Son of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Bleser, was born in Milbank, S. D. and after graduating from the Milbank H. S., entered the Univ. of Minnesota. He served with the Minn. troops on the border during the Mexican trouble in 1916, resuming his studies late that fall. When the war with Germany came on he again entered the service in May, 1917, as a member of the 121st Company, 9th Regiment of Marines. After training for a time in this country was sent to Cuba where he served about nine months. Returning to the states he entered the officers training school for Marines at Quantico, Va., and was commissioned a 2nd Lieut. He was sent to Galveston about the 1st of 1919, where he was stationed until honorably discharged July 7, 1919.

3. **MUSICIAN ROY JAMES BRANNON**  
Was 26 years of age, born in Milbank, graduated from the Milbank H. S. Before the war was engaged as an automobile salesman and musician. Entered the service in December, 1917 and was assigned to the 1st Reg. Naval Band at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station as a solo clarinetist. During the Third Liberty Loan Drive, Roy was a member of the John Phillip Sousa band that toured the southern states. In the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive was a member of the same band when it toured the central states. A short while later he was transferred to the U. S. S. Agamemnon, engaged in the transport of American Troops back from France, making nine round trips.

4. **PRIVATE MERLIN M. BOERGER**  
Of Milbank, was with Co. B, 351st Inf., 88th Div. in France. Entered the service June 24th, 1918. Trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Funston. Sailed for France August 16, 1918 and returned May 31, 1919. Was at Center and Haute-Alsace operations. Honorably discharged June 13, 1919.

5. **PRIVATE JOHN BROWN**  
Among those who saw the war at its worst was Pvt. John Brown, son of J. D. Brown of Madison Twp. He entered the service at Buffalo, S. D. in Oct., 1917. Trained at Camp Funston and Camp Cody, N. M. Sailed in June, 1918. Landed first at Liverpool, England and from there went to La Havre, France. His first experience on the front was at Soissons, later he was sent to the Velse River. During August and September her served at the St. Mihiel and Verdun fronts. Wounded Oct. 18, in Argonne Forest, in hospital two months. Sailed for the U. S. Jan. 26, 1919. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Feb. 18, 1919. Served with C. G. 47th Inf. of the 4th Div. Regular Army.

6. **PRIVATE WILLIAM A. BUNDZEN**  
Of Big Stone Twp., went to Camp Lewis, Wash. in May, 1918. Served with Hdqrs. Co. 128th Inf. of the 32nd Div. and as is well known of this division saw considerable service. From Camp Lewis he went to Camp Kearney, Cal., then to Camp Mills, from which place he sailed in Oct. He spent some time in the hospital after having been gassed on duty. Was returned to the U. S. and honorably discharged in the summer of 1919.

7. **WALTER BUCY**  
Entered the service May 28, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Wash. After spending about three weeks here he was transferred to St. Paul and later to Camp Merritt, N. J. Sailing for overseas from this camp in July he landed in England and then went across to France. The signing of the armistice found his battery close to the front and prepared for action. Was returned home early in 1919 and was honorably discharged.

8. **PRIVATE MARVIN ROY BOERGER**  
As was the case with scores of other young men of Grant County who took up arms to fight against the German menace, Marvin Roy Boerger is of German descent, a son of Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Boerger of Melrose Twp., aged 22 years. On Sept. 18, 1918, he gave up work on his father's farm and entered the S. A. T. C. at State College. Brookings. He was still in training when the armistice was signed and received his honorable discharge on December 10, 1918, and returned to his home.
1. **FIRST SERGEANT HARVEY C. BINGHAM**

Entered the service in April, 1917, at the age of 18 years, and went to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., and became a member of the C. A. C. He was in France for three months with Battery B, 46th Artillery. He returned from overseas in February, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., the same month. Sgt. Bingham is now making his home in Minneapolis.

2. **PRIVATE DAVID BUSK**

Farmer near Summit, S. D. Entered the service in June, 1918, and went to Camp Funston. He, among many other Grant County boys became a member of the 88th Div. whose history is well known to all readers. Was returned to the U. S. early in 1919 and honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

3. **PRIVATE WILLIAM R. BURY**

Son of John Bury of Alban Twp., entered the service Oct. 17, 1918, S. A. T. C. at the U. of Minn. Was here until the date of his honorable discharge Dec. 21, 1918.

4. **SERGEANT OTTO W. BEYER**

Was farming near Albee when on July 22, 1918, he answered his country’s call. Began his training at Camp Dodge, Ia., and then transferred to Camp Johnston, Fla. Sailed for overseas Oct. 27, 1918 and returned to the U. S. July 2, 1919 and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 17, 1919.

5. **PRIVATE CHARLES BUCY**

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bucy of Melrose Twp. gave two sons to the service of their country. Private Chas. Bucy the eldest took the army as the branch of service best suited to his particular talent. Received his training at Camp Funston and at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. His regiment was awaiting orders to entrain for port of embarkation when the armistice was signed. On receiving his honorable discharge in February, 1919, he returned to Watertown and resumed his old position as gas engine mechanic.

6. **PRIVATE HARRY BERG**

Of Stockholm, entered the service April 26, 1918 at Camp Funston. Served with M. G. Co., 355th Inf. and sailed for France early in June. He took part in the activities at the Lucy sector and St. Mihiel, during August and September and then from the 19th of October to November 11, he participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He returned to the U. S. May 22, 1919, after almost a year of foreign service and was discharged honorably at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 31, 1919.

7. **FRANK R. BURKHARDT**

Son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Burkhardt of Milbank, was born in Milbank, December 9, 1891. After graduating from high school he took a course in pharmacy at the Brookings College. In April, 1918, he entered the naval training station at the Great Lakes. July 4, 1918, he was assigned to Hospital Unit No. 9, Feb. 5, 1919 he was transferred to Hampton Roads Va. Honorably discharged in the early spring of same year.

8. **CORPORAL RAY V. BELKNAP**

Of Big Stone City, entered the service in January, 1918 and was a member of the Coast Artillery corps, stationed at Key West, Fla. His organization was prepared for embarkation when hostilities ceased on November 11, 1918. Honorably discharged from the service December 1, 1918.
1. SERGEANT SYDNEY C. BARRICKLOW

   County Superintendent of schools of Grant County, decided in May, 1918, that he too was going to do his part among the other boys of his county, so resigning his office he joined Co. A, training detachment, U. S. Army at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, and served as sergeant in this organization up to the time of his honorable discharge Dec. 20, 1918, when he returned to his home at Milbank and accepted a position in the city schools.

2. CORPORAL JOHN G. BARNETT

   Began his service at Camp Funston, Kansas, in August, 1918, as with the Infantry Replacements, later serving in the vocational center at Ft. Riley. He received his honorable discharge May 21, 1919. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barnett.

3. PRIVATE WOLTER BAARD

   Of Twin Brooks, S. D., was born January 26, 1896 at Smeek, Holland. Entered the service at Camp Funston, June 8, 1918 where he served in the Q. M. C. Honorably discharged May 9, 1919.

4. LIEUT. FRANK BOERGER

   Entered the service Dec. 8, 1917 and went to Kelly Field. Was assigned to the 144th Aero Squadron where he made good as was shown by the fact that on Jan. 24, 1919, he was commissioned 2nd Lieut. in the A. S. S. R. C. On Feb. 8, 1919, he was honorably discharged and returned to Milbank, returning to his pre-war occupation at the First National Bank.

5. PRIVATE FRANK B. CARR

   Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Carr, among the old residents of Melrose Twp., offered his services in August, 1918 and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. He spent some time here in Infantry Replacements and was later transferred to Provost guard with which he served until honorably discharged Feb. 10, 1919.

6. SERGEANT CHARLES E. CLUTE

   Was born at Chamberlain, S. D. Entered the service from Big Stone City, S. D., June 15, 1918 and was sent to Ft. Riley, Kansas. Served with Ambulance Co., H. Q. D. of the Medical Corps. Honorably discharged Dec. 21, 1919. Is now in drug business at Murdo, S. D.

7. ERNEST FREDERICK W. SAWATZKE

   Was born in Bloomfield, Nebraska and entered the service at the age of 23 years from Milbank, S. D., on June 24, 1918. Trained at Camp Funston. Was a member of the 5th Co., 164th Depot Brigade. Honorably discharged at Camp Funston, Kansas, December 3, 1918.

8. ROY LEE CHRISTENSON

   Had made his home with his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Nels Christenson of Stockholm, since the death of his mother in 1900. He enlisted at Sioux Falls, S. D. on January 8, 1918. He spent seven months in England working as a carpenter with the engineers. Honorably discharged January 10, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.
1. MECHANIC ERNEST CHRISTIANSON

Prior to his introduction into the army in Minneapolis in Dec., 1918, was a repair man in the Brannon Auto Garage in Milbank. He was first assigned to Camp Grant, S. C.; from there he went to Philadelphia by way of Wash., D. C. and sailed from there to France as a member of the 13th Co., Air Service Mechanics. Ernest Christianson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Christianson of Vernon Township.

2. SECOND CLASS SEAMAN JOHN CERVA

Is the son of John Cerva, a resident of Twin Brooks Township, where John was born. He entered the navy May 28, 1917 and trained at Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, S. C. naval stations. Was assigned to the U. S. S. Jason as a fireman, and made trips to France, England, Spain and Australia. He was honorably discharged in the summer of 1919.

3. DR. PETER H. CANAKIS, LIEUT.

Volunteered as a private in the veterinary corps and served as such in the veterinary training school at Camp Lee, Va., up to Oct. 28, 1918, when he was commissioned a second Lieut., Vet. Corps and served as such up to the time of his honorable discharge, Jan. 18, 1919. On November 5th he was permanently assigned to Corps Mobile Vet. Hosp. No. 5, with orders to prepare immediately for extended overseas service, but with the signing of the armistice the orders to sail never came.

4. CORPORAL FRANCIS F. CROYMANS

Was one of the first Big Stone boys to enter the service of the U. S., having enlisted in April, 1917, at the age of 17 years. He served in both the infantry and the artillery, having been a member of Co. 5, C. A. C., Ft. Grebel, R. I., and then transferred to Co. B, 106th Inf., 37th Div. Corporal Croymans sailed on the transport Tormania, in July, 1918, and enroute met six subs, one being sunk by a shot from the stern gun of the Tormania, and another by one of the convoys. At the front Corp. Croymans was attached to the British in the British Sector, in Flanders. After nine months of foreign service he returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge in April, 1919.

5. PRIVATE LESTER A. CAMERO

Another of the Big Stone boys who served with the 88th Div. Entered the service June 24, 1918, was sent to Camp Lee, Va., then to Camp Dodge, where he was assigned to Hq. Co. 351st Inf., 88th Div. He sailed for France Aug. 16, 1918. Pvt. Camero spent three weeks at the front in the Haute Alsace and Center Sectors as a message bearer from the front to the rear lines and was slightly gassed in the engagement near Mansbach. He qualified as a sharpshooter and wears a sharpshooters medal. Returned May 31, 1919 and honorably discharged June 7, 1919.

6. LIEUT. H. V. CARDONA

H. V. Cardona, D. V. M., was born Dec. 12, 1893 at Ponce, Porto Rico. On October 15, 1917, entered the service. He served with the 15th Div. as a member of the veterinary corps and was stationed at various times at Chicago, Omaha, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas and Camp Bowie and Ft. Worth, Texas. Following the war he accepted a position with the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture and has headquarters at Ft. Worth, Texas.

7. PRIVATE FREDERICK H. CASANDER

In civil life a professor of Music, was born at St. Charles, Ill., and joined the colors on October 1, 1918. Previous to this time he had resided for some years at Stroudsburg, Grant County. Private Casander trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., until honorably discharged Dec. 6, 1918. Returned to his pre-war occupation at Stroudsburg.

8. BUGLER WILLIAM HENRY CARTER

Had made his home in Vernon Twp. for several years previous to the war. Entered the service March 27, 1918, assigned to Hq. Co., 33rd Engineers. Trained at Camp Dodge. His old home is at Hunts, England, where his mother still resides. He has no relatives in this country. He landed overseas on June 12, 1918. Saw no actual fighting in the front line. Honorably discharged June 12, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.
1. PRIVATE DONALD CHAPMAN  
Son of John Chapman and old resident of Melrose Twp. was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada. Entered U. S. service June 26, 1918 at the age of 30 years. Was assigned to Hdq. Co., 157th Inf. Received his training at Camp Lewis, Wash. and Camp Kearny, Cal. Later transferred to Camp Mills and from there embarked for France where he served eight months but did not get into action at the front. He returned from overseas on April 11, 1919 and received his honorable discharge on the 30th of April, 1919 at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. He is engaged in farming at Scobey, Montana.

2. PRIVATE FREDERICK M. CROYMAN  
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Croyman, of Melrose Twp., left home August 28, 1918 for Camp Funston, Kansas, where he became a member of Co. 3, 2nd Bn., 164th Depot Brigade, with which he served until honorably discharged Dec. 10, 1918, returning to his duties on the farm.

3. PRIVATE JOSEPH P. CINCLAIR  
Son of David Cincila, of Milbank, S. D. was born in Milbank and on October 12, 1918, at the age of 18 years entered Co. 11, 1st Reg., S. A. T. C., U. of Minnesota. Honorably discharged December 19, 1918.

4. PRIVATE HENRY CONRAAD  
Is a Big Stone Twp. boy. Was engaged in farming previous to entering the service. On July 22, 1918 he was sent to Camp Dodge where he served with the 41st Co., 163rd Depot Brigade, Inl. replacements. The early ending of the war prevented his getting overseas. He was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge on December 15, 1918.

5. PRIVATE LOUIS CHALOUPKA  
Son of John Chaloupka, pioneer resident of Twin Brooks Twp., entered the army service May 2, 1918, going from Milbank to Ft. Logan, Colo. After a stay of three days at that place he was sent to Camp Fremont, Cal. where he served with the Hdq. Co., 2nd Bn., M. G. He was made a wagoner on Oct. 19, 1918 and sent to Camp Mills, N. Y. and was ready to sail for over seas when the armistice was signed. He was then sent to Camp Lee, Va., where he remained until Feb. 11, 1919. From there to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was honorably discharged Feb. 18, 1919.

6. PRIVATE JOHN CHALOUPKA  
Is the son of John Chaloupka, Sr. of Twin Brooks Twp., one of three brothers to respond to the call of Uncle Sam. He gave up his medical studies at Creighton Univ. at Omaha, Neb., and entered the Medical Reserve Corps, July 25, 1918. On Oct. 10, 1918 he was transferred to the S. A. T. C. stationed at Creighton Univ., Omaha, Neb. and later transferred back to the Medical Reserve Corps. He was born in Twin Brooks Twp., Nov. 28, 1897. He received his honorable discharge Dec. 10, 1918 and resumed his medical studies.

7. PRIVATE WALTER CHALOUPKA  
Is the third son of John Chaloupka to enter the service. He was born and grew to manhood on the Chaloupka farm near Twin Brooks. Entered the service Sept. 22, 1917, leaving Milbank for Camp Funston, Kansas, where he served in Co. A, 340th M. G. Bn. After eleven months service he was given his honorable discharge at Camp Funston, Kansas, July 9, 1918, on account of weak eyes.

8. SERGEANT BERT E. COCHRAN  
Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Cochran of Milbank, entered the service in Dec., 1917 and trained first at the Second Regiment Armory, Chicago, Ill. Went overseas in March, 1918 with Co. D, 415th R. R. Tel. Bn., S. C. He spent 14 months in France and was honorably discharged on his return at Camp Grant, Ill., June 1, 1919.
1. CORPORAL ARLENE Y. CLARK
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clark of Big Stone, began his military service in July, 1918, at the school of Mines at Rapid City, S. D., preparing for signal work. From here he was transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, where he became a member of Co. B, 338th Signal Bn. Later he was transferred to Camp Meade, Md., and was promoted to corporal and served as such up to the time of his honorable discharge at Camp Dodge, Ia., in January, 1919.

2. PRIVATE ALFRED CARLSON
Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carlson, residing near Stroudsburg, entered the service June 24, 1918, going from Milbank to Camp Funston, where he trained for eight months as a member of 6th Co., Q. M. C., 10th Div. He was born in Duval County, this state, July 7, 1890. Honorably discharged April 4, 1919.

3. COOK GEORGE ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM
Son of Mrs. Henry Cunningham was born in Melrose Twp., Grant County. Entered the service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 14, 1917, member of 18th Co. Was transferred to 10th Co., Ft. Casey, Wash., two weeks later, and Jan. 10, 1918, was transferred to Bat. B, 69th, C. A. C., Ft. Worden. Sailed Aug. 15, 1918 on board the U. S. S. Jason. The 69th C. A. C. was assigned to the 36th Art. Brigade under command of Brig. Gen. Kilbourne, and equipped with five inch sea coast guns on mobile mounts. Two months preliminary training and school work were completed on Nov. 12, the day following the signing of the armistice. Left France for the U. S., Feb. 3, 1919 and landed at Newport News, Va. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., March 11, 1919.

4. PRIVATE W. J. CHRISTIANS
Son of Mrs. Geo. Christians, Sr., of Madison Twp. Entered the service April 26, 1918, going from Milbank to Camp Funston, where he trained until June. Sailed for overseas June 27, 1918. Landed at La Havre, France and from here went to Reimicourt, six weeks later to Blim and a week later to a point 10 miles north of Toul. Remained there six weeks and was then transferred to Commercy. He went thru considerable hard fighting and received a slight wound from shrapnel in the St. Mihiel engagement. After the armistice he was sent to Voil, France, a few miles from Paris. Returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged July 9, 1919.

5. PRIVATE RICHARD CHAMBERS
Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Chambers, of Albion, S. D. Entered the service in June, 1918 at Ft. Lawton, Kansas, where he served until October, when he was transferred to Camp Dodge and assigned to Co. M, 14th Inf., 19th Div. In Feb., 1919 he was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he served until receiving his honorable discharge a short time later.

6. WALTER C. DAUMAN
Had a long and active enlistment with the 80th Co., 2nd Bn., 6th Reg. of the U. S. Marines in France. He entered the service in May, 1917 and trained at Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, Va., Winthrop, Md., and Quantico, Va. Sailed for France in March, 1918. He took part in the following engagements; Chateau Thierry June 1 to July 18; Soissons, July 17, 29; St. Mihiel, Sept. 11, 25; Champagne, Oct. 1 to Oct. 10 and Woerth, Nov. 1 to Nov. 11. He then took the long march to the Rhine, Nov. 17 to Dec. 11. He was wounded in the hip at St. Mihiel.

7. WILLIAM DRIVER
Was born in England but made his home for some years in this country previous to the war. Entered the service July 22, 1918. Began his training at Camp Dodge, Ia. Later transferred to Camp Jackson, Fla., where he became a member of the Medical Replacements with which organization he sailed for France. Following the armistice he served for many months with the army of occupation in Germany.

8. CORPORAL CONSTANCE DEClerCQ
Born at Little Rock, Ia., Sept. 21, 1895 and for some years had been living on a farm in Melrose Twp., Grant County. Entered the service April 6, 1917, the day on which the U. S. had declared war with Germany. Attached to the 19th Div. in the Independent Motor Corps. His preliminary training was received at Ft. Logan, Colo., May 13, 1918, he landed overseas and served there for several months. Was honorably discharged in April, 1919.
1. CHARLES D. DE NEU
Entered the service Nov. 24, 1914. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry DeNeuf of Milbank. When his full term of enlistment expired in the summer of 1918, he re-enlisted as naval gunners mate, 1st class. While serving as an armed guard on the U. S. S. New York on April 8, 1917, the vessel struck an enemy mine off Liverpool, England and as a consequence was laid up in Liverpool for repairs for eight weeks. On the 30th of May, 1918, he assisted in repulsing a submarine attack by gunfire, the under-water craft being officially reported sunk. The position of his ship when attacked was 48.57 north and 12.53 west. He was honorably discharged August 15, 1919.

2. FRANK DARLING
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Dell Darling of Vernon Township, entered the service at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 22, 1918. From here he was transferred to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., and assigned to Art. Remount Depot, 343rd Q. M. C. which organization he was with until honorably discharged Feb. 22, 1919.

3. PRIVATE ERIC DAHLGREN
Is the son of Jonas Dahlgren and was born at Strandburg, May 25, 1898. Entered the service June 24, 1918 and trained at Camps Funston and Upton and was assigned to Co. J, 340th Reg., 88th Div. Landed in France Aug. 9, 1918, and spent some time on the Aisne front, was in reserve at Toul a few days and was to have participated in the drive at Metz, which did not take place on account of the signing of the Armistice. Returned from France May 30, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, June 11, 1919.

4. PRIVATE HERBERT DORSEY
Born Sept. 9, 1896, at Earlville, Ill. and lives at the west end of county with Ortlieb as his postoffice. Entered the army on July 22, 1918 and was a member of Hq. Co., 362nd Reg., 91st Div. He trained at Camp Dodge and went overseas Sept. 3, 1918, landing first at Liverpool, England and was a few days later transferred to Ft. Warden, Wash. and took part in the battle of Lytchelt. He returned April 14, 1919 and was honorably discharged Apr. 28, 1919.

5. PRIVATE HAROLD DARRINGTON
Was born at Somersham, England. Prior to his entering the service he was engaged in farming in Melrose Twp. On this side he served at Ft. Logan, Colo., Ft. Casey, Wash., and at Ft. Warden, Wash. Went overseas in August, 1918 with Hq. Co., 60th Reg., C. A. C. and served with this organization for over six months in France. He returned to the states in February and was honorably discharged March 11, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

6. PRIVATE LEO DE GREEF
Son of Mr. and Mrs. De Gref of Big Stone Twp. went to the School of Mines at Rapid City, S. D., June 29, 1918 to begin his military training. After two months here he was transferred to Camp Taylor, Ky., assigned to the Field Art. Replacement Depot, Bat. C, 1st Reg. He was honorably discharged here Dec. 17, 1919.

7. BENJAMIN J. DAUMAN
Son of Mrs. Rowe Shaw of Milbank, began his service July 21, 1918 and served with Co. D, 3rd Inf. Corps. Trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Hill and Newport News, Va., sailing from the latter Camp in Sept. 1918. He was stationed for more than nine months at Rodez, France. Returned home and was honorably discharged in the summer of 1919.

8. FRED DAHLGREN
Was born in Sweden, July 18, 1888 and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Dahlgren of Strandburg. He entered the service on Oct. 3, 1917, going from Milbank to Camp Funston, where he trained for five months, then to Camp Merritt as a member of Co. C, 340th M. G. Bn., 3rd Div. April 11, 1918 he landed overseas. Went into the line on the Velse Sector in June and was in reserve during the Aisne defense. In July he was in the Chateau Thierry engagement and also took part in the Champagne-Marne offensive, St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne drive. Served in Germany with the army of occupation from Dec. 1, 1918 to June 16, 1919. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, August 26, 1919.
1. **JAY DORE**

Youngest son of Mrs. Margaret Dore of Milbank, entered the service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 10, 1918, and was sent to the government gas school at Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind. Late in July he was transferred to the tank Corps and sent to Camp Colt, located at the old Gettysburg, Penn. battlefield. On October 12, sailed for England and arrived Oct. 18. Two days later he arrived in France and was sent to the tank school at Longres. Following the signing of the armistice he spent three months driving Red Cross officers in France, Belgium and Germany. He was then stationed at Nevers, France, with Motor Transport Co. G. Returning home he landed at Hoboken, N. J., May 10, 1919, just a year after enlisting. After two weeks spent in Greenhut Hosp. for treatment for an injured foot, he was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., and discharged May 28, 1919.

2. **CREINUS N. DE WILDE**

A son of Peter N. DeWilde residing near Twin Brooks and a carpenter by trade, joined a naval construction force on May 6, 1919 and took training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Later assigned to the U. S. naval station at Newport, R. I., where he finished out most of the balance of his enlistment.

3. **JOHN DORNBUSCH, JR.**

Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dornbusch of Milbank went to Camp Lewis, Wash., in May, 1918. He sailed for overseas with the infantry in Sept., 1918 and took part in the great Argonne offensive. Later he was sent into Germany with the army of Occupation, where he served until the summer of 1919. A brother, Henry Dornbusch, was one of the Grant County boys to give up his life in the service.

4. **WAGONER VENSEL ECLOV**

Was born at Stockholm, Grant County, where he lived on a farm until entering the service, April 26, 1918. Trained at Camp Funston and was sent to France, June 4, 1918, as a wagoner serving in the St. Mihiel and Muese-Argonne engagements. Returned to the U. S., April 2, 1919 and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 11, 1919.

5. **WAGONER DAVID ECLOV**


6. **PRIVATE FRITZ OSCAR ENGELSTAD**

Born in Christiania, Norway. Home for some years past has been at Albee, engaged in well drilling. Entered the service May 3, 1917 as a member of the 5th engineers reg. After intensive training in this country he sailed for France in Sept., 1918 and put in seven months service on foreign soil, arriving back in the U. S. in Feb., 1919. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, March 20, 1919.

7. **NORMAN J. ENGLERT, M. M. 2nd Class, U. S. Navy**

Entered the service in Minneapolis in May, 1917 and after six months training at the Great Lakes Station was sent to the League Island Naval Training Station at Phil., Pa. After two weeks spent here he responded to a call for volunteers for transfer to Naval Aviation and immediate shipment to France. He sailed on the French Liner Espagne, Nov. 3, 1917 and landed at Bordeaux nine days later. From then on he was engaged in air patrol duty along a hundred miles of French Coast with Le Croisie as headquarters. He sailed for home in Jan., 1919 on the U. S. S. Susquehanna, landing at Norfolk, Va., where he received his honorable discharge Feb. 8, 1919.

8. **WILLIAM M. EVANS**

Of Milbank, now residing in Aberdeen became a member of the U. S. Army at Ft. Logan, Colo., May 2, 1918. Assigned to Co. B, 24th M. G. Bn. and served most of his time at Camp Fremont, Cal. Honorably discharged late in November, 1918.
1. CORPORAL HENRY ENGLESON
   Of Twin Brooks, entered the service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in Sept., 1917. Also served at Camp Fremont, Cal., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., Ft. Donahugh, Okla. and Camp Mills, N. Y., sailing from the latter Camp for France in Oct., 1918. After two months in France he returned to the states and was honorably discharged at Camp Knox, Ky., February 19, 1919.

2. ASHER H. EMPSON

3. PRIVATE NORVAL ENGLESTADT
   Born at Astoria, S. D., July 26, 1893. Before entering the service was manager of the lumber yard at Revillo. He was a member of the 330 Supply Co., Q. M. C. Entered the service June 24, 1918. Sailed overseas Sept. 8, 1918. Returned July 27, 1919. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, August 5, 1919.

4. PRIVATE ELVIE J. ECKBERG
   Of Strandburg, was among the few Grant County boys who served in the Spruce Production Branch of the army. He was with the 88th Spruce Sqn. Entered the service May 24, 1918 and went to Camp Lewis, Wash. and from here to Vancouver Barracks. He received his honorable discharge January 7, 1919.

5. GEORGE W. EZGERMAYER
   Of Twin Brooks, entered the service at Camp Dodge in March, 1918, Co. K, 138th Inf. Spent twelve months overseas, taking part in the St. Mihiel offensives, Muese-Argonne offensive, Wesserling Sector, Gerardiner Sub-Sector and the Sommedievle Sector. He received a shrapnel wound in the left leg at the Argonne Forest engagement, which kept him in the hospital five weeks. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge in May, 1919.

6. PRIVATE GILBERT ENGLESON
   Of Twin Brooks went to Camp Lewis, Wash., May 25, 1918. From here he was transferred to Vancouver Barracks, where he served with the 90th A. S. A. P. until honorably discharged Jan. 3, 1919 at Vancouver Barracks.

7. PRIVATE FRITCHUF A. ENGLUND
   Son of John Englund of Strandburg. Born Nov. 6, 1887 at Wilmot, S. D. Entered the service June 24, 1918 at Camp Funston, transferred to Camp Dodge and served with Co. C, 552nd Inf. Reg., 88th Div. Landed overseas Aug. 29, 1918 and fought on the front at Haute Alsace. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 13, 1919

8. PRIVATE ALBERT M. ENGLUND
   Is the son of Mr. L. J. Englund of Labolt and was born at Wilmot. Entered the service July 14, 1918, at Brookings, S. D. In Sept. he was transferred to Ft. Wayne, Detroit, Mich. and after six weeks here to Selfridge Aviation Field at Mt. Clements, Mich. Here he served as a garage and aero mechanic for a month and was then sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was honorably discharged December 27, 1918.
1. **PRIVATE WILLIAM A. EGERMAYER**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Egermayer, old residents of Twin Brooks Twp., entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, going from Milbank to Camp Funston, where he trained until May, 1918. Sent to France, June 4, 1918 with 340th M. G. Bn. Trained a few weeks in France and was sent to the front August 3rd. Took part in the St. Mihiel offensive. Was in the trenches at that front from Aug. 8th to Oct. 4th. He was then transferred to the Argonne sector. Remained here until the armistice November 11. A few weeks later he went into Germany with the army of occupation and served there until May, 1919. Landed in the U. S. May 22, 1919 and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 2, 1919.

2. **THOMAS F. FOSS**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Foss of Grant Center Twp., enlisted May 11, 1918 and was sent to Camp Colt, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was assigned to the heavy tank corps. He sailed for France in October, 1918 and served in both France and Germany. Returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged in the summer of 1919.

3. **HERMAN FREDERICKSON**
   Herman, with his brother, Albert, went to Camp Funston, Kansas, June 26, 1918. From here he was transferred to Camp Dodge and assigned to Hdq. Co., 351st Inf., 88th Div. He sailed from Camp Mills, N. Y., Aug. 6th, and spent four active weeks in the Haute-Alsace Sector before hostilities ceased. The 88th Div. returned May 31, 1919 and he was honorably discharged June 7, 1919.

4. **CLYDE FRASER**
   Was born at Coleman, S. D., but his home is now near Marvin. Entered the service in May, 1918, with Co. C., 13th Inf. stationed at Hoboken, N. J. Honorably discharged July 12, 1919.

5. **EARL S. FARLEY**
   Enlisted in the navy Nov. 30, 1917. Preliminary training was taken at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Also served at Hampton Roads, Va. and at the League Island Navy Yard at Phila. Went overseas in Sept., 1918, and served as a 1st class signal man aboard the U. S. Frederick Luckenbach, plying between Cardiff, Wales and Bordeaux, France, with Base 29, Cardiff as Hdq. Returned to the U. S. April 9, 1919. Son of J. S. Farley, of Milbank.

6. **LIEUTENANT FRANCIS T. FARLEY**
   Is the son of J. S. Farley, one of the pioneer business men of Milbank, is a dentist and now makes his home at Eveleth, Minn. In Jan., 1918 he entered the service and was assigned to the Dental Corps, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was stationed until his honorable discharge Jan. 2, 1919 with the rank of 1st Lieut. The military life was not new to Lieut. Farley, having served with Gen. Pershing in the invasion of Mexico.

7. **PRIVATE WILLIAM B. FLETCHER**
   Of Twin Brooks, S. D. Entered the service June 24, 1918. Went to Camp Funston from Milbank and later to Camp Dodge and after a short stay there to Camp Mills. Sailed for overseas early in August, landing first in England but was soon sent to France. Was with Co. H, 351st Inf., 88th Div. He spent eight days at the front in the Alsace Sector trenches and two days in reserve. After the armistice he was engaged in convoying provisions to the army in Germany with headquarters at Liffol-le-Grand, France. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

8. **PRIVATE DAVID W. FORNELL**
   Son of O. B. Fornell of Stockholm Twp. Entered the service in the summer of 1918 and trained at Camps Wadsworth, S. C. Stewart and Newport News, Landed overseas Aug. 20, 1918. Participated in the Muese-Argonne battle from Sept. 25 until the armistice Nov. 11, 1918. Served in Germany with army of occupation and was returned home and honorably discharged in June, 1919.
1. CORPORAL RALPH N. FISHER
   Was born Sept. 21, 1896 at Allison, Iowa. Entering the service at Albee, Iowa, on July 22, 1918, he was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., for training where he remained during his period of service. Received an honorable discharge July 1, 1919. Ralph is a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fisher, residing near Albee.

2. WALTER F. FENNER
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fenner of Milbank, S.D., entered the Motor Transport service at the U. of Iowa, Iowa City, at the age of 20 years. He left his home Oct. 14, 1918 and after two months with Co. N, M. T. U. of Iowa, he was honorably discharged Dec. 15, 1918 and returned to his home in Milbank.

3. ARCHIBALD FRASER
   Son of Mr. N. J. Fraser of Marvin was born at Rock Rapids, Ia. Entered the service May 24, 1918. He served with the Medical Corps at Vancouver, Wash., until April 19, 1919, when he was honorably discharged.

4. SERGEANT WILLIAM A. FULLER
   Entered the service Dec. 11, 1917 and began his army service with the 632nd Aero Sqdn, at Kelly Field, Texas, later transferred to the 124th Sqdn, at Taylor Field, Ala. Fuller also served in Co. K, 6th Inf. Replacement Regt. at Camp Gordon, Ga. and camp Bowie, Texas. Honorably discharged Dec. 22, 1918, and returned to Milbank.

5. EVERETTE M. FILBERT
   Of Milbank, entered the service Aug. 26, 1918 and was honorably discharged Dec. 10, 1918. He served as a member of Co. 15, 1614th Depot Brigade. Corporal Filbert was born at Halstead, Minn. and was 22 years old.

6. ROY H. FENNER
   Youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Fenner, of Milbank, and joined the S. A. T. C. Oct. 2, 1918 and was stationed in Minneapolis. He received his honorable discharge at Ft. Snelling, Minn., Dec. 23, 1918.

7. EDWARD J. FENNER
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Fenner of Milbank. At the outbreak of the war Edward was a Theological Student in LeMarr Union College, Ia. This made him eligible for absolute exemption but he waived all claims and on Feb. 25, 1918 became a member of the Medical Corps and was sent to Ft. Riley, Kansas and then to Camp Lee, Va. He was honorably discharged at the latter Camp May 16, 1919.

8. ALBERT FREDERICKSON
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Frederickson who gave four sons to the service of the U. S. Fred went to Camp Dodge, Ia. in July, but after a few weeks was returned to his home. Accounts of the services of Martin and Herman will be found in this volume. The subject was a member of Co. B, 322nd Inf., 88th Div., he having been transferred from Funston to this organization in Camp Dodge. He went to the front Nov. 1st and remained there until Nov. 11. He was honorably discharged from the service at Camp Dodge. June 14, 1919.
1. MARTIN FREDERICKSON
Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Frederickson of Big Stone Twp. went to Camp Funston in August, 1918 where he became a member of the 3rd Co., 164th Depot Brigade. He served at Camp Funston with this organization until honorably discharged Jan. 7, 1919.

2. PRIVATE ELVIN A. FRENCH
Of Summit, S. D. entered the service June 24, 1918 at Camp Funston, and served with Co. 5, 164th Depot Brigade. He was transferred to Camp Dodge to complete the 88th Div. and was placed in Co. G, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Was moved to Camp Mills and from there to France. He was in the trenches when hostilities ceased in the Haute-Alsace Sector. He sailed for France Aug. 16, 1918 and returned May 31, 1919 and was honorably discharged June 7, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

3. CARL L. FREIWALD
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Freiwald of Big Stone joined the army in Oct. 1918 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo, and was sent from here to Camp McArthur, Texas, where he served as an infantryman up to the time of his honorable discharge, which he received January 10, 1919.

4. ADOLPH FUESTENAU
Born Feb. 28, 1888 at White, S. D. is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fuestenau of Marshfield, Wisc. Previous to entering the service June 24, 1917, he made his home at Revillo. He first went to Camp Funston, where he trained for six months and was then sent to Rock Island, Ill., where he served on arsenal guard duty until January 24, 1919. He was a member of Co. L, 20th Regiment, 10th Division.

5. CORPORAL THEODORE S. FARLAND
Probably saw as much action as any Grant County boy. He entered the army May 11, 1917 and after a short period of training at Camp Bliss was sent to France on June 14, 1917 with General Pershing's regulars. A member of Co. A., 16th Inf., 1st U. S. Army Div. He is 24 years old and was born and lived near Albice, S. D. The 1st Div. will be remembered as the first unit to fire a shot at the Germans, first to suffer casualties and the first to take prisoners. Their first action of importance was the taking of Cantigny. Farland also participated in the battles of Soissons, St. Mihiel and Verdun. He was wounded as his arm chevrons indicate, Oct. 1, 1918. This was on the Verdun front, a gunshot wound thru the left arm. He returned from overseas on March 4, 1919 and received an honorable discharge at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 5, 1919.

6. PRIVATE ALFRED EDWARD FENNER
Entered the service Sept. 2, 1917. Is the son of Mrs. Mary Fenner of Milbank. Trained as a machine gunner at Camp Funston and sailed for France, May 11, 1918. Put in ten months service in France and Belgium. He was a member of Co. D, 14th Machine Gun Bn., 30th Div., also known as "Old Hickory", which division took part in the great offensive of 1918. He took part in the Mt. Kemmel offensive of Aug. 1918 and in the Ypres-Lys sector, Aug. 30 to Sept. 3., the Somme offensive (Belfort and the Hindenberg line) Somme offensive (Pemont, Brancourt, Busigny, Vaux Andigny, St. Saublet and Mazinghien) Aug. 15th to 20th, 1918. He returned from overseas March 20, 1919, bringing with him an interesting collection of souvenirs. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., March 29, 1919.

7. YEOMAN HARVEY A. FENNER
Entered the navy in June, 1918 and was sent to the Great Lakes Training Station as yeoman 3rd class, until Sept. of the same year when he was transferred to the U. S. Navy Coast Inspectors office at Chicago, Ill., where he remained until released from active service Feb. 20, 1919. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Fenner of Milbank.

8. PRIVATE LESLIE FUESTENAU
Was born Oct. 3, 1891 at White, S. D. Was a resident of Revillo at the time of entering the service, June 24, 1918, served as a member of Bde. Co., 20th Reg., 10th Div. He was stationed during service at Camps Funston and Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Honorably discharged Jan. 10, 1919 at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.
1. PRIVATE WALTER FAIRCHILD

Was born in Milbank July 16, 1893, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Fairchild. May 16, 1918, he entered the army service and was sent to Dunwoody Training School, Minneapolis, where he remained for two months. Was transferred to Camp Taylor, Ky., and subsequently served two months at West Point and one month at Camp Knox, Ky. Walter was a member of a field artillery brigade, and was an instructor in signigns. He received his honorable discharge at Camp Dodge, Iowa, January 2, 1919.

2. SERGEANT JOHN H. FROMME

On November 4, 1917, John H. Fromme, of Farmington Twp., entered the air service and began training at Kelly Field, Texas. Early in 1918 he was honored with the rank of a sergeant, and on March 2th, 1918, he landed overseas, where his duties were largely carrying messages by motorcycle. He was with the 99th Aero Sqdn., and at times his duties were of an extremely hazardous nature. Sgt. Fromme took part in the St. Mieh and the Muese-Argonne drives, and on Sept. 12, 1918, was wounded by shrapnel from the effects of which he has fully recovered. On the 12th day of June, 1919, he was given his honorable discharge.

3. PRIVATE ALBERT T. FOSSUM

Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Fossum, of Milbank, where he was in partnership with his father in conducting a shoe business, entered army service June 24, 1918. He trained for a time at Camp Funston, and was then transferred to Camp Dodge, where he was assigned to the 351st Inf., 88th Div. He reached France late in August, 1918, and served for a time at the front in Alsace. Pvt. Fossum returned to the U. S. late in May, 1919, and on June 7th of the same year was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

4. PRIVATE OTTO FROMING

Of Albee, entered the army service in June, 1918, and was sent to Camp Grant for training, where he became a member of Co. E, 109th Inf., 28th Div. Otto saw seven months duty overseas and participated in the St. Mieh and Thiepval engagements. In the latter engagement he was passed, but not seriously. He was returned to the U. S. early in May, 1919, and on the 19th day of the month was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

5. PRIVATE JEAN FITCH

A Milbank boy, entered the service at Minneapolis in Sept., 1917, and after eight months training, went overseas in May, 1918, where he spent a full year with the American forces. Unlike most of our Grant County boys, Jean was originally sent to Italy, landing at Genoa, with Section 569, U. S. A. Ambulance Service, the first American Unit to reach Italy. Later he was transferred to the front in France and served on the Champagne front Aug. 22nd to Sept. 5th, at St. Mieh, Sept. 12th to 15th, and on the Muese-Argonne front Sept. 26th to Nov. 11th. Immediately following the signing of the armistice he had the satisfaction of crossing the Rhine as one of a detachment of 12 men, and of bringing back a group of wounded soldiers who had been held prisoners by the Germans. Private Fitch was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 7, 1919.

6. PRIVATE WILLIAM C. GOMMER

Now residing in Geneseo Twp., Roberts County, was a Grant County boy, a resident of Melfrose Twp., when he entered the army on July 22, 1918. He trained at Camp Dodge and Sherman, and on Sept. 1, 1918, sailed for France as a member of Co. G, 138th Inf., 35th Div. He took part in the engagement on the Somme section from Oct. 15th to Nov. 7th, when he received a shrapnel wound in the arm, not however, of a serious character. He returned to the U. S. April 27, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge on May 12th.

7. PRIVATE CHESTER H. GROVER

Who had made Milbank his home for some time previous, entered service early in the war, and went to Camp Grant, Ill., for training, and was assigned to Company 19, Inf. Replacement. Chester did not return to Grant County after the war, and inasmuch as he has no relatives in the county so far as we know, the compilers of this volume have been unable to gain further information concerning his service.

8. PRIVATE CHARLES C. GERTJE

A Big Stone boy, entered the service shortly following the entrance of the U. S. into the World war, and became a member of Battery C, 151st Field Art., 42nd (Rainbow) Div., a unit that later won much fame for its heroic work in a number of the heaviest engagements in which American forces participated. He was returned to the U. S. in the spring of 1919 and honorably discharged.
1. **PRIVATE HARVEY R. GREENING**

Is the oldest son of Mrs. Rudolph Greening of Big Stone City and was born on the family farm in Alban Twp., Grant County. Entered the service May 25, 1918 and trained at Camp Lewis, Wash. as a member of the 88th Aviation Sqdn. Honorably discharged January 8, 1919.

2. **SERGEANT H. GROTHE**

Is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grothe, Twin Brooks, and was born in Germany. He entered the service April 24, 1918 and was made a member of the Hdq. Field Hosp. Section at Camp Dodge, Ia. Later he was transferred to Camp Travis and received his honorable discharge April 14, 1919.

3. **PRIVATE WILLIAM GROTHE**

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grothe living near Twin Brooks. Entered the service July 6, 1918 with Co. E, 210th Engineers Corps, Camp Funston, Kansas. Trained at Camp Funston and honorably discharged April 4, 1919.

4. **PRIVATE JOHN J. GREENING**

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Greening of Milbank, entered the service June 27, 1918 and was sent to Ft. Riley, Kan., trained with the Medical Corps, a member of the Depot Service Co., No. 35. Sent to France on Sept. 19, 1918. Served there until June, 1919. Was honorably discharged at Mitchell Field, N. Y., June 27, 1919. In France he was attached to the service of Supply.

5. **PRIVATE ALBERT F. GAHR**

Is a son of Andrew Gahr of Alban Twp., and was born in Alban Twp. Entered the service June 24, 1918 and trained at Camp Funston with the 50th Inf., 10th Div. Was at Camp Funston when Armistice was signed and given honorable discharge Feb. 8, 1919.

6. **MECHANIC HARRY GESS**

Entered the service on August 28, 1918 from Big Stone City as a member of the 6th Aero Recruiting Sqdn. at Ft. Wayne, Detroit, Mich. He began his duties at Camp Funston and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, January 23, 1919.

7. **A. P. GOKEY**

Was born at Clintonville, Wisc., in 1892 but had made Milbank his home for some years. He volunteered in August, 1917, and went first to Ft. Snelling, Minn. and later to Camp Funston, Kan. From here he went to France as a Sergt-Major, 601 Engineers Corps, and was stationed at De St. Menge. Mr. Gokey saw considerable active service at the front.

8. **HARM GREEN**

Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Green of Twin Brooks Twp. began his service Sept. 3, 1918 as a member of Casual Co. in Ft. Riley, Kan. He received his honorable discharge at Camp Dodge in Jan., 1919.
1. BERNARD GARDINER
Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Gardiner of Melrose Twp. entered the service in the Coast Artillery, Jan. 16, 1918 and went to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He also served in Ft. Coswell and Camp Mills, N. Y., sailing from here May 29, 1918. In France he served with Battery D, 1st Bn., Trench Artillery. He spent nine months overseas taking part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Sailed for home Feb. 12, 1919 and arrived Feb. 28, 1919. Honorably discharged March 17, 1919 at Camp Grant, Ill.

2. CORPORAL DUANE B. GRICE
Son of Mrs. Stephen Grice of Big Stone City. Trained at Camp Jackson, S. C. and Hancock, Ga. as a member of the first ordnance dept. He also served several months in France. Was employed for a time in a munition factory at Foye, France. Was returned to the U. S. early in 1919 and honorably discharged.

3. PRIVATE PAUL GRICE
Was another of the young men from Big Stone City who entered the service. He is a son of Mr. Stephen Grice. He put several months in training at Camp Fay, N. Y. and Raritan, N. J. He was honorably discharged shortly following the close of the war.

4. PRIVATE A. GLOMSTAD
Engaged in farming at Madison Twp. previous to entering the service July 22, 1918. Was assigned to air service and sent to Ft. Omaha. Transferred to Camp Crook as a member of the 60th Balloon Section. Honorably discharged Jan. 15, 1919 at Ft. Crook, Nebraska.

5. SERGEANT ARTHUR W. GERHARDT
Another of the Big Stone City men to enter the service. He was born at Rockwell City, Ia., Feb. 25, 1890. Entered the service June 24, 1918 and was assigned to repair unit No. 306, Motor Transport Co. Trained at Camp Funston, Camp Dodge, Camp Jessup and Holabird. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge Feb. 21, 1919.

6. CARL E. R. GUSTAFSON
Was born in Sweden May 30, 1890 and a few years later came to America. For some time previous to his entry in the war has made Grant County his home. On Sept. 22, 1918 he entered the service going from Milbank to Camp Funston, to Camp Dixon, Ga., March 4, 1918 he landed overseas with Co. C, 24th Engineers and during the following few months saw active service at St. Mihiel and on the Meuse-Argonne Sector. On Decoration Day, 1919 he landed back in the U. S. and on the 8th of June, 1919, was honorably discharged.

7. J. FRANCIS HEFFERNAN
Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Heffernan of Melrose Twp. is a registered pharmacist and at the time of his enlistment a medical student. Entered the service in Chicago May 29, 1919. Trained at the Great Lakes Station and transferred to Co. A, U. S. N. A. Reserve Officers Training School at the Municipal Pier Base and Chicago U. Base. Discharged from active duty Dec. 23, 1918 at the U. S. N. A. O. R. School, Municipal Pier, Chicago as a 1st class Navigation quartermaster.

8. BERT G. HOLQUIST
Went to Camp Funston, June 24, 1918, and from here was transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia.; assigned to Co. D, 349th Inf., 88th Div. and left for overseas in August. His regiment was at the front and took part in the fighting for six days. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Holquist of Big Stone Twp. Honorably discharged July 14, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.
1. PRIVATE ROBERT L. HAIGHT
Of Troy, S. D., was one of the Grant County boys to experience a lot of real war. He entered service Oct. 3, 1917, and sailed for overseas May 11, 1918. Robert participated indirectly in the great Somme offensive, and also the engagements at West Ballicourt, Montetretain, Brancourt, North Bohain, Vaux Andigny, Leselle River, Arbre, de Guis at Beauville and the skirmishes at Bellicourt, and came through it all without a scratch. Private Haight went over the top three times, and on one occasion, while waiting orders to advance, a shell exploded so close that it killed 11 and wounded 28 of his comrades. He returned to the United States March 27, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 10, 1919.

2. PRIVATE J. ALLISON HEBERT
Only son of Mrs. L. G. Hebert, of Milbank, entered the service April 17, 1917, and began his duties as a member of Battery E, 61st Coast Artillery, at Ft. Barrancas, Fla. He served also in Camps Rustic and Stewart, Va., before sailing for France in July, 1917. Private Herbert landed at St. Nazaire, and from there proceeded to Castillon, France, where he was stationed up to the time of sailing for home on Feb. 4, 1919. Allison was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., March 6, 1919, and upon returning home resumed his old position as a clerk in the Lloyd W. Thirk grocery store.

3. PRIVATE ADRIAN HOEKMAN
Was born in Holland but came to this country while quite young, and was engaged in Farming in Grant Center Twp. at the time he laid aside his civil duties to don the uniform of the U. S. army in Oct., 1917. He trained at Camp Funston, Kan., as a member of the 118th Machine Gun Co., 30th Div., and sailed for France in June, 1918, where he took part in engagements at Vpres and on the front between Cambria and St. Quintin, and was in the trenches intermittently from July to Oct. Private Hoekman was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, April 10, 1919.

4. PRIVATE ELMER R. HEDMAN
Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hedman, of LaBolt, entered army service June 28, 1917, at Ft. George Wright, Wash. A little later he was transferred to Vancouver, Wash., and assigned to the 40th U. S. Inf., with which organization he soon won recognition as a marksman, receiving this rank Oct. 11, 1917. In Nov. of the same year he was transferred to Camp Lewis, Wash., where he served until given an honorable discharge on Feb. 18, 1918, on account of physical disability.

5. PRIVATE JAMES HANSON
Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hanson, of Revillo, was born April 10, 1896, at Dell Rapids, S. D. A few years later the family located in Grant County, and on the 29th day of April, shortly following the declaration of war, James entered the service and was sent to Camp Cedy, where he trained for 11 months as a member of Co. A, 127th Q. M. Bn., 34th Div. On Oct. 28, 1918, he landed overseas, but was prevented seeing front line service by the early signing of the armistice. He returned to the U. S. in May, 1919, and was honorably discharged a few days later.

6. PRIVATE LAWRENCE C. HANSON
Of Revillo, a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Hanson of that place, was born at Dell Rapids, S. D., Feb. 26, 1894. He joined the navy May 5, 1918 and received intensive training at the Great Lakes Station. Later he served on the U. S. Rhode Island in mine sweeping and coast patrol duty, and was stationed for a time in the Bay of Biscay, off the coast of France. He returned from overseas duty Sept. 17, 1919, and was honorably discharged soon thereafter.

7. PRIVATE BERT HEDMAN
A son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hedman of Strandburg, entered the army May 24, 1918, and trained at Camp Lewis and was later a member of Co. B, 158th Inf., 40th Div. He was later transferred to Co. K, 111th Inf., 28th Div. Bert sailed for France Aug. 11, 1918, and soon after his arrival there took part in the fighting in the Argonne Forest. He returned to the U. S. April 27, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, May 12, 1919.

8. OSCAR R. HEDMAN
Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hedman, of Strandburg, entered the army July 22, 1918, and trained at Camps Dodge and Sherman as a member of Co. E, 353rd Inf., 84th Div., and later transferred to Co. G, 116th Ammunition Train, 41st Div. He sailed for France in the early fall of 1918 and returned to the U. S. in Feb., 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, March 6, 1919.
1. **PRIVATE OSCAR MANUEL HEDMAN**
   Son of John Hedman, of Labolt, entered service at Malta, Mont., June 24, 1918. Trained at Camp Kearney, Cal., a member of the 40th Div., originally and transferred to the 39th Inf. Reg., 77th Div. Arrived overseas in August, 1918 and participated in the Muese-Argeonne offensive from Sept. 28, 1918, to Nov. 11, 1918. Returned to the U. S. on the transport Mt. Vernon in April, 1919, and was honorably discharged May 22, 1919.

2. **PRIVATE ARTHUR E. HEDMAN**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Hedman of Strandburg. Entered the service June 24, 1918 and trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., a member of Co. J, 351st Inf. Went to France Aug. 16, 1918 where he served until May 31, 1919 taking part in the battle on the Alsace Lorraine front in the fall of 1918. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, June 7, 1919.

3. **WILLIAM HAMMOND**
   Of Big Stone City, was born at Centerville, S. D. and entered the naval service June 19, 1918 at the age of 25 years. Trained at Great Lakes Station and qualified as a fireman, first class. Made three trips to and from France on the U. S. S. Muscatine. He was released from active service in the fall of 1919.

4. **PRIVATE HENRY A. HUESKIN**
   Born at Madison, Minn., July 17, 1894 and entered the service from Albee on Sept. 22, 1917. Trained at Camp Funston and became a member of a M. G. Co., 80th Div. He arrived overseas June 21, 1918 and took part in engagements on the Lacy sector, at St. Mihiel, the Ensezine sector and in the Muese-Argeonne offensive. Honorably discharged June 2, 1919.

5. **DAVID HOLSTEIN**
   A son of Mrs. John Holstein of Strandburg entered the service June 25, 1918 and trained at Camp Lewis, Wash. and Kearney, Cal. Sent overseas in Aug., 1918 as a member of Co. C, 50th Inf., 32nd Div., where he participated in the Argonne and Verdun offensives. On Nov. 10, the day previous to the signing of the armistice he was shot thru the right shoulder with a dum dum bullet wounding him so seriously that he may never have full use of his arm again. Returned in Feb., 1919 and honorably discharged in March.

6. **PRIVATE JOHN F. HEFFERNAN**
   One of the three sons of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Heffernan of Big Stone Twp., who responded to the nation’s call. Entered the service March 4, 1918, trained at Ft. Riley, Kan., until June, 1918 when he went overseas. He participated in the Aisne-Marne offensive July 20, to Aug. 6th, 1918, the St. Mihiel offensive Sept. 12-16, and the Muese-Argonne offensive Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918. Following the armistice he served with the army of occupation for several months. During this latter period he took advantage of a furlough to visit relatives in Ireland. Returned to U. S. and was honorably discharged July 8, 1919.

7. **PRIVATE ERNEST F. HEUER**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. Helmuth Heuer of Mazeppa Twp. Entered the service July 13, 1918 and after two months training with the State College detachment was sent to Ft. Wayne, Mich. and was made a member of the Hdo. Co., Motor Transport Service, with which he served until Feb. 20, 1919 at which time he was honorably discharged.

8. **WILLIAM WALTER HEFFERNAN**
   A son of Mr. and Mrs. John Heffernan, Big Stone Twp., entered the navy in 1918 and served as a machinist mate, 2nd class. Was stationed at the naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill. He also served at points in England and France from June 22, 1918 until April 13, 1919. He was honorably discharged April 23, 1919.
1. PRIVATE GOTTFRED E. HALLBERG
Home is at Stockholm, S. D. Entered the service Oct. 3, 1918, and went to Camp Funston, Kansas, serving with the 114th M. G. Bn., 30th Div. Went to France from Camp Sevier, S. C., served there and in Belgium for several months. Was at the Ypres sector from July 12, to Sept. 5, and from then until Nov. 11, served in the offensives at Mt. Kemmel, Somme, Premont, Braucourt, Busigny, Vanz Andigny, St. Souplet and Mazingheim. Returned from overseas March 20, 1919 and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, March 29, 1919.

2. PRIVATE BERNARD A. HEFFERNAN
Entered the S. A. T. C. at Milwaukee, Wisc., Oct. 7, 1918 where he served until honorably discharged Dec. 19, 1918. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Heffernan, old residents of Big Stone Twp. His occupation in civil life is that of a dentist.

3. EARL P. HAMILTON
Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hamilton of Melrose Twp. joined the 75th Art. of the Heavy R. R. C. A. C. at Ft. Moultrie, S. C. in Feb., 1918. He sailed from Camp Merritt, N. J. in Sept. and after six months in France returned to this side and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., in March 1919. He now lives in Sioux City.

4. FORREST E. HAMILTON
A younger son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hamilton of Melrose Twp. became a member of the 348th F. A. at Camp Lewis, Wash., Sept. 18, 1917. He went overseas in August, 1918 and served in England, France, Belgium and Germany. He spent seven days in action in the Argonne Forest. He was with the army of occupation on the Rhine but was released and returned home in March, 1919, and honorably discharged at Ft. Russell, Wyo.

5. PRIVATE AUGUST HOLMQQUIST
Was one of the Milbank boys to enter the service early in the war joining Oct. 3, 1917. He trained at Camp Funston with Co. B, 540th M. G. Bn. and was sent to France, June 4, 1918. He participated in the battle of St. Mihiel and later in the engagement at Tricourt. Was gassed Oct. 4, 1918, from which it took him considerable time to recover. Honorably discharged at Camp Custer, Michigan, January 25, 1919.

6. GUSTAV L. HIRTH
Of the N. F. Nelson Cigar Factory, Milbank, entered the service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 2, 1918 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., March 4, 1919. He was stationed for some time at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, as a member of Co. D, 1st Bn., Infantry Replacements.

7. CLARENCE W. HEFFERNAN
Youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Heffernan of Melrose Twp. entered the service at Omaha, Neb., in the naval aviation, Jan. 25, 1918. Trained for three months at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and was then transferred to Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y. and assigned to Co. I, 15th Reg., Naval Aviation. Here while making a trial flight the pilot lost control of the plane which went into a nose dive and plunged into the bay. The pilot was instantly killed but Clarence escaped with a severe scalp wound. In Sept. he was sent to Miami, Fla., and from here made several trips to Cuba and Haiti. He served at Miami until honorably discharged Dec. 13, 1918.

8. LIEUT. VINCENT J. HEFFERNAN
Entered the service May 25, 1918 and went to Camp Lewis, Wash., where he spent three months in the Inf. Replacement Depot. In Sept. was transferred to Field Art. Central Officers Training School at Camp Taylor, Ky. and assigned to 20th Training Bn., also served at West Point Firing Range. Honorably discharged at Camp Taylor, Dec. 21, 1918. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Heffernan of Melrose Twp.
1. CORPORAL ANDREW J. HEFFERNAN

Was the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Heffernan of Melrose Twp. to enter the U. S. service. July 22, 1918 he left Milbank, going to Camp Dodge, Ia., serving with 41st Co., Inf. Replacements. After three months here he was promoted to Corporal and transferred to Camp Cody, N. M., where he was assigned to a training camp of the U. S. N. G. Inf. Training Depot, serving here until honorably discharged from the service in Dec., 1918.

2. WAGGONER ADOLPH B. HELLER

Of Vernon Twp. entered the service May 15, 1918 at Camp Meade, Md. with Battery D, 312th F. A. In July, 1918 he went overseas, where he remained for ten months serving at Lathus, Lacourtin, Balgonie and Pierrelette. He returned May 25, 1919 and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, June 1, 1919.

3. J. W. HUBEN

Whose home is at Atwater, Sask., Canada, came to Milbank in March, 1917 and worked as operator in the Milwaukee depot here until the day he left for Camp Funston, June 24, 1918. After preliminary training here he was transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. and assigned to the Signal Corps. He left for overseas Sept. 17, 1918 and served in France as a member of the 5th Field Signal Bn., attached to the 3rd Div. Landed back in the U. S. Aug. 5, 1919 and was honorably discharged Aug. 31, 1919. Resumed work at the Milbank Depot.

4. PRIVATE CARL H. JOHNSON

Was working on a farm near Milbank prior to his entering the service June 24, 1918. He went first to Camp Funston and was later transferred to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., where he worked in the Chemical Warfare Service. Pvt. Johnson was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, March 8, 1919 and returned to Milbank.

5. PRIVATE HARRY N. JOHNSON

Of Strandburg, S. D., entered the U. S. D. July 4, 1918, and took an eight weeks' course of mechanical training and was then transferred to the air service at Ft. Wayne, Detroit, Mich. From here he went to Camp Dodge, Ia., and was honorably discharged Jan. 23, 1919, returning to Strandburg.

6. PRIVATE HERBERT W. JOHNSON

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Johnson of Stockholm, entered the service Oct. 3, 1917, and served with M. G. Bn. 38th Inf., at Camp Funston. Sailed for overseas March 22, 1918, and returned March 15, 1919. Took part in the engagements at Chateau Thierry and the Argonne and was honorably discharged at the Argonne Oct. 16, 1918, but made a good recovery and returned to the U. S. and was discharged at Camp Dodge March 24, 1919.

7. PRIVATE JAMES JINDRA

A native of Bohemia but a resident of South Dakota for a few years previous to entering the army in May, 1917. Few Grant County soldiers or soldiers from any other county for that matter saw harder service than did Jindra. He trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Ft. Bliss, Kans. On June 14, he sailed for France as a member of Co. C., 16th Inf., 1st Div. 1st Division, the famous fighting First, was made up largely of regulars and was soon sent to the front. He participated in the hardest kind of fighting in five battles up to July 18, 1918, when his right knee cap was blown off and his leg badly injured by shrapnel. The severity of the fighting in which Jindra took part can be better understood when it is known that of his company of 250 men only 16 came back. He was wounded at five o'clock in the morning and lay on the battlefield until nine o'clock that night unattended. After months in a hospital in France he was returned to the U. S. in December, 1918, and sent to Ft. Snelling, Minn., where he was honorably discharged as thirty per cent disabled. He was sent to Watertown to take a business course at the expense of the government, a recognition on the part of the government of the service he rendered.

8. PRIVATE FRANK JENSEN

Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jensen of Madison Twp. was born at Trent, S. D., November 13, 1894, and entered the service July 22, 1918. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., with Co. M, 319th Reg., 30th Div. Landed in France Sept. 1, 1918, and participated in the Muese-Argonne offensive. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 10, 1919.
1. CORPORAL VIRGIL STEWART JACOBS

Was born in Arkansas but for several years previous to entering the service May 24, 1918, had lived in Grant County, with his post office address at Ortley. He trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., as a member of Casual Detachment 496, 163rd Depot Brigade. He landed overseas August 27, 1918, where he served more than eight months. Was honorably discharged May 19, 1919.

2. CORPORAL EVAN R. JONES

Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Jones of Revillo, S. D., where he was born and grew to manhood. April 28, 1917, he entered the army as a member of the 1st S. D. Cavalry and on Nov. 28, 1917, transferred to Co. D, 109th Ammunition Train attached to the 23rd Brigade. Trained at Camp Cody, N. M. In October, 1918, was sent to France where he served on the Verdun front. Following the signing of the armistice he was engaged in transport work from Bordeaux to all parts of France and to Coblenz, Germany. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 28, 1919.

3. PRIVATE JOHN S. JACOBSON


4. PRIVATE CARL ELMER JOHNSON

Of Osceola township, was born at Windom, Minn., and entered the service Aug. 28, 1918, and became a member of Bakery Co. No. 412 at Ft. Riley, Kansas. Served at both Ft. Riley and Camp Finson, was honorably discharged from the latter Dec. 26, 1918.

5. PRIVATE ELMER J. JOHNSON

Was born in Madison township in 1896. He is the son of Mr. S. Johnson of Leroy, Minn. Entered the service at Camp Finson June 24, 1918, later transferred to Camp Dodge and here became a member of the 351st Inf., 88th Div., and sailed to France in August, 1918. He landed first in England and then crossed to France where he was stationed at Nancy. Returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged Jan. 7, 1919.

6. PRIVATE HERBERT JANSSSEN

Who has made his home in Milbank for some years, entered the service at Camp Lewis, Wash., June 24, 1918. A few days later he was transferred to Camp Kearney, Cal., and after a brief stay there to Camp Mills, N. Y. Soon sailed overseas from here with Co. E, 307th Inf., 77th Div. Went to the front with the 77th soon after landing in France and took part in some of the bitterest fighting of the war. The reader will recall the famous "lost battalion" was a unit of the 77th Div. and Janssen has the distinction of being a member of the outfit that finally cut thru the German Circle to their relief. This was accomplished only after storming line after line of infantry and machine gun nests with heavy losses. Served with the army of occupation and was honorably discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 22, 1919.

7. PRIVATE FRED JURGENS

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jurgens of Vernon Twp., Grant County, was born at Ireton, Ia., July 13, 1896. Came to Grant County with his parents in 1902. With five other Milbank boys he left for Camp Fremont, Cal., Aug. 6, 1918, for training. He was soon sent to Camp Mills from which port he sailed for France. The following day the armistice was signed and the ship was recalled. He was then sent to Camp Lee, Va., where he served about six months, caring for horses. He was honorably discharged January 19, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

8. PRIVATE GOTTFRIED L. JOHNSON

Was born at Stockholm, this county, Oct. 31, 1896, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Johnson of that place. Entering service on the 4th of Sept., 1918, he was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and was later transferred to Camp McArthur, Texas. He was a member of Casual Co. 10, 153rd. Depot Brigade. Honorably discharged Dec. 23, 1918.
1. **CORPORAL ERVIN E. JOHNSON**

   Was born at Boyd, Minn., Aug. 8, 1896, and for some years before entering the service Dec. 15, 1917, was employed in a meat market in this city. Upon entering the service he was assigned to the heavy artillery and received his first training at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Served in several other camps and was finally aboard ship and ready to sail for France when he was taken ill with influenza and was taken off the morning the ship sailed for France. He served with the 15th Field Battery upon his recovery and later with Battery C, C. A. Honorably discharged Dec. 29, 1918, and found employment in a meat market at Montevideo, Minn., his old home.

2. **PRIVATE CONRAD L. JOHNSON**

   Is the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Johnson, pioneer residents of Stockholm community, was born at that place September 27, 1893. He entered the service June 29, 1918, and was first sent to Camp Funston and from there to Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., and Merritt, N. J., in France he served a Hdq. Co. connected with the First U. S. Arm and was later transferred to the Bureau of Prisoners of War. He took part in the major offensive in the Meuse-Argonne. Was honorably discharged Oct. 25, 1919, and is cashier of the Stockholm State Bank.

3. **PRIVATE BENJAMIN D. KIDMAN**

   Was born at Milbank, S. D., Feb. 2, 1899, and on May 23, in 1918 he entered the service at Minneapolis. Was sent to Jefferson Barracks and assigned to Co. B, 69th Engineers Regiment, 5th Army Corps. From here he was sent to Camp Humphrey, Va., and then to Merritt, N. J., and here he sailed overseas landing July 21, 1918. He took part in the St. Mihiel offensive of Sept. 1st, 1918, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive of Sept. 26th to Nov. 11th. He returned from overseas June 23, 1919, and was honorably discharged July 5, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

4. **SYLVESTER KRUGER**

   Left Big Stone City in December, 1917, and entered the naval service as a foreman. Took his preliminary training at Great Lakes Training Station. Made several trips across the Atlantic from New York City to Brest, France. He was born in Deersfield County, Minn., but of late years has made Big Stone City his home. He was a student there prior to his entering the service.

5. **PRIVATE ALBERT KAMPEN**

   Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kampen of Twin Brooks, S. D., enlisted May 2, 1918, and went to Ft. Logan, Colo., and then to Camp Fremont, Cal., where he became a member of Co. A, 24th M. G. Bn., 5th Div. From there he went to Camp Mills, N. Y., preparatory to sailing for France but the ending of hostilities prevented his going. He was then stationed at Hempstead, N. Y., and was honorably discharged April 24, 1919, at Camp Mills, N. Y.

6. **PRIVATE EARL KORTE**

   A son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Korte of Big Stone City, enlisted in the Medical Corps at Minneapolis, Minn., May 26, 1918. He was first sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and later to Camp Dix, N. J. He arrived overseas in November, 1918, where he served until March, 1919, when he returned to the U. S. and was discharged March 30, 1919.

7. **PRIVATE HERBERT B. KAHL**

   Was born at Wanakea, Wis., but for some years previous to the war a resident of Big Stone township. June 26, 1918, he left for Fort Riley, Kan., where he was assigned to the medical department, 44th Div. Arrived in France early in September, 1919, but did not take part in any actual fighting. During his absence his beloved wife was called from this earth to life eternal. He arrived back to the U. S. May 5, 1919, and was honorably discharged May 19, 1919.

8. **PRIVATE HERMAN B. KETTLEHUT**

   Of Lura township was born Jan. 8, 1896. Entered the service May 24, 1918, and trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., as a member of Co. C, 128th Inf., 32nd Div. He participated in the fighting at the Argonne Forest and on the Verdun Front. Was severely wounded on the 10th of November, 1918, the day preceding the armistice. Returned to the U. S. early in 1919, and was honorably discharged May 11, 1919.
1. **PRIVATE LAWRENCE KELLER**
   - Was born in Russia, and came to America with his parents when an infant. When he grew to manhood he entered the employ of the Milwaukee Railroad Co., making his home in Milbank with his mother, Mrs. L. Keller. December 8, 1917, he enlisted in the Engineers Corps, and trained at Camp Dix, N. J. Early in 1918 he went to France, where he served until the close of the war, seeing active service in two or three major engagements. He was returned to the United States in the summer of 1919 and honorably discharged.

2. **WAGONER BEN KOELLER**
   - Whose home is now at Mission, Texas, entered the service from Albee upon the 12th day of January, 1918, and was stationed at various times at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Fort Monroe, Va., Camps Stewart and Eustis, Va. He was a wagoner with Battery C, 64th C. A. C. He sailed for overseas in July 14, 1918, and returned to the United States February 24, 1919. Was honorably discharged the 29th day of March of the same year at Camp Dodge, la.

3. **SERGEANT W. C. KEITH**
   - Entered service from Mankato, Minnesota, December 6, 1918, was sent to Jefferson Barracks, and from there to Barron Field, Fort Worth, Texas, where he served until after the close of the war. He was honorably discharged early in 1919.

4. **PRIVATE JOHN KELLER**
   - A son of Mrs. L. Keller, of Milbank, was born in Russia. At the age of 24 years he quit his work with the Milwaukee Railroad Co. and on December 4, 1917, entered service. He spent two months at Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn., and was then sent to Camp Dix, N. J. Upon the second day of March of 1918, he landed at Brest, France. He was detailed to the railroad service and served at the front during the occupation of Verdun sector, August 26 to Sept. 11th, 1918; in the St. Mihiel offensive; at Becourt, Meuse-Argonne and the Toul sectors. John was a member of Co. D. 24th Engineers. Was honorably discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 11, 1919.

5. **PRIVATE SPRAY KVENBERG**
   - Of Revillo, entered service May 1, 1917, at the age of 18 years, and trained at Camps Cody and Dix. He is a son of Mrs. J. B. Kvenberg, an old Revillo resident. Spray was a member of Co. A, 127th Machine Gun Battalion. He sailed for overseas October 13, 1918, landing at Liverpool, England, from where he was sent to La Mans, France, where he served several months. He was returned to the United States in the summer of 1919, and honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

6. **PRIVATE ALBERT HERMAN KOEPKE**
   - A son of Mr. and Mrs. August Koepke, of Madison township, was born April 12, 1889. October 3, 1917, he entered army service, and received his training at Camp Dodge, and later a short time at Camp Merritt. Albert was a member of a Machine Gun Co. with the 30th Inf., 3rd Div. He sailed for France March 22, 1918, where he remained until August, 1918. June 1st to 5th, 1918, he took part in the Aisne defensive. He next saw action in the Champagne-Marne offensive, and June 15th to 18th in the Chateau Thiey sector, where the German rush on Paris was stopped. He was actively engaged in the Velse sector August 4th to 5th, at St. Mihiel September 12th to 14th, and in Meuse-Argonne offensive September 30th to October 27th, and came thru it all without injury. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, August 24, 1919.

7. **PRIVATE HARM KUPER**
   - Of Marvin, joined the colors in September, 1917, training at Ft. Snelling where he became a member of the 110th M. G. Company. He sailed to France in April, 1918, and took part in the great offensives at Ypres and on the Somme. He was also engaged in several minor engagements, principally Vaud Antigny, and Leselle River. Private Kuper returned from overseas March 27, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 10, 1919.

8. **CORPORAL CHARLES B. KAERCHER**
   - Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kaercher of Milbank, entered the service at Minneapolis on February 14, 1918. From there he went to Camp Dodge. He served also in Camps Gordon, Mills and Dix. With the 307th M. O. R. S. he went to France, where he served one year, taking part in the engagements on the Toul Sector, Marabche Sector and the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He returned to the States in May, 1919, and was discharged at Dodge on May 25th of the same year.
1. PRIVATE JOHN KONSTANT, JR.

Went to Camp Dodge, Ia., July 22, 1918, and after a few weeks spent there was transferred to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he became a member of Co. K, 361st Inf., 91st Div. Sept. 2, 1918, he went with this Regiment to France and served for seven months. His company was at the front, but during that time John was in the hospital sick with influenza. He returned to the States April 15, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 20, 1918.

2. LIEUTENANT BEN KEINHOLTZ

Spent about two months in France with the 117th Field Artillery. On this side of the water he served at Camp Stanley, Texas, Wheeler, Ga., Washington, D. C., and Jube, S. C. He began his service in August, 1917, and was honorably discharged at Camp Grant in January, 1919. Lieut. Keinholz is a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Keinholz, of Big Stone City.

3. PRIVATE EDWARD W. KLISS

Of Lura township joined the S. A. T. C. Oct. 4, 1918, and served with this organization at Brookings, S. D., until honorably discharged Dec. 13, 1918. Edward is a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Klix, old residents of Lura.

4. PRIVATE HENRY KOTTWITZ

Left his home in Albany Twp., June 24, 1918, enroute to Camp Funston, where he began his career as a soldier of the U. S. Army. He was associated with Co. L, 9th Inf., 1st Div., and served also at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. He was honorably discharged at this latter place March 27, 1919.

5. PRIVATE JOHN KOSSE

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerhart Kosse, was living on the home farm near Milbank, when on June 24, 1918, he entered the service at Camp Funston, Kan. He was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, in July, and here was given a place in the 338th Field Artillery of the 88th Div. He went overseas in Aug. and after spending one week in England went across to France where he spent a little over four months, returning to home shores in Jan. 1919. He received his honorable discharge at Funston, Jan. 17, 1919.

6. SERGEANT AARON R. KEINHOLTZ

Of Big Stone City was born in Minnesota but S. D. has been his home for some years past. In June, 1918, he became a member of the 331st Field Artillery, 86th or "Black Hawk" Div. at Camp Grant, Ill. He went overseas from Camp Mills, N. Y. and after five months in France returned to this country and was honorably discharged in February, 1919.

7. SERGEANT HENRY A. KASUSE

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kasuska of Melrose Twp., joined the U. S. Forces at Camp Funston, Sept. 22, 1917, and here was a member of the 340th M. G. Bn. Later he was transferred to Camp Sevier, S. C., and assigned to the 118th M. G. Co. Sergeant Kasuske spent seventeen months in the service, and was honorably discharged Feb. 13, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

8. PRIVATE ALBERT J. LIEFFORT

Was born at DePeré, Wis., but had been farming near Milbank for some years past. He went to Camp Funston, Kan., Oct. 5, 1917, and here became a member of a M. G. Co., 118th Inf. He left for overseas in May, 1918 and from then until Nov. 11th took part in many of the engagements on the Western Front, mainly—Ypres Sector from July 12th to Sept. 6th, Somme Sept. 23rd to Oct. 20th, then in rapid succession, No. Bohain, Vaux Andigny, LeSelle River, L'Arbre De Guire and Ribeauville. This list tells a long silent history, possibly remote to most of us, but vividly clear and indelibly impressed on the memories of the boys engaged. Bert was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Apr. 10, 1919.
1. PRIVATE JOS. LEMMER
   Was born in Russia in 1897, and came to the U. S. and Milbank
   with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lemmer, in 1913. In March,
   1917, he enlisted as a member of Co. K, S. D. National Guards at
   Mobridge, where he received his training. Early in 1918 he was
   sent to France, where he participated in most of the battles in which
   American forces were engaged and escaped without injury. Follow-
   ing the signing of the armistice in Germany. Was honorably
   discharged in the summer of 1919.

2. PRIVATE ELVIE E. LUNDBERG
   Is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Lundberg, Strandburg, S. D.
   Entered service on Oct. 6, 1917, and was made a member of a ma-
   chine gun company with the 38th infantry. On March 26, 1918, he
   sailed for France from Camp Merritt, N. J. The big German
   drive on Paris brought Elvie into the fray at Chateau Thierry in
   July, 1918, and he later participated in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-
   Muese battles, after recovering from a slight wound received in the
   battle of the Marne, on July 16, 1918, he put in 24 weeks on the
   front line, and later served with the army of occupation in Germany.
   He was discharged August 24, 1919.

3. RAYMOND K. LOESCHKE
   Is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Loe Schke, of Milbank. Raymond
   enlisted in the navy in Feb., 1919, following the close of the war, at
   the age of 18 years. He served six months at the Great Lakes
   Naval Training Station, following short periods of service at Nor-
   folk, Va., and Baltimore, Md., was placed on duty on the U. S. S.
   Red Wing. He is still in active naval service.

4. BAND SGT. JOSEPH M. LINDAHL
   Is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lindahl, Strandbug, S. D., and is 23 years old. Previous to entering army service
   on Oct. 3, 1918, he was engaged in farming. Private Lindahl trained
   at Camp Funston, Kan., a member of Co. C, 340th Machine Gun
   Bn., 89th Div., and sailed from New York for France on June 4th,
   1918. He participated in trench fighting for 14 days at Fliry,
   France, in the St. Mihiel drive, Sept. 1918, and the Muese Argonne
   battles, being on the latter front when the armistice was signed,
   Nov. 11, 1918. In Jan., 1919 he was transferred to the Hdq. Co.
   Hand, 54th Field Art, and engaged in a band tour of the cities along
   the Rhine occupied by the Third American Army. In this latter
   capacity he served for some months in Germany. He was returned to
   the U. S. May 24, 1919, and honorably discharged at Camp
   Dodge, Iowa, June 4, 1919.

5. PRIVATE ROBERT VICTOR LINDAHL
   Aged 30, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lindahl, Strandburg,
   abandoned farming and entered the military service on July 22,
   1918. He was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and was assigned to the
   Air Service, 17th Balloon Co. He was later transferred to Omaha,
   Nebr., and from there to Newport News, Va., from which point he
   sailed for France on Oct. 21, 1918. He served until the summer of
   1919 in France and Germany, returning to the U. S. May 3, 1919.
   He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 19, 1919.

6. PRIVATE GUY LAMM
   Was born at Pocahontas, Iowa, and entered service from Osceola
   Twp., Grant County, June 24, 1918. Was sent to Camp Funston,
   Kansas, and trained as a mechanic at the Edgewood Arsenal.
   Was honorably discharged May 2, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

7. PRIVATE ELMOR N. LOFQUIST
   A son of Fred Lofquist, of Madison Twp., was born at Minn-
   eapolis, Minn., Jan. 26, 1896. His entry into military service was
   made upon the 28th day of Aug., 1918. His training was received
   at Ft. Riley, Kansas, as a member of a Medical Corps. Was hon-
   orably discharged January 28, 1919.

8. PRIVATE DAVID N. LINDAHL
   Of Strandburg, S. D., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lindahl,
   was born at Strandburg, May 24, 1897. He entered the service at
   Milbank on Aug. 28, 1918, going to Camp Funston, where he trained
   as an infantryman. Following the signing of the armistice assisted in
   storing away ammunition and on Dec. 10, 1918 received an hon-
   orable discharge, and returned to civil life.
1. PRIVATE GUSTAV F. LINDELL
   Was a member of the 2nd Bn., Casual Detachment, Chemical Warfare Service at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., having been transferred to this place from Camp Funston, Kansas, where he began his duties as a soldier, September 24, 1918. He returned to his home near Milbank, after receiving his discharge at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 6, 1919.

2. SEAMAN ARTHUR O. LINDAHL
   A son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lindahl, of Stockholm, was manager of a lumber yard at Strandburg, previous to entering the service on June 7, 1918. He trained at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., and Mt. Pleasant, S. C., and was made a second class seaman and U. S. N. rifle range coach. Was honorably discharged in the summer of 1919.

3. SERGEANT J. R. LAMBERT
   Of the granite cutters force at Big Stone City, entered the service June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston, Kan., and after he had taken his preliminary training was assigned to a 2nd Co., 164th Depot Brigade, where he served until honorably discharged April 12, 1919 at Camp Funston, Kansas.

4. LIEUT. IRA B. LANPHIER
   Of Milbank, joined the U. S. Army May 14, 1917, and was commissioned Aug. 15, 1917. He served as 1st Lieut. in the 347th Field Art. Of his eight months spent on foreign soil, two were spent on the Rhine with the Army of Occupation. After his release from duty in Germany he returned to this country and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, in May, 1919.

5. PRIVATE ELMER LUNDBERG
   Of Strawburg, went to Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 22, 1918, and later was transferred to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he was assigned to Co. H, 364th Inf., 91st Div. He sailed overseas Sept. 9, 1918, and after seven months spent in France and Belgium and taking part in the Ypres-Lys offensive, he returned to the U. S. March 31, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 19, 1919.

6. SGT. WALTER G. LARSEN
   Was one of the Milbank boys who went to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in Dec., 1917, to offer their services to the U. S. He became a member of Battery F, 60th C. A. C., at Ft. Monroe, Va., sailing with his unit from Camp Stuart in April, 1918. After almost nine months of foreign service he returned and was honorably discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Feb. 27, 1919. He took active part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Muese Offensives.

7. PRIVATE FRITZ OSCAR LUNDBERG
   Of Strawburg, S. D., aged 22 years, gave up farming and entered the army service on Aug. 28, 1918, at Camp Funston, Kansas. He was a member of the 412th Bakery Co. With the close of the war his services were no longer needed and his honorable discharge was received on December 26, 1918 at Camp Funston, Kansas. Fritz was the third boy from the Lundberg home to enter the services, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Lundberg.

8. SGT. CLARENCE LEWIS
   A son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lewis of Milbank, entered service May 17, 1918, and was assigned to Co. B, 541st Engineers Bn. From Milbank he went to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., then to Camp Humphreys, Va., and then to Camp Merritt, N. J., sailing from there to France, Sept. 22, 1918. He served for some time at the front and took part in the fighting in the Muese-Argonne offensive. Clarence returned to the U. S. June 27, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 7, 1919.
1. PRIVATE PETER M. LAUSON
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Lauson, who live on a farm near Milbank, was 22 years old when on May 16, 1918, he entered the service of the U. S. at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn. He served with Co. C, 223rd Field Signal Battalion at Camp Dodge, la., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and Camp Meade, Md. He was honorably discharged January 18, 1919.

2. PRIVATE PETER LARSON
   Is a son of Christ Larson, of Troy Twp., and was born April 4, 1895. He entered service September 3, 1918, and trained at Camp McArthur, Texas, as a member of Casual Detachment No. 29, 163rd Depot Brigade. He was not sent overseas, and was honorably discharged January 10, 1919.

3. PRIVATE LUDWIG LUND
   Of Adams Twp., was born in Grant County. He entered service Aug. 2, 1917, and trained with the 164th Depot Brigade. The termination of the war brought him an honorable discharge, the date of the same being Dec. 5, 1918.

4. PRIVATE CLYDE B. LAMBERCHT
   Of Twin Brooks, was born at Montevideo, Minn., and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Lambrecht. Clyde donned a uniform in early August, 1918, and trained as a member of Co. K, 62nd Inf. Reg. 8th Div. He was first stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal., from which place he was transferred to Camp Mills, N. Y., and subsequently to Camp Lee, Va. He was ready to sail for overseas when the armistice was signed. Received honorable discharge at Camp Dodge, May 13, 1919.

5. PRIVATE JOHN J. LUX
   Was born at Madison, Minn., July 7, 1898, and grew to manhood on a farm near Revillo. He entered army service April 7, 1917, the day following our declaration of war on Germany, as a member of the 1st S. D. Cavalry. His training was received at Camp Cody, New Mex. He landed overseas upon the 24th day of Oct., 1918, a member of Co. A, 125th Machine Gun Bn., 34th Div., and served with the army of occupation. Was honorably discharged June 12, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

6. PRIVATE WILLIE LUNDBERG
   Of Strandburg, spent nine months in France with Co. A, 352nd Inf., 88th Div. On June 24, 1918, he went to Camp Funston, Kan., for training, and from there was transferred to Camp Dodge, where he became a member of the above organization. Saw active fighting on the Haute-Alsace sector, and the defense of Center sector. He returned to the U. S. June 3, 1919 and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 13, 1919.

7. PRIVATE ROY W. LARSON
   On the 22nd day of July, 1918, Roy W. Larson entered the service at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and was assigned to the 41st Co., 11th Bn., 163rd Depot Brigade. A short time later he was sent to Camp Johnston, Fla., where he served until sent to France in November. In France he was stationed most of the time at the New Chateau Hdes., connected with the Motor Transportation Service. Roy was engaged in farming near Big Stone before entering the service. He returned to this country July 18, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 26, 1919.

8. PRIVATE HAROLD LE DUC
   Son of O. T. LeDuc, former resident of Melrose Twp. and of Milbank, and now residing at Engelwood, Cal., was born Dec. 12, 1896. With the entrance of the U. S. into the World War he felt the call of duty, and entered the service from Minneapolis, where he was employed at that time. He became a member of the 50th Engineers Reg., and after preliminary training in this country was sent to France, where he spent some months with the expeditionary forces. Early in 1919 he was returned to the U. S. and honorably discharged, whereupon he went to California to make his home.
1. **PRIVATE JOHN LE DUC**

Former Grant County boy, son of O. T. LeDuc and now a resident of California. He was born Nov 10, 1894. When the war came on he and his brother went to Minneapolis, Minn. and entered the service. Both were made members of the 59th Engineers and after preliminary training in Camps in this country were sent to France, where they served for months with the expeditionary forces. A few months following the signing of the armistice they were returned to the U. S. and were honorably discharged.

2. **PRIVATE JOHN MCDONALD**

Of Big Stone City was born at Stornoway, Scotland, and entered the service of the U. S. as a private in A, 20th Inf. at Camp Funston, Kan., June 24, 1918 at the age of 30 years. He was later transferred to Ft. Brady, Mich. where he was honorably discharged Feb. 24, 1919. McDonald is a stone cutter by trade with his home at Milton, Mass.

3. **SERGEANT RAY H. MILLER**

Of Big Stone City served with the Reg. Intelligence Section, Hdq. Co., 362nd Inf., which trained at Camp Lewis, Wash. He went overseas in July, 1918 and saw active service at St. Mihiel, the Argonne Forest and in Flanders. He returned to the U. S. in April, 1919 and was honorably discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell. Entered the service September 18, 1917.

4. **PRIVATE SETH M. MASSEY**

Of Milbank, now working as a boilermaker at Paso, Wash., entered the service at Minneapolis, May 21, 1918 and trained at Camp Colt, Pa., served with Co. B, 328th Bn. Tank Corps. He saw active service at the Muese-Argonne and several other minor engagements. Pvt. Massey is a descendant of the French Hugenots and his first two ancestors in America were soldiers under Washington during the Revolution. Sons of these two men fought in the War of 1812, two Great Uncles in the Civil War and his Uncle Charles Massey in the battle of Santiago, in the Spanish American War. He has a long line of soldier ancestry in American and French history. Three days after landing in France, Pvt. Massey was at the front and remained there until Nov. 11, 1918. He returned to the states in March and was honorably discharged at Camp Grant, Ill.

5. **PRIVATE FRED A. MEYER**

Of Milbank, joined the colors at Camp Fremont, Cal., Aug. 6, 1918. He first served as an artilleryman but was later transferred to the 62nd Inf. and served with them until discharged Dec. 13, 1919.

6. **PRIVATE WALTER MIELITZ**

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Mielitz of Alban Twp. was a member of the 3rd Co., Inf. Replacements at Camp Funston, Kan. He entered the service August 26, 1918, and was honorably discharged December 10, 1918.

7. **PRIVATE HERBERT C. MIELITZ**

Went to Camp Lewis, Wash., with his brother Herman and was transferred to Camp Kearney, Calif., with him, but here they were assigned to different units. Herbert to Co. A, 101th Inf. 28th Div. He spent nine months in France during which time he saw considerable action. He was in the Argonne Forest engagement for fourteen days, at St. Mihiel for eleven days and at the Mets Sector for three days. He returned in May and was honorably discharged May 10, 1919.

8. **PRIVATE HERMAN W. MIELITZ**

Of Alban Twp. went to Camp Lewis, Wash., May 27, 1918 and from here to Camp Kearney, Calif., with the 111th Inf., Co. M, 28th Div. He sailed for France in August and participated in the great Muese-Argonne offensive; on Oct. 5, he was struck in the shoulder by a machine gun bullet. He was in the Hospital from then until Feb. 1, 1919, when he returned to the states. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 26, 1919.
1. PRIVATE EDWARD MEDLEY
Of Milbank, S. D., entered the service in April, 1917, going first to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and then to Ft. Greble, R. I., where he was placed in Battery C, 44th Coast Art. He sailed to France from Camp Merritt, N. J. Seven of the eleven months he spent in France were spent in the front line, mostly at St. Mihiel. Medley returned to the States in Feb. and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Feb. 20, 1919.

2. SERGEANT CLARENCE RUSSELL
Was one of the young men of the Revill neighborhood who entered the service shortly following the declaration of war, or on May 28, 1917, enlisting and was born, S. D. Sgt. Russell was born at Watertown, S. D., on Jan. 13, 1903. He trained at Camp Cody ten months, and then a short time at Camp Dix. He landed overseas Oct. 24, 1918, as a member of Co. C, 127th Battalion, 24th Div. He returned to the U. S. June 30, 1919, and was honorably discharged June 30, 1919.

3. CORPORAL ELZA D. MURRAY
A son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Murray, entered the service April 16, 1917, going to Jefferson Barracks and then to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., where he became a member of the 3rd Co., C. A. C., with whom he served up to the time of his honorable discharge Jan. 4, 1919.

4. LIEUTENANT JOHN LLOYD MANLEY
Was born in Primghar, Iowa, but has spent most of his life in Grant County. He entered the service as a private Aug. 6, 1917. Having "lofty ambitions" he elected the air service and put in two months at the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta and two weeks at Garden City, L. I. He sailed for overseas on Nov. 28, 1917, landing in England. His fourteen months overseas were spent at Winchester, England, La Havre, St. Maxient, Chartre Aved, Issoudun, St. Jean De Monts, Touran, and finally France. He had risen from the rank of private to that of 2nd Lieut. He is a graduate of the Milbank H. S. and at the time of enlisting was a student of engineering at the U. of S. D. He returned to the U. S. Jan. 11, 1919, and was honorably discharged at L. I. N. Y. Feb. 4, 1919, whereupon he returned to his home. He's a real air bird, "Bill" is.

5. PRIVATE LOUIS W. MERTENS
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mertens of Grant Center Twp., went to Camp Funston, Kansas in June, 1918. He was among the number affected by the big transfer from Camp Funston to Camp Dodge necessary to complete the 88th Div. on schedule time. Here he was assigned to Co. D, 349th Inf. and served with unit in France for nine months. He went to the front in the later part of Oct. and remained there until Nov. 11. He was then sent back to Milbank where he was stationed until sailing for home in May. He was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, June 11, 1919 and returned to his near Milbank.

6. PRIVATE ANDREW L. MONSON
Here is a Milbank soldier deserving of special mention. Monson was 35 years at the time of enlistment and was born in Norway but had long made Milbank his home. Although beyond the draft age and free from military call, he felt he owed any assistance he could give to the U. S. government, and on May 14, 1918, entered the service. After a short training with the Engineers at Camp Humphrey, Va., he was sent to France, Aug. 1, 1918. He served as a member of Co. E, 302nd Engineers, 77th Div. A week from the day he landed at La Havre he was sent to the front where he served continuously until the 7th of Nov. He served in the Meuse and Argonne battles, and his work was frequently of the most daring and dangerous character. On Nov. 6 and 7 he was continuously under heavy shell fire and part of the time under rifle and machine gun fire as well, while engaged in bridge building. Along with 30 other men he was officially cited for bravery. On Nov. 7th he was wounded by a machine gun bullet in the leg and while on his way back to the dressing station was gassed. He returned to the U. S. March 25, 1918 and on April 12, was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., returning to Milbank. Received a citation for gallant and meritorious conduct under machine gun fire.

7. PRIVATE ELBERT H. MURRAY
Volunteered April 20, 1917 and went to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from there to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., where he served as a cook with Battery D, 36th Regular C. A. C. He was also stationed for a time at Camp Stuart and Ft. Monroe, Va. He was on board a transport when the armistice was signed. He received his honorable discharge Dec. 21, 1918, after almost two years of service. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Murray of Milbank.

8. SERGEANT MAJOR JOHN E. MADERA
He was among the first from Grant County to enter the service, leaving his home at Milbank, April 20, 1917, for Ft. Barrancas, Fla., where he served for almost two years as sergeant major in the non-com. staff of the C. A. C. being discharged February 8, 1919.
1. PRIVATE GEORGE D. MEDLEY

Entered the service at the age of 18 years during the first month of the war. He left his home at Milbank, first going to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he was assigned to the 16th Co. After training here he was transferred to Fortress Monroe, Va., where he became a member of Battery A, 41st Coast Art. He sailed with organization from Camp Stuart, Va., and landed at Brest, France. Seven months overseas and returned to the U. S. and was discharged at Camp Dodge, March 24, 1919. The transport Susquehanna on which Pvt. Medley was sailing for France met a submarine when three days out from France. She crippled the sub with a shot from a six inch gun, took the crew prisoners and towed the sub for a day, then turned it over to a U. S. destroyer.

2. PRIVATE FRANCIS W. MEHEGAN

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mehegan of Milbank, was born at Appleton, Minn., but has lived most of his life in Milbank. He was a student at Milbank H. S. at the outbreak of the war. He entered the service April 20, 1917, joining Battery C, 64th C. A. C., and served for more than a year at Forts Barrancas and Pickens, Fla. and Monroe, Va. At the latter place he took a course in an auto and tractor school at the completion of which he was made an instructor in the same school for two months. He sailed for France July 11, 1918, and landed at La Havre, and his first night ashore was bombed by the Boche in an air raid. He did not reach the front line and on Feb. 28, 1919, he landed back in the U. S. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 29, 1919.

3. PRIVATE HARRY H. MONTEL

Born at Strawn, Ill., and son of Mr. and Mrs. August Montiel of Milbank, entered the service Oct. 1, 1918, and after two weeks training at Jefferson Barracks he was transferred into the Detachment Chemical Warfare Service at L. I., N. Y. Here had been built by the government a great plant for the manufacture of materials to immunize the soldier to every conceivable form of gas attack. Here hundreds of soldiers were constantly employed. The work was tedious and hard and in most cases deprived the worker of an opportunity of getting to France and to the front, but the boys there had the consolation of knowing that they were playing a very important part in our scheme of defense and that their efforts were saving thousands of brave lads at the front. This work was continued until Feb. 15, 1919. He was honorably discharged March 15, 1919. He was the only Grant County boy to see service at this gas plant.

4. CORPORAL ALBERT MONTEL

Is the son of Mr. and Mrs. August Montiel of Milbank. He was born at Strawn, Ill. and entered the service April 20, 1917. After a short stay at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., he was sent to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., and became one of the coast artillery men at that place. On July 13, 1918, he sailed for France and was there six and one-half months. He was close to the front when the armistice was signed but took part in no actual fighting. Returned to the U. S. Feb. 24, 1919 and was honorably discharged March 29, 1919.

5. CORPORAL COLLIN O. MACNEILL

Of Milbank, entered the service in April, 1917. He entered the service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., but was soon transferred to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., becoming a member of Battery E, 61st Art., C. A. C. On July 13, 1918, the unit sailed for France. After seven months service at Bordeaux, Libourn and Castillon, France, he returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa in February, 1919.

6. MECHANIC ALFRED MALKERSON

Of LaBolt, trained at Camp Funston, Kan., entering the service in June, 1919. He served as Company Mechanic in Co. G, 69th Inf., 10th Div. He was honorably discharged from the service Feb. 4, 1919 and returned to LaBolt, where he resumed his work at the carpenter trade.

7. PRIVATE JOHN W. MILEY

Of Milbank, joined the 1st N. D. Inf. at Ft. Lincoln, N. D. in June, 1916, and spent six months on the border. When the great war began he became a member of Hdq. Co., 15th Inf., 1st Div., and sailed for France on the transport Levathan. He went to the front lines in Jan., 1918, at the Toul Sector, later serving at Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel and the Argonne. His right side was severely burned at Cantigny on the 17th of May, after three or four weeks service. He was returned to the front, before being completely recovered. On May 3, he received a citation for gallant and courageous conduct at the front. He returned to the U. S. in May, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

8. PRIVATE LESTER MCLULLOCH

Is son of Mr. and Mrs. John McColloch of Big Stone Twp. He was born at Nebron, Ill. Entered the service on Oct. 28, 1918, and was sent to Camp Funston, where he trained as a member of the 402nd Bakery Co., Q. M. C. He was at Camp Funston when the armistice was signed and was honorably discharged on Dec. 20, 1918.
1. **FIREMAN, 1ST CLASS, TRACY E. MESMER**
   Son of Mr. E. P. Mesmer, Jeweler of Milbank, was born at Ashton, S. D. Entered the naval service Dec. 10, 1917, and trained at Mare Island, Cal., Hampton Roads, Va. and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, following which he was assigned to the U. S. Destroyer Bush. In this capacity he crossed the Atlantic as a convoy escort and also made a trip to Cuba. Following the close of the war his ship was stationed in Trepassey Bay as one of the chain of destroyer guards for the Trans-Atlantic Air Flight.

2. **PRIVATE DAVID MALLOY**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Malloy of Milbank, was born at Creston, Ia. He entered the service in the Marine Corps Oct. 1, 1918. Served with Co. A, overseas department automatic rifle school, Quantico, Va. Originally he trained for several weeks at Paris Island, N. C. Was honorably discharged early in 1919.

3. **PRIVATE HERBERT JASON MESMER**
   Son of E. P. Mesmer of Milbank, was born at Ashton, S. D., and entered the service April 13, 1918. Trained at Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., a member of the 88th Marine Searchlight Co. Later served at Phila. and at Quantico, Va. Went to France in Aug., 1918, where he served three months, returning to the U. S. Dec. 11, 1918. Honorably discharged at Phila. Feb. 15, 1919.

4. **CORPORAL FRANCIS M. MARTENS**
   Son of Postmaster and Mrs. C. W. Martens of Milbank, was employed at Webster, S. D., as an auto mechanic when war was declared. Entered the service March 1, 1918, and served with the 86th Aero Sqdn. and was soon advanced to the rank of corp. He trained at the aviation camp at Waco, Texas, and also spent a short time at Camp Green, N. C. On July 15, 1918 he sailed overseas and spent ten and one half months with our forces in France. Returned to the U. S. May 25, 1919. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, June 2, 1919.

5. **PRIVATE HERBERT A. MUELLER**
   Was born in Wis., but Big Stone City is now his home. Entered the service in Sept., 1918, and served with Co. D, 1st Bn., Inf. Replacements; also served at Camp Grant, Ill., McArthur, Texas, and Ft. Logan, Colo. He received his honorable discharge from the army, Feb. 28, 1919.

6. **PRIVATE LLOYD MEYERS**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Meyers of Grant Center Twp., was born at Forreston, Ill., March 7, 1896. Entered the service May 24, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., where he remained until Sept., 1918, when he was transferred to Camp Fremont, Cal. Later he was sent to Camp Mills, N. Y., and Camp Merritt, N. J. He was a member of the 13th Reg., 8th Div. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, July 30, 1919.

7. **PRIVATE MAURICE MCKENNA**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McKenna of Milbank, entered the service Oct. 14, 1918, in the S. A. T. C. and trained as a member of Co. 12, 1st Regiment at the U of Minn. Honorably discharged Dec. 19, 1919.

8. **SERGEANT EFFINER F. MILLER**
   Another of the Big Stone boys to enter the service. Joined July 22, 1918, and served with the Personal Detachment at Camp Dodge, Ia., until honorably discharged April 28, 1919.
1. CORPORAL GUS E. MARTENSEN
Of Revillo, entered army service May 1, 1917, and trained as a member of Battery E, 147th Field Art., 32nd Div. He landed overseas Jan. 19, 1918, and saw front line service on the Alsace and Aisne-Marne sectors, at Chateau Thierry, Soissons, and in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, and without injury. He returned to the U.S. and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, May 24, 1919.

2. PRIVATE HARVEY E. MAXFIELD
Son of Mrs. B. G. Maxfield, of Milbank, entered the Student Army Training Corps in the fall of 1918, and trained at the U of Minnesota, Minneapolis. He was given his honorable discharge December 19, 1919.

3. SERGEANT PETER D. MALKERSON
Of Labolt, entered the army July 18, 1918, and trained at Camps Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., and Stewart, Va., connected with the Motor Transport Corps. He was sent to France in Sept., 1918, but owing to the suspension of hostilities soon thereafter, did not see contact service. He returned to the U. S. in July, 1919, and was honorably discharged upon the first day of August, 1919.

4. PRIVATE EARL W. MILLER
Of Big Stone City, gave up a position as manager of a retail lumber business and entered the army Sept. 18, 1918, and was assigned to the U of S. D. Engineers Corps unit, Vermilion, S. D. His military service was not extensive, due to the early signing of the armistice. He was honorably discharged Dec. 18, 1918.

5. SGT.-MAJOR ROY J. MADEIRA
Oldest son of John Madeira, of Milbank, entered the Marine Corps Sept. 1, 1917, and trained at Paris Island, S. C., a member of Hdq. Co., 16th Reg., 5th Brigade. He was promoted to Corp. in April, 1918, to Sgt., in June of the same year, and to the rank of Sgt.-Major a month later. Roy arrived overseas Sept. 25, 1918, where he served until the middle of the summer of 1919, stationed the greater part of the time at Bordeaux. He was honorably discharged August 13, 1919.

6. PRIVATE JAMES MCKAY
Is an easterner by birth, having first saw the light of day at Buffalo, N. Y., but for some time previous to entering army service on May 7, 1917, had been employed at Revillo, S. D. He trained at Camp Cody and Camp Dix, originally as a member of the First S. D. Cavalry, and subsequently as a member of the 127th Machine Gun Bn. He served in France and Germany from Oct. 24, 1918, to June 23, 1919, attached to the military police. He returned to the United States about July 1, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 13, 1919.

7. PRIVATE CHARLES E. MILLER
Was born at Shannon, Ill., and was a resident of Big Stone City for some time previous to entering the army Sept. 22, 1917. He trained at Camp Funston, Kan., as a member of the 309th Machine Gun Bn., 80th Div., and transferred to a Machine Gun Co. with the 30th Inf., 3rd Div. In April, 1918, he was sent to France, where he took part in the Aisne defense June 1st to 5th, at Chateau Thierry June 11th to July 14th, the Champagne-Marne defense July 15th to 18th, the Aisne-Marne offensive July 18th to 27th, the Vese sector Aug. 4th to 9th, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive Sept. 9th to Oct. 27th. Following signing of the armistice he served several months with the Army of Occupation in Germany. He returned to the U. S. in the summer of 1919, and was honorably discharged.

8. PRIVATE JOHN EARL MILLER
Son of Mrs. Mary Miller, an old resident of Troy Twp. Entered service the 28th day of August, 1918, and was sent to Camp Funston, where he trained as a member of the 164th Depot Brigade. Owing to the early ending of hostilities he was not sent overseas, and was honorably discharged on the 31st day of December, 1918.
1. PRIVATE EMIL O. MARTINS
Is the son of Karl Martins of Adams Twp., and was born at Rochester, Minn., June 28, 1891. The 15th of May, 1918, saw his entry into the army. He trained first at Camp Dodge, Ia., from here he was sent to Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, and from there to Omaha. When the armistice was signed he was sent to Camp Funston, where he was honorably discharged Nov. 21, 1918.

2. SERGEANT REALIE GRAY McPHERSON
Was born in Milbank, S. D., son of a civil war veteran, W. G. McPherson. He enlisted at Butte, Mont., June 4, 1917, in the engineers corps and was assigned to Co. E, 4th U. S. Engineers, when that regiment was formed at Vancouver, Wash., June 20, 1917. He landed in France May 12, 1918, and saw active service in the engineer corps and was assigned to Co. E, 4th U. S. Engineers, where he was sent to Dunwoody Institute, Innabah, and after eight months of foreign service was discharged at Camp Dodge in March, 1919.

3. SERGEANT SENeca H. MALSED
Of Milbank, entered the service in May, 1917, and was sent to Ft. Barrancas, Fla. Here he became a member of the 64th Reg., C. A. C. He sailed for France in July, 1918, from Newport News, Va., and after eight months of foreign service was discharged at Camp Dodge in March, 1919.

4. PRIVATE SYLVESTER MORGANS
Took the motor transport course at Purdue, U of Indiana, and was assigned to the 305th Tank Bn. at Camp Colt, Va. His organization was in pre-embarkation quarantine Nov. 11. He enlisted June 10, 1918 and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 31, 1919.

5. LIEUTENANT CLARENCE MITCHELL
Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Mitchell of Milbank, enlisted Aug. 15, 1918, and went direct to the Central M. G. Tr. School, where he became a member of the 10th Co. He was commissioned 2nd Lieut., Dec., 1, 1918, and on the 10th was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Milbank. He spent all his time in the army at Camp Hancock, Ga.

6. PRIVATE WAYNE ELNO MANN
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mann of Kilborn Twp., was born Jan. 18, 1895. Entered the service June 24, 1918, going from Milbank to Camp Funston, Kan. After a short stay there was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was a member of Battery C, 338th F. A. After four weeks at Camp Dodge, he was sent to Camp Mills, N. Y., and sailed overseas Aug. 26, 1918, landing at Plesbury, England, Sept. 9. On Sept. 13, he crossed the English Channel to France and was sent to Camp DeDouge where he trained for two months on three inch guns. At this time the armistice was signed and he was sent to Camp Jenecart, near Bordeaux, where he remained three weeks. At midnight on Dec. 24, 1918, he sailed for home, landing Jan. 5, 1919, at Newport News, Va. From here he went to Camp Funston, where he received his honorable discharge January 17, 1919.

7. PRIVATE EDWARD F. McCREA
Son of James McCrea, of Kilborn Twp., went to Camp Dodge Ia., July 22, 1918, and was assigned to the 41st Co., Inf. Repl. After six weeks here he was transferred to the 0. M. C. at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., where he did guard duty until Oct. 27, when he was transferred again to an overseas unit with which he sailed for France the day before the signing of the armistice. Here he was assigned to the Grave Registration Service, Neuvechateau where he served until July, 1919, when he sailed for home, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 26, 1919.

8. LIEUTENANT ROBERT N. McCREA
Son of James McCrea of Kilborn Twp., enlisted in the Canadian Army, Royal Flying Corps, Oct. 25, 1917, and was stationed at Toronto, and at Camp Borden, Ontario, until Sept. 25, 1918, when he was transferred to the Canadian Inf., and became a member of the Central Ontario Rifles and was stationed at Niagara-on-the-Lake and later at Hamilton, Ontario. After the end of the war he was stationed at a camp near Toronto, and worked in the discharge office there until receiving his own discharge May 5, 1919. Shortly after being discharged he went to Wash., D. C. and on July 9, 1919, was commissioned a Lieut. in the U. S. Engineering Corps. He sailed for Vladivostok, Siberia, (via Japan) on the 17th of July. After serving in Siberia and Northern China until March, 1920, the American forces were withdrawn and he returned to the U. S. via Guam and Honolulu. Was honorably discharged May 1, 1920.
1. **PRIVATE HOWARD C. MAXFIELD**
   Was born in New York State, but Milbank has been his home for many years. He enlisted Dec. 13, 1917, going to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and then to Ft. Caswell, N. C. He was in France for 11 months serving with C. A. C., 2nd Trench Mortor Bn., four weeks of which was spent on active duty in the St. Mihiel sector. He returned to the U. S. April 18, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. May 7, 1919.

2. **PRIVATE M. M. MITCHELL**
   Went to Syracuse, N. Y., on Aug. 5, 1918, and took up his military duties in the 22nd Ord. Guard Co. Later he was transferred to Portsmouth, Va., for guard duty at the ord. depot there. On Feb. 24, 1919, he was honorably discharged and returned to Milbank.

3. **FIRST LIEUTENANT HAROLD EDMUND MOE**
   Was born at Lewisburg, Minn. Dec. 31, 1891, a son of Magnus P. and Nell Moe, for many years past of Strandburg, this county. He entered the Canadian army at Winnipeg, Canada, in Aug. 1918, trained at Vancouver for three months and was sent to Vladivostok, Siberia, with a unit of Canadian riflemen. Later he served at Omsk, with a British Railroad Mission. He landed in Siberia Dec. 26, 1918, and returned to Canada Dec. 15, 1919. In civil life he is a telegraph operator.

4. **PRIVATE NELS H. MICKELSON**
   Entered the service at Camp Funston, Kan., June 24, 1918, where he served with the Hdq. Detachment until honorably discharged March 14, 1919, he resumed his civil occupation at LaBolt, where he is manager of the lumber yard.

5. **ERNEST MASON MILLER**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller of Alban Twp. He entered the service during the first month of the war. Was sent first to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., and then to Ft. Monroe, Va., later to Ft. McArthur, Cal., where he served on the non-commissioned staff of the C. A. C. Honorably discharged early in 1919 and secured employment in Los Angeles.

6. **DR. MAJOR C. H. MCKENNA**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McKenna of Milbank, a graduate physician and surgeon of the Chicago N. W. U. Medical School. Joined the American forces in April, 1917. He left for overseas in Aug. the same year and was stationed for a time at Base Hospital 3101, at St. Nazaire, France. He also served in hospitals in England, Scotland and Wales. He was returned and honorably discharged in June, 1919.

7. **GOTTLIEB MUELLER**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Mueller of Alban Twp., went to Camp Dodge July 22, 1918. He was transferred from here to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., where he served with the Motor Transport Corps, Co. 800. He was at Hoboken, aboard ship ready to sail when the armistice was signed. He was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 2, 1919.

8. **PRIVATE WALTER MORGANS**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Morgans of Milbank, enlisted in Co. L., Medical Corps, S. D. Regulars. He trained at Camp Pontiers, S. C., Greene, N. C., Merritt, N. J., Mills, N. Y. and from the latter sailed for overseas with the 147th F. A. M. D. of the 57th F. A. Brigade, 32nd Div. He saw service on five fronts in as many months, namely Toul, Chateau Thierry, (where he was gassed) Soissons Sector, the Argonne Forest and at Romagne. He was at Verdun when the hostilities ceased. Returned with the 88th Div. and honorably discharged May 26, 1919.
1. **PRIVATE WALTER MELANDER**

Entered the service Oct. 3, 1917, and was sent to Camp Funston, for his preliminary training. On June 4, 1918, he sailed for France with the 340th M. G. Bn., 89th Div. He served for nearly a year with the expeditionary forces in France and with the army of occupation in Germany. He received his honorable discharge June 22, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

2. **PRIVATE JOHN A. MIELITZ**

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mielitz of Alban Twp., was born on a farm near Big Stone City, July 11, 1896, where he grew to manhood. When the great war came on he entered the service Sept. 4, 1918, and served as a member of Co. 17, 161st Depot Brigade, at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. He served for nearly a year with the expeditionary forces in France and with the army of occupation in Germany. He received his honorable discharge June 27, 1919.

3. **CAPTAIN H. E. MANCHESTER**

Formerly of Aberdeen, but now manager of the Plymouth Clothing Co. Store, Milbank, was commissioned April 19, 1917, while serving with troop K, 1st S. D. Cavalry. He later served with Co. A, 127th Machine Gun Bn., and the 269th M. P. Co. He went overseas Oct. 12, 1918, and returned to the U. S., June 27, 1919. He was honorably discharged July 15, 1919.

4. **WM. H. McCONNELL**

Gave up his position with the Nelson Cigar factory of Milbank soon after this country entered the war and cast his lot with the navy. He served for some time at Hampton Roads, Va., naval base as a cook, and later was transferred aboard ship. Mr. McCon nell was born at Streeter, Ill., but has made his home at Milbank for some years past. Following his discharge he returned to his former occupation at Milbank.

5. **PRIVATE WM. H. NEWELL**

Was born in Kinkeel, Ireland, but has lived in the U. S. for several years. He entered the service March 5, 1918. Previous to that he was engaged in farming in Melrose Twp. He trained at Camp Funston, Kansas, and went overseas with Field Hospital 38, 6th Sanitary Train. He served on the western front taking part in the engagements at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne Forest. He also served with the army of occupation in Germany. Returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged in the summer of 1919.

6. **PRIVATE HAROLD NELSON**

Entered the service July 22, 1918, serving with Co. D, 364th Inf., 91st Div., and received his training at Camp Dodge and Sherman, and Aug. 30, 1918, landed in France, where he spent seven months. He saw active service at Ypres in Flanders. He was mustered out at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 25, 1919, returning to his home in Madison Twp.

7. **PRIVATE EDWIN W. NEUSCHWANDER**

Was born at Big Stone, S. D., July 2, 1895. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Neuschwander. He entered the service Aug. 25, 1918, and was trained at Camp Funston, Kan., a member of Co. A, 39th M. G. Bn., 10th Div. He was not sent overseas but served at Camp Funston until Jan. 27, 1919, when he was honorably discharged.

8. **CORPORAL CARL GOTTFRED NELSON**

Member of Co. B, 168th Inf., 40th Div., son of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Nelson, pioneers of Stockholm Twp., was born Sept. 15, 1895, on the Nelson farm near Strandburg. Carl trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., and went overseas in Aug., 1918, where he served for several months on detachment duty in the Paris Area. He was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 29, 1919.
1. ALFRED L. NELSON
Who, following the war, accepted a position as editor of the Herald-Advance, Milbank, was born at Beloit, Wis., May 23, 1894. He entered the service July 5, 1917, at Des Moines, Ia., as a member of the Marine Corps. He received most of his training in New York and at Princeton in an officers training school. Was honorably discharged March 26, 1919.

2. PRIVATE EDWIN F. NELSON
A merchant at Big Stone City, entered the service May 2, 1918, at Ft. Logan, Colo. He went from there to Camp Fremont, Cal., where he became a member of Co. B, 24th M. G. Bn., 8th Div. From here they went to Camp Mills, N. Y., boarded the transport Orizaba at Hoboken, Nov. 2, but was recalled on Nov. 4, to await developments on the other side. On Feb. 13, 1919, Pvt. Nelson was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

3. WAGGONER OSCAR R. NORD
Is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Nord of Madison Twp., and was born in Madison Twp., Oct. 4, 1894. He entered the service May 11, 1918, at Aberdeen, S. D., and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Three weeks later he was sent to Ft. Constitution, N. H., and after a short stay there to Ft. Foster, Maine, a month later he was transferred to the truck school at Ft. Monroe, Va. He was later assigned to the 57th Ammunition Train and then transferred to the 45th Art. On Aug. 7th, he sailed for overseas with a detachment of the 45th, on an old German ship, the Aochus, and landed at St. Nazaire, France, Aug. 23, 1918, after having sighted and fired on one submarine. After short training on six and eight inch guns he was sent to the front and was at Commercy, France, when the armistice was signed. He sailed for the U. S. from Lis­ born, France, on the U. S. S. Silvery, and landed at Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 31, 1919. He was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Feb. 19, 1919.

4. PRIVATE KNUDE W. NELSON
Son of Mr. and Mrs. O. Nelson, of Strandburg, S. D., was born in Sweden, Jan. 13, 1892. Entered the service May 29, 1918, and was sent to Ft. Riley, Kan. for four months where he was assigned to a sanitary train, 18th Ambulance Corps, 18th Div., and later served a few months at Camp Traverse. When honorably discharged Feb. 8, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Ia., he returned to his home near Strandburg.

5. PRIVATE KNUDE O. NORD
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Nord of Madison Twp., entered the service from Malta, Mont., Dec. 29, 1917, and trained at Camp Lewis while there he was taken ill with measles and scarlet fever and confined to a hospital for nine weeks. He was then transferred to Co. N, 362nd Inf., 91st Div. On June 27, 1918, he passed thru Milbank with his regiment on his way to Camp Merritt, N. J., preparatory to sailing. At Merritt he was one of 90 men left in quarantine and was subsequently attached to the 313th Bakery Co., 88th Div., and sailed for France July 30, 1918, his ship being one in a convoy of fourteen. On the 11th day out they were attacked by submarines, two of which were sunk by the accom­ paniment destroyers. He returned in May, 1919, after nine months in France, sailing on the battleship Vermont. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, June 28, 1919.

6. PRIVATE HARRISON NOBLE
In civilian life before the war he was a postal clerk. He joined the U. S. forces on Aug. 28, 1918, going from Big Stone City to Camp Funston, Kan. He served in the Hdq. Co. of 16th Depot Brigade. He also served at Ft. Riley, Kan. and at Ft. Leavenworth. He was honorably discharged June 10, 1919.

7. LIEUTENANT OTTO B. OSMONDSON
Son of Mrs. Emma Osmondson of Milbank, was born at Lake Mills, Ia. Previous to enlisting in the Marine Corps on Sept. 1, 1917, he was employed as cashier of the First National Bank at Milbank. He trained at Paris Island, S. C., and rose from the rank of private to that of a lieutenant. He served for a year as drill instructor at Paris Island and also served for some time at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va. He re-enlisted at the close of the war, and later was stationed much of the time in the West Indies.

8. SERGEANT EARL OWEN
Was born at Ervin, S. D., but for years previous to entering the army service Sept. 22, 1917, had been employed as a pharmacist in the N. J. Bleser Drug Store, Milbank. He received his training at Camp Funston, and was overseas for 15 months serving with a Medical Detachment, 809th M. G. Bn., 80th Div. He was gassed at one time while working over gassed patients, and was obliged to spend five weeks in the hospital. Sgt. Owen took part in the engagements on the Lucy Sector, at St. Mihel and the Euvezin Sector. Returned to the U. S. May 22, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 2, 1919.
1. **PRIVATE OLE OLSON**
   Was born at Hanley Falls, Minn., and previous to entering the service resided on a farm in Vernon Twp. Left for Camp Fremont, Cal., May 2, 1918. He was at New York, ready to sail for France when the armistice was signed. Honorably discharged Feb. 13, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

2. **PRIVATE HARRY W. OLSON**
   A member of Co. C, 24th M. G. Bn., Pathfinder Div., left his home at Summit, S. D., and entered the service at Ft. Logan, Colo., May 2, 1918. Was trained at Camp Fremont, Cal., and was at Camp Mills, N. Y., when the armistice was signed. From here he was sent to Camp Lee, Va., and then to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was honorably discharged Feb. 13, 1919.

3. **PRIVATE ERICK A. OSTLUND**
   Entered the service June 24, 1918. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Erick Ostlund, residents near Stockholm. Was born at Carthage, this state, and trained at Camp Funston and later at Camp Dodge, and was a member of Battery B, 338th F. A. Early in Aug. 1918, he was sent to Camp Mills, N. Y., and on Aug. 18th to France, where he spent four and one half months but did not reach the actual fighting front. He returned to the U. S. Jan. 3, 1919, and was honorably discharged Jan. 19, 1919 at Camp Funston.

4. **SERGEANT ROY K. O'LEYRE**
   Entered the service in May, 1917, at Paris Island, S. C., and was a member of the 5th Regiment serving at Quantico and Norfolk, Va. He went overseas Oct. 5, 1919 and saw service in both France and Germany. Honorably discharged in the summer of 1919.

5. **PRIVATE ALFRED OLSON**
   Son of Ole Knatrude of Milbank, was born in 1895. He entered the service Feb. 28, 1918, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and later to Kelley Field, Tex., and Morrison, Va., as a member of the 69th Balloon Co. In July, 1918, he landed overseas and later participated in the drive at St. Mihiel and in the Meuse offensive. Honorably discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 20, 1919.

6. **ELMER W. O'LEYRE**
   Son of Mrs. A. E. Seitz of Milbank, was a student at the outbreak of the war but decided to give up his studies for the gun, and so entered the navy June 6, 1918, at the age of 18. He received his training at Bremerton, Wash. Honorably discharged March 2, 1919, and returned to his home in Milbank.

7. **PRIVATE GILBERT OLSON**
   Is the son of Ole Knatrude of Milbank, was born May 7, 1898. Entered the service Feb. 28, 1918, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and later to Kelley Field, Texas, and Morrison, Va., as a member of the 69th Balloon Co. In July, 1918, he landed overseas and later participated in the drive at St. Mihiel and in the Meuse offensive. Honorably discharged at Camp Grant, May 20, 1919.

8. **PRIVATE EMIL A. OSTLUND**
   Was farming near Strandburg, when he decided to enter military service. He went first to Camp Funston and then to Dodge, where he entered Co. E, 352nd Inf., 88th Div. After sailing to France with this organization he was stationed at Ribecourt for about seven months. He also participated in the engagements on the Haute-Alsace sector. He returned June 1, 1919 and was honorably discharged June 11, 1919.
1. MUSICIAN HOWARD EUGENE PHILLIPS
Of Big Stone City, entered the service at Camp Funston, Kan. June 24, 1918, and was later transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, where he served as a musician with the 151st Service Co., Signal Corps. From here he was transferred to Camp Meade, Md., where he was honorably discharged March 14, 1919.

2. PRIVATE JERALD PRISSINGER
Of Battery F., 18th F. A., 3rd Div., son of Paul Prissinger of Milbank, was born in Osceola Twp., on May 7, 1891. He entered the service Oct. 5, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston. Reached France in July, 1918, and took part in the fighting on the Marne front, at St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, June 12, 1919.

3. PRIVATE CLEMENT LOUIS PISHA
Is a son of John Pisha of Twin Brooks Twp., where he was born. He entered the service Oct. 11, 1918, in the infantry and trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Honorably discharged Dec. 11, 1918.

4. PRIVATE WILLIAM F. PLANT
Is a resident of Texas, but is in every other sense a Grant County boy. He was born in Vernon Twp. June 20, 1896, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Plant, and lived on a farm in Vernon Twp., until entering the army May 15, 1918. He was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., then to Ft. Caswell, N. M., where he was trained until Sept. 15, 1918, when he was transferred to the Sixth Motor Bn., 36th Reg., 41st Brigade. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Dec. 21, 1918.

5. PRIVATE ADOLPH M. PETERSON
Gave up his farm work near Summit and entered the army Aug. 28, 1918. He was sent to Camp Funston, Kan., and assigned to Co. 6, Automatic Replacements. He served with this organization until discharged Dec. 14, 1918.

6. CORPORAL ALBERT A. PETERMAN
Was born at Sleepy Eye, Minn. Entered the service Dec. 15, 1917. Served with Hdq. Co., 69th C. A. C., at Ft. Monroe, Va. He spent nine months in France and took active part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Oct. 15, 1918, he was severely gassed but made a splendid recovery. Returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Feb. 26, 1919. Returned to Milbank and employment with the C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co. as a baggageman.

7. PRIVATE ARTAH PUDE
Was the only Big Stone boy in the Spruce Production branch of the service. He went to Vancouver, Wash., Feb. 26, 1918, and here became a member of the 22nd Spruce Sqdn., 2nd Regt. Three months of his service was as cook. He was honorably discharged Dec. 21, 1918, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

8. SERGEANT ALFRED A. PUFAL
Of Melrose Twp., was a member of the S. A. T. C. Collegiate section at the S. D. State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Brookings, S. D. He enlisted Oct. 1, 1918, and was honorably discharged Dec. 21, 1918.
1. **PRIVATE BENNIE H. PAULI**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pauli of Milbank, joined the army July 22, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Ia. He was transferred from here to Camp Sherman and then to Camp Mills, and assigned to Co. C, 361st Inf., 91st Div. He spent seven months in France returning April 14, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 26, 1919.

2. **PRIVATE JOHN HOEM**
   The subject of this narrative was born in Siblo, Norway, Jan. 26, 1895. For many years previous to the war, the Hoem family resided in Adams Twp., this county, and on the 22nd day of July 1918, John entered the army, going from Milbank to Camp Dodge, Ia. He also trained for a time at Camp Joseph E. Johnston and Camp Upton, in this country, and then sailed for La Havre, France, landing at that place, Nov. 8, 1918, three days prior to the signing of the armistice. He was sent into Germany with the army of occupation, serving many months. He returned to the U. S. on Nov. 9, 1919, and on Nov. 15, 1919, was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

3. **SERGEANT JAMES PUTNAM**
   Entered the service May 1, 1917, in the Med. detachment of the 1st S. D. Cavalry. Trained at Camp Cody. Landed in France in Oct., 1918. Was mustered out at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 10, 1919. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Putnam, of Albion, was born at George, Ia., and is an undertaker by profession.

4. **PRIVATE AUGUST PETERSON**
   Was born at Britt, Ia. Was farming near Revillo, S. D., when war was declared. Entered the service May 15, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., from there to Camp Kearney, Cal.; then to Camp Mills, and sailed for France, with Co. C, 128th Inf. In France he took part in the fighting on the Verdun front and at the Argonne Forest, where he was wounded, the 14th of Oct., 1918, shot thru the left ankle. His wound was received at 8 o’clock, A. M., following which he hobbled four miles to a 1st aid station. Next day he was taken to Base Hospital 27, a fifteen hour auto ride. He returned from overseas Dec. 31, 1918, and was sent to Camp Custer, Mich., where he was honorably discharged, Jan 29, 1919.

5. **PRIVATE EDWARD P. POLFUS**
   Was born Nov. 7, 1892, at Arlington, Wis., but has resided near Revillo for many years. He entered the service May 1, 1917, and served at Camps Cody and Presidio, with Co. A, M. G. Bn., 57th Div. Was honorably discharged Jan. 9, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

6. **CORPORAL LEONARD K. PUDER**
   Trained at Camp Funston, Kan., where he was assigned to Co. B, 349th M. G. Bn., of the 80th Div. He left Hoboken for overseas June 4, 1918, landing first at Liverpool and went to France from there. His organization saw considerable action, particularly at the Argonne, St. Mihiel and Hazel Woods. He is a Big Stone boy and entered the service Sept. 3, 1917. Following the armistice he spent some time touring Germany with a soldiers concert company, entertaining the boys in the various camps across the Rhine. Returned to the U. S. May 22, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 22, 1919.

7. **PRIVATE ADOLPH ROSS**

8. **PRIVATE HENRY L. ROTH**
   Of Milbank, S. D., enlisted in the coast artillery corps at Ft. Logan, Colo., and was a member of Battery D, 49th Regt. Received most of his training at Camp Eustis, Va., in Oct. and arrived on the 15th at Brest. After five months he returned to Ft. Russell, Colo., where he was honorably discharged March 26, 1919.
1. WAGONER ELMER F. REEVES
Son of Mrs. S. V. Reeves of Milbank, was born at Milbank, Oct. 12, 1898. Entered the service April 20, 1917, and served nine months at Ft. Barrancas, Fla. Was transferred to Ft. Moultrie, S. C., where he remained six weeks when he was transferred from the coast defense to the motor transport corps. Landed overseas Jan. 30, 1918, and took part in the Champagne-Marne defense of July 15-18, 1918; the Aisne-Marne offensive July 18 to Aug. 6, and the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Returned to the U. S. March 17, 1919, and was honorably discharged March 25, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

2. SERGEANT GEORGE J. ROGGENBUCK
Was a salesman with headquarters at Gettysburg, S. D., when he joined the army. He served with the C. A. C. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., at Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., as a bugler; at Ft. Totten, L. I., and at Camps Eustis and Hill, Va., where he was a member of the 50th Regimental Band, C. A. C. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 13, 1919. He is a Milbank boy and a graduate of Milbank H. S., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roggenbuck.

3. CHARLES EDWARD ROBEL
Is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Robel, of Milbank, S. D. He enlisted at the age of 37 as a shipbuilder in which capacity he served for several months.

4. PRIVATE OTTO W. REHN
Of Stockholm, went to Camp Dodge, Ia., July 22, 1918. Here he was assigned to the 41st Co., 163rd Depot Brigade. Later he was transferred to Co. C, D Bn., No. 1, and then in Nov. was sent to Camp Cody, N. M., where he became a member of Co. 3, D Bn., No. 2. He was honorably discharged Dec. 10, 1918, and returned to his farm near Stockholm.

5. PRIVATE CLAUDE D. ROARK
Was one of the Milbank boys who entered the service during the first month of the war. He went first to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from there to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., where he joined Battery B, 46th Regt., C. A. C. He also served at Camp Dix, N. J., and Eustis and Stuart, Va., sailing from the latter place in Sept., 1918. After six months spent overseas he returned home and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., in Feb., 1919.

6. PRIVATE CLARENCE W. RAYT
Was born at McConnelsville, Oneida County, N. Y., but for some time had made Milbank his home. He went to Camp Funston, Kan., June 24, 1918, and here joined Battery D, 30th Regt., Field Artillery. He was honorably discharged at Funston, Jan. 28, 1919.

7. PRIVATE WILLIAM H. ROBBINS
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ross, old residents of Milbank. Entered the service Oct. 14, 1918, as a member of the S. A. T. C. at the U of Minn. Was honorably discharged Dec. 16, 1918. Is a graduate of the Milbank High School.

8. PRIVATE HOWARD C. ROBEL
Enlisted April 26, 1917, going from Aberdeen to Jefferson Barracks, and from there to Ft. Grebel, R. I. Was here 11 months an then transferred to the 7th Co. at Narragansett Bay and three months later to 66th Co., Battery B, C. A. C., at Ft. Adams, R. I., and from there sailed for France July 19, 1918. Arrived at Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 3, 1918, and from there to France. Trained at artillery range here, expecting to be ordered to the front when armistice was signed. Reached U. S. March 5, 1919, as President Wilson was leaving Hoboken docks on his second trip to France. Camped at Merritt for about a week, then sent to Camp Dodge and was honorably discharged, arriving home March 20, 1919.
1. CORPORAL GEORGE HENRY REEVES
Was born at Milbank. Was 32 years old when entering the service. Enlisted at Aberdeen, Dec. 7, 1917, and began his training at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 15, 1917, with Co. B, 5th U. S. Engineers. Received most of his training at Camp Scurry, Corpus Christi, Texas. Sailed for France from N. Y. July 31, 1918, on the U. S. S. Mallory. One day out of Brest the boat was attacked by subs. A number of torpedoes were launched at it but did no damage. On Oct. 10 his division went into the line in the Pujyevelle defense west of the Moselle, and the following month took part in the offensive of the second army on Nov. 10 and 11. Following the signing of the armistice they were held in that position for a time and then sent into Germany with the army of occupation. They sailed for home from Brest in February, coming home on the George Washington with President Wilson. He was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., March 25, 1919.

2. PRIVATE ROY R. RUDE
Of Marvin, a brother of Alfred H. Rude, who served in the navy. Was a member of Baking Co., 412th Q. M. C., at Camp Funston, Kan., and at Ft. Riley. He was in the service from Aug. 26, to Dec. 26 1918, when he was given an honorable discharge.

3. PRIVATE HENRY RUST
Now living at Bunker Hill, Ill., entered the service July 20, 1918, going to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he became a member of the Provost Guard, 19th Div. Was a member of this organization at the time hostilities ceased. He was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 26, 1919.

4. PRIVATE WESLEY C. ROTH
Of the 16th Vet. Hosp. Unit, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Roth of Alban Twp. Wesley entered the service July 23, 1918, and trained at Camps Dodge and Lee. Sailed for France in Oct., 1918, and served there seven and one half months, being stationed at Neuacheau, Epinal and LaValdahon, France. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, July 3, 1919.

5. PRIVATE WALTER ROURK
Born in Milbank, March 31, 1896, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Matt Rourk. Entered the service June 24, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston and Camp Johnston. Landed overseas early in Sept., 1918, and served with 484th Motor Truck Corps until July, 1919. Returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged in July, 1919.

6. PRIVATE RAY H. REYNAN
Entered the service in June, 1918, at Camp Funston, and was transferred from here to Ft. Dodge, where he was assigned to Hdq. Co., 349th Inf., 88th Div. He sailed from Camp Upton, N. Y., in Aug., 1918, and after about ten months in France returned to this side and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 10, 1919. He served on the Alscse Sector and was in reserve at the Meuse-Argonne.

7. HAROLD W. ROBEL
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Robel of Milbank, entered the service at Camp Funston, Kansas, serving with Co. A, 340th Machine Gun Bn., 89th Div., as a wagoner. He sailed from N. Y. to France, June 4, 1918, and saw considerable service there with the 89th. Was returned home in the summer of 1919 and received his honorable discharge June 2, 1919.

8. FIREMAN, 2ND CLASS, ALFRED H. RUDE
Of Marvin, S. D., was born at Esterline, S. D. Entered the service in the fall of 1917, and was trained at the Great Lakes Training Station. Later served at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and the Philippines and saw considerable service at sea. He was in the Navy about two years.
1. PRIVATE SIDNEY L. ROBERTS
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Roberts, Twin Brooks, was born at Elm Dale, Minn., March 28, 1896, but the family have made their home in Twin Brooks for many years past. Sidney entered the service June 24, 1918, going from Milbank, to Camp Funston, Kan., where he was a member of Co. H, 357th Inf. 88th Div. After two weeks at Camp Funston he went to Camp Mills, N. Y., and on Aug. 16, 1918, sailed for England. From there he went to France and after short training was sent to the front, where he put 13 days on the front lines previous to the signing of the armistice. He was then sent to Le Grand, France, and later spent some time on duty, guarding food trains to the American forces on the Rhine. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 7, 1919.

2. PRIVATE EDWARD REDMAN
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Redman, of Alban Twp., was born May 26, 1895, and entered the service on May 2, 1918. He was sent to Camp Fremont, Cal., and trained in a machine gun battalion and for the signal corps. He was later sent to the Presidio, at San Francisco, with Co. A, 43rd Machine Gun Bn. From the latter camp he was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., where he received an honorable discharge on Feb. 2, 1919, and returned to his former farm duties.

3. BEN C. RUBBERT
Was engaged in carpenter work in Milbank, up to Dec. 15, 1917, when he decided that he would like something more exciting, so he went to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and joined the service of the U. S. He went from there to Camp Hancock, Ga., where he became a member of Co. 12, 3rd Motor Mechanics Regt. of the Aero Ground Service. He sailed from N. Y., July 8, 1918, returned in the summer of 1919. Charlie's home is in Wis., but he and his brother Henry have been living in Milbank for some time past.

4. PRIVATE RAY ROBERT
Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Roberts, of Milbank, enlisted Jan. 16, 1918, in the Coast Artillery Corps, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He later trained at Ft. Coswell and at Camp Mills, sailing from the latter camp for England, May 27, 1919, and landing at Liverpool. After some little time spent training in England, he was sent to France, where he became a member of Battery B, 2nd Bn., Trench Art. He spent the three weeks preceding the signing of the armistice, on the Lorraine front, and was later stationed near St. Nazaire, France, much of the time until late in March, 1918, when he sailed for the U. S., arriving April 8, 1919, and a few days later was honorably discharged, May 7, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

5. FLOYD REYNA
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reynan of Milbank, enlisted April 21, 1917, at the age of 16 years. He went from home to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and was assigned to the 27th Recruiting Co. Later, after being transferred to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., he became a member of Battery C, 64th C. A. C. He spent fifteen months there and then went to Camp Upton, N. Y., and sailed overseas in July, 1918. He spent some time in different camps in England, and then went across to France. He was stationed at LeHarve and Angers, France, and left for home from St. Nazaire. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, March 29, 1919.

6. PRIVATE ROY JACOB STEINER
Of Big Stone City, aged 22 years, gave up farming in Feb., 1918, and on the 26th day of that month entered the employ of Uncle Sam. He was sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and assigned to the spruce production division, 22nd spruce squadron, where he served for the remaining period of the war. An honorable discharge was issued him on the 21st day of Dec., 1918.

7. PRIVATE CARL R. SWANSON
A second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Swanson of LaBolt, S. D., entered the service in Aug., 1918, and was stationed at Camp Funston, Kan., a member of Co. 15, 164th Depot Brigade. He received his honorable discharge from the service Dec. 10, 1918, and returned to his farm near LaBolt.

8. PRIVATE JOHN M. SECHSER
Of Revillo, was born in McCook County, S. D., and entered service July 25, 1918. His chief training was received at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Ft. Omaha, Nebr. He was assigned to the aviation service, connected with 163rd Depot Brigade, 17th Balloon Co. He went to France in October, 1918, and spent six months there, but did not get into the fighting. Pvt. Sechser was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, May 24, 1919.
1. **PRIVATE FREDERICK H. SMITH**  
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith of Melrose Twp., entered the service July 22, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Ia. After a few weeks spent here he was transferred to Camp Sherman, Ohio, and from here to Camp Mills, N. Y., sailing overseas from Mills in Sept., with the 84th Div. He saw active service in Flanders, at Lys Scheldt, from Oct. 31, 1918 to Nov. 11, 1918 and the Argonne Forest. Shortly after this he was transferred to M. G. Co., 63rd Inf. (Wild West), 91st Div. He returned to the states with them April 1, 1919, and was honorably discharged April 22, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

2. **PRIVATE FULTON SCHELL**  
Of Milbank, was a member of Battery F, 60th Artillery and trained at Ft. Monroe, Va. He spent ten months in France, serving as a wagoner he was in active service at the Mihil and Argonne offensives. He was not wounded, nor did he lose any time from sickness or other causes while in the service. Wagoner Schell began his duties Dec. 15, 1917, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 26, 1919.

3. **SERGEANT E. MELIAN SCHEIE**  
Is a son of Louis Scheie, an old resident of Vernon Twp. He entered the service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, with 41st Co., 11th Bn., 163rd Depot Brigade. He went overseas Oct. 28, 1918 and served several months in France and Germany. Returned to U. S. Sept. 18, 1919. He was honorably discharged Sept. 23, 1919.

4. **PRIVATE EDWIN W. STEINER**  
A son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Steiner of Big Stone, entered the service Oct. 14, 1918, and was assigned to 20th Detachment, 163rd Depot Brigade. Vancouver, Wash. His preliminary training was taken at Camp Funston. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 28, 1918.

5. **PRIVATE ALLEN C. STEINER**  
Also a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Steiner of Big Stone. At the time of entering the service he was a student at Naperville, Ill. Oct. 18, 1918, he became a member of the Signal Corps, S. A. T. C., at S. D. University, Vermillion, where he served until Dec. 19, 1918, when he was honorably discharged.

6. **PRIVATE REINHOLD W. SCHULZ**  
Was born on a farm near Albee, S. D., in the year of 1890 and has always made his home at that place. He entered the service on July 22, 1918, going to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was a member of the 41st Co., 163rd Depot Brigade. About a month later he was transferred to Camp Sherman, Ohio, and made a member of Co. L, 333rd Inf., 84th Div. Left Camp Sherman for Camp Mills, Aug. 21, 1918, and sailed for France Sept. 2, 1918, arriving Sept. 11, 1918. He was in training in France until the signing of the armistice, returning to the U. S. March 7, 1919, and was honorably discharged from the army at Camp Dodge, Ia., March 22, 1919.

7. **SERGEANT CHARLES A. SCHMIDT**  
Was born at Danville, Minn., July 7, 1897, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Schmidt, now living near LaBolt. He entered the service July 22, 1918, and went from Milbank to Camp Dodge, Ia. After two months training there he went to Camp Jessup, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 28, 1918 he sailed overseas with the Mechanics Repair Unit, No. 310. He served with the army of occupation for a time, returning to the U. S. Sept. 18, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Sept. 23, 1919.

8. **PRIVATE RALPH W. SCHWANTES**  
Entered the service June 3, 1918, and began his training at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Sailed overseas July 15, 1918, with Co. C, 4th Depot Bn., Signal Corps. After almost a year in France he returned May 6, 1919, and was honorably discharged May 19, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.
1. PRIVATE ERNEST SCHNECK

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schneck of Big Stone City, is another of the Grant County boys who served with the 88th Div. He began military life June 24, 1918, at Camp Funston, Kan., and like many other boys he was transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia., and became a member of Co. G, 349th Inf. He sailed from Camp Mills, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1918, and spent the last three days of the war in the front line trenches, Center Sector. He returned May 30, 1919, and was honorably discharged June 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

2. CORPORAL GEORGE SCHAD

Oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schad of Milbank, entered the service the same month that war was declared, on April 20, 1917. He received his training at Ft. Barrancas, Fl., and Ft. Pickens, Fla. Sailed from Camp Upton, N. Y., as a member of Battery C, 4th C. A. C., July 14, 1918. He spent seven months in France, returning to this side Feb. 24, 1919. Corp. Schad spent most of his enlistment in France at Angiers and Ft. Montmorillon. He was honorably discharged March 19, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

3. PRIVATE JULE GEORGE SAEGER

Born June 4, 1893, on the Saeger farm southeast of Corona, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Saeger of Milbank. At the time of entrance into the service, June 14, 1918, he was homesteading on a claim in Wyo. He trained as a member of Co. H, 352nd Inf., at Camp Funston, Kan. He served overseas for some months. Was in engagements at Haute-Alsace and Center Sector. Returning to the U. S. in the spring of 1919, he was honorably discharged June 17, 1919, at Camp Funston, Kansas.

4. PRIVATE FRANK SAINER

Was born at Zbecno, Bohemia, and entered the service May 2, 1918, from Twin Brooks Twp. He trained at Ft. Logan, Colo., and at Camp Fremont, Cal., as a member of Co. C, 24th M. G. Bn., 8th Reg. Army Div. He was awaiting aboard ship in New York harbor when the armistice was signed. Frank gives his home as "anywhere in the U. S.," and is now farming near Twin Brooks. He was honorably discharged Feb. 13, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

5. PRIVATE GEORGE H. SMITH

Was born in Blue Earth County, Minn., and entered the service June 24, 1918, from Revillo. He trained at Camps Funston and Dodge as a member of Co. B, 331st Inf., 88th Div. He went overseas in Aug., 1918, and saw active service at Haute in the Alsace sector. He was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, June 7, 1919.

6. PRIVATE WALTER STORM

Is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Storm, residing near Twin Brooks. He was born in Holland, Mar. 11, 1884. He entered the service July 22, 1918, and trained at Camps Dodge and Sherman as a member of the 41st Co., 11th Bn., 163rd Depot Brigade. He was honorably discharged Nov. 11, 1919.

7. PRIVATE JOHN SAEGER

Was born in Roberts County, S. D., March 15, 1891, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Saeger. He entered the service July 22, 1918, and trained at Camps Dodge and Sherman. He went to France in Sept., 1918, as a member of Co. K, 333rd Reg., 8th Div., and was transferred to Hdq., Co. 323rd Regt., 91st Div. He also served overseas from Sept. 9, 1918, to April 1, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge in April, 1919.

8. SHIP FITTER ARCHIE R. STEVENSON

Was born in Milbank, S. D., and enlisted in the navy Dec. 8, 1917. He served at the Great Lakes and at the New London, Conn., naval stations, with a rank of 2nd Class Ship Fitter, his work consisting of fitting out submarine chasers, which harassed and played havoc with the enemy craft. In civil life his is engaged in farming, and has spent the greater part of his life in Grant County.
1. PRIVATE GEORGE STROMME

Is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stromme of Farmington Twp., and was born Nov. 5, 1894, at Dell Rapids, S. D. He entered the service May 25, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Wash., as a member of Co. B, 342nd M. G. Bn., 89th Div. He landed overseas Aug. 24, 1918, and participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Later he served with the army of occupation in Germany. Was honorably discharged June 9, 1919.

2. PRIVATE ALBERT STREET

Of Adams Twp., entered the service May 16, 1918, at Camp Meade, Md., as a member of the artillery. He served in France from July 31, 1918, to May 13, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 1, 1919.

3. PRIVATE OLE SORTUM

Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sortum of Adams Twp., entered the service from Glagow, Mont., Nov. 12, 1917, and trained at Camp Lewis. He was later transferred to Camp Kearney, Calif., and assigned to the 115th Eng., Co. C, 40th Div. He arrived in France in Aug., 1918, and was soon sent to the front, where he served for several weeks, chiefly on Thiaucourt sector and in the Meuse-Argonne Drive. He returned from overseas in June, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 10, 1919.

4. CORPORAL RAYMOND J. SCHLIESMAN

Was born at Wausau, Wis. He came to Grant County with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Schliesman, now residing at Marshall, Minn. He entered the service as a Grant County boy on Aug. 18, 1918, going to Camp Travis, Texas. He was soon promoted to Corporal, but on Oct. 4, 1918, was transferred to O Balloon, 93rd Co., training at Camp John Wise, San Antonio, Texas, as a 1st class mechanic and truck driver. While in this service he experienced a balloon ride at a height of 2300 feet above sea level. He received an honorable discharge at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 4, 1919.

5. PRIVATE JOHN WALTER SHORT

Is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Short, formerly of Big Stone City, now residing at Marshall, Minn. He entered the wireless school at Brooksing, S. D., in March, 1918, and after five months work there, was sent to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and later to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J. Was sent overseas in Aug., 1918, and took part in the St. Mihiel and Bois de Langinios drives. During the final 31 days of the war was stationed at Chateau Thierry. He was a member of Co. B, 10th Field Bn., Signal Corps.

6. PRIVATE PAUL SANDAU

With his brother Herman, Paul Sandau went to Camp Cody, N. M. in June, 1917, and joined Co. M, 136th Inf. Regt. Like so many of the boys sent to Camp Cody, he was held there for more than a year and was not sent overseas until Oct., 1918. Although the armistice was signed a short time later he was held on duty abroad until well along in 1919, when he returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged.

7. 1st CLASS GUNNER ROY C. STEVENS

Of Big Stone, joined the colors during the first month of the great war at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. From there he went to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., where he spent about three weeks, going to Ft. De Lesseps, Panama, with Co. 6, C. A. C., where he was stationed for more than two years, winning promotion to 1st Class Gunner.

8. PRIVATE HERMAN SEABRANDS

Entered the service July 22, 1918, and went to Camp Dodge, Ia. He was transferred from here to Camp Jos. E. Johnston, Fla., and assigned to Field Remount Sqdn. 338, Q. M. C. He sailed for overseas with this unit Nov. 10, 1918, and served in France, Belgium and Germany. He served abroad until the summer of 1919 and was stationed a great part of this time at Bordeaux. Returned to the U. S. June 28, 1919, and honorably discharged July 8, 1919, at Camp Dodge.
1. **PRIVATE HENRY M. SANNES**
   Of the Aviation Corps, a son of I. H. Sannes, formerly farming near Marvin, and now making his home at Summit, entered the service Feb. 23, 1918, at the age of 21. He was sent to San Antonio, Texas, where he trained as a member of the 35th Balloon Company. He was assigned for overseas service late in Sept., departing for France, Oct. 20, 1918. He did not have an opportunity to participate in the fighting but saw several months of service abroad. Was returned to the U. S. and honorably discharged July 10, 1919.

2. **PRIVATE EDWARD F. SCHULTZ**
   Of Revillo, S. D., gave up farming March 12, 1918, and entered the service. Trained at Ft. Riley, Kan., with a medical unit. June 1, 1918, he sailed for overseas on detached service with the 862nd Engineers. He did not reach the actual fighting front, but served 11 months in France, chiefly at Bordeaux, and returned to the U. S. in May, 1919. Honorably discharged at Camp Lee, Va., May 24, 1919.

3. **WALTER F. SCHWANDT**
   Of Alban Twp., was born Dec. 25, 1895, and has always made his home on the Schwandt farm in Alban. He entered the service May 16, 1918, and was trained at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, for about a month. Was honorably discharged on June 17, 1918.

4. **PRIVATE JOHN A. SCHAFFER**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerhart Schaffer of Big Stone Twp., entered on service Mar. 25, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Wash. From here he went to Camp Kearney, Cal., and was assigned to Co. C, 158th Inf., and very soon afterward to Battery B, 144th F. A. An interesting event of his career in France was when he was a member of a detail that drove twenty-two Holt tractors from Bordeaux to Le Blanc, France, a distance of some 253 miles. Pvt. Schaffer returned to the states, landing at Camp Merritt, N. J., Jan. 3, 1919, and from here went to Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., where he was honorably discharged on Jan. 24, 1919.

5. **PRIVATE HENRY E. SCHAFFER**
   The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerhart Schaffer of Big Stone Twp., began his soldiering at Camp Funston with 164th Depot Brigade. He was later transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia., and here he became a member of Co. G, 351st Inf., 88th Div. He sailed for France in Aug. and when the war ended, was in the third line trenches. After the armistice he spent most of his time at Liife le Grand, France. Returned to the U. S. in the summer of 1919 and was honorably discharged.

6. **LOUIS N. SAUNDERS**
   In Aug., 1918, Louis N. Saunders, who had served for more than a year as chairman of the Grant County Council of Defense, resigned that position and entered the army. He was sent to Camp Pike for training and was shortly afterward placed in the infantry officers training camp at that place, where he served until honorably discharged Dec. 20, 1918, whereupon he returned to his civil duties as president of the G. L. Wood Farm Mortgage Co. at Milbank.

7. **WAGONER KIRK D. STEVENS**
   Is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Stevens, Twin Brooks, S. D. He was born at Metcalf, Ill., Feb. 4, 1895, but his family has resided at Twin Brooks for many years. He entered the service May 15, 1918, as an auto mechanic, and was sent to Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn. He transferred to Camp Meade, Md., and then to Camp Mills, and sailed for overseas July 14, 1918. He landed in England and went almost direct to France. He was a member of Battery F, 312th F. A., 79th Div. This division entered active service and distinguished itself, the French government conferring upon them the Lorraine Cross, as recognition of its bravery and accomplishments. Returned May 25, 1919, and was honorably discharged June 1, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

8. **CORPORAL FRANCIS B. SULLIVAN**
   Was another of the Milbank boys who began his duties in the army at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in 1917. He transferred from here to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., where he was assigned to the motor transport corps. He continued serving in this branch of the army for almost twenty months, when he was given an honorable discharge June 7, 1919.
1. PRIVATE AUGUST SCHEFFS

Went to Camp Funston, Kan. in June, 1918, and was transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to Co. G, 351st Inf., 88th Div. He sailed from Camp Mills in Aug. and spent most of his time at Lifo Le Grand, France. Private Scheff's home is at Big Stone, and he was born in Martin County, Minn.

2. PRIVATE GEORGE STEVENSON

Left Milbank April 3, 1918, and went to Camp Funston, Kan., and was attached to Co. 30, 164th Depot Brigade. Later on he was transferred to the Provost Guard Co., serving in this organization until honorably discharged in March, 1919. Before entering the service he had worked in the county and registered here. He is a nephew of Mrs. Henry Miller, of Milbank, and a son of George Stevenson, an old time resident of Big Stone Twp., having settled there in 1881.

3. PRIVATE VINCENT SCHELL

Entered the service Dec. 7, 1917. Was a member of Co. C, 24th Engineers. During fifteen months of foreign service, most of it was spent in the Verdun Sector. Pvt. Schell saw considerable action. Was returned home and was honorably discharged in the summer of 1919.

4. PRIVATE FRED G. SAEGER

Of Milbank, went to Camp Funston, July 8, 1918. He served here until the time of his honorable discharge, Jan. 27, 1919, as a member of Co. L, 69th Inf., 10th Div.

5. CORPORAL HERMAN SANDAU

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sandau of Adams Twp., enlisted in June, 1917, and trained at Camp Cody, N. M. He left for overseas in Oct., 1918, as a member of Co. M, 136th Inf., serving in both France and Germany. Was returned home early in 1919 and honorably discharged.

6. PRIVATE MURVALE SCAMBLE

Son of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, of Big Stone, entered the service in April, 1917, while still considerably under the registration age. He was a member of the 1st Provisional Brigade, C. A. C., at Ft. Monroe, Va., for about six months, and then embarked for France. During his eighteen months in France he served first with the French Art., and then with the 1st and 2nd American armies. He saw action on the various fronts, but one of the most important engagements in which he took part was the battle of Ribecourt. Returned home in March, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 29, 1919.

7. ELECTRICIAN 3RD CLASS, HERBERT F. SUHR

A member of the class of 1914, Milbank H. S., was an electrician when in Nov., 1917, he joined the navy at Newport, R. I. Served at New York, Hampton Roads, Va., and Phila., Pa. Said the only battle he participated in was the battle of the Chosin Line. He is the son of Mrs. E. P. Carruthers, of Milbank.

8. FIRST SERGEANT ALVIN G. SWANSON

Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Swanson of LaBolt, S. D., served for seven months on the Mexican border and after his discharge visited a few weeks at home and then re-enlisted in the National Army, July 5, 1917, as a member of the 164th Inf., Med. Corps. Trained at Ft. Lincoln, N. D., Camp Greene, N. C., and Merritt, N. J. He landed in France in Dec., 1917. Sgt. Swanson was attending Normal School at Valley City, N. D., when he decided to respond to his Country's call.
1. PRIVATE WILLIAM A. STRUBE

Was first assigned to 41st Co., Inf. Replacements, but was later transferred to Co. D, convalescent center. He entered the service July 22, 1918, and was honorably discharged early in 1919.

2. CORPORAL RUDOLPH STEINLICHT

Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Steinlicht of Milbank, entered the service in April, 1918, and began his training at Camp Lewis, Wash. A few days later he was transferred to Camp Kearney, Cal., where he joined Co. D, 109th Inf., 40th Div. Late July found him in France and on Oct. 8th, he was severely wounded by shrapnel fire in the engagement at Argonne Forest. From then until the middle of May, 1919, he was in a French Hosp. May 30, 1919, he returned home and after some time spent in a New York Hosp. was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where his arm was treated, and operated upon a number of times until the summer of 1920, when he was finally discharged. He will never fully recover the use of his wounded arm.

3. MAJOR DENNIS SULLIVAN

Entered the service on April 15, 1918, from Britton, S. D., where he had been practicing his profession as a medical doctor for some time, and trained at the medical officers training camp at Ft. Riley, Kan. Upon his enlistment he was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant July 15, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Greenleaf, Ga., as an instructor in the Medical Officers Training Camp at that place. Aug. 20, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. At Camp Greenleaf he served for a time as Asst. Provost Marshall and Capt. of the Military Police, until being transferred to Camp Upton, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1919. From that time until given his discharge Aug. 21, 1919, Capt. Sullivan was attached to the Camp Surgeon's office at Camp Upton. By reason of merit and recommendations made previous to his discharge, Dr. Sullivan was commissioned Major in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps on Nov. 25, 1919. Dr. Sullivan went to Manheim in Milbank, and following his discharge returned to his practice as a physician and surgeon.

4. PRIVATE EARL J. SAUNDERS

Spent 15 months in the U. S. Service as a member of the Aviation Corps, serving with the 144th Aero Sqdn. at Kelley Field, Texas. He entered the service in Dec., 1917, and was discharged in Feb., 1919.

5. PRIVATE BIRTON D. STEVENS

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stevens of Twin Brooks, S. D., was born at Warsaw, Mo., Dec. 28, 1889. He entered the service at Milbank June 24, 1918, going to Camp Funston. Was soon transferred to Camp Dodge, and a short time later to Camp Mills. Sailed overseas Aug. 10, 1918, and landed in England. He spent two days in the reserve and eight days in the trenches in the Haute-Argence sector. Following the armistice he was engaged in conveying provisions to the troops in Germany, and was later engaged in teaching school for soldiers in the Y. M. C. A. at Lille-le-Grand, France. Returned May 31, 1919, and was discharged June 7, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

6. PRIVATE ERNEST A. SMITH

Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith, in business in Milbank, for some year past, went to Dunwoody Training Camp at Ft. Riley, Kan., Sept. 22, 1917. He was assigned to M. G. Co. A. 340th Inf., 89th Div. He left for overseas with this unit June 4, 1918, and later spent two months of active duty at St. Mihiel and Lucy Sector. Euvesin and Meuse-Argonne. Returned home May 22, 1919, and was honorably discharged Dec. 21, 1918 at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

7. WAGONER GEORGE STEINLICHT

Of Milbank, S. D., left his home here and went to Camp Funston, Kan., Sept. 22, 1917. He was assigned to M. G. Co. A. 340th Inf., 89th Div. He left for overseas with this unit June 4, 1918, and later spent two months of active duty at St. Mihiel and Lucy Sector. Euvesin and Meuse-Argonne. Returned home May 22, 1919, and was honorably discharged June 3, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

8. PRIVATE HERBERT P. SKAARER

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Skaar, of Melrose Twp., was born at Hickson, N. D. Entered the service June 24, 1918, and trained at Camp Grant, Ill., with 21st Co., 107th Depot Brigade. Transferred to Co. I., 341st Inf., 86th Div., and later to Co. G., 344th Inf., 89th Div. He arrived overseas in Sept., 1918, and was soon sent to the front and while waiting to enter the fray received a gunshot wound in the right thigh which made it necessary to amputate the lower third of the right leg on March 5, 1919. The wound was received while in the Argonne Forest. Returned from France in March, 1919, and was discharged at Ft. Snelling, Minn., June 24, 1919.
1. PRIVATE CECIL M. TAYLOR

Brother of Mrs. G. A. Libenstein, of Milbank, entered the service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 16, 1917. From here he was sent to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., and was assigned to the 77th Co., C. A. C., but was later transferred to Hdq. Co., 14th F. A., and was stationed at Ft. Sill, Okla. After almost two years of service he returned to civilian life March 30, 1919.

2. PRIVATE HANS TESNESS

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Hansen, of Osceola Twp., entered the service July 22, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Ia. Was transferred to Q. M. Dept. at Camp Joseph, Colo. and went to France in Garden Service of the A. E. F. Returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged in the summer of 1919.

3. PRIVATE BEN J. TWEED

Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tweed, of Vernon Twp., became a member of the U. S. army Sept. 18, 1918. He was a member of Co. M, 352nd Inf., and served at Camp Dodge, Ia., Pike, Ark. and Travis and Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Poor health at the time his organization sailed kept him on this side and from Aug., 1918 until honorably discharged in Jan., 1919, he was doing guard duty in Texas.

4. PRIVATE CHRIS N. TROELSON

Was a member of Co. B, 128th Inf., 32nd Div. and trained at Camps Lewis, Wash., and Kearney, Cal. Overseas in Aug., 1918. Was severely wounded by gun shot in the right thigh, Nov. 10, 1918, and was in the hospital for three months. He returned home in March, 1919, and received his discharge at Camp Dodge in the same month.

5. PRIVATE FRANK A. TESSIN

Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tessin of Milbank, went to Camp Funston Aug. 28, 1918. From there he went to Camp Grant, Ill., and became an instructor of Inf. Replacement recruits. He continued in this work until honorably discharged Jan. 6, 1919.

6. PRIVATE WALTER TUCHOLKE

Was born on a farm near Albree, Grant County, and entered the service July 22, 1918. Was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was stationed until Nov. 18, 1918, when he was given his discharge.

7. PRIVATE THOS. M. STREET

One of the young men of Grant County who saw service in France with Battery F, 112th F. A., 29th Div. He began his training in Minneapolis, but was transferred to Camp Meade, Md., and from there directly to France. He served in France and Germany for more than a year, and was returned to the U. S. and honorably discharged June 1, 1919.

8. LIEUTENANT DONALD ARMSTRONG THOMAS

Was born July 3, 1893, at Milbank, S. D., is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thomas, old Milbank residents. He is a descendant of a family of warriors, being a grandson of Capt. James Thomas, a Vermont soldier of 1829, a nephew of Palmer Lewis and Oscar Thomas, Vermont soldiers of 1861. He graduated from Milbank H. S. in May, 1911. Attending S. D. U. in 1912-13 and graduated from Mich. U in 1916, June 29. On June 30, 1916, he entered the office of the Michigan State Highway Commission, Lansing, and on May 19, 1917, enlisted at Detroit, Mich., as a member of the 6th Regt. of Railroad Engineers. After training at Detroit the regiment left there Aug. 1, 1917, for France sailing from New York on the Tuscania. They landed at Havre, France, and moved to Es sarcille, about 15 miles from Dijon, where they built one of the largest supply depots. He remained here detached from his regiment as inspection clerk of supplies, received and forwarded to the front. Nov. 14, 1918, he was commissioned a Lieut. and sent to the Chief Engineers office, technical information station. He won particular distinction from the many descriptive and interesting letters written home. He returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged Nov. 21, 1919.
1. **PRIVATE BEN THADEN**
   Born at Davis, S. D., and entered the service from Twin Brooks Twp., Sept. 4, 1918, and served at Camp Grant, Ill., and McArthur, Texas. Was a member of Casual Detachment No. 29, 163rd Depot Brigade. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Jan. 10, 1919.

2. **PRIVATE JULIUS TIESING**
   Of Albee, began his duties with the army July 23, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Ia., as a member of the 41st Inf. L. Replacement. Later was transferred to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fl., where he became a member of Automatic Replacement No. 1, C. A. C. Received his honorable discharge Jan. 10, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Ia., and returned to his home near Albee.

3. **SERGEANT CARL TRAPP**
   Was engaged in automobile work at Detroit, Mich., when he decided to enter the service. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Trapp of Big Stone City. He entered the service Sept. 5, 1917, at Camp Funston, Kan., with the 164th Depot Brigade. He sailed to France in May, 1918, with the 99th Div., as a member of Co. D, M. G. Bn. He was in the trenches from July until Nov., and saw his share of activities, particularly in the Argonne Forest. He was in the officers training camp in France, but after the armistice, no more commissions were granted. During the Peace Conference, he drove cars carrying delegates between Versailles and Paris. He returned July 27, 1919, and was honorably discharged Aug. 1, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

4. **MECHANIC T. A. THOMPSON**
   Of the granite works at the Big Stone City, entered the army Sept. 22, 1917, and was trained at Camp Funston, Kansas. He served with M. G. Co., 340th Inf. Sailed to France June 4, 1918, and returned May 22, 1919. Took part in engagements on the Lucy Sector St. Mihiel offensive, Euzein Sector and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Honorably discharged June 2, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

5. **1ST CLASS SEAMAN LEONARD ULRICH**
   Was born in Grant County and is a son of Henry R. Ulrich, Big Stone City. He entered the naval service on June 4, 1918, at Omaha, Neb., and trained for one month at the Great Lake Training Station. He spent four months at a naval operating base and six months on the U. S. S. Supply. Was transferred to the U. S. S. Comfort for a month, and then to the U. S. S. Solace. Was promoted to the Rank of 2nd class signalman, later made seaman, first class, and was honorably discharged Aug. 12, 1919.

6. **PRIVATE CHARLES L. VAN EREM**
   A son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Van Erem of Big Stone Twp., went to Camp Funston, Kan., June 24, 1918, and was assigned to 164th Depot Brigade. Later he was transferred to the arsenal at Edgewood, Md., where he served up to the time of his honorable discharge on Dec. 8, 1918, at Edgewood Arsenal.

7. **HARVEY H. VANDERVOORT**
   Was born and has always lived in Milbank. Began his military training at Brookings, S. D., but later was with the 51st Training Battery, F. A., Central Officers Training School at Camp Taylor, Ky., Received his honorable discharge Dec. 2, 1918, after three months of service.

8. **PRIVATE GEORGE VAN HOUT**
   Son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Van Hout of Big Stone City, was working on a farm in Melrose prior to his entering the service Sept. 22, 1917. He trained at Camp Funston, Kan., and sailed for overseas with Co. A, 340th M. G. Bn., June 14, 1918. His organization took part in the St. Mihiel drive and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. After spending 11 months on foreign soil, six in France and five in Germany, he was sent back to the U. S. and honorably discharged June 2, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.
1. **PRIVATE MARTIN VAN RAY**  
Of Melrose Twp., entered the service at Camp Funston, Jan. 7, 1918, and served with Co. G, 314th Am. Train, 89th Div. He sailed from Camp Mills June 28, 1918, and was in France and Germany until May, 1919, when he returned to the states and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. June 4, 1919.

2. **GEORGE VAN ASCH**  
Of Milbank, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, but came to America when a child. He enlisted April 29, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and went overseas about a week later with the 57th Art. His organization was under orders to begin action on Nov. 12, but the armistice came the day before. He returned to America in Jan., 1919, sailing from Brest, France, and was honorably discharged Jan. 31, 1919.

3. **FRANK M. VAN EREM**  
Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Van Erem of Big Stone Twp., entered the service at Ft. Logan, Colo., May 2, 1918, and was associated with Co. C, 24th M. G. Bn. He served also at Camp Fremont, Calif., and was at the port of embarkation at Camp Mills when the armistice was signed. He was then sent to Camp Lee, Va., and then to Camp Dodge, where he was honorably discharged in Feb., 1919.

4. **SERGEANT FRANK VAN ASCH**  
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Van Asch of Milbank, entered the service Dec. 15, 1917, and served with 19th Co., 3rd Regt., Air Service Mechanics. His training was received at Camp Hancock, Ga. He went to France in July, 1918, and served near Paris for 11 months. Arrived back in the U. S. June 26, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge July 11, 1919.

5. **PRIVATE GEO. VAN EREM**  
Makes his home on a farm in Big Stone Twp. Entered the service May 24, 1918, with Co. C, 306th Inf., 77th Div. Went to France Aug. 11, 1918, participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was reported missing in the official casualty lists, tho he was never missing or absent from service. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, May 18, 1919.

6. **B. F. VAUGHAN**  
Banker at Troy, S. D., went to Camp Lewis, Wash., May 25, 1918, and from here was sent to Camp Kearney, Cal. Here he was assigned to Co. M, 157th Inf., 40th Div. He left for overseas in Aug., 1918, from Camp Mills, and was stationed for eight months in the Meuse-Argonne Sector. Was returned home and discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, April 29, 1919.

7. **THEODORE VAN DER ELSN**  
Entered the service in June, 1918. Previous to that was working on his father's farm north of Milbank. Began his training at Camp Funston, Kan., was transferred to Co. B, 350th Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Ia. He sailed to France in Aug. and saw considerable service there, especially on the Metz and Cantigny fronts, where he was with the French. Returned to the U. S. in the summer of 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

8. **SERGEANT JOHN VAN DER ELSN**  
Is a son of Walter Vander Elen of Milbank, was born in Holland. He entered the service in April, 1918, at the age of 30 years, and trained at Ft. Barrancas, Fla., with the 1st Co., C. A. C. He is a carpenter by trade. Was engaged in Submarine Service along the Atlantic Coast for a time before going to France. Following the war he chose to remain in the service. During his absence his mother was called to her eternal reward, a victim of influenza and pneumonia.
1. PRIVATE ARTHUR R. VENNE

Was born Feb. 12, 1895, at Hazel, S. D., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Gamble Venne. He entered the service from Strandburg, Sept. 3, 1918, and served three months at Ft. Riley. Was transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, U. S. Gen. Hospital No. 21, where he served with a medical detachment until honorably discharged Dec. 23, 1918.

2. PRIVATE A. VAN WOEZICK

Gave up his farm work at his home near Milbank and joined the colors on July 22, 1918. He trained at Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., and landed overseas Nov. 11, 1918, the day of the signing of the armistice. He was born in Holland, June 25, 1890. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 14, 1919.

3. PRIVATE GILBERT S. WALKER


4. SERGEANT HUGH J. WOOD

Son of G. L. Wood of Milbank, entered the service as a Marine, Sept. 1, 1917, and was soon assigned to the office of the Marine Pay Master at Atlanta, Ga., where he served until his honorable discharge Feb. 10, 1919.

5. 1ST SERGEANT JOHN J. WIESSING

Was born in Holland, Nov. 24, 1883, and was for many years a resident of Milbank. He entered the service at Watertown, S. D., May 27, 1917, and trained at Ft. Snelling and Camp Merritt. Landed overseas March 5, 1918, and returned to the U. S. in July, 1919. Honorably discharged July 24, 1919.

6. PRIVATE NOAH WHIPPLE

Of Mazeppa Twp., entered the service Aug. 27, 1918, and trained at Camp Funston, as a member of Co. K, 41st Inf., 10th Div. The signing of the armistice prevented his going to France and he was honorably discharged June 29, 1919.

7. SERGEANT WILLIS WRIGHT

Of Milbank, entered the service at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., May 17, 1918. Served with Co. C, 63rd Engineers, and was later transferred to 72nd and then 71st Co., Transportation Corps. He served at Is-Sur-Tille, Bernecourt, Mouzon and Sedan. Honorably discharged June 23, 1919.

8. GEORGE W. WILLARD

A farmer near Summit, S. D., gave up his work and joined the army at Funston, in Sept., 1917. He sailed to France in May, 1918, with Co. A, M. G. Bn., and served with them in France for eight months. Oct. 17, 1918, he was taken back from the lines to the hospital, a victim of mustard gas. He made a good recovery and returned to home shores in Dec., and was honorably discharged at Camp Merritt, N. J., Jan. 21, 1919. He took part in the engagements at St. Quentin and Kemmel Hill.
1. **SERGEANT EDWARD ZEMPLE**

Of Milbank, was born at Hastings, Minn. He was employed as stenographer in Milbank for several years, and at the time of entering the service, June 26, 1918, was stenographer for the S. D. Railroad Commission. Pierre, S. D. He served at Camp Dodge, as a member of the 10th Sanitary Train, 10th Div. He was honorably discharged Jan. 29, 1919.

2. **PRIVATE ARCHIE T. BROWN**

Is a son of Mrs. Emma Brown of Milbank, S. D. Was born at Marvin, S. D., and entered the service July 20, 1918, at Milbank. Was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he served with the 33rd Depot Brigade for a time, and was transferred to the 88th Inf., 19th Div., remaining with this organization until receiving his honorable discharge on Jan. 24, 1919.

3. **PRIVATE ELMER BERG**

Was born at Stockton, Grant County, Dec. 26, 1895. Entered the service June 4, 1918, going from Milbank to Camp Funston, and was later transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia. Aug. 28, 1918, he landed overseas, at Liverpool, England, and went from there to France, where he served as a member of Co. C, 32nd Regt., 88th Div., and saw active service on the Haute-Alasce sector from Oct. 12 to Nov. 4, 1918. Landed home in the U. S. June 3, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 13, 1919.

4. **PRIVATE BOYD FINK**

Was born in Big Stone City, S. D., Sept. 11, 1896. On Aug. 6, 1918, he entered the service at Davenport, Wash., and was assigned to an ordnance Co. He was then sent to Camp Fremont, Calif., and later to Camp Lewis, Wash., where he served until honorably discharged on the 20th of June, 1919.

5. **PRIVATE DANIEL E. SULLIVAN**

Son of James Sullivan of Milbank, S. D., is a former Grant County boy, who responded to the call to arms, and served for many months as a member of Co. J, Casual Detachment, 42, 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Was honorably discharged in the summer of 1919.

6. **PRIVATE JOSEPH SPIER**

Employed at the Milbank Cigar Factory at the outbreak of war, entered the service in 1918, and received training at several of the camps on this side, but was not sent overseas. Upon receiving his honorable discharge he returned to his old occupation at Milbank.

7. **PRIVATE EDWARD PRESTHOLT**

A son of Mrs. Devereaux, of Revillo, entered the service early in 1918. He served most of his service at the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill. Following the signing of the armistice he was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he received his honorable discharge early in 1919.

8. **LIEUTENANT LESLIE TICE**

Is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Tice, who were Milbank residents during the war, but now make their home in Minneapolis. Mr. Tice holding a passenger run as a conductor on the Milwaukee R. R. between Minneapolis and Aberdeen. Leslie, who is a graduate of the Milbank H. S., enlisted shortly after the U. S. entered the war with Germany, and steadily worked himself up to the rank of 2nd Lieut. After training for a short time in the camps in this country, he was sent to France, where he saw several months of active service at the front. Following his discharge in 1919, Leslie returned home and secured employment with the Milwaukee R. R.

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1. SERGEANT JOHN HENRY MARTENS

Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Matens, old and honored residents of Milbank and Grant County, quit his studies in the Milbank H. S., following the declaration of war with Germany, and April 20, 1917, enlisted in the C. A. C. He was first sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., then to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., where he served many months. From there he was transferred to Fortress Monroe, Va. He was born Feb. 6, 1900. Was honorably discharged May 7, 1919.

2. PRIVATE DAVID K. BURSTEIN

Born in Russia July 15, 1893. At the time of the entry of the U. S. in the world war he was employed by the Milbank Hide and Fur Co. He entered the service early in 1918, and was assigned to Co. 4, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, where he served until the armistice was signed. Honorably discharged early in 1919.

3. PRIVATE PEDER TWEED

Was born in Madison Twp., Grant County, Oct. 26, 1896, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Tweed, pioneers of that section of the county. He entered the service July 27, 1918. First assigned to a development Bn. at Camp Dodge, Ia.; a little later he was transferred to Co. M, 333rd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Sherman, Ohio., where he served until Oct. 16, 1918, when he was honorably discharged on account of ill health.

4. REGT. SURGEON DR. GEO. H. LOWTHIAN

Entered the service in June, 1917, from Collman, S. D., and was first sent to Camp Pike, being commissioned Asst. Regt. Surgeon, and thirty days later surgeon. He served as regt. Surgeon at Camp Pike until the armistice was signed, then transferred to base hospital at Camp Pike. Was released in March, 1919, and in April, 1919, ordered to Chicago, when after a short period of service was honorably discharged. Upon being discharged he came to Milbank to make his home and practice his profession.

5. CORPORAL HARRY A. STENGEN

Is a son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stengel, formerly of Melrose Twp., and now of Milbank, S. D. He was born on the Stengel farm in Melrose Twp. Entered the service July 22, 1918, as an infantryman, and served with Co. A, Convalescent Center, Camp Dodge, Ia., until honorably discharged March 27, 1919.

6. SERGEANT EDWIN F. SEIDE

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Seide of Milbank, entered the service Sept. 15, 1918, from Milbank, and was sent to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., where he trained as a member of the 423rd Telegraph Bn. On Oct. 29th of the same year he sailed from France, landing in England, where he remained for three weeks before being sent to France. Soon thereafter he was transferred to the 36th Service Co., Photographic Laboratory, Paris, where he remained until leaving for home June 1, 1919. He landed at New York on June 16, and on June 28, 1919, was honorably discharged at Camp Meigs, Wash.

7. SERGEANT W. J. NOLAN

Of Milbank, S. D., was born at Van Horn, Ia., and entered the service March 1, 1918, from Oakes, N. D. He trained at Camps Dodge and Merritt as a member of Co. M, 140th Inf., 35th Div., and rose to the rank of a sergeant. He landed overseas May 7, 1918, and took active part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives. Arrived back in the U. S., June 9, 1919, and was honorably discharged June 22, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.
1. PRIVATE GROVER WEBBER
Was born in Mansfield, Wis., in 1893, and came to Milbank in 1915. He entered the service in July, 1918, as a member of the Engineer Corps. He received his training at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and sailed for England in Oct. After a month spent there he went to France and worked at R. R. work there. Mr. Webber was a railroad man previous to his enlistment. Was honorably discharged July 11, 1919.

2. LOUIS T. WOLF
Of Big Stone City, joined the U. S. Navy at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn. After preliminary training there he was transferred to the U. S. Naval Radio School at Cambridge, Mass., where he served as Radio Operator. Mr. Wolf is a telegraph operator and after his release from active duty, March 6, 1919, returned to his home and accepted work as a telegraph operator in the R. R. Depot at Ortonville.

3. MECHANIC SYVERT WESTLEY
Was working on a farm until May 24, 1918, when he left for Camp Lewis, Wash. From here he went to Camp Kearney, Cal., where he served for a time in the artillery, later assigned to the Provost Guard Co., Camp Kearney. Was honorably discharged June 1, 1919.

4. PRIVATE GUST WELLNITZ
Was a resident of Vernon Twp., when he entered the service Oct. 6, 1917. In France he served with M. G. Co., Bn. D with the 38th Inf., 3rd Div. He trained at Camp Funston and went overseas April, 1919. He served on the Marne and the Verdun fronts. While he and four other boys were lying in a shell hole a German gas shell exploded near them, gassing the entire group, following which Mr. Wellnitz was obliged to spend a month in the hospital. This occurred on the Verdun front. He returned from overseas in Dec., 1918, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge after fifteen months of hard service, Jan. 21, 1919.

5. FIREMAN EDWIN J. YONKER
A son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Yonker, Big Stone City, was born at that place Dec. 12, 1895. He enlisted in the naval service at Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 8, 1917, and trained for five months at the U. S. Marine Training Station, San Francisco, following which he was stationed for a time at Norfolk, Va. He then was assigned to the transport Von Steuben, as a fireman serving until Oct., 1919, when he was honorably discharged.

6. PRIVATE ERVIN G. YUST
Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Yust of Big Stone, became a member of the U. S. Marines in Feb., 1918. He was stationed for a time at Paris Island and then transferred to Portsmouth, N. H., where he served for some months. Yust was awarded a sharpshooters medal as a result of his fine work on the rifle range. He was honorably discharged early in 1919.

7. PRIVATE H. PERCY ZSCHOMLER
A son of Mrs. Anna Zschomler of Osceola Twp., was born Nov. 29, 1897, at Willow Lakes, S. D. He entered the army April 20, 1918, at Casper, Wyo. He served with Battery F, 11th F. A., in the Argonne-Meuse sector. He returned to the U. S. June 10, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, June 18, 1919.

8. PRIVATE EDWARD W. ZUELKE
Son of Carl Zuelke of Albee, S. D., entered the service July 20, 1918. Was trained at Camp Dodge as a member of Co. M, 333rd Regt., 83rd Div. He reached Europe Sept. 8, 1918, but was not sent into the firing line. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., March 1, 1919.
1. PRIVATE JOHN WILLIAM ALLISON
Whose home is on a farm in Mazeppa Twp., entered service in March, 1918, at Ft. Riley, Kan. About two months later he was transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J., and sailed from there to France, where he served for some time with the Medical Corps, close up to the front. Following the cessation of hostilities he remained on duty in France and Germany until late in the summer of 1919, when he was returned to the U. S. and honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 11, 1919.

2. PRIVATE C. A. ABRAHAMSON
Of Strangburg, was in the carpenter trade until June 27, 1918, when he entered the service at Camp Funston. During the greater part of his time in the army he served in the 2nd Training Battalion of the 158th Infantry, and was transferred to the Medical Corps, close up to the front. He was honorably discharged January 23rd, 1919.

3. PRIVATE ERNEST A. ARONSON
Is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Aronson, pioneer residents of Stockholm Twp., where he was born on Feb. 8, 1893. He entered the service June 24, 1918, as a private of Co. K, 357th Inf., 88th Div., and trained at Camp Funston, Kan. He landed overseas on Aug. 28, 1918, and was soon sent to the front, where he participated in the combat and was among the reserves during the big drive in the Argonne Forest. He sailed from France for the U. S. late in May, 1919, and was given his honorable discharge at Camp Dodge, on June 6, 1919, whereupon he returned to his home at Stockholm.

4. PRIVATE OSCAR C. ADOLPHSEN
A son of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Adolphsen, of Mazeppa Twp., was born Dec. 29, 1890. In private life Oscar has always been engaged in farming. He entered the service on July 14, 1918, was assigned to the air service and trained at Ft. Wayne, Michigan. He was later transferred to Co. 4, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, where he was honorably discharged January 23, 1919.

5. PRIVATE C. V. ARONSON
Was one of the Stockholm Twp. boys called to the service. This young man is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Aronson, and was born in Stockholm Twp. on March 12, 1894. He entered the service on Oct. 3, 1917, and was sent to Camp Funston, Kan., where he trained as a member of Co. B, 340th M. G. Bn., 89th Div. Later, however, he was transferred to the 51st Co., 164th Depot Brigade, and on June 10, 1918, was given his honorable discharge on account of physical unfitness.

6. PRIVATE ERNEST R. ARONSON
This young man is a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Aronson, pioneers of Stockholm Twp., where he was born on June 10, 1892. Entering the service on July 22, 1918, he was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he was assigned to and trained with the 19th Balloon Co., and later saw six months foreign service as a private. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge on May 2, 1919.

7. PRIVATE ANTONY SCHLOSSER
Was born at Bangor, Me., Mar. 19, 1885, and entered service from Revillo May 24th, 1918. He went to France as a member of Co. A, 308th Inf., 77th Div., having been transferred from the 40th Div., and participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He returned to the U. S. in the summer of 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

8. PRIVATE FRANK H. STREGE
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Strege, of Alban Twp., was born Nov. 23, 1897. He entered the service from Milbank, Aug. 28, 1918, going to Camp Funston, where he trained as a member of Co. B, 29th M. G. Bn. On Jan. 24, 1919, he was honorably discharged at Camp Funston, Kan. Returning home he entered the employ of the Revillo Mahogany Granite Works, at their quarries near his home in Alban Twp., where he was accidentally killed by electrocution on April 19, 1921.

9. PRIVATE HENRY SCHULTE
Is a son of Herman Schulte of Kilborn Twp., and was born Feb. 14, 1891, at Bunker Hill, Ill. Henry entered service Oct. 29, 1918, and was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, connected with the Medical Department, and was honorably discharged Jan. 1, 1919, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10. PRIVATE LOGAN SOUTHWICK
Whose address is South Shore, S. D., was born June 24, 1889. Logan entered the service Jan. 26, 1918, and served with honor until Dec. 26, 1918, when he received his honorable discharge.

11. CORPORAL JOHN SCHLOSSER
Was born at Waterloo, Ia., Sept. 20, 1892, but at the time of entering service was a resident of the Revillo neighborhood. He entered the army June 24, 1918, and trained at Camps Funston, Dodge and Upton. He went overseas as a member of Co. D, 350th Inf., 88th Div., and participated in the battle at Haute in the Alsace sector Oct. 11th to the 23rd. He was returned to the U. S. late in May 1919, and was honorably discharged June 3, 1919.

12. CORPORAL GEORGE W. BERG
Is a son of Andrew Berg, one of the old settlers at Stockholm, and was born at that place Oct. 16, 1890. He entered the service July 22, 1918, and was made a member of the 730th Motor Transportation Corps. He served at Camp Dodge originally, and later at Camp Dix, and was promoted to the rank of Corporal. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 30, 1919.

13. PRIVATE REUBEN H. BOSS
Of South Shore, S. D., was born Oct. 2, 1891, at Rock Rapids, Iowa. Entering the service on June 26, 1918, he served at Camp Funston, Kan., as a member of the 1st Depot Brigade, 163rd Regt., until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918.

14. PRIVATE ORVILLE BAKER
Was born at Marietta, Minn., Nov. 14, 1890. He is a son of Mrs. Ruby Baker, of Big Stone City, S. D. Orville entered the service July 21, 1918, at Corson, S. D., and trained at Camp Dodge as a member of Co. A, 3rd Regt., 3rd Div. From Ft. Dodge he was transferred to Ft. Hamilton, and later to Camp Lee, and on Nov. 22, 1918, was honorably discharged.

15. CHARLES W. BAILEY
Of Milbank, was born at Hannibal, Mo., on Sept. 30, 1883. He enlisted for naval service at Omaha, Neb., on May 31, 1917, following which he trained for four months at the St. Helena naval station. He then served 16 months at the naval operating base at Hampton Roads, Va. He received his honorable discharge on Feb. 1, 1919, and returned to his old position at the Bentley Grand Cafe, Milbank.

16. SERGEANT FRED BLUME
Was born in Wisconsin, but had been working at the carpenter trade at Milbank for some time. He entered the service July 22, 1918, and went Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to the 41st Co., Inf. Replacement. Later he was transferred to the Military Police of the 19th Div., in formation at Camp Dodge, at the time hostilities ceased. He served with this organization until April 15, 1919, when he was honorably discharged from the service.
1. PRIVATE MAGNUS BOERGER
   Is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Boerger, old residents in the west end of the county, southwest of Milbank, where Magnus was born Sept. 8, 1896. He entered military service Aug. 28, 1918, and was sent to Ft. Riley, Kan., where he trained as a member of Co. 15, 164th Depot Brigade. On Sept. 25, he was transferred to the Mounted Service School, Ft. Riley, and again on Dec. 24, to Co. 3, 2nd Bn., 164th Depot Brigade. He is now engaged in farming in Osceola Twp.

2. PRIVATE PEDER A. BERG
   Was born May 31, 1894, at Hawley, Minn., but for many years past has been a resident of the Revillo, S. D., where Peder A. Berg was a member of Co. K, 312th Regt., 7th Div., and trained at Camp Cody, New Mex. He landed in France in Oct. 1918, but did not get an opportunity to participate in the fighting. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 2, 1919.

3. LIEUTENANT ROBERT CROSS
   Of Milbank, was born in Kilborn Twp., July 29, 1891, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Cross. When the war came on Robert was employed in Milbank as a barber, and in due time he entered the army and was sent to the Medical Officers Training Camp at Ft. Riley, Kan., where he was commissioned lieutenant. He was then sent to Camp Cody, New Mex., where he trained in the 9th Div., and at one time was scheduled to accompany a contingent of American troops to Siberia, an order which was later canceled. Lieutt. Cross was honorably discharged early in 1919, and returned to Milbank and purchased a barber shop, which he is conducting at this writing.

4. PRIVATE STEPHEN J. COYNE
   Was born at Mendota, Ill., but had been employed in Milbank as a cigarmaker for some time previous to our entry in the great world struggle. On Dec. 15, 1917, he entered the air service. He was assigned to the 26th air squadron, and served first at Camp Custer, Mich., then at Chanute Field, Hempstead, Ill., and Camp Mills, N. Y. Then followed four and one-half months in England, following which he returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged at Camp Grant, III., Dec. 24, 1918. He immediately returned to his former occupation in Milbank.

5. PRIVATE E. A. CARLSON
   Was born at Starbuck, Minn., but had been working in the N. F. Nelson cigar factory, Milbank, for some time previous to the war. In Oct., 1918, at the age of 19 years, he entered the army, and his service period was assigned to take a course in the Motor Transport School at the U. of Iowa, Iowa City. The early termination of the war, making his services unnecessary, brought him his honorable discharge in Dec. 1919, whereupon he returned to his former work in Milbank.

6. PRIVATE WARREN W. CALFEE
   A son of Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Calfee, residents of Milbank during the closing year of the war and for some time following, entered the service July 1, 1917, from Lebanon as a member of the old 4th S. D. Regt., with which he had served during the Mexican trouble. Warren did his training at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., and went to France in Jan., 1918. He served abroad until May, 1919, as a cook with Battery F, 147th F. A., and received a leg wound from artillery fire while at Chatillon, as a result of which he was confined in a hospital seven weeks. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 29, 1919.

7. SERGEANT PAUL M. CALFEE
   Now of Milbank, but at that time residing at Lead, S. D., was called to the service July 1, 1917, as a member of the old 4th S. D. Regt., with which he had previously served on the Mexican border. He trained at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., and departed for France on June 1, 1918. During his foreign service Paul was a member of Battery F, 147th F. A. He returned to the U. S. in May, 1919, landing May 19, at Philadelphia. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 29, 1919, and came to Grant County to make his home in Milbank.

8. PRIVATE ALEXANDER DEWAR
   Was born Sept. 17, 1897, at Dysart, Scotland, and for some time previous to entering service, April 8, 1916, had been a resident of Big Stone City. He landed overseas with some of the first of the American troops, May 30, 1918, and participated in the battles at Poperinge, Kemmel Hill, and at the Hindenburg line between Cambria and St. Quentin. Received honorable discharge Jan. 29, 1919.

9. CORPORAL ARTHUR ERIKSSON
   Gave up his farm work and entered the military service March 29, 1918. In July he sailed to France as a member of the 41st Ambulance Co., M. G., 1st Army. He spent eight months in France, seeing active service at Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne Forest. He was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 30, 1919.

10. PRIVATE ROY J. ENGLEERT
   Of Osceola Twp., began his military duties at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 22, 1918. He was first a member of the 41st Co., Inf. Replacement, but later was transferred to Fire Truck and Hose Co. 313, Station No. 4. He served with this company until Feb. 4, 1919, when he was honorably discharged from the service. He is now engaged in farming in Osceola Twp.

11. CORPORAL FRANK C. FIELDING
   Was born in Illinois, but had been making Milbank his home for some years prior to his entrance to the service at Camp Funston, Kan. In June, 1918. His military association was with Co. L, 70th Inf. He remained with this unit until honorably discharged in Dec. 1918.

12. PRIVATE JOHN J. FISHER
   Is the cheesemaker at Troy, S. D. He served as cook in Co. 14, of the Inf. Replacement at Camp Grant, III. He spent five months in the army, having entered in June, 1918, and received his honorable discharge in Dec. 1918. He then returned home and again resumed his work in the biggest little industry in Troy.

13. JOSEPH M. GOODRICH
   Was one of the Milbank cigarmakers who joined the colors in Dec., 1917, and was a member of the 14th F. A. Band, Ft. Sill, Okla., as a first class musician. He entered the service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and was honorably discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 3, 1919, whereupon he returned to his old employment in Milbank.

14. PRIVATE PETER J. HUBERT
   Was one of the ten cigarmakers from the Milbank factory who were in the service. He began his military career in June, 1918, and sailed to France in Sept., as a member of Battery F, 332nd F. A., 61st Bgd., landing first in Liverpool, England, and later at Le Havre, France. After five months of service in France, he returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 28, 1919. Pvt. Hubert's birth place was in Luxembourg.

15. PRIVATE JOHN O. JOHNSON
   Was born near Albic on the 27th day of August, 1892, and 27 years and 8 months of age at the time of his entry into the service. He became a member of Battery F, 147th F. A., and served with that battery for a year, discharging in June, 1919.
1. PRIVATE THEODORE JACOBSON
Was born in Roberts County, S. D., Jan. 1, 1885, but some years previous to the war moved to Grant County, with Ortleby as his post office. He entered the army Sept. 22, 1917, and trained at Camp Funston, as a member of a Machine Gun Co., with the 18th Inf., 30th Div. Theodore landed overseas May 23, 1918, and saw front line service at Ypres, Belgium, and in the Arras and Somme battles in France. He was gassed in the latter engagement on the 29th day of Sept., 1918, following which he spent several weeks in a hospital. Pvt. Jacobson was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, April 10, 1919.

2. SERGEANT HENRY KOTTKE
A son of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Kottke, of Big Stone City, was born April 12, 1895, and entered military service Aug. 22, 1918. He was sent to Omaha, Neb., on special duty with the Q. M. C., and put in his full service period. Sergt. Kottke was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 1, 1919.

3. PRIVATE ALBERT L. LEGE
Was born in Watertown, Wis., Nov. 5, 1878. For some years previous to the war he had been a resident of Grant County, near Revillo, and entered the service from that place May 1, 1917. He trained at Camp Cody, New Mexico, a member of Development Bn., No. 1. He was honorably discharged May 23, 1918.

4. PRIVATE HARRY F. LUNDBERG
Was born at Stillwater, Minn., Feb. 19, 1896. He entered service from St. Paul, Grant County, July 6, 1918, and trained at Camp Dodge, as a member of the 163rd Depot Brigade. Harry did not get overseas, on account of ill health, which occasioned his honorable discharge Aug. 30, 1918.

5. PRIVATE HENRY LEHMAN
Was born in Poland, Jan. 20, 1893. Our entry into the great war found him on a farm near Revillo, and on July 24, 1918, he discarded his civil pursuits for army service. He trained for three weeks at Camp Funston, and seven weeks at Camp Dodge, before being sent overseas, a member of Co. C, 10th Regt., 5th Bn., and landed in France in October, 1918. He was hurried to the front and thrown into the fray on the Argonne sector. He was returned to the U. S. and honorably discharged in July, 1919.

6. MECHANIC HENRY OHRBERG
Was born in Sweden, June 15, 1886, and entered the U. S. Army service from Revillo, on May 1, 1917, and trained at Charlotte, N. C. In Jan., 1918, he reached France, as a mechanic with Battery E, 147th F. A., 32nd Div., and participated in the St. Mihiel offensive, and in the engagements at Oise-Marne, Atsace, and in the Meuse-Argonne drive. He was returned to the U. S. May 13, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge on May 23, 1919.

7. CORPORAL OVID OVERVIG
A son of John Overvig of Adams Twp., was born Dec. 13, 1895. He entered the service May 24, 1918, and trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., a member of Co. B, 158th Regt., 49th Div. He reached France Aug. 25, 1918, but did not have an opportunity to participate in the actual fighting. He was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 29, 1919.

8. PRIVATE ARTHUR MITTELSTAEDT
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Mittelstaedt, of Milbank, entered army service Nov. 27, 1917, and served short periods at Camp Dodge, Meigs and Hill, but put in the bulk of his service period at Newport News, Va., as a member of the 3rd Quartermaster Detachment. He was honorably discharged Feb. 7, 1919, and returned to his home and former duties in Milbank.

9. PRIVATE ALBERT MOEN
Was born on a farm near Albee, and entered army service April 26, 1918. He trained at Camp Funston, Kan., as a member of Co. G, 353rd Inf., 88th Div. In June, 1918, he was sent to France and took part in the St. Mihiel offensive, an engagement on the Flavy sector, and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He returned from overseas May 22, 1919, and on May 30, 1919, was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

10. PRIVATE FRANK D. MccONNELL
Was born in Wisconsin but had been a resident of Milbank, employed as a barber, for some time previous to our entry into the war. In Dec., 1917, he entered army service and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and then to Ft. Moultrie, S. C., where he was assigned to Battery B, 61st C. A. C. Later he spent six months in France and saw considerable action on the fighting front. In Feb., 1919, Frank returned from overseas, and on March 4, 1919, was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, whereupon he returned to his former occupation in Milbank.

11. CORPORAL JOHN PAYONK
Was born in Gadsden on the 28th day of Sept., 1888, and makes his home at Stroudsburg, S. D. He entered the army on the 5th day of Oct., 1917, and was stationed successively at Camp Funston, Custer and Sherman, and became a member of the 40th Regt., 14th Div. He was honorably discharged at Camp Sherman, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1919.

12. LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. PUDER
Lawyer and abstracter, was born and raised at Big Stone, and is now located at Timber Lake, S. D. George began his military life at Camp Dodge, and served as a private, corporal and sergeant of infantry, and was then sent to Camp Taylor, Ky., and assigned to the 20th Training Battery, Field Artillery Corps Officers Training School, where he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on Dec. 23, 1918. Early in 1919 he was given an honorable discharge and returned to his former civil pursuits.

13. SERGEANT WILLIAM C. PETE RS0N
Was born in Iowa, Feb. 28, 1891, but had made his home at Albee, S. D., for some years previous to entering army service at Highmore, S. D., April 17, 1917. He served with both the 83rd and 8th Artillery Regts. Sgt. Peterson was honorably discharged on the 17th day of February, 1919.

14. PRIVATE MELVIN PETERSON
Son of Mr. and Mrs. August J. Peterson, of Revillo, was born May 24, 1898, at Boyd, Minn. Melvin entered army service April 28, 1917, and trained for one year at Camp Cody, following by six weeks at Camp Dix. He was a member of the 127th M. G. Co., 68th Brigade, 34th Div., and landed overseas Oct. 24, 1918. He was returned to this country in Aug., 1919, after serving with the army of occupation, and given an honorable discharge Aug. 5, 1919, at Camp Dodge, la.

15. SERGEANT CLARENCE S. PETE RSON
Son of Mr. and Mrs. August J. Peterson, of Revillo, was born at Boyd, Minn., July 24, 1894. He entered service May 8, 1917, as a member of the 1st S. D. Cavalry Co., but was transferred to the 138th Inf., M. G. Co., and subsequently to the 89th Co., 6th Group, Main Quartermaster Dept., Camp Hancock, Ga. He also served with Casual Detachment No. 31, 163rd Depot Brigade. He was honorably discharged Jan. 9, 1919.
1. SERGEANT ROBERT RAWSON
Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rawson, of Milbank, pioneer residents of Grant County, was attending the University of Minnesota, when the war came on and enlisted in a Medical Reserve Corps with the rank of private, on Dec. 17, 1917. He was not transferred from Minneapolis, however, and on Dec. 21, 1918, was given his honorable discharge.

2. PRIVATE DAVID REDMAN
Was farming near Revillo previous to Aug. 28, 1918, when he answered the service call and reported at Camp Funston, Kan., for training. He was made a member of Co. C, 5th Training Bn., Signal Corps. He served also at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and at Camp Meade, Maryland, and on Jan. 28, 1918, was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

3. PRIVATE CLARENCE ULRICH
Was born in Alban Twp., Grant County, Aug. 24, 1894. On June 18, 1918, he entered army service, and was assigned to the 96th Spruce Sqdn., A. S. O. P., stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. On January 13, 1919, he was given his honorable discharge.

4. THEODORE WILLIAMS
Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Williams, pioneers of Marvin, entered service in July, 1918. His training was received at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and he was sent to France early in the fall of 1918, where he participated in the Meuse-Argonne drive. He arrived at New York from France, on the 26th day of July, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, a few days later.

5. PRIVATE PHILIP C. YUST
A son of Mr. and Mrs. George Yust, of Big Stone City, was born at Morris, Minn., and entered service July 22, 1918, at the age of 28 years. At Camp Dodge, Ia., he was trained as a member of the 163rd Depot Brigade, and later in Aug., 1918, sailed for France, where he arrived on Sept. 9th. His foreign service was as a member of Co. C, 348th Regt., 91st Div., and was within a one day march of the fighting front when the armistice was signed. He arrived back in the U. S. April 1, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 22, 1919.

6. SERGEANT WILLIS W. YOUELLS
Of Adams Twp., was born at Morristown, Minn., and at the age of 22 years entered army service May 1, 1917. He trained at Camp Cody, N. M., and sailed for France Oct. 13, 1917, where he served with Depot Service Co. No. 4, A. S. C. He returned to the U. S. July 5, 1919, and was honorably discharged July 16, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

7. PRIVATE EINAR TROELEN
Gave up farming near Stockholm to enter the service April 26, 1918, and served with Co. G, 355th Inf. He was with the overseas forces from June 19, 1918, until Jan. 22, 1919. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 10, 1919. Pvt. Troelsen was born in Chicago, in May 1896.

8. PRIVATE ENOS E. SCHNEIDER
Of Milbank, entered the army service June 24, 1918, and trained at the camps in this country until after the signing of the armistice. Was honorably discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 15, 1919.
Volunteers from Revillo

May 7, 1917

Top row left to right
Edward Polkus
Louis Hilds
James Hanson
Thomas Beetum
Rupolph Franssen
Gust Martinson
Henry Oberg
Spray Kvenberg
John Lux
Willis Youells

Lower row
James McCarthy
Albert Lege
P. A. Berg
James McKay
Ray Elickson
Otto Barch
Melvin Peterson
James Putnam
Nick Lux
Evan Jones
Grant County Nurses

1. MARIE DOLERES CHALOUPKA.

A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Chaloupka, pioneer residents of Twin Brook's twp., was born May 26, 1889. She was educated in the schools of Grant County, and later graduated as a nurse at St. Lukes Hospital, Aberdeen, S. D. Miss Chaloupka enlisted as a Red Cross Nurse Feb. 18, 1918, at Aberdeen and was called April 2, 1918, going to Camp Fremont, Cal. She remained there until March 26, 1919, and was then transferred to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., where she served until April 28th, when she was again transferred to U. S. General Hospital No. 19, at O'Keen, N. C. Miss Chaloupka, has a large circle of friends among Grant County people, who will readily recognize her in the accompanying picture, and who regard with pride the noble service she rendered during the war.

2. IRENE HURLEY.

One of our Grant County girls who gave up everything to serve her country as a Red Cross Nurse, during the war, was Miss Irene Hurley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hurley, of this county, and now residing near Ortonville, Minn. Miss Hurley, is well known to a host of Grant County people. For some years she taught school in this county, and then entered a training school for nurses, graduating previous to our entry in the war. Having dedicated her life to the service of those in need, she volunteered as a Red Cross Nurse, was accepted and spent many months ministering to the sick and injured service men. She was not assigned to foreign duty but spent many months serving faithfully in a number of camps in this country. At Camp Taylor Ky. she did noble work during the terrible influenza epidemic. Alone, except for aid from a few soldiers detailed to her assistance, she for days was obliged to care for scores of influenza and pneumonia patients, and for nearly a week, until assistance could be procured, remained on duty almost continuously, day and night. It was service such as that contributed by Miss Hurley, and other young ladies who volunteered under the Red Cross Banner, that established and maintained the fame of this organization throughout the world.

3. MARJORIE L. McPHERSON.

On the 6th. of October, 1917, this Grant County young lady entered the U. S. Base Hospital No. 2., at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, as a member of the Red Cross nursing force, whose noble and untiring work brought comfort and health to so many sick, wounded and lonely boys of the U. S. Forces. On Jan. 1, 1918, she was transferred to the Base Hospital at Camp Travis, Texas, serving there until Sept. 2, 1918 when she sailed to France, with Base Hospital No. 67, and was then stationed at Mesves Hospital Center, Mesves. She was then transferred to Base Hospital No. 97 at Commericy, France, where she served until late in the summer of 1919, when she returned to
U. S. and was honorably discharged. Miss McPherson, is a daughter of Mrs. W. G. McPherson, an old resident of Milbank. A brother, Reatie G. McPherson, served with the American Forces in France. Her father was a civil war veteran. Miss McPherson is a graduate of Milbank High School.

4. HELEN M. OAKES.

This young woman came with her parents to the plains of South Dakota, when a child. A few years later her father and mother departed from worldly life, leaving her and two sisters to care for themselves. She completed her schooling and then for a few years followed the teaching profession in this county, later entering St. Lukes Hospital, at Aberdeen, where she took her nurse’s training. After taking her course there, she began practicing her profession in Idaho, and later at Los Angeles, Cal., where she enlisted in the Red Cross, June 15, 1918. From there she was sent to Corpus Christi, Texas, where she began her duties in U. S. General Hospital No. 15, serving there thru a long epidemic of diphtheria. When she was released from quarantine she was sent to the border Camp, Ft. McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, and placed in charge of sixty assistant nurses thru the influenza epidemic. The hospital there suffered the lowest mortality of any in Texas, losing only 15 out of 1500 cases. Following this period, she returned to Corpus Christi where another siege of influenza broke out in January. March 6, 1919, the hospital was closed, and Miss Oakes, released from active duty, but ever remains a loyal member of this splendid organization. To the noble girls who gave up all the pleasures and comforts of civilian pursuits to enter military life, in the camps here, and abroad, to administer their tender care to the sick, wounded and needy, America, and the World, owe a debt of gratitude, which thru the passing of the ages we can never hope to repay. But all, especially the boys of the service, will forever honor this greatest of all organizations, the sacred Crimson Cross.
History of the Red Cross

NOW that the glamour of war is gone, and with it the tramp of many men, the martial music, the rousing meetings for raising money to keep our boys fed and clothed "over there", and to bring them home when the time came, the weekly gatherings of wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts to make something of comfort for their boys, how long will you yourself remember what was done?

It is because we know that the memory of what was done grows dim as time passes that we have compiled the following record of that greatest of all war organizations, the Red Cross. The only sure way of preserving that record is by not trusting to one's memory but by gathering it all together into a book such as we have done.

The Red Cross unlike many other war organizations did not owe its start to the war emergency. This great international relief society began in one of the minor, but none the less terrible wars of southern Europe, known as the Crimean War. The untold and absolutely unnecessary suffering of the wounded and the dying on the battle field at that time, gave rise to the organization of independent "bands of mercy" fitted out by private individuals, perhaps the most famous of which is that of that great and good English woman, Florence Nightingale. This then was the beginning of the Red Cross which soon spread to every nation of the civilized world. A congress was called at Geneva, Switzerland in 1863, and rules laid down governing its work during war and other national and international catastrophes. How well our own organization in the U. S. has served will be recalled when we mention such outstanding examples as its work in Turkey, Syria and Armenia before the war and the terrible Russian Famine in 1892, the war in Cuba, etc. The U. S. Red Cross owes its start to Miss Clara Barton. It dates from Oct. 1, 1881.

During the war no organization played a more important part than that of the Red Cross. What would the life of the boys at the front have been like if it had not been for the comforts provided by the food, clothing and money of the Red Cross. The starving children of France, of Belgium, of Russia, yes and Austria and Germany owe their lives today to the aid given them by the Red Cross. The boys in the prison camps of Germany will always breathe a prayer of thanks at the mention of the Red Cross because if it was not for the food which it provided they would not be here today.

The wonderful and good work that was done by the Red Cross was made possible only by the co-operation of every one. When war was declared it was soon realized that if any good was to be done the entire country would have to be divided into thousands of small working units and a definite amount of work and money be furnished by each one of those units. In every case those units or county organizations responded as only true mothers and fathers and real Americans can.

None worked harder than our dear women who labored unceasingly, making bandages, garments and dozens of other articles for the comfort of our boys who went into the service. How anxious they were to do their share is attested by the fact that Grant County's organization was perfected so early in the war.
PHIL C. SAUNDERS, R. D. JONES, A. A. BLOMQUIST, L. W. THIRSK.

Wm. J. Ferguson
Grant County Chapter

In the month of May, 1917, our late Dr. W. J. Ferguson, realizing that if Grant County was to do its share in the Red Cross work and be among the first to organize a County Chapter, that it would be necessary for prompt action to be taken. He accordingly circulated the necessary petition for authority to organize a Chapter of the American Red Cross in Grant County. Those signing this petition were Dr. W. J. Ferguson, Phil C. Saunders, George C. Burke, C. V. Erlandson, N. F. Nelson, L. W. Thirsk, Mrs. W. B. Saunders, Miss Lois D. Snyder, Mrs. Thos. L. Bouck and Thad L. Fuller. This petition was sent in to the Division headquarters and authority having been duly granted by the Division headquarters at Minneapolis, a call was issued for a meeting to perfect the organization and to elect officers for the Chapter. This meeting was held on June 7th, 1917, Dr. W. J. Ferguson acting as temporary Chairman and Miss Lois D. Snyder as temporary Secretary.

Mrs. Thomas L. Bouck, Mrs. H. Olson, Miss Lois D. Snyder.

The first officers selected for the Grant County Chapter were as follows: Chairman, Dr. W. J. Ferguson, Vice-Chairmen, R. D. Jones, W. S. Dolan, Frank Boerger, Lloyd Thirsk, Treasurer, Mrs. W. B. Saunders, Secretary, A. A. Blomquist. The following committees were appointed by the Chairman:


Membership—F. R. Schneider, Chairman, Lois D. Snyder, Mrs. C. J. Tice, A. E. Seitz, Thos. Finley, F. C. Rockwell, T. L. Fuller.


In October, 1917, Mrs. W. B. Saunders resigned as treasurer of the Chapter on account of leaving the City, and Miss Lois D. Snyder was elected to fill the position of treasurer, which post she still retains in the Chapter and also acts in like capacity for the Junior Red Cross. Dr. Ferguson served the Chapter as its Chairman until in the year 1918, when he resigned to enlist in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army. Mr. Phil C. Saunders was then elected as Chairman of the Chapter, which post he still retains.

Branches and Auxiliaries were formed and organized in every town in the County. The first town to form a Branch was Big Stone City with Mr. J. A. Gold as Chairman, Mrs. R. J. Bentley, Secretary, E. G. Miller, Treasurer, and Mr. J. M. Hunter as Vice-Chairman.
MILBANK RED CROSS WORKERS

First Row—Mrs. C. B. Bailey, Mrs. Thad Fuller, Mrs. W. C. Kayser, Mrs. O. J. Coons, Mrs. O. C. Robinson, Mrs. A. A. Blomquist, Mrs. Dwight Baillet, Mrs. T. A. Prendergast, Mrs. G. O. Goodman, Mrs. G. Mittelstaedt.

Second Row—Mrs. Hanna Sullivan, Mrs. W. B. Saunders, Mrs. R. L. Nichol, Mrs. Jas. Cochran, Mrs. J. Tellman, Mrs. Wm. Ross, Mrs. Barney Peschong, Mrs. Catherine O'Neill, Mrs. M. H. Wiseman.

Third Row—Mrs. L. F. Nichols, Mrs. L. M. Karcher, Mrs. W. W. Wilson, Mrs. Chas. Sutcliffe, Mrs. T. L. Boück, Mrs. L. N. Saunders, Mrs. F. R. Schneider, Mrs. F. A. Croal.

Fourth Row—Mrs. F. Mittelstaedt, Mrs. L. S. Bannister, Miss L. D. Snyder.

MILBANK DEGREE OF HONOR KNITTERS

First Row—Mrs. W. F. Schneider, Mrs. H. H. Porter, Mrs. George Stegall, Mrs. Jas. Cochran, Mrs. R. L. Nichol, Mrs. Dan Conright.

Second Row—Mrs. Maude Thompson, Mrs. Mark Porter, Mrs. Harry Fowler, Mrs. J. E. Wiley, Mrs. Jas. Jones.

Third Row—Mrs. B. Peschong, Mrs. Mary Rodgers, Mrs. Chas. Sutcliffe, Mrs. Catherine O'Neill.
Albee was the next town to organize with Mr. C. L. Seim as Chairman, Mrs. F. A. Evarts as Vice-Chairman, W. H. H. Bunting, Treasurer, Arthur Orman, Secretary. Mr. Bunting afterwards resigned and Mr. Arthur Orman was elected Treasurer and A. R. Christensen as Secretary.

The other towns following each other closely were Strandburg, Troy, Marvin, Stockholm, Twin Brooks, Revillo and Labolt.

The officers of the Strandburg Auxiliary were, Chairman, Ed. Vernon, Rev. Ekloff, Treasurer and Miss Ada Moe, Secretary.

The officers of the Troy Auxiliary were Mrs. Alice Miller, Chairman, Mrs. Haight, Treasurer and Mrs. Aaron Johnson Secretary.

The officers of the Marvin Auxiliary were, Mr. P. C. Scholberg, Chairman, Mrs. Hans Anderson, Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Scholberg, Secretary.

The officers of the Stockholm Auxiliary were Miss Esther Berg, Chairman, Nellie Bennet Secretary and C. L. Johnson, Treasurer.

The officers of the Twin Brooks Auxiliary were, Mrs. F. L. Steward, Chairman, Mrs. S. Billington, Vice-Chairman, Mrs F. L. Brown, Secretary, Mrs. P. L. Sample, Treasurer. Mrs. Brown afterwards resigned as Secretary and Mrs A. H. Schmidt was elected to the position of Secretary.

The officers of the Revillo Branch were, Dr. E. O. Church, Chairman, H. E. Jones, Vice-Chairman, B. A. Wycoff, Treasurer and Mrs. Joseph Flaa, Secretary.

The officers of the La Bolt Auxiliary were Mrs. J. H. Englund, Chairman, W. Swenson, Treasurer and Hannah Englund, Secretary. Miss Englund afterwards resigned and Mrs. Esther Malkerson was elected to fill the vacancy.

On the initial campaign for memberships 1152 memberships, annual, and 14 subscribing memberships were secured. In December 1917, an extensive campaign for memberships was put on and 2667 annual memberships and 33 subscribing memberships secured. During the month of November 1918 the annual campaign for memberships was put on and as the work of the Red Cross was then more generally known a total of 4112 annual members, 1 life member, 1 contributing member, and 53 subscribing members were secured. The various branches at
MILBANK PROGRESSIVE CLUB

First Row—Mrs. Arthur Partridge, Mrs. W. J. Martens, Mrs. F. H. Arnold, Mrs. C. J. Tice, Mrs. Walter Lowthian, Mrs. Ed Schlesman, Mrs. C. F. Miller.

Second Row—Mrs. Thomas Oberlin, Mrs. E. E. Emael, Mrs. D. O. Nelson, Mrs. Archie Lowthian.

Third Row—Mrs. L. W. Thirsk, Mrs. H. A. Atkinson, Mrs. E. A. Phelan, Mrs. C. R. Mosiman.

MILBANK EXCELSIOR CLUB

First Row—Mrs. M. G. Niles, Mrs. Spence Baird, Mrs. Emma Farnham, Mrs. Frank McKeran, Mrs. W. S. Nixon, Mrs. Frank Mittlestaedt, Mrs. G. A. Liebenstein, Mrs. F. C. Rockwell.

Second Row—Mrs. W. W. Downie, Mrs. G. W. Prevey, Mrs. J. E. Wiley, Mrs. L. L. Conright, Mrs. G. W. Merry, Mrs. H. A. Riley.

Third Row—Miss Helen Mesner, Mrs. W. G. Ackerman, Mrs. O. J. Coons, Mrs. Geo. Phelan, Mrs. Jas. Watson, Miss M. Shannon.
this time also put on a series of Chain Luncheons which netted about $500.00, all of which was
turned over to the Red Cross. In November, 1919, a campaign for members was again called and
resulted in a total of 1796 annual members and 33 subscribing members.

A class was organized in October, 1917, to take up the making of Surgical Dressings and Miss
Hazel Conright was selected to take charge of this important work. Miss Conright spent two
or three weeks at the Division headquarters in Minneapolis taking instruction in this class of work
and qualifying as instructor.

Upon the suggestion of the National Headquarters a Junior Red Cross was organized to
carry the Red Cross work to the Schools in the County. Mr. Robert D. Jones was selected as
Chairman for this Division of the work and Miss Katherine Mesmer as Secretary.

A Home Service Section was also organized and Hon. Thos. L. Bouck was elected as Chairman,
Dr. G. O. Goodman as Vice-Chairman and Mrs. Thos. Daylor of Revillo, S. Dak. as the other member
of the Committee. Dr. G. O. Goodman was elected as Chairman, upon the death of Mr. Bouck.
This division of the Grant County Chapter has performed a great deal of very hard work, handled
many cases very satisfactorily to all concerned, and helped to make the standing of the Grant
County Chapter what it is.

The Grant County Chapter had a very fine production record under the capable supervision
of Mrs. Thos. L. Bouck, Chairman of the War Relief Committee and her very able assistants, in
all the Branches and Auxiliaries. The valuation of the production of the Grant County Chapter
as a whole and as furnished by all the Branches, Auxiliaries and the Chapter amounts to $35,-
150.00 as near as the value can be conservatively figured. This comprises hospital supplies,
knitted garments, surgical dressings, and refugee garments. The total number of surgical dress­
ings shipped to Division headquarters was 38,854. In the knitted goods the Branches, Auxiliar­ies and Chapter shipped out 9893 pair of socks in all sizes and there is on hand in the store-room
for emergency purposes 200 additional pair. 3840 sweaters were shipped, 490 pair wristlets, 86
helmets, 27 scarfs, 236 knitted caps, 165 knitted bed foot sox, 10 women's shawls, 1240 hand towels
280 turkey towels, 25 napkins, 100 sheets, 60 operating gowns, 22 operating helmets, 47 bath
robes, 60 bed jackets, 10 quilts, 225 work mitts, 589 bed socks, 644 property bags, 356 Italian com­fort kits, 2933 pajamas, 293 mufflers, 2529 refugee garments, 2051 bed shirts, besides many other
items too numerous to enumerate. Each branch and Auxiliary had their corps of workers to meet
certain days. Whenever the work was completed it was delivered to the Headquarters at Milbank
and from there shipment was made to the Division headquarters at Minneapolis. Too much
praise cannot be given to all of the ladies throughout Grant County thru whose splendid help and
co-operation the Grant County Chapter was able to make and maintain its very fine record.

During the winter of 1918 work was gradually discontinued in the production work and finally
the workroom was closed and the work discontinued. However, on account of the pressing need
of Refugee garments and additional knitted articles the rooms were again reopened and production
work on a small scale was again carried on until about April 1st, 1920, when orders were received
to close the rooms and to pack what surplus stock was on hand for emergency use.
CHAPTER FINANCES.

Total receipts from all sources including balances of the branches, auxiliaries and Chapter ................................................................. $837,401.36

Total expenditures including relief, memberships, supplies, aid to poor, etc., includ- ing branches and auxiliaries ......................................................... $28,389.58

Balance on hand in hands of Chapter treasurer and Division headquarters, July 1, 1920 .............................................................. $9,011.78

Only salaries paid were to Mrs. MacNeill and Mrs. Helen Olson as Custodians of the Chapter Work rooms and supplies.

The Excelsior Club of Milbank, S. D.

Its activities in War Relief thru Red Cross Work

A remarkable example of the spirit of the war is found in the record made by the ladies of this club who not only worked as Red Cross Workers in the various branches of that organization but independent of it, and as a club they undertook the making of similar articles to those which the Red Cross working groups were making, and in this way contributed very materially to the grand total of work done by the county.

The following work was done by the individual members as a credit to the club as a whole, and does not include work done by its members, as members of the Red Cross Society.

Sweaters ................................................................. 158
Socks ............................................................. 204 pr.
Trench Caps ......................................................... 60
Helmets ............................................................. 37
Scarfs ................................................................. 168
Bed shoes ............................................................ 90

Wristlets ............................................................ 60 pr.
T. Bandages .......................................................... 175
Shoulder Wraps ...................................................... 54
Pillows ................................................................. 7
Cash Given ........................................................... $10.00

The Club also adopted a French orphan and is still contributing to its support.

The Club officers and members are:

Mrs. Jennie Coons ......................................................... President
Mrs. Chloe Phelan ......................................................... Vice President
Mrs. Emma Ackerman .................................................. Secretary
Miss Minnie Shannon .................................................. Treasurer
Mrs. Helen Olson ......................................................... Reporter

Mrs. Rose Baird
Mrs. Hattie Downie
Mrs. Lela Fiers
Miss Emma Hall
Mrs. Marguerite Mittelstaedt
Mrs. Bessie Niles
Mrs. Jennie Nixon
Mrs. Nellie Patridge
Mrs. Edith Roberts
Mrs. Kate Saunders
Mrs. Alma Watson
Mrs. Mary Conright
Miss Helen Mesmer

Mrs. Mina Bowe
Mrs. Emma Farnham
Mrs. Adeline Flett
Mrs. Maud Liebenstein
Mrs. Ethel McKernan
Mrs. Mae Prevey
Mrs. Cora Riley
Mrs. Harriet Rockwell
Mrs. Mame Thompson
Mrs. Luella Wiley
Mrs. Bernice Jones
Mrs. May Merry
MILBANK SURGICAL DRESSING CLASS

First Row—Mrs. H. E. Ackerman, Mrs. H. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. N. Saunders, Miss Mary Farley, Mrs. L. F. Nichols, Mrs. Hannah Sullivan.
Second Row—Miss Laura Rodgers, Miss Katherine O'Neill, Miss Helen Bleser, Mrs. N. J. Bleser.
Third Row—Mrs. E. P. Carruthers, Miss Hazel Conright, Mrs. C. J. Tice.

MILBANK MAKOCHA STUDY CLUB

First Row—Mrs. C. B. Bailey, Mrs. Thad L. Fuller, Mrs. Thos. L. Bouck, Mrs. W. C. Kayser, Mrs. Dwight Baillet, Mrs. A. A. Blomquist, Mrs. O. C. Robinson.
Second Row—Mrs. F. R. Schneider, Mrs. W. B. Saunders, Mrs. L. S. Bannieker, Miss L. D. Snyder, Mrs. L. N. Saunders, Mrs. T. A. Prendergast, Mrs. W. W. Wilson.
Third Row—Mrs. F. A. Croal, Mrs. Gust Mittelstaedt, Mrs. G. O. Goodman, Mrs. F. A. Mittelstaedt, Mrs. L. M. Kaecher.
LADIES AID OF GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, MILBANK

First Row—Mrs. Ben Moser, Mrs. Henry Dehrendorf, Mrs. Wm. Schaffer, Mrs. Wm. Theile, Mrs. G. H. Stengel.
Third Row—Mrs. C. G. T. Bracht, Mrs. W. G. Menges, Mrs. Wm. Spaeter.

MILBANK RELIEF CORPS WORKERS

First Row—Mrs. Wm. Reynans, Mrs. W. T. Gardiner, Mrs. C. S. Amsden, Mrs. E. H. Lindsley, Mrs. E. S. VanWalker, Mrs. John Heath, Mrs. Chas. Fox.
Second Row—Mrs. Mark Porter, Mrs. Fred Kittenbeil, Mrs. L. T. Farley, Mrs. S. H. Gardiner, Mrs. Frank Robel, Mrs. Alf. Carl, Mrs. Bert Voss, Mrs. Laura Kyre.
Third Row—Mrs. H. L. Holmes, Mrs. Geo. Tessin, Mrs. C. O. Porter, Mrs. Rowe Shaw, Mrs. Minnie Zielke.
Junior Red Cross

By Robert D. Jones

Shortly after the organization of the American Red Cross for the World War Service it was realized that the school children of our country could render a valuable service and that the school as a unit was a patriotic center with great capabilities for the work of Americanization. Therefore the Junior Red Cross was created as an auxiliary branch of the American Red Cross. It was then that a Chapter School Committee was appointed for each Chapter of the greater organization, and was designated The Junior Red Cross.

The work of the Junior Red Cross was done by the school children functioning through the school as the basic unit. Its work was divided into four classes, viz: (1) Membership, (2) War Relief, (3) Americanization, and (4) the Health Crusade.

The membership work of the Junior Red Cross adopted the school as the unit and a fee of twenty-five cents per pupil. In this branch of the work the Grant County Chapter School Committee has an excellent record. In the year 1918 each school in the County sent in a 100% enrollment.

The War Relief work consisted of the making of garments and afghans for the soldiers and war stricken children of Europe. The school children also assisted in the gathering of warm clothing for shipment to Europe.

The Americanization work consisted of the study of the Constitution of the United States and American History and the holding of patriotic school exercises on all appropriate occasions.

The Health Crusade work was a material movement to teach and promote better health and sanitation. This branch of the work was under the supervision and direction of the County Nurse. It appealed to the school children and has done great good in our County.

Robert D. Jones has been the chairman of the Chapter School Committee from the time of organization, as has also Miss Lois D. Snyder been its treasurer. Miss Katharine Mesmer was the first secretary. She was succeeded by Mrs. G. O. Goodman. The past two years Miss Helen V. Mesmer has held the position. Miss Beagin, our County Nurse, has done a great deal of effective work in connection with her work. And Miss Nettie S. Johnson, as County Superintendent, has co-operated to the fullest extent in all the work.

In addition to the work already mentioned there has been purchased and placed in nine of the largest schools of the County a scale which is being used in connection with the Health Crusade work. At different times funds have been contributed for the relief of war stricken children. An allotment of Christmas packages was sent to the fire stricken children of Northern Minnesota.

During the war many schools held basket socials, auction sales and various other functions for the raising of funds, and in each case a very substantial amount was sent to the treasurer.

The success of the Junior Red Cross is due to a great extent to the interest taken in the work by all the teachers of the County, and the true patriotism with which they instilled their pupils.
NO OTHER one man in Grant County did as much for the success of the Liberty Loan Campaigns and for the Red Cross as did Mr. Blomquist. To him the people of Grant County owe a debt of gratitude.

As head of the third, fourth and fifth Liberty Loan drives, Mr. Blomquist shouldered a great responsibility and an enormous amount of work, and did it in a manner that proved the wisdom of the loan committee of the Ninth Federal Reserve District, in selecting him for the task of checking the relative worth of every resident in the county, financially, and compiling a set of records from which to compute the correct allotment of each individual. After this was done the preparation of notices and sending them to each individual in the county, was no small task, nor was the selecting of committee men in all parts of the county, and the matter of keeping a complete check at all times so that the loan drives were carried thru without a hitch, but to the credit of Mr. Blomquist, it can be said that he handled this enormous task without fuss or flurry, and in each and every instance, turned in an over-subscription for Grant County.

At the same time he carried the work, incident to his position as secretary of the Grant County Chapter of the Red Cross, which meant a great amount of correspondence, the purchasing of all materials for the Red Cross work in the county, and then its distribution to the different working organizations of the county, and the checking back in and packing and shipping of all finished articles. But with all this, Mr. Blomquist's books and records were always in first class shape.

The enormous amount of Red Cross work, and the success of all Red Cross enterprises undertaken in the county, was due in a large measure, to the faithful and unceasing efforts of Mr. Blomquist. He was active in organizing the chapter in this city, and later the branches and auxiliaries over the county, personally visiting most of the towns of the county in this connection. In the performance of the duty imposed upon him in connection with this work, and the liberty loan work, particularly the latter, some disagreeable tasks fell to his lot, and naturally enough he made some enemies, the sort of which he had reason to feel proud, because he made them in performance of a sacred duty to his country, and the boys who were fighting and dying in France, and in doing so won the undying respect of every true and loyal American citizen of Grant County.
The Liberty Loans and War Activities

The GREAT conflict of arms, necessitating the mobilizing, training, housing, feeding, clothing and care of millions of men, to say nothing of the enormous cost of transportation, fighting equipment and ammunition, increasing and improving our navy and building almost from nothing, powerful aerial fighting units, meant the expenditure of money running into billions of dollars, and the problem of securing the necessary finances for this great work, was no small one. It was, in fact, one of the great problems of the war, and some of the best brains of the nation were devoted to the task of devising ways and means of accomplishing this in a manner that would bring the least burden to the great mass of the people.

To this end special war taxes were levied on all luxuries, and heavy income and excess profits taxes were levied. These brought into the national treasury millions of additional funds annually, but nothing like enough to meet the situation. They were, however, devised to make those best able to pay shoulder the greatest burden, and worked out successfully to this end. But as we have already stated, they were insufficient, and to meet the situation the idea of going to the people of the nation for the loan of money, at a low rate of interest, was decided upon, and accordingly five special appeals were made to the people to subscribe to what were known as Liberty Loans. When you hit a man’s pocket book, you usually touch upon a delicate spot. In most countries what was done in the United States in this regard, would have been impossible. Our government acted wisely, however, in placing the situation clearly before the people, and in each instance the response was a tribute to the patriotism of the American people, their loyalty to their government and flag, and the boys in uniform, and in each instance the amount asked was heavily over-subscribed.

On all these loans Grant County did all that was expected of it and more. The first loan drive came in June, 1917, shortly after we entered the war. In Grant county, as in most other sections of the country, no organization had been perfected, and those to subscribe did so purely voluntarily, and without any solicitation. At that time, too, the people had not been awakened to a full realization of the enormous amount of money necessary to carry on the great war work, and did not subscribe as heavily as they would have, had this not been the case. At that, however, Grant county people responded generously, and subscribed $25,100.

On October 24th, 1917, the Second Liberty Loan drive opened, and this time the Grant county allotment had been raised to $200,000. Louis N. Saunders had been appointed chairman of the loan committee for this county, and director of the drive, but this action was taken too late to permit of the county being properly organized, so that all our citizens might be solicited, and while the county did not meet its full quota, the showing made was a very creditable one, under the conditions. A total of $138,750 worth of bonds of the Second Liberty Loan were subscribed by Grant county people.

Commencing on April 6th, 1918, the Third Liberty Loan campaign was put under way in our county and state, and this time the county quota was placed at $506,000. But a few years previous this sum would have been double the bank deposits of the people of the county, but fortunately our people had prospered, and while it at first looked like an almost impossible task to raise this sum of money, our people not only came up to their quota, but heavily over-subscribed it. The county had now been thoroughly organized. Arthur A. Blomquist, of Milbank, had been appointed county loan chairman, and Miss Martha Johnson, of Lura township, then county superintendent of schools, had been made chairman of the Women’s loan organization. The task was gone about systematically. Mr. Blomquist, with the assistance of two or three of our more patriotic citizens, worked almost day and night for a month previous to the opening of the campaign, making a complete check of the actual financial standing of every citizen of the county, and compiled a record that proved of great value in this and the succeeding loan drives. This information made it possible for Mr. Blomquist to allot to each resident of the county the amount of bonds each should buy, based on their wealth and financial ability to do so. Shortly previous to the opening of the drive each person assessed received a letter from Mr. Blomquist, stating the
amount of their allotment and advising them where and when to meet it, and when the campaign opened a very heavy majority of our people promptly subscribed to the amount of bonds requested. What few did not, were then called upon by committee-men, and in each instance took out the amount allotted to them. Some folks took more than their allotment, with the result that when the total was summed up at the end of the drive, $625,250 had been subscribed, or $118,250 over and above the county quota. In all 2,873 Grant County people subscribed to this loan.

In the Third, as in the two succeeding loan drives, the women and girls were heavy buyers of the bonds, as well as the men, and to them is due much credit for the manner in which the allotments were each time oversubscribed.

The Fourth Liberty loan opened in Grant county on September 28, 1918. The county allotment this time was $525,000. Mr. Blomquist and Miss Johnson were again in charge and with few exceptions the same men and women served on committees in all parts of the county. Again Grant county stood out prominently by buying bonds to the extent of $622,100 or an oversubscription of $97,100. In all 3,755 Grant county people subscribed to this loan, or 33.1 per cent of our total population.

The Victory, and final loan was floated in April, 1919, six months after the signing of the armistice. The war being over, it was thought that perhaps the enthusiasm of the people in meeting the expense might have waned, and that it might be a difficult matter, in view of the previous heavy purchases of bonds, to subscribe the county allotment of $420,000, but again our people responded in a manner that more than met requirements. Mr. Blomquist was again at the head of the county loan organization, handling matters in the same skilful and efficient manner as in the Third and Fourth campaigns. Mrs. W. B. Saunders replaced Miss Martha Johnson, as head of the women's division, and did excellent work. This time $435,650 was subscribed, and a still heavier oversubscription could have been attained, had those in charge desired it. The total amount subscribed to the five war loans by the people of Grant county was $1,844,850.00.

In connection with the loan matters we desire to say that the people of Grant county owe a great debt to Arthur A. Blomquist, who patriotically dropped his personal interests and devoted months of the hardest kind of work to this task, which in many ways was none too pleasant. To Miss Johnson, Mrs. Saunders, and the scores of other men and women in all sections of the county, who devoted time and effort to the success of the loan drives, likenesses of many of whom appear in this volume, is also due a debt of gratitude. And, too, in fairness and truth it must be said that a good portion of credit is due the bankers of the county, who took up largely the bonds of the First and Second loans, and to the newspaper publishers of the county, who, without exception, generously devoted of their time and newspaper space to promoting the success of the loans and of each and all of the various war activities.
The County Draft Board

THE declaration of war with Germany April 6, 1917, brought with it one of the greatest problems of the war, to be solved. That was, how to get hundreds of thousands, even millions of men into the service more quickly than the nation had ever found it necessary to do before. Nor was the need of men the only point involved in raising this stupendous national army. The real question was who was to be taken that was physically fit, and who not. Physical requirements of course were of great importance, but just as important was the question who should go first, who was more important and necessary to the nation in some civilian occupation and who not. Would the taking of some individual cause some one dependent on him to suffer unnecessary hardships. Who could be spared first then, was the question, not only by the nation but by the family of that individual.

The selective service law enacted by Congress May 18, 1917, as we knew it during the war, was decided upon as the most impartial and the most fair, since it was devised to include first those who could the most easily be spared. The efficiency with which this task was handled is responsible for the favorable attitude Grant County people had toward the selective service system. No local war organization was the target for more unjust criticism, none had more to do, and surely none more deserving of our gratitude than the local draft board. The men who served on this board worked hard and faithfully, the problems they had to solve were many times difficult. The entire county should be pleased with the splendid way in which the board handled each claim, being more than fair in the consideration of each of the hundreds of individual cases, which came up.

The draft board was appointed by the President. Upon recommendation of the governor, Hon. Thad Fuller was appointed chairman of the board, in which capacity he served throughout the war. Originally he had with him as members of the board, Dr. W. J. Ferguson, and Postmaster C. W. Martens. Later, when Dr. Ferguson March 19, 1918, entered the service, Dr. Chas. Flett, succeeded him as the third member of the board.

The duties of the local board may be briefly classified into the following divisions: Registration, Classification, Physical Examination and Mobilization.

The board arranged for registration, appointing registrars in every voting precinct of the county, to which registrars, the men of the draft age reported. These records were then turned in to the county board. That body then gave the registered men serial numbers, and later assigned the order numbers in accordance with the master list supplied by Provost General Chowder’s office.

The next work of this board was to have the registered men given a thorough examination, and those found physically fit, were given an opportunity to file claims for exemption, the board acting on such claims as came under its jurisdiction. Industrial and agricultural claims were at all times acted upon by the district board.
On December 15, 1918, the manner of examining and presenting claims was somewhat changed, so that all registrants, who up until that time had not been inducted, were sent a questionnaire, in which they could file claims for exemption. These questionnaires were examined by the board and classified according to their merits.

In the first registration, that of June 5, 1917, 972 registered. In later registrations, including, that of September, 1918, which included men up to the age of 35 years, nearly that many more were registered. In all about 400 men were sent into the service by the local draft board.

Those in the first contingent to leave under the draft law were Leonard K. Pudre and Carl Trapp, both of Big Stone City, who departed Sept, 5, 1917. Both saw hard service in France but came home unharmed.

The second draft contingent departed from Milbank on September 22, 1917, comprised of the following men:


All of these boys saw hard fighting at the front and two of their number found a last resting place in France. The casualty lists told of their heroism and sacrifices in three words, “Killed in Action.”

The work of each individual member of the board and his experiences and problems would form interesting volumes in themselves. We cannot hope to treat them as thoroughly as they deserve, so are merely going to outline what each one's duties were in a very brief way.

HON. THAD L. FULLER, Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Fuller was appointed chairman of the draft board July 4, 1917 and served in that capacity throughout the period of the war. The office of chairman of the board was not always a pleasant one, as can be readily understood, because on him was placed the responsibility for all decisions of the board which were not always to the taste of the drafted man, if his sympathies were not with the nation. His decisions in these matters, however, were always fair and his conclusions were not arrived at hastily, but were the result of long and careful study of each man's claim. He is a conscientious American, of excellent judgment, ability and patriotism, the necessary qualities to fill this office acceptably.

C. W. MARTENS

Among the men who contributed a great amount of time and hard work in connection with the examination of registrants we find Postmaster C. W. Martens, of Milbank. The position of Postmaster at Milbank is a big job in itself, but in addition to holding this responsible position Mr. Martens found or rather made time to serve with the county draft board, all thru the existence of that body.

DR. W. J. FERGUSON

The splendid record made by Dr. Ferguson during the war has the admiration of everyone in the county and has made him rank among the biggest men that Grant County has ever had. Not only did he devote his time and energy to work with the county draft board, but his early interest in the formation of the Grant County Red Cross is responsible for its being perfected so early in the war, and for some of the great work that it did. The examination of all the registrants of the county up until the time he left for the army was an enormous task in itself, and how he found time to do this as well as give time and thought to his practise and many other things which claimed his time is a matter of wonder to every one. In March, 1918, he entered the service and was succeeded on the board by Chas. Flett. His devotion to duty in the service and his untiring work during the influenza epidemic regardless of what it might cost him, finally resulted in his himself falling a victim of this dread disease which claimed him, Oct. 12, 1918, at Ft. Riley, Kan. His loss was a blow that was felt and mourned by every one in the county.
DR. CHAS. FLETT

Dr. Flett first contributed his services to the government in a very important and direct way as chairman of the Medical Advisory Board of the district, comprised of Grant and Roberts Counties. Later upon entry of Dr. Ferguson into the service, he was appointed to succeed him as a member of the county draft board, in which he served for the balance of the war.

EARL W. LIGGETT

Earl W. Liggett, clerk of court of Grant County, in addition to contributing his time and ability to many other war activities, served as secretary of the County Draft Board, being pressed into this service some months after we entered the war. This of course meant an enormous amount of extra work on his part, but he shouldered it willingly and carried this extra load in addition to the regular duties of his office as a county official, until records of the board were closed and the board abolished following the cessation of hostilities.
ONE of the most important of the war organizations was the legal advisory board, although it was not often in the public eye, and its acts were not much heralded by the press.

The legal advisory board was created in each county by the authority of the Federal Government, shortly after Congress enacted the draft law, and they were in fact a part of the machinery of the draft. The Grant County Legal Advisory Board was created in the winter of 1917, the State Adjutant General appointing three permanent members, who constituted the official board. These three were vested with the authority to appoint such associate members as they chose. The three permanent members of the board were:

- Judge S. S. Lockhart, Chairman
- L. N. Saunders
- Geo. S. Rix

They received their appointments dated Dec. 15, 1917, effective for the duration of the war.

The principal duties of the Legal Advisory Board were or consisted in aiding the boys who were drafted in filling out their questionnaires, and advising them in reference to their business affairs in connection with their entry into the national service. On registration days, the members of the board were at the court house to assist registrants with their questionnaires, and this work took much of the time of the board. Prominent lawyers with much legal business accumulating in their offices, left their own work and gave their time absolutely free of charge to the prospective soldiers. Boys who were about to leave for the camps and who might never return were given every assistance possible in putting their business affairs in shape, in order that they might leave feeling that their home affairs were in shape and they had no cause for worry about them.

The three permanent members of the board were well known, practicing attorneys, and they furnished free legal advice whenever the occasion arose, and took care of a great deal of personal business of the boys going away, and advised the boys regarding a government insurance, allotments for dependents and all such matters.

The lawyers of the board sent word over the county that draftees and their families could feel perfectly free to come to them at any time for advice on matters connected with military service, and the people availed themselves of this opportunity to a very large extent. During
the time from the fall of 1917, to the fall of 1918, the members of the board gave a great deal of
time to their official duties, some of them being absent from their offices for days at a time, and
others busy at their offices advising draftees and their families.

After the armistice was signed and the boys began to return to their homes the board again
found their hands full advising the boys on questions about their insurance, claims etc., and get-
ting others released from the service.

On one point, the members of the board were very emphatic. They never in any way assisted
any man to evade his responsibility to the government or to shirk his duty, although often impor-
tuned to do so.

The board has now received its discharge from the government and each man has been
given a “service button” which he is entitled to wear as a badge of honor. The members of the
board are still doing a great deal of work for the boys and their families free of charge because
they feel that the soldiers who served overseas deserve all that can be done for them.

The Legal Advisory Board of Grant County did good and faithful work for the government
and for the boys, and made a splendid record. Much of their work was difficult and required the
best of judgment and a great deal of patience, as well as patriotic devotion, but as one member
put it: “If the boys could cheerfully go to war for us, we feel that all that we could do for them is
all too little.” That was the spirit of the Legal Advisory Board. It was the spirit that won the
war.
MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

1. Dr. G. O. Goodman  2. Dr. S. Lull  3. Dr. E. O. Church  4. Dr. J. A. Jacotel
Medical Advisory Board
District No. 1, Grant and Roberts Counties

This important branch of the war service, consisting of five physicians and one dentist, was appointed by Governor Norbeck, Dec. 5, 1917.

The personnel of the Board was as follows,

Dr. Chas. Flett, Milbank, Chairman.
Dr. G. O. Goodman, Milbank, Secretary.
Dr. J. A. Jacotel, Milbank.
Dr. Sherman Lull, Summit.
Dr. E. O. Church, Revillo.
Dr. A. W. Pearson, Peever.

The above roster contains the names of the Board as it was originally constituted. Dr. Chas. Fleet was later transferred to the Local Board to succeed Dr. W. J. Ferguson, who entered military service. Dr. J. A. Jacotal was then elected chairman of the Advisory Board.

The functions of the Advisory Board were to examine all doubtful cases referred to them by the Local Boards or by the State Adjutant General and then advise such Local Boards or Adjutant General concerning the physical condition of the registrants. They also re-examined any registrant who appealed from the findings of the Local Board.

The duties of this body of men were many and consumed a great deal of time. The Board was a part of the military service of the United States and while they received no compensation, they cheerfully gave their time and earnestly endeavored to discharge their duties in a way that would appeal to every patriotic citizen.
Council of National Defense

OR

The Public Safety Commission of Grant County

IN the spring of 1917 when war was declared with Germany there was formed under the authority of the National Government by an act of congress, a body known as the Council of National Defense. Under the law the Governor was the ex-officio chairman and the attorney general of the state also a member. The other members to be appointed by the governor.

The commission was an extraordinary body with extraordinary powers. By virtue of the powers granted it by the legislature it appointed an agent or director in every county, and he in turn, appointed his deputies in every precinct. Thus the organization reached into every city, and ward, every village and hamlet and every rural community.

THE GRANT COUNTY COMMISSION

L. N. Saunders of Grant County was appointed April 30, 1918, by the Governor to act as chairman of this very important commission. A better choice could not have been made than Mr. Saunders because he possessed in a marked degree the qualities necessary to fill the position acceptably, namely, ability, patriotism, integrity and sound judgment. Mr. Saunders was a conscientious American a class which stood in splendid contra-distinction to that other class known as conscientious objectors. He appointed aids in every precinct of the county.

The council, was rested by the legislature with almost plenary war powers, and its activities embraced a wide field. Its principal activities may be summed up under the following heads:

1. The Suppression of Disloyalty.
3. The Preservation of Public Order.

The commission checked the activities of such disloyal organizations, as the I. W. W., which were bent on promoting strikes, in order to hinder the draft work.

Its immediate work was to discourage the activities of the disloyalists and to give them to understand that the arm of the government was long and powerful. Its work was to examine cases of disloyalty, to examine the person accused, take testimony, and if advisable or necessary submit it to the State Commission. In dealing with cases that came before the council, that body always made it plain to the accused that there was no attempt on their part to oppress, that all that the board required was that they should be good Americans and loyal citizens. In places where the accused showed plainly that he was an enemy sympathizer, the examination would be searching and severe, and no pains spared to strip from him any camouflage of loyalty that he might assume. The purposes of the nation were made plain to these persons, and they were plainly told that in endeavoring to obstruct the war work they were traitors.

A more compact organization known as the War Board, created to work jointly with the Commission became the “sting end” of that body. Its chief work was dealing with bond slackers or “blue card” patriots as they were called. After a drive for the sale of bonds was over there was usually a number who failed to take any or the entire part apportioned to them. These were always reported on a blue card, giving their name and address, and their reason for not taking their share. After the bond sale was over all these were sent for by the board and their cases investigated. At these sessions, one or more bankers would be present and these gentlemen were always more or less acquainted with the ability of the man in question to take his share of the bonds. Testimony was sometimes taken in short hand and sent to the state commissioner. The greater number of “blue card” men were under the opinion that they had been given a greater allotment than their neighbors, or that they had been allotted more, according to their property than their neighbors. In some cases their refusal to buy bonds was found to be justified because of their financial inability. In other cases it was found that they were able to take a much larger amount than was allotted to them, and that refusal was due to disloyal sentiments, or that
they did not want to loan at the rate of interest offered by the government. In all but a few cases the slacker was prevailed upon to take his share. In this way many thousands of dollars more, were secured for the government. In a few cases strong language was necessary, and this the board did not hesitate to use. They were given a verbal skinning by the board and told that people with practically no income at all were taking Thrift Stamps and cheerfully buying bonds; that working girls in the cities, were buying bonds out of their weekly wages, that men, with small salaries and large families were loyally doing their share. In some cases the slacker "came over," after a grilling of this kind, but there were others of course upon whom it had no effect. These men were disloyal in their sentiments, and it was due to their malign influence that there were a number of bond slackers in some parts of the county.

Other activities had to do with the violations of the government's regulations regarding the marketing of wheat and to matters pertaining to the food supply and to hoarding. Another very important work of the council was the fixing of wages in the harvest season. In Grant County it was lower than was paid in surrounding counties for similar work, which resulted in considerable saving for the farmer.

In August, 1918, when Mr. Saunders gave up his office as chairman of the board to enter the army, he was succeeded by Mr. Julius Fenner, who took up the additional work connected with this office, in spite of the fact that he was already at the head of several other war organizations in the county. It was just that spirit tho, that won the war, the willingness to shoulder every new responsibility as the occasion or the necessity arose, and it is to such men as Mr. Fenner that the county owes the splendid record it has made in all of its war measures.

The Council of Defense has passed into history, it has ceased to exist, but the work they did will always be remembered by the loyal people of Grant County. Grant County was "in the war" very earnestly and very efficiently, and a great part of that efficiency was due to such organization as the Council of Defense.
The United War Work Campaign

THE drive for the United War Work Fund was inaugurated by seven organizations, namely, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., The National Catholic War Council, The Jewish Welfare Board, The War Camp Community Service, The American Library Association, and The Salvation Army, at the request of the American Government. In a special letter by the President, dated Sept. 3, 1918, to Mr. Fosdick, chairman of the committee on Training Camp Activities, it was requested that these seven organizations unite and make their appeal for funds at one time.

There were two very conspicuous features of this drive that made it different from many other drives in this country. $170,500,000.00, the sum asked for, was the largest sum of money asked for in a single gift, in any nation at any time, in all recorded history. The second feature about the drive is the fact that the day set for the commencement of the drive was also the day on which the armistice was signed.

The flu epidemic and the rainy weather greatly handicapped the organization of the county for raising its quota. No public meetings could be held, and most of the work had to be done by telephone and correspondence. In spite of this Grant County responded nobly to this appeal. How well will be seen by consulting the figures giving the quota and the amount subscribed.

A quota was set for the county but the armistice coming on the day set for the drive caused the figure to be changed. Instead of the amount being raised in the usual way the County Commissioners issued a warrant to cover the amount, $6,284.40.

The history of this drive will not be complete without saying a word about those who failed to respond to the spirit of true Americanism, those who shirked their civic responsibility. In the Revolutionary War they were called Tories, in the Civil War they were called Copperheads, in the World War, just closed they were called Slackers. That anyone who had the means could refuse to contribute a few dollars for our boys while in the training camps in this country or in the trenches "over there," is a condition that every true American is ashamed to admit, and cannot understand. However, there were some such.
Y. M. C. A.

The people of Grant County have cheerfully borne every burden and have discharged every duty which the Great War imposed upon them. Their work for the Young Men's Christian Association and their active support of this organization is just one part of the county's splendid war record.

April 1917, fired with patriotic zeal the heart and soul of every true American. September, 1917, brought to us the realization that we were in for a titanic struggle. The first demand by the state organization was for $500.00 as Grant County's share. Before steps could be taken to perfect a county organization our quota was raised from $500.00 to $3,142.60 as Grant County's share in the coming November drive.

It is unnecessary to give in detail the story. How a great county committee of enthusiastic workers from all parts of Grant County, divided the county into districts and raised the quota and more in a whirlwind campaign, is now a matter of history. Mass meetings were held in school houses, churches and public halls, singers and speakers secured, automobiles furnished gratis, space for advertising donated by the local press and everything done to make the enterprise a success.

Suffice it to say that Grant County sent $3500 to the state Y. M. C. A. treasurer at Brookings and had $1250.00 left to take care of the further needs of her own boys against the day of their return.

Autumn of 1918 found the Y. M. C. A. merged with six other organizations in the stupendous United War Work Campaign. The board of County Commissioners appropriated from the public funds the amount necessary to put Grant County "over the top" in this greatest of campaigns for the war work activities.

The executive committee, handling the Y. M. C. A. consisted of W. W. Downie, chairman, and H. C. Souder, secretary and treasurer, the other active members of the committee are as follows: Frank B. Roberts, Julius Fenner, A. G. Smith, Rev. A. E. Buriff, Rev. A. E. Beddoes and Rev. Chas. E. Wood. Altho these men were at the head of the organization it is also true that the splendid work they did was only made possible by the devotion of dozens of tireless workers and the loyalty of the people of Grant county.
Knights of Columbus War Relief

Soon following the entry of the United States into the war in 1917, members of the Knights of Columbus lodge in all parts of the country, signified their desire to aid in war relief work through their own organization, as well as through the many other agencies, and accordingly the work of lending aid and relief to the men in service was taken up on a large scale, under the direction of the National Council.

In order to carry out this work it was necessary, of course, that an enormous sum of money be raised, and this was undertaken through the subordinate councils all over the country. Each council was assigned a specific territory, as well as a quota, and to the Knights of Columbus Council of Milbank fell the task of raising $2,000.00 among the people of Grant and Roberts counties. This work was undertaken in the winter time, with road and weather conditions decidedly unfavorable, nevertheless the boys were successful to the extent of raising not only the $2,000.00 asked of them, but a total sum of $3,000.00 which was forwarded and used in the National Knights of Columbus Relief Work.

Solicitation for the raising of this money was carried on among the people of both Grant and Roberts county, irrespective of creed or nationality, and on the whole was very generously supported by our citizens. Later on, when funds were again needed, the finances of the Knights of Columbus, as of other war relief enterprises, were taken care of in Grant county as one of the United War works, for which a direct county appropriation were made by the Board of County Commissioners.

The drive for funds in January and February, 1918, was carried on largely through committees, working under the direction of the officers of the Council, with the Grand Knight, P. C. O'Neill in general charge.
Armenian and Syrian Relief

No more pitiful or needy nation in the world war can be conceived than Armenia and Syria. These people, for years controlled by the Turks and forever being subjected to all kinds of atrocities and abuses before the war, experienced the most unbelievable sufferings and persecutions during the period of the war at the hands of the Turks. No demand made on the people of the country was more worthy of support than that for the relief of these captive people of the unspeakable Turk. Feeding these poor starving people was indeed a worthy cause. Just as Belgium and Serbia, because of their geographical location became the innocent victims of the Central Powers, so Armenia became the victim of Turkey in this world struggle for democracy. Armenia, who for fifteen hundred years had stood firm as a rock in the Christian Faith, surrounded on all sides by followers of Mahomet, had to suffer martyrdom, because of her loyalty.

The Rev. Carl Bast was placed in charge of this work in the county. Funds secured for this humanitarian work, which is being carried on at the writing of this volume were and are purely free will offerings. No allotment for each person in the country is fixed. It as a most worthy cause and is deserving of generous support from every one.
Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates

The sale of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates was one of the means adopted by the government to assist in financing the war expense. In substance, the stamps and certificates were government loans, much the same as Liberty Loans, but in smaller denominations. Thrift Stamps could be bought for twenty five cents and sixteen of them converted into a War Savings Certificate, which at the expiration of five years was cashable at five dollars.

The campaign for the sale of these stamps and certificates was taken up in Grant County in April, 1918, and John W. Liggett of Milbank, was appointed county director of this work. In view of the large amounts being subscribed in Liberty Bonds, and constant calls for money in support of other war activities, it might be thought that our people had little money left to invest in this way. However, the slogan of the nation at this time was “work and save” and that was just what Grant County folks were doing. Even the children instead of spending what little change fell into their hands, in the manner in which they had been accustomed to do, invested it largely in War Savings Stamps.

In order to meet the county quota, the county had to be organized in much the same way that it was for the Liberty Loan drives. Mr. John W. Liggett was appointed county Thrift Stamp Director, and did this in a very thorough manner, and on June 28 a county wide drive was put on. Meetings were held in every school house in the county, under the supervision of the chairmen of the school boards, and in nearly every instance, the amounts allotted to the people of the school districts were oversubscribed. Some folks bought a stipulated amount outright, and other signed pledges to buy a certain amount each month. As a result a total of $187,000.00 was invested in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates by Grant County people in 1919, a record very gratifying to all, and particularly to Mr. Liggett.

In connection with the sale of these stamps a little incident occurred that is worth relating. The quota for a certain country school district was placed at $1200.00 and the burden of seeing that it was taken placed upon the chairman of the school board. Shortly before the day of the drive, the chairman called upon Mr. Liggett and expressed a belief that it would be impossible to raise this amount, and addressing Mr. Liggett said, “What are we going to do, or what method would you suggest.”

Mr. Liggett said, “I don’t know, Mr.——, how you will handle it, but I’ll tell you what I would do.” The gentleman anxiously came back with “What”?

Mr. Liggett continuing said, “If I were in your circumstances I would open the drive in the district by taking a thousand dollars worth of stamps myself, and I would have Mrs.——, take two hundred dollars worth, and you would have your quota right there.”

That ended the conversation, and the School district in question oversubscribed its quota.
Grant County Four Minute Men

TAKing their name from the readiness of the Minute Men of the Revolutionary War and the time allotted to their addresses, the Four Minute Men maintained an organization that served as a torch to fire patriotism and loyalty everywhere. This organization was launched, just after the outbreak of the war, to arouse support among the people, by an explanation of the causes of the clash and information upon the needs of the nation and the army.

The Grant County organization was under the direction of C. S. Amsden, who had with him in this great work, Rev. A. E. Beddoes, Rev. A. E. Buriff, Rev. Chas. Wood, Robt. D. Jones, and H. C. Souder. Speakers were sent to deliver messages, between acts at theaters, between reels, at moving picture houses and at meetings and assemblies of every kind.

They rendered valuable service here as everywhere in the Liberty Loan drives, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. They talked on buying bonds, they spoke on relief work, food conservation, war savings stamps, war gardens, ship building and the combating of alien activities, in fact they supported every war agency and too much cannot be said in their praise for the wonderful work they did.
The Newspaper Men

As a member of the newspaper fraternity of Grant County, the writer is just a little reluctant about attempting to tell about the war work and contributions of our six newspaper editors and publishers, because to do them justice might look to some like flattery. It is only the plain truth, however, to state that no small degree of the success of all war activities in the county was due to efforts and contributions of these six men. Not a liberty loan came up but what was materially helped on its way to success by our newspaper men. The same is true of our War Savings and Thrift Stamp sales. The Red Cross was a great beneficiary of their efforts, as was the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus Fund raising campaigns. Some of them served as solicitors or as officers of one or more of these organizations, and in addition found time to serve on Loan committees, as Four Minute Men and as members of the South Dakota Council of Defense. Hundreds of columns of reading and advertising matter were gladly contributed to these war agencies by the publishers of Grant County, and without hope or promise of reward. Thru their news columns they endeavored to convey to the public, items of interest and concern, from the boys in uniform, and to these same boys from the folks at home. We admit that we feel no small measure of pride in the record of the Grant County Publishers.
IN recording the activities of the men and women of Grant county in support of the various war works, we must give prominence to that distinguished citizen, not only of Grant county, but of South Dakota, the Honorable Thomas L. Bouck, who, previous to his unexpected death on March 1st, 1919, had for some years been Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of South Dakota.

Few of our citizens were so deeply interested during the war, in the successful prosecution of its every detail, and in the support of all war agencies and relief organizations. In the work of the Red Cross he was deeply engrossed, not only supporting it liberally in a financial way, but in lending much time and influence to its success as well. He rendered valuable service as head of the Home Relief branch of this organization. In promoting the interests of the Liberty loan drives and all other war activities he was equally enthusiastic.

Judge Bouck addressed gatherings of departing soldiers and other public meetings, teaching the meaning and purposes of the great war, and inculcating the spirit of true Americanism. In the discharge of his great duties as a circuit judge he was eminently successful, and established practices, particularly in regard to the granting of citizenship and the dealing with juvenile offenders of the law, that today are being copied and imitated the nation over.

Thomas L. Bouck was born at Fulktonham, Schohaire county, New York, January 29, 1865, and was educated at the Hartwick Seminary and the Albany, New York, Law School. In 1886 he came to South Dakota, locating in Milbank, practicing his profession as a lawyer with profound success, attaining prominence that in 1914 won him the honorable position of circuit judge. He had previously served Milbank as city attorney and mayor, and Grant county as county attorney and as a member of the state legislature. To him is due much credit for the splendid court house in Milbank, of which all Grant county people are now justly proud. In a business way he was a heavy stockholder in the Merchants National Bank of Milbank, and the owner of several Milbank business blocks. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic and the Knights of Pythias lodges. Judge Bouck was noted as a great home lover, and spent practically all his spare moments in the company of his family.

While at Aberdeen, conducting a regular term of circuit court for Brown county, Judge Bouck was suddenly summoned to his eternal reward on March 1st, 1919, and in his passing, not only Milbank and Grant county suffered the loss of one of their most distinguished and valuable citizens and jurists, but the State of South Dakota as well. Funeral services were held at this city on March 4th, 1919, with a private service at the family home at 11:00 o’clock, following which the remains were taken to the court room of the Grant county court house, where they lay in state until 2:00 o’clock P.M., during which time they were viewed by thousands of friends, neighbors and admirers. Public funeral services were held at the court room at 2:00 o’clock P.M., conducted by the Masonic Lodge, and at which the members of that and the Knights of Pythias lodges, as well as the members of the bar of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of South Dakota, attended in a body. The remains were laid at rest in St. Lawrence cemetery, Milbank, beside those of his son, Thomas Bouck, Jr., who had proceeded him in death.
Home Workers

CITY OF MILBANK and ALBAN TOWNSHIP

Left Hand

1. REV. ARTHUR E. BEDDOES
   Four Minute Man
   Red Cross
   Liberty Loan

2. REV. A. E. BURIFF
   Liberty Loan
   War Savings Stamps

3. HON. C. S. AMSDEN
   Four Minute Man

4. JULIUS FENNER
   Liberty Loan
   Council of Defense
   Red Cross
   Y. M. C. A.

5. MARGUERITE PORT
   Secy. Woman's Council of Defense

Right Hand

1. E. H. BENIDICT, Milbank
   Liberty Loan
   Thrift Stamps

2. FRED KITTEBEIL
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross
   War Savings Stamps

3. WM. KOEPKE
   Liberty Loan

4. MARTHA JOHNSON, Milbank
   Red Cross
   Chairman, Woman's Council of Defense

5. LEONARD M. KAERCHER
   Liberty Loan
Home Workers

MILBANK and ALBAN TOWNSHIP

Left Hand

1. MR. J. R. LIGGETT
   Director War Savings Campaign

2. MRS. J. R. LIGGETT
   Red Cross
   War Savings Stamps

3. C. A. MIELITZ
   Liberty Loan
   War Savings Stamps

4. MRS. A. M. ABBOTT, age 83
   Red Cross
   Made 125 pr. sox, 3 sweaters

5. G. C. MIDDLEBROOK
   Liberty Loan
   War Savings Stamps

Right Hand

1. HIRAM S. ROBERTS
   Red Cross
   Liberty Loan

2. SPENCER D. SELDEN
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross

3. ADNA WOOLSEY
   Liberty Loan

4. W. H. H. BUNTING
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross
   War Savings Stamps

5. OSCAR McINTYRE
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross
Home Workers

ADAMS TOWNSHIP

Left Hand
1. Mr. H. P. Nelson
   Liberty Loan
   War Savings Stamps

2. Mrs. H. P. Nelson
   Red Cross

3. E. E. Tucholke
   Red Cross

4. Walter W. Winner
   Liberty Loan

5. Lawrence Prior, Troy S.D.
   Liberty Loan Committee

Right Hand
1. I. D. Aldrich
   Liberty Loan
   All war activities

BIG STONE TOWNSHIP

2. Emil Gerhardt
   Liberty Loan

3. L. A. Gold, Mayor of
   Big Stone
   Liberty Loan

4. James A. Gold
   Red Cross
   Liberty Loan
   Y. M. C. A.

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP

5. Andrew Melander
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross
Home Workers

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP

Left Hand
1. Frank Fransen
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross

GRANT CENTER TOWNSHIP

2. J. F. Linse
   Liberty Loan

3. Fred Lamm
   Liberty Loan

4. Wm. Mertens
   Liberty Loan

5. Gust O. Runge
   Liberty Loan

Right Hand
1. Jack Wright
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross
   Y. M. C. A.

GEORGIA TOWNSHIP

2. J. W. Conley
   Liberty Loan
   War Savings Stamps

3. Joseph Eliason
   Liberty Loan

4. Edward Linquist
   Liberty Loan

5. Wesley Swenson
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross
Home Workers

KILBORN TOWNSHIP

Left Hand
1. Leon Herrick
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross
   Y. M. C. A.

2. Irvin Kruger
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross

LURA TOWNSHIP

3. Ferdinand J. Klix
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross

MADISON TOWNSHIP

4. Frank B. Kibbe
   Liberty Loan
   Y. M. C. A.
   Council of Defense

5. John Nord
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross
   Y. M. C. A.

MAZEPPA TOWNSHIP

Right Hand
1. Chris Fransen
   Liberty Loan

2. Hon. Geo. Stoddard
   Red Cross
   Liberty Loan

MELROSE TOWNSHIP

3. James Heffernan
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross

4. William I. Lowthian
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross

5. Mrs. W. I. Lowthian
   Red Cross
   Liberty Loan
Home Workers

MELROSE TOWNSHIP
Left Hand
1. Theodore R. Kahl
   Liberty Loan

OSCEOLA TOWNSHIP
2. Mrs. P. C. Scholberg
   Red Cross
3. Mr. P. C. Scholberg
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross

STOCKHOLM TOWNSHIP
4. C. A. Berg
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross
5. O. B. Fornell
   Liberty Loan

Right Hand
1. O. P. Johnson
   Liberty Loan

TROY TOWNSHIP
2. August Anderson
   Liberty Loan
3. A. Fors
   Liberty Loan
4. Nils Forsberg
   Liberty Loan
5. Charles W. Milbrandt
   Liberty Loan
Home Workers

TROY TOWNSHIP

Left Hand
1. JOHN O. NELSON
   Liberty Loan
   Council of Defense
   Fuel Administration

TWIN BROOKS TOWNSHIP

2. JOHN HEFFERNAN
   Liberty Loan
   (Should have been listed in Big Stone Township)

3. ENOCH LINDQUIST
   Red Cross
   Liberty Loan

4. MRS. ENOCH LINDQUIST
   Red Cross
   War Relief Committee

5. MRS. PAUL L. SAMPLE
   Red Cross

Right Hand
1. P. L. SAMPLE
   Red Cross

2. MR. F. L. STEWARD
   Liberty Loan
   Red Cross

3. MRS. F. L. STEWARD
   Chairman Twin Brooks
   Red Cross

4. FRANK SIERS
   Liberty Loan

5. M. M. WARTENBEE
   Liberty Loan
Home Workers

VERNON TOWNSHIP

1. HARRY STEVENS
   Liberty Loan

2. HENRY A. JACOBSON
   Liberty Loan

3. THEODORE ANDERSON
   Liberty Loan

4. ADOLPH SIEGERT
   Liberty Loan
   All war activities

5. MRS. SARAH J. BILLINGTON
   of Twin Brooks
   Red Cross
   War Relief Committee

6. MRS. C. H. SOEFFKER
   of Twin Brooks
   Red Cross

7. MRS. GEORGE WRIGHT
   of Twin Brooks
   Red Cross

8. MISS ESTHER BERG
   of Stockholm
   Red Cross
   Junior Red Cross
Home Workers

From Whom it Was Not Possible to Obtain Pictures

LARS P. LARSON, Georgia Township. Liberty Loan.
J. JOHN HAGEN, Georgia Township. Liberty Loan.
NELS NORDQUIST, Georgia Township. Liberty Loan.
GEORGE C. BURKE, Milbank. Red Cross, Liberty Loan.
JOHN C. CAHILL, Milbank. Red Cross, Liberty Loan.
F. W. DOUTHITT, Big Stone. Liberty Loan.
JOHN M. CARR, Melrose Township. Liberty Loan.
H. P. NELSON, Vernon Township. Liberty Loan.
WM. MARQUETTE, Vernon Township. Liberty Loan Worker.
GEORGE K. CLARK, Big Stone. Liberty Loan, and Y.M.C.A.
JOHN FAITH, Troy Township. Liberty Loan.
LEONARD A. PRIOR, Troy Township. Liberty Loan.
L. A. MIDWINTER, Stockholm Township. Liberty Loan.
ADELAIDE PRYOR, Troy Township. Liberty Loan.
G. J. JORGENSEN, Troy Township. Liberty Loan.
WM. O'FAHRELL, Osceola Township. Liberty Loan.
SAM MATTISON, Osceola Township. Liberty Loan, Red Cross.
C. P. LEACH, Milbank. Liberty Loan.
LLOYD W. THIRSK, Milbank. Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y.M.C.A.
L. N. SAUNDERS, Milbank. Grant County Liberty Loan, Council of Defense.
C. VICTOR ERLANDSON, Milbank. Liberty Loan, Red Cross.
A. G. SMITH, Milbank. Liberty Loan.
MRS. CLAUDE TICE, Council of Defense.
P. H. CLUTE, Big Stone City. Liberty Loan.
W. D. HALL, Big Stone Township. Liberty Loan.
HANS BUNDTSON, Big Stone Township. Liberty Loan.
DAN CLEVIDENCE, Big Stone Township. Liberty Loan.
R. CASLER, Big Stone Township. Liberty Loan.
WM. OLSON, Big Stone Township. Liberty Loan.
PETER PESCHONG, Alban Township. Liberty Loan.
HENRY MILLER, Alban Township. Liberty Loan.
ELMER THOMAS, Alban Township. Liberty Loan.
MATTHEW WAGNER, Alban Township. Liberty Loan.
G. M. ENGEBRETSON, of Albee. Red Cross, Liberty Loan.
A. C. ERICKSON, of Albee. Liberty Loan.
H. E. JONES, Revillo and Adams Township. Red Cross, Liberty Loan.
HENRY SAMUELSON, Revillo and Adams Township. Liberty Loan.
AUGUST J. PETERSON, Revillo and Adams Township. Liberty Loan.
OTTO SCHULTZ, Revillo. Liberty Loan.
HON. JOHN BIRCH, Adams Township. Red Cross, Liberty Loan.
L. H. HALVERSON, Revillo of Adams Township. Liberty Loan.
THOMAS DAVYK, Revillo. Liberty Loan.
REV. ALBERT JOHNSON, Revillo and Adams Township. Liberty Loan Worker.
REV. JULIE DAUMANN, Albee. Red Cross and other war activities.
L. E. Ensteness, Liberty Loan.
George Oehler, Grant Center Township. Liberty Loan.
Peter Ginter, Kilborn Township. Liberty Loan.
Louis Schuler, Kilborn Township. Liberty Loan and other war activities.
Fred Schneck, Kilborn Township. Liberty Loan.
Edward McCrea, Kilborn Township. Liberty Loan, entered service.
Frank Gill, Madison Township. Liberty Loan.
John B. Lindell, Madison Township. Liberty Loan.
A. G. Swanson, Madison Township. Liberty Loan, other war work.
J. C. Jensen, Madison Township. Liberty Loan.
Andrew Erickson, Madison Township. Liberty Loan.
Elmer Fritz, Madison Township. Liberty Loan Committee.
F. A. Zielisky, Mazeppa Township. Liberty Loan Committeeman.
F. A. Zierbel, Mazeppa Township. Liberty Loan Committee.
A. M. Hamilton, Melrose Township, Chairman Liberty Loan.
Thomas H. Hicks, Melrose Township. Liberty Loan.
George Ermayer, Twin Brooks. Liberty Loan Committeeman.
Fred Kruger, Liberty Loan Committeeman of Twin Brooks Township.
Chas. Chavet, Liberty Loan Committeeman, Twin Brooks Township.
M. P. Garvey, Vernon Township. Liberty Loan, all war relief activities.
Edward Bunting Jr., Vernon Township. Liberty Loan.
Thomas Twaits, Vernon Township. Liberty Loan.
Melian Scheie, Vernon Township. Liberty Loan previous to entering service.
Louis J. Scheie, Vernon Township Served on the county food committee.
Facts and Figures
That Every Well Informed American Should Know

THE GOOD RESULTS OF THE WAR

Rebuilding of the American Merchant Fleet, which had been dwindling since a hundred
years ago when American ships were queens of the sea.
Liberation of Italy’s “Unredeemed territory,” which had been under Austrian autocracy
for generations.
Repayment to France for the “debt to Lafayette.” Development in the U. S. of such
industries as the dyestuff manufacture, potash-making, lens-grinding, and others in which
we were formerly dependent on Germany.
Proof that the American “Melting Pot” has done its work, Yanks of every ancestry have
fought shoulder to shoulder in the army and the navy for the principles on which American de-
mocracy stands.
Universal manhood suffrage granted in England, together with broad woman suffrage.
Crystallization of the world’s democratic principles held by nations all over the world as
opposed to the former autocracies that have been overthrown.
Liberation of the Armenians, a Christian people, from Moslem oppression.
Prospective freedom of the Slavic races of southeastern Europe from centuries of Germanic
oppression.
Restoration of the ancient Kingdom of Poland, which 150 years ago was more powerful
than Russia.
Proof to the world that militarism, by itself, cannot conquer, no matter how powerful,
unless it represents a cause which the mass of a nation’s people know to be just.
The war began July 28, 1914.
It ended November 11, 1918.
It lasted four years, three months and 16 days—a total of 1,568 days.
The central powers retained the ascendancy for all but ten days of four years.
In 116 days the Allies with the U. S. smashed Germany and won the war.

THE ESTIMATED COST IN CASUALTIES
The Allies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Casualties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumania</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>262,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,712,000</strong></td>
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The Central Powers

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Casualties</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>6,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,350,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand Total for the War: 28,062,000
Probable number dead: 10,000,000
## THE ESTIMATED COST OF THE WAR IN MONEY

### The Allies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cost (in dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>$52,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>32,000,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>30,000,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>20,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>12,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumania</td>
<td>3,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>3,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $152,000,000,000

### The Central Powers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cost (in dollars)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$45,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>25,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>5,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $77,000,000,000

Grand Total: $229,000,000,000
IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks still bravely singing fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from falling hands we throw
The Torch—be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.


AMERICA’S ANSWER

Rest Ye in peace, ye Flanders dead.
The fight that ye so bravely led
We’ve taken up. And we will keep
True faith with you who lie asleep
With each a cross to mark his bed,
And poppies blowing overhead,
Where once his own life blood ran red.
So let your rest be sweet and deep
In Flanders fields.

Fear not that ye have died for naught.
The torch ye threw to us we caught.
Ten million hands will hold it high,
And Freedom’s light shall ne’er die!
We’ve learned the lesson that ye taught
In Flanders fields.

—R. W. Lillard.

YE ARE NOT DEAD

In Flanders still the poppies grow
Among the crosses, bending low,
On fragile stems, their cups of red
Like censors swinging o’er the dead
That fell short days ago.

Ye are not dead! If it were so
We that abide could never go
As blithely marching by your bed
In Flanders fields.

Because your bodies lie below,
Above, with an intenser glow,
The Torch moves on; in your brave stead
Men dare to bleed as ye have bled—
That larks may sing, and poppies blow
In Flanders fields.

—Frank E. Herring.
My Experience
IN JAPAN, SIBERIA, CHINA, THE PHILIPPINES
AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

BY LIEUT. R. N. Mccrea

AFTER being in the military service in Canada for over 18 months and not going across to France I went to Washington, D. C. and on July 5th, 1919, I was advised that I had been commissioned to go to Siberia and after making the necessary preparations, I started on the great adventure on the evening of July 11th, arriving in San Francisco four days later. The jaunt was a very pleasant one in spite of the hot weather. Arriving there I was joined by seven other Lieutenants and at one o'clock P.M. of the 17th we were aboard the S. S. Nanking and departed. All went well until we were out some considerable distance and about six o'clock (when the boat had begun to rock well), someone started talking about being seasick, and it was not until then that I knew the fishes were hungry, so I immediately got busy and heaved up my luncheon for them—after having this finished I turned into my little bed. Next day I felt better, but ate my meals up on deck for two or three days. By this time the sea was real calm, and the moonlight nights were wonderful. On the morning of the 24th we were in the harbor at Honolulu and went ashore to spend the day motoring about the island, visiting various places and finishing with a swim in the famous Waikiki beach. I enjoyed the swim very much, although I have seen dozens of beaches which are just as good. At five o'clock we were off again for Yokohama, arriving there on August 4th. At this port we had to leave the good ship “Nanking” and after spending a week in various parts of Japan we crossed the island by rail over to Tsuruga on the west coast and boarded the Russian ship “Penza”. We were here joined by nine other American officers who were also proceeding to Vladivostok. This boat was a flat old tub and the Japan Sea surely is the roughest place in the Pacific. Nearly every one on the boat was sick the second and last night. On August 14th we pulled into Vladivostok harbor, which is one of the best as well as prettiest harbors I have had the good fortune to gaze upon. The city is scattered out pretty much along the seashore and is walled in on the other side by mountains, which were green until late October and very beautiful. Major Blunt, who was later promoted to Lieut.-Colonel was in charge of the Railway Corps at Vladivostok on our arrival there. Five days after we arrived an Army Transport came in from the States bringing about 40 more officers. A train was immediately fitted out for us and together with about 650 enlisted men we started west. There was a little section of the road around Nikolsk (a town about 75 miles northwest from Vladivostok) where the Bolsheviks had been active so we had two sentries on the engine during the whole of the trip. After being enroute four nights and three days we reached Harbin, making a distance of about 500 miles. Some speed! Harbin is a city with a population of about 350,000 Chinese and perhaps 75,000 or 100,000 Russians or other whites. Most of the Railway Officers were assigned to stations west of Harbin, but I was not so fortunate and after about a week’s time was ordered back to Vladivostok, only to get nicely settled there and then back to Harbin, then shortly back to “Vladi” (as Vladivostok is called) for a couple of months and from there to Hallar which is about 400 miles west from Harbin, and which by the way is situated right on the edge of the famous Gobi desert. It made me think of the old song “when the sands of the desert grow cold” when I saw the sand there several inches deep as fine as powder and cold as ice.

When the first of the American Expeditionary force went to Siberia in the late autumn of 1917 it was composed entirely of the Russian Railway Service Corps which was made up of Officers only and was commanded by Colonel George H. Emerson, General Manager of the Great Northern Railway. The Russian Railway Service Corps was organized while Kerenski was still in power as Premier of all Russia. But about the time the Corps was ready to sail from San Francisco the Bolsheviks succeeded in overthrowing the Kerenski Government and upon the arrival of the Americans in Vladivostok they were asked to return home or at least not to land. The Transport “Thomas” on which they sailed, after remaining in the harbor for two or three days
departed and pulled in to Nagasaki, Japan (although a few of the Americans did go ashore in Vladivostok, but at their own risk). After a few weeks in Japan, Colonel Emerson together with Mr. John F. Stevens (who joined them before returning from Vladivostok and who had only recently come down from European Russia where he had been with the Root Commission) went to Harbin. The remainder of the Corps joined them in small contingents, and by the summer of 1918 the whole of the force was in Harbin. The American infantry force went over some time after the Railway Corps first started and was composed of 7,000 officers and men commanded by Major General Graves. The rest of the Allies—Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan also sent forces of about the same size, and the famous “Inter-Allied Agreement” was drawn up. The Inter-Allied Technical Board was also formed and Mr. Stevens was made President. The whole Railway Corps functioned through orders from the Technical Board, which was directed by the State Department at Washington. The Infantry force was stationed in small detachments along the Trans-Siberian Railway and was there for the purpose of guarding the railway against bandits and to try to preserve order in general. The Russian Railway Corps was also later stationed in small groups at various stations along the railway from Vladivostok to up past Omsk and even as far as Ekaterinburg—a distance of over 3,500 miles. The purpose of the Corps was to supervise the operation of the railway.

Shortly after the fall of Kerenski, Admiral Koltchak (who was formerly in the Czar’s navy) became practically self-appointed ruler of Siberia and began to mobilize his forces against the Bolsheviks and a fighting front was established between European Russia and Siberia. Koltchak’s rule was about as severe as that of the Czar, and many of his officers were guilty of atrocities as bad or perhaps worse than I have ever heard attributed to the Germans. It is quite possible, however, that Koltchak would not have tolerated these atrocities had he been able to control his officers. For a time the Koltchak Government gained strength and also gained ground against the Bolsheviks and the old Intelligency from European Russia began to flee to Siberia with such of their valuables as could be brought with them, where they expected to be safe from Soviet rule.

At the time I arrived in Siberia in August the fighting front was still some distance west of Omsk, but the Bolsheviks began to gain ground and in late October the seat of the Siberian Government had to be moved to Irkutsk, a city with a population of perhaps 125,000 and about 1,500 miles east from Omsk and about 2,000 miles west from Vladivostok. Then in November a new faction started a revolt against the brutalities of Koltchak. This revolution was headed by General Gaida, a Czecho-Slovak who had been in the Russian Army for many years, and he began at Vladivostok by recruiting about 2,000 of Koltchak’s soldiers. He lined his men up around the railway station and directly across from the station Koltchak’s army took a stand. After firing a few shots the first day a real bloody battle started at about three o’clock in the morning of the second day. At about six o’clock General Gaida was forced to surrender after being wounded in the foot. While the battle was being fought a rain was falling which later turned to snow—the dead and wounded men were left lying wherever they fell until two or three days later when the wounded had frozen to death, and they were then loaded onto wagons and taken away. The men who surrendered were made prisoners. Some of them were executed almost immediately and directly in front of the railway station, while the remainder were placed in a school building and were executed a few at a time until all were disposed of. The Czecho-Slovak Commander at Vladivostok protested vigorously against the execution of General Gaida, with the effect that he was allowed three days to depart from Vladivostok, which he did. Everything seemed to go on a little more smoothly for a month or perhaps longer when the Bolshevik uprisings began to become more numerous—Koltchak was captured at Irkutsk and executed, and in February, Vladivostok (the last great stronghold) fell to the Bolsheviks. General Rozanoff was Commander of Koltchak’s forces at this point—he made a feeble stand, which was of no consequence. General Rozanoff was very fortunate, however—the Japanese furnished him with one of their uniforms, and the last I was able learn of him he was spending most of his time around Japanese Headquarters, and it was also rumored that he was given refuge in Japan where I understand he made a get-a-way with $27,500,000 worth of Russian Gold.
Before the fall of Vladivostok, word had been received from Washington for the withdrawal of the American Forces, which was joyful news to most of the expedition, and evacuation was begun slowly almost immediately. The rest of the Allies had already withdrawn their forces except Japan, who had increased her forces to 70,000. At the time I sailed from Vladivostok which was on March 10th—the Bolsheviks were in control of all Russia and Siberia, and while they desired to be freed from foreign interference, they were sorry to have the Americans go while there were still Japanese soldiers in the country. On April 4th, General Graves with all of the Americans except perhaps a few of the Engineer officers sailed from Vladivostok, and the wireless dispatches from there as well as newspaper reports which I have read tell of the capture of Vladivostok by the Japanese, shortly after the departure of the Americans.

If my observation is anywhere near correct, Russia will be much better off without foreign interference, which is more than true in the case of Japanese interference, who I do not believe are trying to help Russia at all, but are simply trying to gain whatever they can for themselves. It is true that the Bolsheviks are radical socialists, and may be far from having a definite plan worked out for a government which will be stable, but the lower classes of Russians have been oppressed for such a long time that they should not be blamed too strongly for going to extremes when they try to throw off the yoke under which they have been held for years. I don't know much about the Bolsheviks, I.W.W.'s etc. in our country, but from what I can understand they are not desirable here—and I am sure not necessary, after considering that our Government has stood the test of 144 years time. But in Russia the situation is different, and I believe that Bolshevism as it is there is badly misrepresented in the United States. The Soviets in Russia may be guilty of a great many bad deeds, and their system of government far from perfect, but I believe that eventually a democratic government will be established which will last. It is also true that a great many of the Russian people are lacking in education, but the majority of them that I came in contact with WERE educated, and perhaps much more so than the average person in our own country, and the better class practically all speak at least two languages besides their own (which God knows is about the most difficult of them all). Americans jokingly say that if a person possesses the powers to master the Russian language correctly, there should be nothing too difficult for him. It does not seem to be generally known, but it is true that Siberia alone is as large as either the United States or Canada, and while some portions are situated so far north, the country is immensely rich in natural resources, such as gold, iron, coal, timber etc. as well as fur bearing animals. There is only one railroad running through the country, and settlers have never gone very far from this railroad. Another thing which greatly impressed me was the fertility of the soil—I did not in my travels in Siberia and Manchuria see any barren hills—the vegetation seemed to surpass that of most of our undeveloped west.

It seems sad to think that such a rich country has to be torn by civil war, but that seems to be the only way liberty and freedom can be gained, and I am sure the Russians will have both if the allies will only trade with them, and also request the withdrawal of the Japanese Army.

At the time of the evacuation of the territory between Irkutsk and Omsk Lieut.-Colonel Blunt whom I have already mentioned was stationed in the town of Krasnoyarsk and was unable to get away before the Bolsheviks were upon him. A Captain and five Lieutenants were captured at the same time. Communication was entirely suspended for a time but we were, later able to get word through from them that the Americans were safe and were being financed by the Russians. They stated that they would not release them until safe return could be assured them, and I am quite sure that they are quite safe.

Now to go on with my own little story. I am glad to say that the whole trip was a very pleasant one, and I enjoyed every moment of it. While in Japan I saw many things of interest and in Siberia and China I made many happy acquaintances. On the return trip we came via the Philippine Islands and remained in Manila eight days. While there we made motor trips through banana plantations and sugar cane fields. The Filipinos are a very peaceable race of people, and America's endeavors to uplift these people is something of which every American can be proud. We also stopped a few hours at the lonely island of Gaum which is 1500 miles east from Manila, and used as a coaling base—this, while a very pretty place seemed too lonely for a white
person to live very long at a time. At Honolulu we remained two days on our return and made a motor trip clear around the island, and really the island if far more beautiful than my powers of description can possibly portray. A paradise on earth does not seem to overdraw it in the least. The Prince of Wales visited Honolulu the day we left, and I snapped his picture while he was reviewing the guard of honor. He appeared to be a pretty good scout. After leaving Honolulu everyone was anxious to see “God’s Country” (as we called it) again. In spite of the fact that the last night out was by far the roughest of the whole 44 days, everyone was up bright and early and we moved into the Golden Gate again and docked around eight o’clock. My! how glad we were to walk upon U. S. soil again. In fact I felt so good that I did not even care to sleep the first night. After two days in Frisco I departed for Portland and after a day there and a day at Seattle, I started for home base, and while the whole trip was very pleasant, I cannot help admitting that it is good to be back and see familiar faces again and am better able to appreciate American civilization than ever before.
Church at Fleury France, Village of Fleury, Interior of Same Church.
Pictures secured by Sergt. Henry Reeves in France.
GUN, PILL BOX, DUGOUT.

PICTURES SECURED BY 2d. ERGT. HENRY REEVES IN FRANCE
1. French Gas Attack. 2. Ruins of Arras Belfry. 3. French Observation Balloon. 4. German Aeroplane Above German Lines, on the Somme in 1917, An Excellent View of No Man's Land. 5. Cathedral of Rheims, After Bombardment

Pictures loaned by Sergt. Willis Wright
Home Guards

HOME Guard companies were organized during the time of the war at Revillo, Milbank and at Big Stone. The company at Milbank held together for some considerable time, but the ranks were constantly being thinned by the members of the company leaving with the drafts. The Revillo and Big Stone companies however continued to hold together thru the entire war period, and by the time the armistice was signed had obtained a very high stage of efficiency in the use of small arms and foot drill.

These companies were formed for service in case force should be needed to protect such places as elevators, mills, etc., if the necessity arose. At Big Stone and Revillo this guarding of elevators was carried on much of the time, not that they had been threatened but merely as a precautionary measure.

The Main functions of the companies were, drilling, accompanying army units on parades, conducting funerals for men who died in service, and standing as an armed force to give a feeling of security against any trouble. The companies trained scores of men in the rudiments of military tactics, who were in these guard companies before entering the service. The rapid promotion of some of the boys in the army who had been members of these companies is due in a large measure to the training they received while at home.
In Conclusion

And now our task is ended. It has been a toilsome, but a pleasant one. In telling the story of Grant County's part in the World War, we may have omitted some things that should have been included, and may have committed some errors. We have done the best we could and claim our readers' indulgence in the matter of errors and deficiencies.

The part of America in the World War will never be forgotten—it will forever illumine the pages of human history. America's achievement in the War of Liberation was the most wonderful—the most dramatic, the most gigantic achievement so far recorded in the annals of the human race. America entered the war with no dreams of glory, no lust for power, no ambitions for conquest. Her aim was simply to rid the world of a menace that threatened popular government everywhere. Her magnificent army supported by her loyal, freedom-loving citizenry, achieved a crowning triumph for humanity. The fetters which ancient despotism had riveted upon subject nations is broken, and the world is free.

America has in this great conflict, sacrificed much in blood and treasure. The treasure she expended counts as dross, the blood she gave she reckons as beyond price. She reckons as among the Immortals every son of hers whose life was a part of the price she paid for victory, and she esteems her great and gallant host in arms as more than the compeers of the knights and paladins of history.

The war is over—the battle is fought—the victory won. It is the hope and prayer of every good American,—of every father and mother who sent sons to the battle line—that their glory shall halo America's name, shall in fact redound to the good of humanity, and the peace of the world forevermore.
WAR CHRONOLOGY

Chief Events from Beginning to the Signing of the Armistice—1918

1914

June 28—Murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

July 26—Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia.

July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

July 31—General mobilization in Russia. "State of war" declared in Germany.

Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxemburg.

Aug. 2—German ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for her troops across Belgium.

Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.

Aug. 4—Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany demanding assurance that neutrality of Belgium would be respected. War declared by Great Britain on Germany.

Aug. 4—President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of United States.

Aug. 4-26—Belgium overrun; Liege occupied (Aug. 9); Brussels (Aug. 20); Namur (Aug. 24).

Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 16—British expeditionary force landed in France.

Aug. 18—Russia completes mobilization and invades East Prussia.

Aug. 21-25—Battle of Mons Charleroi. Dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion.

Aug. 23—Tsingtau bombarded by Japanese.

Aug. 25-30—Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept. 2); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 10); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 15), Fall of Przemysl (March 18, 1915), Dec. 4, Russians 3½ miles from Cracow.

Aug. 26—Germans destroyed Louvain.

—Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.

—Russians severely defeated at Battle of Tannenberg, in East Prussia.

Aug. 28—British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.

Aug. 31—Allies line along the Seine, Marne and Meuse Rivers.

—Name St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd by Russian decree.

Sept. 3—French Government removed (temporarily) from Paris to Bordeaux.

Sept. 5—Great Britain, France and Russia sign a treaty not to make peace separately.

Sept. 6-10—Battle of the Marne. Germans reach the extreme point of their advance; driven back by the French from the Marne to the River Aisne. The battle line then remained practically stationary for three years (front of 300 miles).

Sept. 7—Germans take Maubeuge.

Sept. 11—An Austrian expedition captures New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago Protectorate.

Sept. 16—Russians, under Gen. Reimenkampf, driven from East Prussia.

Sept. 22—Three British armored cruisers sunk by a submarine.

Sept. 27—Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.

Oct. 9—Germans occupy Antwerp.


Oct. 16-28—Battle of the Yser, in Flanders. Belgians and French halt German advance.

Oct. 17-Nov. 17—French, Belgians and British repulse German drive in first battle of Ypres, saving Channel ports (decisive day of battle, Oct. 31).

Oct. 21—The sale of alcohol forbidden in Russia until the end of the war.

Oct. 21-28—German armies driven back in Poland.

Oct. 28—De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.

Nov. 1—German naval victory in the Pacific, off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German naval raid into English waters.

Nov. 5—Great Britain declared war on Turkey; Cyprus annexed.

Nov. 7—Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.


Nov. 10—German cruiser Emden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.

Nov. 13—Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone.

Nov. 21—Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.

—South African rebellion collapses.

Dec. 9—French Government returned to Paris.

Dec. 16—German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.

Dec. 17—Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate, and a new ruler appointed with title of Sultan.

Dec. 24—First German air raid on England.

1915

Jan. 1-Feb. 15—Russians attempt to cross the Carpathians.

Jan. 7—The sale of absinthe forbidden in France for the duration of the war.

Jan. 20—American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea off Doggerbank.


Jan. 28—American merchantman William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

Feb. 4—Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British Isles after Feb. 18.

Feb. 10—United States note holding German Government to a "strict accountability" if any merchant vessel of the United States is destroyed or any American citizens lose their lives.

Feb. 16—Germany's reply stating "war-zone" act is an act of self-defense against illegal methods employed by Great Britain in preventing commerce between Germany and neutral countries.

Feb. 18—German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines begin campaign of "piracy and pillage."

Feb. 19—Anglo-French squadron bombards Dardanelles.

Feb. 20—United States sends identical note to Great Britain and Germany suggesting an agreement between these two powers respecting the conduct of naval warfare.

Feb. 28—Germany's reply to identical note.

March 1—Announcement of British "blockade;" "Orders in Council" issued to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 17—Russians captured Przemysl and strengthened their hold on the greater part of Galicia.

March 28—British steamship Falaba attacked by submarine and sunk (111 lives lost; 1 American).
April 2.—Russians fighting in the Carpathians.
April 8.—Steamer Harpalyn, in service of American Commission for Aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.
April 17—May 17.—Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 (April 19); (April 23); Germans advanced toward Yser Canal. Asphyxiating gas employed by the Germans. Failure of Germany to break through the British lines.
April 22.—German Embassy sends out a warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain.
April 26.—Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
April 28.—American vessel Cushing attacked by German aeroplane.
April 30.—Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.
May 1.—American steamship Gulflight sunk by German submarine; 2 Americans lost. Warning of German Embassy published in daily papers. Lustiana sinks at 12:20 noon.
May 2.—Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians. (Battle of the Dunajec)
May 7.—Cunard Line steamship Lustiana sunk by German submarine (1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans).
May 8.—Germans occupy Liban, Russian port on the Baltic.
May 9—June 1.—Battle of Artois, or Festubert (near La Bassee).
May 10.—Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of Lustiana.
May 12.—South African troops, under Gen. Botha, occupy capital of German Southwest Africa.
May 13.—American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the Lustiana.
May 23.—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
May 25.—Coalition Cabinet formed in Great Britain; Asquith continues to be Prime Minister.
American steamship Nebraskan attacked by submarine.
May 28.—Germany's answer to American note of May 13.
June 1.—Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the Gulflight and Cushing.
June 3.—Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
June 8.—Resignation of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
June 9—June 11.—Battle of the Somme.
June 11.—Allan Lineers Hesperian sunk by German submarine; 2 Americans lost. Warning of German Embassy giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning.
June 19.—British, under Gen. Townsend, forced to retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.
Dec. 6.—Germans captured Ipek (Montenegro).
Dec. 10—Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.
Dec. 13.—British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt.
Dec. 15.—Sir John French retired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
Dec. 17.—Russians occupied Hamadan (Persia).
Dec. 19.—The British forces withdrawn from Anzio and Sulva Bay (Gallipoli Peninsula).
Dec. 20.—Russian forces in Persia occupied Kishan.
Dec. 29.—British passenger steamer Persia sunk in Mediterranean, presumably by submarine.

1916

Jan. 8.—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
Jan. 13.—Fall of Cettinje, capital of Montenegro.
Jan. 18.—United States Government sets forth a declaration of principles regarding submarine attacks and asks whether the Governments of the Allies would subscribe to such an agreement.
Jan. 28.—Austrians occupy San Giovanni de Medici (Albania).
Feb. 10.—Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning.
Feb. 15.—Secretary Lansing makes statement that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.
Feb. 16.—Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in the Lustiana affair.
Feb. 19.—Kamerun (Africa) conquered.
Feb. 21—July.—Battle of Verdun. Germans take Fort Douaumont (Feb. 25). Great losses of Germans with little results. Practically all the ground lost was slowly regained by the French in the autumn.
Feb. 24.—President Wilson in letter to Senator Stone refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.
Feb. 27.—Russians captured Kermanshah (Persia).
March 8—German Ambassador communicates memorandum regarding U-boat question, stating it is a new weapon not yet regulated by international law.

March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.

March 9—Russians entered Ispahan (Persia).

March 24—French steamer Sussex is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.

March 25—Department of State issues memorandum in regard to armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.

March 27-29—United States Government instructs American Ambassador in Berlin, to inquire into sinking of Sussex and other vessels.

April 10—German Government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29, on the sinking of Sussex and other vessels.

April 17—Russians capture Trebizond.

April 18—United States delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.

April 19—President addressed Congress on relations with Germany.

April 24-May 1—Insurrection in Ireland.

April 29—Gen. Townsend surrendered to the Turks before Kut-el-Amara.

May 4—Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the Sussex and in the main meets demands of the United States.

May 8—United States Government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that fulfillment of these conditions cannot depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent Government.

May 16-June 3—Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.

May 19—Russians join British on the Tigris.

May 24—Military service (conscription) bill becomes law in Great Britain.

May 27—President in address before League to Enforce Peace says United States is ready to join any practical league for preserving peace and guaranteeing political and territorial integrity of nations.

May 31—Naval battle off Jutland.

June 4-30—Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukowina. Czernovitz taken (June 17); all Bukowina overrun.

June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned.

June 21—United States demands apology and repARATION FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY FOR SINKING BY AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE OF PETROLITE, AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

July 1-Nov.—Battle of the Somme. Combines taken (Sept. 26). Failure of the Allies to break the German lines.

Aug. 6-Sept.—New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug. 9).

Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany.

Aug. 27-Jan. 15—Roumania enters war on the side of the Allies and is crushed. (Fall of Bucharest, Dec. 6; Dobrudja conquered Jan. 2; Focsani captured Jan. 8.)

Sept. 7—Senate ratifies purchase of Danish West Indies.

Oct. 8—German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer Stephano.

Oct. 28—British steamer Marina sunk without warning (6 Americans lost).

Nov. 6—British liner Arabia torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.

Nov. 25—United States protests against Belgian deportations.

Dec. 5-6—Fall of Aquitaine Ministry; Lloyd George new Prime Minister.

Dec. 12—German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30) by Allies as "empty and insincere."

Dec. 14—British horse transport ship Russian sunk in Mediterranean by submarine (17 Americans lost).


1917

Jan. 10—The Allied Governments state their terms of peace; a separate note from Belgium included.

Jan. 11—Supplemented German note on views as to settlement of war.

Jan. 13—Great Britain amplifies reply to President’s note of Dec. 18. Favors co-operation to preserve peace.

Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses the Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace.

Jan. 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.

Feb. 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed.

Feb. 12—United States replied to Swiss Minister that it will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn.

Feb. 18—Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from the Central Powers.


Feb. 26—President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.

Feb. 28—"Zimmerman note" revealed.

March 4—Announced that the British had taken over from the French the entire Somme front; British held on west front 100 miles, French 175 miles, Belgians 25 miles.

March 11—Bagdad captured by British, under Gen. Maude.

March 11-15—Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II (March 15). Provisional Government formed by Constitutional Democrats, under Prince Lvoff and M. Milyukoff.

March 12—United States announces that an armed guard would be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.

March 17-19—Retirement of Germans to “Hindenburg line.” Evacuation of 1,300 square miles of French territory, on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.

March 22—United States formally recognized the new Government of Russia set up as a result of the revolution.

March 26—The United States refused the proposal of Germany to interpret and supplement the Prussian Treaty of 1799.

March 27—Minister Brand Whitlock and American Relief Commission withdrawn from Belgium.

April 2—President Wilson asks Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.

April 6—United States declares war on Germany.

April 9-May 14—British successes in Battle of Arras (Vimy Ridge taken April 9).

April 16-May 6—French successes in Battle of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims.

April 20—Turkey severs relations with United States.

May 4—American destroyers begin co-operation with British Navy in war zone.


May 17—Russian Provisional Government reconstructed. Kerensky (former Minister of Justice) becomes Minister of War, Milyukoff resigns.

May 18—President Wilson signs Selective Service Act.
July 30—Mutily in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny, Sept. 2.
July 31-Nov.—Battle of Flanders (Passchenhelda Ridge): British successes.
Aug. 3—Food and Fuel Control Bill passed.
Aug. 25—Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
Aug. 29-24—French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.
Sept. 3—Riga captured by Germans.
Sept. 8—Luxemburg despatches ("sparlos versenken") revealed by United States.
Sept. 15—Russia proclaims a republic.
Oct. 13—Germans occupy Oesel and Dago Islands (Gulf of Riga).
Oct. 17—Russians defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.
Oct. 24-Dec.—Great German-Austrian counter drive in Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago Plateau, and Brenta River.
Oct. 25-26—French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions, including Malmaison Fort.
Oct. 26—Brazilians declare war on Germany.
Oct. 27—Second Liberty Loan closed ($3,000,000,000 offered; $3,035,226,850 subscribed).
Oct. 30—Count von Herbling succeeds Michaelis as German Chancellor.
Nov. 2—Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne.
Nov. 3—First clash of Americans with German soldiers.
Nov. 7—Overture of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Russia by the Bolsheviki.
Nov. 13—Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French Premier.
Nov. 18—British forces in Palestine take Jaffa.
Dec. 5—President Wilson, in message to Congress, advises war on Austria.
Dec. 26—At Harbin, Manchuria, Russian Maximalist troops surrender to Chinese, after a fight.

-Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Sir John R. Jellicoe.

Dec. 27—Turkish army defeated by British in attempt to retake Jerusalem.

Dec. 28—Three British torpedo boat destroyers sunk off coast of Holland; 13 officers, 180 men lost.

Dec. 30—Fighting renewed on Cambrai front.

-Dec. 31—Mercantile fleet auxiliary Osmanieh sunk by a mine.

British Food Controller, Baron Rhondda, orders rationing of sugar—½ pound per capita, per week, obtained by card.

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Jan. 2—Between Lens and St. Quentin German raids British lines repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

-Austro-German invaders defeated in thrust at Venice.

-Five enemy aircrafts are brought down on Italian front.

-Germany demands of Russia, Poland, Courland, Estonia and Lithuania.

-Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance.

-Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British Food Controller for having too much sugar.

-Jan. 4—Lieut. "Hobey" Baker, former Princeton football captain, brings down German airplane in his first war flight.

-Jan. 5—In speech to trades unions Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims.

-Jan. 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base submarines desert back to their officers.

-British patrol boats capture 2 German submarines off Canary Islands.


-British War Office reports German losses and losses during 1917; captures, 114,544; guns, 781; losses, prisoners, 28,579; guns, 166.

-Jan. 8—Italian Government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.

-Jan. 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost, with crew of 105.

-British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed in British Channel: three of crew missing; wounded soldiers safely landed.

-British Admiralty reports for past week—arrivals, 2,085; sailings, 2,244; merchantmen sunk, 21 (18 over 1,600 tons); 4 fishing vessels.

-Jan. 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers lost on Scotch coast, but one man saved.

-United States steamship Nyanza sinks a German submarine.

-Jan. 13—Italian airmen drop 2 tons of explosives on storehouses and encampments at Primolano, an important railway station.

-French War Minister posts postal and telegraph service under military control.

-French War Minister orders arrest in Paris of former Premier Caillaux on charge of treason.

-Jan. 14—British airplanes drop bombs on steel works at Thionville, between Luxemburg and Metz, and on two large railway junctions near Metz.

-Germans bombard Yarmouth, killing 3.

-Attempt is made to shoot Russian Premier Lenin.

-Jan. 18—Prussian Chamber of Lords reaffirms exclusive right of German Emperor to make war or peace.

-Premier Lloyd George addressing Trades Union Conference, declares "We must either go on or go under."

-Jan. 19—British Admiralty announces sinking in action at entrance to Dardanelles Turkish cruiser Midullu, formerly the German Breslau, and beaching the Sultan Yawitz Selim, formerly German Goeben; the British losing monitor Raglan and small monitor M-28; British lose 178 men; Turks, 198.

-Feb. 1—Bombarded by Allied naval forces.

-Jan. 21—On French front Allied airplanes bomb Courtrai, Roulers and Rumheke, and raiding into Germany; bomb steel works at Thionville and railway sidings at Bernstoff and Arnaville.

-Armed boarding steamer Louvain sunk in Mediterranean; 217 lost.

-Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet.

-Petrograd reports murders of A. I. Shingareff and Prof. F. F. Kokoshkine, Kerensky Minister of Finance and State Comptroller.

-Washington reports abandonment of Gen. von Falkenhayn's plan to reorganize Turkish army because of desertion of 160,000 Turkish troops between Constantinople and Palestine.

-Jan. 25—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's programme of war and peace in Reichstag, and outlines Germany's peace terms.

-In address to Foreign Affairs, Committee of Reichstag, Count Czeirin, foreign Minister, outlines Austro-Hungarian proposals.

-Jan. 26—In past week British lose 9 ships of over 1,600 tons by submarines.

-Austrian airmen bomb Treviso and Mestre, 2 Americans killed.

-Germans claim to have downed 25 Allied machines by gunfire in 4 days.

-Emperor Charles, as King of Hungary, accepts resignation of Hungarian cabinet and directs Premier Dr. Wekerle to form a new one.

-Jan. 27—Cunarder Andalucia torpedoed off the Ulster coast.

-Jan. 28—In Italian offensive east of Asiago Plateau Italian forces capture Col del Bosco and Col d'Echele, and 1,500 prisoners.

-Jan. 29—Roumanians capture Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia.

-Italian forces capture Col del Resso and Col d'Echele, and 1,500 prisoners.

-Jan. 30—British line advances near Antioch in Palestine.
Jan. 30—Armed escort vessel Mechanician torpedoed in English Channel, 13 men lost.

—Germans make air raid on Paris, kill 36, injure 190.

—Since launching of unrestricted submarine warfare, on Feb. 1, 1917, 69 United States ships (171,061 gross tons) have been sunk by submarines, mines and raids; 300 persons drowned; 107 German and Austrian ships (686,494 gross tons) in United States ports have been seized; 426 vessels (2,000,000 tons) requisitioned by Shipping Board. Great Britain lost from Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 25, 1918, 1,169 ships. Total tonnage lost by Allies and neutrals in same period, 6,617,000.

—London reports strikes in Berlin and incendiary fires in Vienna.

Jan. 31—It is for the first time announced that United States troops are occupying first line trenches. Germans raid American line, kill 2, wound 4, 1 missing.

—British penetrate Mukmas in Palestine.

Feb. 1—War Trade Board's regulations to prevent goods leaving United States in neutral bottoms and to make it impossible for ships to supply submarines go into effect.


Feb. 2—Germans repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.

Feb. 3—Germans bombard Lorraine sector; kill 2 Americans; wound 9.


Feb. 5—United States steamer Alamance torpedoed; 6 lost.

—Enemy airplanes bomb Venice, Mestre and Treviso; no casualties. Italians bring down 5 enemy planes.


—That beginning of war German U boats had killed 14,120 British non-combatant men, women and children is stated in House of Commons.

Feb. 6—Allied naval forces bombard Ostend.

—"Loyal" White Guards of Finland occupy Uelabor and Tammerfors.

—Field Marshal von Mackensen sends ultimatum to Roumanian Government, demanding peace negotiations begin within 4 days; Roumanian Cabinet resigns.

—Italian aviator drops a ton of bombs on hostile aviation grounds at Molta di Livenza.

Feb. 7—Spain protests to Germany against the looting and torpedoing of Spanish steamer Giralda Jan. 26.

—Announcement made that steamship service between Asiatic ports of Russia and Constantinople in Black Sea had been resumed Jan. 11, and Russians were supplying Turks with food.

—Swedish steamship Fridland, loaded with grain from United States port, torpedoed; 6 men killed.

Feb. 8—White Guards of Finland capture Viborg. Ukrainians claim victory over Bolsheviks at Sarny. M. Holubovics named Premier of the Ukraine. Bolsheviks fail in attempt to occupy Kief. Turkish Foreign Minister Nessim Bey, addressing Chamber of Deputies, expresses accord with Caernin and Hertling.


Feb. 11—West of Brenta River Italians shatter violent Austrian attack.

—Italian torpedo craft enter Bucairi Bay and sink at anchor largest Austrian steamer there.

Feb. 12—The eighth session of the longest Parliament in modern times opens in London.

—The British Government declines to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace.

—French air squadrons drop four tons of bombs on railroad stations at Thionville, Conflans, Schembelhe and Metz-Sablon.

Feb. 13—On western front United States batteries aid in raid in Champagne district.

—Test vote in House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.

—Sinking of Spanish ship Ceferino announced.

—The British Admiralty reports the week's losses by mine or submarine, 19 merchantmen, 13 over 1,000 tons, and 3 fishing craft.

—Rome reports 4 Italian merchantmen of over 1,000 tons sunk in week ending Feb. 9.

—The Norwegian Legation in London reports Norway's loss of tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of January as 1,950,583 and 883 vessels.

Feb. 14—Paris court martial finds Bolo Pasha guilty of treason, sentences him to death, a co-defendant, Filippo Cavallinie, under arrest in Italy, sentenced to death. Darius Porchere sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

Feb. 15—The President issues proclamation making foreign commerce of United States subject to license control.

—A flotilla of German destroyers enters the Straits of Dover sink 8 British patrol boats.

—Germany renews war on Russia.

Feb. 16—In battle for Kief Bolsheviks defeat Ukrainians.

—Sir William Robertson, Chief of British Imperial Staff, resigns and is succeeded by Sir Henry H. Wilson.

—A German submarine bombards Dover, England.

Feb. 17—Lord Northcliffe is appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries.

—German aviators attack Dover, England and Dunkirk, France.

Feb. 16, 17 and 18—German airplanes raid London, but do little damage.

Feb. 18—Petrograd despatch announces capture of Kief by Bolsheviks; casualties, 4,000 killed, 7,000 wounded.

—The Bolsheviks pass decree that on Feb. 14 (old style) Russian calendar shall be made to correspond to English calendar, thus changing from old style to new style.

Feb. 19—Lloyd George addresses House of Commons, refers to decision of Supreme War Council at Versailles, and to argument of American delegation for unified leadership.

—Petrograd confirms report of seizure by Swedish forces of Aland Islands, held by Bolsheviks troops.

Feb. 20—British Admiralty reports for week: Arrivals, 2,322; sailings, 2,363; merchantmen sunk, 15 (12 of more than 1,000 tons); 1 fishing vessel. During the same week, Rome reports 2 steamships of 1,500 tons lost and 1 sailing vessel.

Feb. 21—An economic agreement with Spain is signed in Madrid whereby Gen. Pershing gets mules and army blankets in return for cotton and oil.

—London reports German troops advancing into Russia on front extending from shores of Estonia to southern border of Volhynia; Minsk entered and Rovno taken. Germans said to have captured 9,125 prisoners, 1,353 cannon, 5,000 motor cars, 1,000 railroad cars loaded with grain, airplanes and war material.
Feb. 21—British troops occupy Jericho, 14 miles from Jerusalem.
—United States steamship Philadelphian, with cargo of foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine.

Feb. 22—United States troops are in the Chemin des Dames sector, the Aisne, France.
—United States War Trade Board secures agreement with Norway's commissioners by which Norway guarantees imports from United States will not reach Germany, and limits its own exports to that country.
—A Berlin despatch says the Ukraine and Germany have signed peace treaty.
—London reports Jericho occupied by British forces with little opposition.
—Five Entente airmen bomb Innsbruck, capital of Austrian Tyrol, hit German Consulate and soldiers' trains.
—British aerial squadron bombard enemy aviation grounds near Odero-Portogruare railway on Italian front; bring down 3 enemy planes.

Feb. 23—The United States and Japanese Embassies in China, Siamese, and Brazilian Legations leave Petrograd for Vologda, 270 miles east of Petrograd.
—Madrid reports Spanish steamer Mar Caspio sunk by German submarine; crew saved.
—Copenhagen reports capture by a British cruiser of German steamship Dusseldorf.
—Edward J. Loughran of New York killed in aerial combat with 4 enemy machines on western front.
—London despatch says Bolshevik leaders have accepted German peace conditions. Premier Lenin declares Russian Army is demoralized and refuses to fight.
—More troops are sent to Ireland, west and south, to repress outbreaks.

Feb. 24—In a speech to Reichstag Count von Hertling intimates a partial agreement with the four principles of peace enunciated by President Wilson, with reservation that the principles must be recognized by all states and peoples.
—A rationing system goes into effect for meat and butter in London and adjoining districts.
—Roumania decides to make peace with Central Powers.
—Madrid reports sinking of Spanish steamer Nejuri by German submarine.
—The British hospital ship Glencast Castle torpedoed in Bristol Channel; Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies lost; 34 saved out of 200 on board.
—British Air Ministry reports Royal Flying Corps on western front Feb. 15 to 22, brought down 75 enemy planes, drove 120 out of control; 28 Allied machines missing.
—German airmen drop bombs on Venice in night raid, the Royal Palace is struck and three churches damaged, 1 person killed, 15 wounded.

Feb. 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.
—M. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, says in House of Commons he is unable to find any basis for peace in Chancelor von Hertling’s speech.
—British steamship Siberia sunk by submarine; crew saved.
—London reports losses by mines or submarines for past week, 18 British merchantmen, 14 over 1,400 tons; 7 fishing vessels. In previous week, 15, 12 over 1,600 tons. Week preceding that, 19, 13 over 1,600 tons.

March 1—Gens. Kaledine and Korniloff defeated by Bolsheviks near Rostov-on-Don.
—British armed mercantile cruiser Calgarian torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, with loss of 2 officers, 46 men.
—Germans reach Dniiper River, 400 miles south of Petrograd; 200 miles north of Kief.
—German torpedo boat and two mine sweepers sunk by mines off Vlieand Island.
—Major Gen. Peyton C. March, United States Chief of Staff, arrives at New York from France.
—United States war cost for February $1,002,878,608 (loans to Allies, $325,000,000).

March 2—Kief, held by Bolsheviks since Feb. 8, occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.

March 3—By treaty of peace with four Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk, Bolsheviks agree to evacuate Ukraine, Estonia, and Livonia, Finland, the Aland Islands and Trans-Caucasian districts of Erivan, Kars and Batum.
—Sweden protests against German occupation of Finland.
—Germans claim to have captured in Russian advance 6,800 officers, 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns. 800 locomotives and thousands of motor vehicles and trucks.
—French and Italian Ambassadors in Tokio ask Japan to safeguard Allied interests in Siberia.

March 5—In Lorraine sector United States troops of "Rainbow Division" (New York City) repel German raid and take prisoners.
—Roumania signs preliminary treaty with Central Powers giving up Dobrudja to the Danube; agrees to certain economic measures and trade route to Black Sea.
—United States troops hold 4½ miles of battle front "somewhere in France."
—British Admiralty reports for past week: 18 merchantmen sunk (12, 1,600 tons or over).
—Germans advance north of Poeldeehoek take 200 yards of trenches; British win back lost ground and repulse raid east of Neuve Chapelle.
—On Lorraine front United States forces bombard and obliterate over a mile of German trenches.
—United States casualty list shows: Killed in action, 19; from gas, 2; in aerco accidents, 2; auto accident, 1; of disease, 13; severely wounded, 36; slightly wounded, 56.
—Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow.
—British forces in Palestine advance about a mile and three-quarters on 12-mile front.
—Italian aircraft bombarding enemy supply station near Odero.

March 10—United States War Department announces presence of Americans on Lorraine front, in Champagne, near Alsace, near Lunéville, and in Aisne sector.
—British occupy Hit in Mesopotamia; Turks retire 22 miles up the Euphrates to Khan Baghdadi; British airplanes bomb retreating Turks.
—Gallaudet Castle, British hospital ship, torpedoed in English Channel; no one lost.
—British airmen bomb Daimler works at Stuttgart.
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Mar. 11—President Wilson sends message to Congress of Soviets, expresses sympathy with Russian people; says United States will take every opportunity to secure for Russia complete sovereignty and independence.

—German air raid on Paris kills 29; 4 German machines are brought down by gun fire; 15 German aviators killed or made prisoner.

—in air fighting 10 German machines brought down on western front, 7 disabled, 2 British machines fail to return.

—French airmen destroy 3 German aircraft, bring down 3 bombing planes, disable 1.

—in air raid on Naples 7 in hospital killed, 9 civilians wounded.


—in Toul sector United States artillery discover and blow to pieces German gas projectors, upsetting plans for gas attack.

—Paris Court of Revision rejects Bolo Pasha's appeal from death sentence.

—German air ships attack Yorkshire coast; no casualties.

—London announces release by German Government from special imprisonment of Aviators Lieuts. Scholtz and Woolsey, under threat of reprisal.

—British air raid on Coblenz, Germany, kills 50.

March 13—German troops enter Odessa and control Black Sea; take 15 Russian warships.


—London reports unarmed British schooner Nancy Wignall sunk by German submarine off Irish coast.

—British flyers bomb munition works and barracks at Freyburg, Germany, and Bruges docks.

—British Admiralty reports week's losses by mine or submarine: 18 merchantmen (15 of 1,600 tons or over); 1 fishing vessel. Arrivals, 2,046; sailings, 2,062; merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.

—Richthofen, German aviator, achieved sixty-fifth victory.

—German aircraft raid London; kill 1 man, 1 woman, 3 children; injure 3 men, 1 woman, 5 children; 6 houses destroyed; 50 damages.

—German Government announces American property in Germany will be seized in reprisal for seizing of German property in United States.

—Phelps Collins of Detroit, Mich., member of Lafayette Flying Corps, killed in air fight on French front.

March 14—Gen. Pershing's men make first permanent advance, occupy evacuated trenches northeast of Badonvillers.

—David E. Putnam of Detroit, Mich., member of Lafayette Escadrille, attacks 3 enemy airplanes, brings down 1, drives 2 in flight.

—Copenhagen reports sinking of 2 Norwegian steamers, Skryner (1,475 tons) and Estrella (1,757 tons).

—Germans occupy Abo, on Finland coast, west of Heligolands.

March 15—German submarine sinks Danish steamer Randelsberg (1,551 tons) outside of German danger zone.

—Allied airplanes bomb barracks, munition factories and railway station at Zwerbrücken; 12 enemy planes brought down; no British machines missing.

March 16—French raid at Bethincourt Wood on 1,700 yard front to depth of 900 yards; take 160 prisoners, including several officers.

March 17—Germans announce Entente airmen made 23 attacks on German Rhine towns in February; 12 persons killed, 37 injured; attacks made also on industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxemburg, Saar and Moselle.

—British airmen attack barracks and railway station at Kaiserlautern, Bavaria.

March 18—Great Britain and United States take over Dutch shipping in United States and British ports.

—Belgians take over Flanders coast sector.

March 19—French troops penetrate German line near Rheims. Porteauzen and Daley airdromes east of Neuve Chapelle, take prisoners and guns. German raids near Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier repulsed. German forces continue advance in Russia, ignoring armistice. The Parliamentary Secretary of War reports in British House of Commons that since October, 1917, British airmen have made 28 raids into German territory, dropping 48 tons of bombs. London despatch says German lost in air fighting: in January, 292 planes; in February, 274; in 17 days of March, 278.

United States Expeditionary Force casualties to date: Killed in action, 154; killed or prisoner, 1; by accident, 145; disease, 683; lost at sea, 237; suicide, 11; unknown causes, 14; of wounds, 37; executed, 1; civilians, 7; gassed, 6; total deaths, 1,296; wounded, 544; captured, 21; missing, 14.

—United States Destroyer Manley collides with British warship in European waters; depth bomb explodes, kills Lieut. Commander Richard M. Elliott, Jr., and 15 enlisted men; Manley reaches port.

Royal Mail steamer Amazon and Norwegian steamship Solt-Neilson, commandeered by the British, are sunk by submarine.

March 20—To reduce coal consumption President Stanley of Board of Trade announces in House of Commons coal rationing rules—no cooking between 9:30 P.M. and 5 A.M.; no illumination of shop windows; no performances after 10:30, etc.

—French repulse German attacks off Arracourt, in Lorena and raids northeast of Reinsand, in Souain sector.

—United States gun shell village of Lahayville, causing explosions.

—Northwest of Toul airplane drops balls of liquefied mustard gas on United States line.

—British airdestroy 28 German machines; 12 of their own missing.

—Steamship Sterling, with cargo of grain for Switzerland, sunk by collision.

—Norwegian sailing vessel Carla sunk by submarine; captain killed and crew lost.


March 22—Correspondents at the front report 40 German divisions (about 500,000 men) engaged and greatest concentration of artillery in world’s history; Germans had 1,000 guns in one small sector (1 for every 12 yards).

—Secretary of War Baker calls on King Albert of Belgium at the front.

—Brussels fined $500,000 by Germany for recent anti-Flemish agitation.

—German Reichstag adopts war credit of $3,750,000,000.

March 23—Germans break British front near Monkby. Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere, pierced second line, between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Moeuvres.

—British evacuate positions in bend southwest of Cambrai. Germans pierce the British line between Omignon stream and the Somme.

—Berlin announces first stage of battle ended, claims capture of 25,000 prisoners, 400 field guns, 300 machine guns.

—British airplanes raid factories at Mannheim.

—Paris is bombarded by long range “fat Bertha” guns from distance of 75 miles; 10 killed; 15 wounded.

Mar. 23—Secretary of War Baker guest of Ambassador Page in London.

March 24—Germans drive British back across the Somme and repulse French and United States reinforcements; capture Peronne, Chauny, and Ham, in Forest of St. Gobain.

—Paris is again shelled by "fat Bertha" gun.

—British airmen bomb Cologne and Metz.

—Finlanders report that German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noorderland, the entire crew, Admiral von Meyer and soldiers all lost.

March 21 to 24—British airmen bring down 215 enemy machines, losing 31; naval airmen bring down 17, losing 1.

March 25—The Germans take Bapaume, Nesle, Guiscard and Biarbais, British defeat and Etalon. The French take over sector of British battle, so gain possession of Jusstin and around Noyon. French are forced back, but inflict heavy losses in retiring; British counter attack fails. Allied forces lose 45,000 men; 600 guns.

—United States artillery shell St. Baudassant and billets north of Boquetan, opposite Toul sector, with gas.

—London announces United States steamship Chattahoochie (5,088 tons) sunk off English coast; crew of 74 saved. Long range bombardment of Paris resumed. British positions in Palestine extended 9 miles to north of Jerusalem, 3 miles to south of Jerusalem.

—Secretary of War Baker presented to King George at Buckingham Palace.

March 26—Battle continues on whole front south of Somme; Germans are checked west of Roye and Noyon. South of Peronne Von Hofacker presents to King George at Buckingham Palace.

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March 27—Major Gen. Pershing offers all United States forces for service wherever needed.

—Lloyd George asks for American reinforcements.

—The Germans gain foothold in Ablainville and in Albert; British capture Morlincourt and Pteilly, and advance line to Proyart; Germans make slight advance east of Montdidier; are checked in regions of Lassigny and Noyon.

—Odesso report captured by Soviet and Ukrainian troops.

—British Admiralty reports week's losses: 28 merchantmen (over 1,000 tons); 1 fishing vessel; French lose 1 over 1,000 tons; Italy loses 3 over 1,500 tons.

March 28—Heavy fighting along 55-mile front from the southeast of Somme to northeast of Arras. German drive checked; in counter attacks French drive Germans out of villages of Courtemanche, Nesle-St. Georges, and Assainville; in some places from Gavrelle to Boyelles Germans make slight advances, take Montdidier and push line to Pierrapont.

—British airmen bring down 24 German machines, disable 7, and 2 balloons; bomb Bapaume, Bray and Peronne; 19 British machines are missing after aero fighters' action; after night bombing.

—French airmen (27th-28th) drop 18 tons projectiles in regions of Guiscard and Ham; pursuit squadrons bring down 17 German planes and set fire to 2 captive balloons.

—Entire Turkish force in area of Hit, in Mesopotamia, is captured or destroyed; 3,000 prisoners taken (including German officers); 10 guns, 2,000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals. British forces cross the River Jordan.

March 29—British airmen bomb Cologne and Metz.

—The Germans claim to have taken 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns. British bring down 9 hostile airplanes; drive 2 out of control. Two British machines missing.

—The German long range gun kills 75 worshippers at Good Friday services in a Paris church and wounds 90.

—The President orders temporary suspension of food shipment, except for military supplies, and concentration on sending of troops.

March 30—Fighting is resumed on 70 miles of front. British hold their position. The French report severe fighting on 40-mile front, Meurueil to Lassigny; villages in region of Orvillers, Plenmont and Plessier de Ruere change hands. Germans claim progress between the Somme and the Oise. They capture Beaucourt and Mezieres.

—Long range gun again bombards Paris, killing 8 (4 women); wounding 37 (9 women, 7 children).

—During the week German submarine and United States steamships, of more than 1,500 tons; 10 small sailing vessels.

March 31—British regain village of Denain; Canadian cavalry and infantry recapture Moreuil.

—Since British flying corps arrived in Italy it has brought down 83 Austrian and German planes and lost 10.

—The Germans continue to advance in the Ukraine, capture Potlava and set it on fire.

—British steamship Conargo is torpedoed in the Irish Sea and a Greek steamship is sunk by gun fire; 50 men are missing from the two.

—Danish steamship Indian is sunk by a German submarine about 130 miles north of Azores; captain and 28 officers and men lost; 9 saved.

April 1—On western front Allies hold their ground, and at some points advance; recapture Hangeard-en-Santerre. Germans capture heights north of Moreuil.

—In Mesopotamia British advance 75 miles beyond Nimeh and threaten Aleppo.

—French estimate German losses during 11-day offensive at 275,000 to 300,000.

—Long distance bombardment of Paris continued; 4 killed; no injured.

—British Admiralty announces loss of Tithonus by submarine, with 4 of crew.

—In draft riot in Quebec 4 civilians are killed and a number of soldiers wounded.

—In London no hot meals are served between 9:30 P.M. and 5 A.M.; and theatres close at 10:30 P.M.

—April 2—Between the Avre and the Luce the Allies captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns; near Hebuterne, 73 prisoners, 3 machine guns; prisoners are also taken at Ban-de-Sapt and in raid on Colonne trench. United States troops on Meuse heights, south of Verdun, are attacked with gas and high explosive shells. Gen. Pershing reports United States casualties: Killed by accident, 1; of disease, 4; wounded, 2; various causes, 2; wounded, 13; total killed in action, 183; killed or prisoners, 1; by accident, 164; disease, 795; lost at sea, 90; died of wounds, 32; various causes, 39. A Turkish Army begins occupation of Batum, Kars and Ardahan, districts in the Caucasus. German prisoners report the bursting of one of the
long range guns bombarding Paris, killing 5 of the gun crew. Count Cornin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, discusses the 14 points laid down by President Wilson in Feb. 11 address, approves of them as a basis of peace, but doubts if Allies will accept them.

April 3—Ayette is taken by the Allies; 192 prisoners captured, including 6 officers. British raid northeast of Loos and Poecapelle.

April 3—British airmen down 9 German machines, drive 3 out of control, destroy 1 balloon, losing 5. British Admiral reports losses for past week: 13 merchantmen over 1,600 tons; 5 fishing vessels; arrivals 2,418; sailings, 2,379.

—White Guards capture eastern part of Tammefors, Finland, and 1,000 prisoners.

—War Council at Washington, D. C., announces that all available shipping will be used to rush troops to France.

—40,000 German troops land at Hangard, Finland.

—Capt. James Byford McCudden, British airman, age 23, wins the Victoria Cross. Has been awarded Distinguished Service Order, Croix de Guerre, Military Cross and Military Medal; has encountered 54 enemy planes.

April 4—King Albert confers upon Gen. Pershing Belgian Grand Cross of Order of Leopold.

—Kaiser Wilhelm confers upon Baron von Richthofen Order of Red Eagle with Crown and Swords for 55 victories.

—Ten German attacks at junction of French and British Armies on the Somme; German forces make slight advance, occupying villages of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel.

—United States troops now occupy Meuse heights, south of Verdun.

—Amsterdam despatch says Allied raid on Coblenz killed 26, wounded 100; that on Treves killed 60, and on Cologne struck a troop train.

—Moscow despatch reports Erzerum captured by Armenians from Turks.

April 5—French improve position in region of Amiens; Raineval and Morisel and in Cantigny; Germans occupy village of Dernamout, reach Albert-Amiens railway, but are driven back.

—Germans claim to have taken between March 21 and 29, 51,218 prisoners; total up to present, 90,000; 1,200 guns; the Allies deny these figures.

—Japanese and British forces land at Vladivostok.

—Cunard Line freighter Valeria (5,935 tons) reported torpedoed.

—United States Army at end of the first year of the war totals more than 1,500,000 men.

April 6—Germans strike east and south of Chauny, gain foothold at Abbevillers, and Bervillers; suffer severe losses; take Pierremardne and Folémery.

—The Belgian relief ship Ministre de Smet de Naeyer (2,712 tons) is sunk by a mine in the North Sea; 12 drowned; 17 saved.

—The President at Liberty Loan meeting in Baltimore condemns German treaties forced on Russia and Roumania and says Germany's challenge will be met with "force to the utmost."

—Long distance bombardment of Paris.

April 7—British retake Aveluy Wood and repel attack opposite Albert and south of Hebuterne; the suburbs of Chauny and French and British positions near Amigny are taken by German forces under Gen. von Boehm, with 1,400 prisoners.

—Germans bombard Rheims.

—United States troops in Toul sector repel two German raids. Turks take Arslan from Armenians; Constantinople reports Turkish troops advancing over wide area in the Caucasus.

April 8—Germans drive French back to the west bank of Ailette, take Verneuil and heights east of Concy-le-Chateau. British make slight advance on south bank of Somme; lines around Biencourt are heavily shelled.

—Belgian relief ship Flanders sunk by mine.

—Germany sends ultimatum, demanding the removal or disarmament of all Russian warships in Finnish waters by April 12.


April 9—Germans drive in line held by British and Portuguese 4½ miles on 11-mile front, from Givenchy to La Bassee capture Richebourg-St. Vaast and La-vente; British repel attacks at Givenchy and Fleury.

—Man-Power Bill, including a provision for conscription in Ireland, is introduced in the House of Commons.

April 10—Germans cross the Lys between Armentières and Estaires; British are forced back north and south of Armentières; French repulse Germans in Hangard.

April 10—British and Portuguese, on line from La Bassee Canal to Armentières, are forced back six miles; at Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, British retire 2 miles. In counter attack on Givenchy, British take 750 prisoners.

—The village of Hangard changes hands several times, remaining with the French, who penetrate line northwest of Rheims and bring back prisoners.

—The Germans claim to have taken 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

—Secretary Daniels says 1,275 vessels (1,055,146 tons) were added to the navy in the first year of the war.

—Germans at Limburg, Prussia, mutiny, killing 3 officers.

—Russian Commerce Commissioner says treaty with Germany takes 300,000 square miles, with 56,000,000 inhabitants (32% of Russia's entire population, besides one-third of her railways, 72% of her iron, 80% of her coal).

—Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Riesche, German born, of Minnesota, in command 34th National Guard, Camp Cody, N. M., is discharged from the service for failing to maintain his command on efficient footing.

—Germans attack British from La Bassee to Ypres-Comines Canal and push them back 6 miles on north end of battle front at Estaires and Steenweerk. British troops retire from Armentières, which is full of gas.

—British troops continue advance in Palestine.

—A shot from German long range gun strikes foundling asylum in Paris; kills 4; wounds 21.

—United States steamship Lake Moor (4,500 tons) is sunk by German submarine; 5 officers, 40 men missing.

—British in Palestine advance a mile and a half on 5-mile front, take villages of El-Kefr and Rafat.

—German squadron, with several transports, arrives at Lovisa.

—Paris despatch states that in an official note a letter of Charles of Austria, written to his brother-in-law Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, is made public, in which the Emperor acknowledges the just claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine, offers to support France's claim and declares Belgium to be re-established and retained by African possessions, and, Vienna despatch states that in an official telegram to the Kaiser the Emperor declares M. Clemenceau is "piling up lies," and assures the German Emperor he repels the assertion that he recognizes France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues a special order of the day, "All positions must be held to the last man." Germans sweep the British and Portuguese from the line of the River Lys; they claim to have captured 26,000 prisoners and 200 guns. Germans attack near Ploegsteert; force the British from Neuve Eglise. Germans capture British garrison at Armentières (50 officers, 1 British and 1 Portuguese General, 3,000 men, 45 cannon, many machine guns and a quantity of ammunition). United States troops aid in the repulse of attack in Toul sector; 22 prisoners. Germans continue to bombard Rheims.
April 13—Germans capture Rossignol, advance to border of Nieupe Wood; take 400 prisoners. French hold Hangard against repeated counter attacks and repulse German raids between the Ailette and the Aisne.

April 14—British hold line against massed attack from Armentières to Hazebrouck; Germans driven out of Neuve Eglise, leaving prisoners, including a battalion commander.

April 15—German troops occupy Helsingfors, Finland.

April 16—United States casualty list to date, killed, 472; died of wounds, 83; b. accident, 190; of disease, 603; other causes, 45; missing, 83; slightly wounded, 1,827.

April 17—British air units on western front against repeated attacks, Gen. von Armin's forces take Poteapelle, Langemarck and Zonnebeke. The Germans claim to have taken in the last few days 2,500 prisoners.

April 18—West of La Bassée and Givenchy 10 German divisions (about 125,000 men) attack British on 10-mile front. British hold line and take 200 prisoners. The French extend their line to outskirts of Castel; carry heights west of the Avre; take 500 prisoners; 15 officers; several machine guns. Man Power Bill becomes law in England. All parties in Ireland oppose conscription; Sir Edvard Carson appeals to his friends not to take any action likely to impede victory, even if it entails Home Rule.

April 19—Fifteen French airplanes drop tons of projectiles on German bivouacs in the region of Ham, Guiscard and Noyon.

April 19—French claim to have taken 650 prisoners, including 20 officers. Germans claim 1,000 taken in fighting near Festubert and Givenchy.

April 20—Germany, through the Swiss Minister, demands release of Lient. von Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried Paul London, under sentence in Warsaw as a spy, threatening reprisals on the Americans in Germany, if demand is not complied with. United States threatens counter reprisals.

April 21—The Germans claim to have taken 183 men, including 5 officers and 25 machine guns; Gen. Pershing estimates German losses at 400 to 500.

April 22—Baron von Richthofen, the leader of the German flyers, with 80 victories to his credit, is brought down behind the British lines and buried with military honors.

April 23—Major Raoul Lufbery destroys his 18th German plane and Lient. P. F. Baer of Mobile, Ala., his 5th.

April 24—Baron Bursian appointed to succeed Count Czernin; Hungarian Cabinet (Premier, Dr. Wekerle) resigns.

April 25—British losses by mine or submarine for the week: 15 merchantmen (11 over 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel; 12 unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals, 2,211; sailings, 2,456.

May 11—Viscount Milner succeeds Lord Derby as British Secretary of War; Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France, succeeding Lord Bertie. House of Lords passes Man Power Bill.
April 24—Germans attack the whole front south of the Somme, but are repulsed; in later attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, east of Rœcques. British retain their line. The Germans gain a footing in the outskirts of Hangard; are checked at Hailles and Senecat Wood; capture Viengelhoek Hill, and take French prisoners. Check Allied advance northwest of Bethune.

—British Admiralty announces it will discontinue issuing weekly bulletin of losses and substitute monthly ones. It reports losses in tonnage since beginning of 1917, for quarter ending March, British, 918,840; Allied and neutral, 1,619,373; ending June, British, 1,361,370; Allied and neutral, 2,236,934; ending September, British, 952,968; Allied and neutral, 1,494,473; ending December, British, 782,880; Allied and neutral, 1,372,843; ending March, 1918, British, 687,576; Allied and neutral, 1,339,510.

April 25—Germans assault from Wytschaete to Bailleul; in Lys salient, French and British lose ground. Germans capture Hangard.

—British sloop Cowslip torpedoed; 5 officers, 1 man missing.

—French fight their way into Hangard.

—Gen. von Risberg, Speaker in German Reichstag, April 27—The French win back ground near Kemmel Hill; British Air Ministry announces that during March Allied and neutral, 1,123,510. In May 2—Australian troops enter Es Salt, capture 33 Germans, 317 Turks; a detached brigade of horse artillery loses 9 guns.

—United States steamship Tyler sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean; 11 lives lost; British steamship Franklin and two others are torpedoed in same attack.

—British airmen bomb Thionville railway station and Carlshuttle work.

—United States makes an agreement with Norway for exchange and restrictions of exports to enemy.

May 3—French take important positions between Hailles and Castel; French and British raid south of St. Denant, taking guns and prisoners; south of the Avre, Hill 82 and the wood bordering on the Avre are taken and over 100 prisoners (4 officers); a German attack near Ailette is repulsed.

—British airmen bomb Thionville railway station and Carlshuttle work.

—United States makes an agreement with Norway for exchange and restrictions of exports to enemy.

May 4—Italian airship drops a ton of explosives on aviation ground at Campo Maggiore.

—British mission to United States estimated British casualties in Picardy since March 21 approximate 250,000 killed, wounded or missing.

—Field Marshal Lord French named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

—British airmen drop more than 20 tons of bombs on Chauny; Tourmal and La Bassée railway stations, and on Estaires, Marcelcave, Mimeo, Comines and Middelkerke; bring down 28 German machines; disable 5; anti-aircraft guns shoot down 3; 11 British machines are missing.

May 5—British repulse German attack near Hinges on western front, and improve line at Sally-le-Scal and east of Hebuterne.

May 6—British down 6 hostile machines, losing 1. At night British airmen drop 100 bombs in neighborhood of Bapaume, 1 British machine fails to return.

—Treaty of peace is signed at Bucharest by representatives of Roumania and the four Central Powers.

—Major Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice, recently Director of British Military Operations, accuses Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor Bonar Law of misstating army strength.

May 7—Germans south of Brimant cross Aisne Canal and return with prisoners.

May 7—Australians succeed in reaching German lines on both sides of Corbie-Bray road, but are driven back.

—Nicaraguan Congress declares war on Germany and her allies.

—United States casualties to date: Killed in action (including 227 lost at sea), 643; died of wounds, 134; of disease, 1,005; accident, 260; from other causes, 513; severely wounded, 413; slightly wounded, 2,492; missing in action and prisoners, 1,132.

May 9—France reports officially Allied tonnage lost by submarines during April, 1,361,351.

In vote, on motion made by Mr. Asquith, who investigated Gen. Maurice's charges, British House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.

May 10—The trenches northwest of Albert, taken by the Germans, are recaptured; the French capture Grivesnes and 258 prisoners.

—Italians capture Monte Corno; take 100 prisoners.

—The British sink a block ship across entrance to Ostend.

—The Sant' Anna, Italian transport, is sunk; 638 soldiers and workmen lost.

The hearing in Bonnet Rouge case, Paris, completed.
May 11—British raid west of Merville, take prisoners and machine guns; German raids east of Ypres and near Neuville are repulsed; Germans attack French in the Bois la Coeur; gain a footing and are driven out, leaving 100 prisoners and 15 machine guns; French raid southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thioncourt.

—United States artillery fire causes fires in the villages of Cantigny and St. Georges, held by the Germans.

—German submarines are warned by wireless not to return to Ostend or Zeebrugge.

—The Italians attack Col dell’ Orso, destroying its rail station.

—Major Gen. Maurice is placed on retired pay.

May 10—11—French bombing machines drop 7,000 kilos of explosives on railway stations and cantonments in region of Noyon, Chauny and Flevy-le-Martel.

—German air fighting echelon, formerly led by Baron von Richthofen, shoot down 19 Allied planes.

May 14—Berlin reports Allied aero losses on German front during April, airplanes, 271; captive balloons, 10; airships, 122 planes and 14 captive balloons.

—British anti-aircraft guns bring down 6 German machines, disable 1; British airmen drop 12 tons of bombs on railway stations at Lille, Menin, Chauny, Peronne and docks at Bruges; all machines returned.

—German and Austrian Emperors meet and agree upon a close military alliance for 25 years.

—Prussian Lower House rejects motion to restore to Franchise Reform Bill provision for equal manhood suffrage.

—in April British airmen drop 6,033 bombs behind enemy line; Germans drop 1,346 in area held by the British.

—United States casualty list to date: Killed in action, 712; died of wounds, 172; of disease, accidents and other causes, 1,331; severely wounded, 486; slightly wounded, 2,732; missing in action and in prison, 215.

—German bombing squadrons destroy French munition depots near Blargies.

—Maj. Raoul Lufbery, American aviator, shot down by an enemy airplane over Toul.

—France protests to Switzerland against recent commercial agreement with Germany and threatens to withhold shipments of coal.

May 20—On south bank of Ancre, British enter Ville-sur-Ancre.

—United States cargo steamship J. G. McCullough is sunk by mine or torpedo in foreign waters.

—in German air raid on London British barrage brings down 4 Gothas; 1 falls into sea, 2 are lost; British casualties, 37 killed, 161 wounded.

—German bombing squadron destroys French munition depots near Blargies.

—Swedish steamship New Sweden sunk by shell fire in Mediterranean; its 200 passengers taken off.

—Twenty German airplanes raid London; kill 44, injure 179; 5 raiding planes destroyed.

May 21—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 755; died of wounds, 194; from accident, disease and other causes, 1,379; severely wounded, 585; slightly wounded, 2,949; missing in action and prisoners, 294.

—British airmen bomb Mannheim and destroy chlorine gas plant.

—Thirty German airplanes raid Paris; kill 1, injure 12.

—United States steamship Wakiva sunk, with loss of 2 in collision in European waters.

—British airmen drop 4 tons of bombs on electric power station at Karusewald; 11 tons on air-dromes and billets and docks at Bruges.

—British transport Moldavia, on way to channel port, torpedoed and sunk off English coast; 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion.

—First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian Peace Conference; Russian delegates recognize Ukraine as independent state.

—British airmen bomb enemy positions, causing 3 fires in Mannheim, on the Rhine.

—British machines bomb Peronne, Fricourt and Bapaume and in Somme area, also railways and factories at Norgunlangen, 12 miles north of Metz.

—Steamer Inniscarra, bound from Fishguard to Cork, torpedoed and sunk; 37 of crew missing.

—Troops of German division at Drincov mutiny; 50 executed; 1,000 imprisoned.

—Amsterdam despatch says Germans took 7 Russian battleships when they occupied Sebastopol.

—Allies bomb billets near Armentieres and Merville and ammunition dumps at Vesseeneare and the Bruges docks.

—The Hetty Dunn, Edna and Hauppauge, United States merchant ships, sunk by German submarine.

—German superdreadnought U boat, attacking United States transport, sunk by United States destroyers.

—June 14—German submarines sink 19 ships off coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

May 25—During Allied raids over Liege, Longdoz railroad station destroyed; 20 killed.

—English transport Leasowe Castle (9,737 tons) sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; captain, 2 wireless operators, 6 of crew, 15 military officers, 79 men missing.
May 26—Italian troops break through Austro-German defensive at Cape St. In lower Pass front; take 433 prisoners.

May 27—Big drive begins on western front, Germans advance northwest of Przem; take 870 Germans and 12 guns, capture summit of Monte Zignolon.

—Lient. Kiel, leading Austrian aviator, reported killed in action.

May 28—Germans advance in Aisne sector, cross the Vesle at two points, gain much territory, take numerous towns and villages; French and British retire steadily. Germans claim to have taken 16,000 prisoners.

—Counter attacks re-establish British line east of Dickebusch Lake; Germans attack French southeast of Soissons; west of Montdidier United States troops aided by British tanks, take village of Cantoigny, and hold it against counter attacks.

—Mr. Kiro, Bolshevik representative at Helsinki, expelled from Finland, and a pro-German cabinet formed.

May 29—Germans take Soissons, with 25,000 prisoners, including 2 generals (1 British, 1 French), also town of Courcy, 5 miles from Rheims.

—German airplane bombards Miémes.

May 30—Germans advance to within 2 miles of Rheims, German submarine sinks 12 Irish fishing vessels; losses: 18. The Agawam, cargo ship, launched at Port Newark, N. J.; first composite wood and steel ship, War Cloud, launched at Jacksonsville, Fla.

May 31—German forces north of the Aisne advance to Nouvron and Fontenoy, but fail to cross the Marne. United States transport President Lincoln, returning, sunk by torpedo off the French coast; loss, 28 out of 715.

June 1—Germans attack on whole front between the Oise and the Marne, advance as far as Nouvron and Fontenoy; attack on Port de la Pompelle drives out French who counter attack, regain positions and take 400 prisoners and 4 tanks; Germans break through on both sides of the Ourcq River, reach heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau-Thierry.

—British air squadron bombards Karlsruhe.

—British airmen bomb railway stations and junctions at Metz-Salbon, Karthaue and Thionville.

June 2—Germans reach outskirts of Forest of Retz, surrounding Villers-Cotterets, retake Faverolles, but fail in attack on Courcy and Troesnes; French take Hill 153, recapture Champlat and gain ground in direction of Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans take heights of Passy and Courchamps. German airman bomb British Red Cross hospitals. The Texel sunk by submarine off Atlantic City, N. J. Schooner Edward H. Cole and another vessel sunk by submarine off New Jersey coast; crew rescued by steamer Bristol. Schooner Jacob S. Haskell sunk by gunfire of submarine; crew rescued. Herbert L. Platt, Standard Oil Co. tanker steamer, sunk by German submarine, Allied submarine sinks British colliers.

June 3—Southeast of Stavzele, British repulse raids, take 288 prisoners and anti-tank gun, 30 machine guns and several trench mortars. British airplanes bomb railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxemburg. British airmen, on French front, bomb Noyon, Peronne, Rosieres and Nesele. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues proclamation staying conscription if 50,000 volunteer by Oct. 1, and from 200,000 to 300,000 monthly thereafter. Seventy years of penny postage end in Great Britain, from today, 3 half pence (3c).

June 4—Between the Aisne and the Ourcq German capture village of Pernant and town of Neuilly-la-Poterie.

—Now reported that ships sunk on June 2 off New Jersey coast were Edna (375 tons) Carolina (5,090 tons), Herbert L. Pratt (5,372 tons), Winnie Conni (1,869 tons), Edward H. Cole (1,791 tons). Jacob J. Haskell (1,778 tons), Isabelle H. Wiley (779 tons), Hattie Dunn (436 tons), Samuel W. Hathaway (1,038 tons), Hauptpau (1,330 tons).

—French and United States forces compel German to recross the Marne, leaving 100 prisoners.

—German submarine attacks French steamer Arkivet off Maryland coast; is driven off by United States destroyer.

—Norwegian submarine Eidsvold sunk by German submarine off Virginia Capes; crew rescued. Bark Athila and a schooner torpedoed on way from Gibraltar. British steamer Harpathian blown up off Virginia Capes.

—United States Secretary of State, in reply to demand for release of von Rintelen, says this Government does not recognize principles of retaliation, refuses compliance and reminds Germany that there are many Germans in the United States subject to counter reprisals.

June 5—Norwegian steamer Vinland torpedoed off Virginia Capes. United States freight steamer Argentinian torpedoed off Scilly Island.

—Germans advance on south bank of Aisne, take Domgiers; United States troops penetrate enemy positions in Picardy and Lorraine; French counter attack regains ground near Vingre, take 150 prisoners, drive Germans from around Chavigny Farm and take 50 prisoners.

—British airmen bomb Metz-Salbon and railroad sidings at Thionville, Armentieres, and Roye stations and Zeebrugge seaplane base.

—United States troops drive Germans from Neullly Wood by bayonet charge.

—British boarding vessel sunk by German submarine, 7 sailors missing.

June 6—West of Chateau-Thierry United States troops drive Germans a mile on 2-mile front, take 270 prisoners. United States Secretary of State, in reply to demand for release of von Rintelen, says this Government does not recognize principles of retaliation, refuses compliance and reminds Germany that there are many Germans in the United States subject to counter reprisals.

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By attacks on the Marne, Franco-American troops put Germans on defensive; United States forces, under Gen. Pershing, capture and hold Bouresches; French recapture Locre Hospice.

1,000 Czeclo-Slovak troops reach Vladivostok.

Norwegian steamer Vindeggen sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatters; steamship Pinar del Rio destroyed by gunfire off Maryland coast, no lives lost.

June 8—United States Government announces about 5,000 Germans interned as enemy aliens; 340 United States troops wounded.

June 9—New German drive begins on 20-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon. Germans succeed in getting a foothold in villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil, capture heights of Gury, are held on line of Rubescourt. Le Fretot and Mortemer and on front comprising Belval, Canteleucourt and Ville.

British aerial bomb region around Roye and fire 3,000 rounds of ammunition at infantry.

British and French aerial bomb Nesle and Fressoy-les-Roye.

British airplanes sink 3 German submarines by dropping depth bombs.

June 10—United States Marines, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, in Belleau Wood, pierce German line two miles on a 400-yard front.

French retre 2 miles to line of Bailly and west of Nampel.

Norwegian steamer Hendrik Lund sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatters.

Austrian soldier destroyed and a second damaged by Italian torpedo boat near Dalmatian Islands.

Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.

David Putnam, descendant of Israel Putnam, brings United States consulate and missionary hospital loot.

June 11—Allies in counter offensive advance on 7-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon, retake much ground; take 1,000 prisoners.

French nearly reach Fretot, take heights between Courcelles and Mortemer; retake Belloy and Genlis Wood; reach south outskirts of St. Maur; in centre drive Germans back beyond Lohe Farm and Authiel.

South of Ouret United States troops capture Belleau Wood and 300 prisoners. British advance in region of Morlancourt, 1 1/2 miles on 1 1/2 mile front; take 208 prisoners (5 officers), 21 machine guns. Under German attack, French withdraw to west bank of Oise.

United States casualties to date: KILLED in action, 1,672; died of wounds, 518; of disease, accident and other causes, 1,507; wounded in action, 4,190; missing, 342.

Long distance shelling of Paris kills 2, wounds 9.

British Admiralty reports between June 6 and 9 (inclusive), 10 air raids bombed Thourot, Zeebrugge Locks, Zeebrugge and Zeebrugge docks. Bruges Canal, Ghustelles, Mariakerke and St. Denis-Westrem airdrores.

June 12—French advance in region of Belloy Wood and St. Maur; take 400 prisoners. Germans get foothold on the Matz, occupy Melicoen and adjoining heights and gain ground west of Dommiers and Cutry. French are thrown back on front from Le Ployrton to Authiel. Germans clear Allied forces from west bank of the Oise. French are driven south as far as Trave-le-Val.

United States troops complete seizure of Belleau Wood.

Final figures for eighth German War Loan (including army subscriptions) places total at $3,750,000,000.

London announces that German advance has practically ceased. Germans claim to have taken since beginning of drive on June 9, 13,000 prisoners. 150 guns; they launch attack from Courcelles de Valsery, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is definitely halted.

Norwegian ships Samsa and Krings Jaa, both small, sunk by U-boat, 90 miles off Virginia Capes; no casualties.

German forces advance in southern Russia in force of 10,000; Red Guards almost annihilated on shore of Sea of Azov.

British tanks occupy Tabriz, second largest city in Persia; United States consulate and missionary hospital loot.

June 15—French drive Germans from Courcelles to Mery for 8 hours without gaining an inch. Between Soissons and Villeroy on east cents the Germans penetrate on both sides of the road. French troops recapture Courcures-de-Valseroy, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is definitely halted.

Norwegian ships Samsa and Krings Jaa, both small, sunk by U-boat, 90 miles off Virginia Capes; no casualties.

German forces advance in south Russia in force of 10,000; Red Guards almost annihilated on shore of Sea of Azov.

Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces victorious.
June 17—British Admiralty reports that 407 ships sunk by Germans in British waters, January, 1915, to June, 1918, have been salvaged.

June 20—Sino-Russian expedition, under Count Tisza, former Austrian Premier, in speech to Hungarian Parliament, says there is only one-third or one-quarter sufficient food to keep population in health.

June 20—Italians, supported by French and British, regain ground in the mountains.

June 30—France recognizes Czecho-Slovaks as an independent nation.

July 8—On western front French attack near Longchamp, south of the Aisne; take 457 prisoners, 30 machine guns.

July 23—French aviators drop behind the German lines and on German cities the grounds of copies of an appeal to Bavarians to revolt from Prussian tyranny.

July 24—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., cited for conspicuous gallantry in action.

July 25—United States airmen partially destroy bridge over the Piave in Italy.

July 9—German submarine captures Norwegian bark Garfield, off the coast of Norway, with 332 persons on board; 102 rescued.

July 19—Molds, Panamanian guards, 17 killed, 50 wounded.

July 20—Czechoslovak troops capture Chita, an important town in Siberia, and railroad stations of Soissons, Fere-en-Tarde, etc.

July 29—French airmen drop bombs on enemy aviation grounds in Somme sector, on bivouacs in region of Rozieres and Bray, and railroad stations of Soissons, Fere-en-Tarde, etc.

August 1—United States troops hold 8 important positions from Alsace to Montdidier.

August 3—France recognizes Czecho-Slovaks as an independent nation.

August 20—French airmen destroy bridge over the Piave in Italy.

August 29—British Air Office reports casualties for June: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 3,019; men, 119,218.

August 31—Japanese try marine expediency against German submarine 1,200 miles east of New York; 23 rescued.

September 1—United States troop of Sanitary Corps arrives in Yokohama.
July 8—Nikolsk, northwest of Vladivostok, captured by the Czecho-Slovaks, aided by 1,500 Cossacks and Chinese and Japanese volunteers.

July 9—French attack on 2½-mile front between the Oise and Montdidier, advance a mile and capture 2 well fortified farms; taking 500 prisoners, 30 machine guns.

—French and Italians advance 15 miles along Albanian coast; capture Fiedi.

—Dr. von Kuehlman, German Foreign Minister, resigns.

—Naval airplanes drop bombs on Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges.

—An anti-Bolshevik government for Siberia is formed.

—United States aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory, west of Chateau-Thierry.

—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt brings down opponent in his first aerial fight.

—London announces 54 girls killed in recent air raid on Belgium by German airplanes.

July 11—French capture Cory, also chateau and farm of St. Paul, south of Corey.

—German Chancellor, Count von Bertling, in Reichstag declares Germany stood for a •righteous peace, four demanding destruction of Germany forced her to continue the war.

—Trench troops attack Marne salient, cross railway and enter Corey.

—Socialists in the Reichstag refuse to vote for the budget.

—United States aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory, west of Chateau-Thierry.

—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt brings down opponent in his first aerial fight.

—London announces 54 girls killed in recent air raid on Belgium by German airplanes.

July 15—German troops begin their fifth drive on 50-mile front, from Vaux to the Champagne region. Germans cross the Marne near Dormans.

—Americans withdraw 4 miles to Conde-en-Brie; they counter attack, driving Germans back to the Marne; take 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.

—Hayti declares war on Germany.

—Czecho-Slovak troops capture Kazan, 430 miles east of Moscow, from Bolsheviki.

—Washington announces that if United States troops are in Russia they have been sent from England by Foch.

—Five German aviators bomb prison camp in Troyes, killing 94 German prisoners, wound 74, and 2 French soldiers of the camp guard.

—Two German airplanes bomb United States Red Cross hospital at Jonay; 2 men killed, 9 attendants wounded.

—Transport Barunga (7,484 tons gross), outward bound for Australia, with 1,314 troops on board, sunk by German submarine; no casualties.

July 16—Southwest of Rheims Germans advance 2 miles toward Epernay; east of Rheims Germans make small gain at Prunay.

—Athens reports Spanish steamship, on which Minister Lopez de Vega was returning to Spain, torpedoed by German submarine; that Germans had been officially notified of her sailing and ship flew the Minister's flag.

—German Chancellor, Count von Bertling, in Reichstag declares Germany stood for a righteous peace, four demanding destruction of Germany forced her to continue the war.

—Russian Czar Nicholas slain by Bolsheviki.

July 17—French forces cross Savières River, southwest of Soissons.

—Gen. March announces 750,000 United States troops in France, organized into three army corps; Gen. Hunter Liggett is commander of the First Corps. New York troops form part of Second Corps.

—The Reichstag votes war credits and adjourns.

—British air force during year, beginning July 1, 1917, on western front, destroy 2,150; drove down, 1,083. In same period, working in conjunction with navy, shot down 623 hostile machines; during this period, 1,904 British machines missing; 92 working with the navy.

—On Italian front, from April to June, 1918, British destroy 165, drove down 6, missing 13. On Salonica front, between January and June, 21 destroyed, 35 driven down, lost 4. In Egypt and Palestine, from March to June, 26 destroyed, 15 driven down, 10 missing.

—Berlin claims to have downed 468 planes in June, 62 captive balloons, losing 153 airplanes, 51 captive balloons.

July 14—Agreement signed between Great Britain and Germany providing for exchange of prisoners; officers, non-commissioned officers and men and those interned in Holland, as well as civilians interned in Holland and Switzerland; commanders of U-boats not included.

—First Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt (son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt) 95th Aero Squadron, First Allied Pursuit Troop, is killed in aerial flight and buried with military honors by the Germans.

—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., wounded and taken to Paris hospital.

—Army and marine casualties since United States entered the war total 11,733.

—Russian Grand Duke Michael arrives at Kieff, capital of the Ukraine.

July 20—United States troops have taken 17,000 prisoners, 560 guns on the Aisne-Marne front. French take more than 20,000 prisoners.

—Czechoslovaks withdraw entirely from region south of the Marne.
July 20—French and Italians push back Germans from mountains of Rheims, beyond Pourrey, and recapture Marfaux.

—The Scotch take the village of Metetas in a surprise day-time assault.

—British airmen cross the Rhine, raid German cities and destroy 2 Zeppelins.

—White Star Line steamer Justice (32,934 tons) sunk by torpedo off the Irish coast; 11 of crew dead.

July 21—Château-Thierry occupied by the French. Franco-American forces advance north of the town over 3 miles; storm Hill No. 193; advance 1 mile.

—German submarine attacks and sinks tug and 4 barges off Cape Cod.

—Dr von Seydler, Austrian Premier, and Cabinet resign.

—July 22—Fishing schooner is sunk by German submarine, 60 miles southeast of Cape Porpoise.

—United States schooner Robert and Richard sunk by German submarine off Cape Ann; none lost.

—United States and French forces advance, occupy area on south between Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and the Ourcq. On the Marne, United States and French pursue fleeing Germans, who destroy villages and supplies.


—French in Picardy capture heights of Mailly-Rainval, overlooking Valley of Aisne.


—Total German casualties since Gen. Foch’s drive began estimated at 180,000.

—Several thousand British munition workers strike.

—Japan agrees to all United States proposals for joint action in Russia.

—Franco-British airman bomb Bazoches, Courlandon, Fismes and C_eignecourt.

—From beginning of present drive to date Allies have taken 25,000 prisoners, 500 cannon, thousands of machine guns; one-seventh of captives are boys of 19.

July 25—Allies continue to close the pocket of the Aisne-Marne salient. British advance southwest of Rheims. Americans on the Ardre and the Vesle. French are within 3 miles of towns of Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans coming up from the Marne are 5 miles away. The bulk of the German army is southeast of Rheims between Fismes and Peronne.

—July 25—Steamship Tippencanoe, outward bound, struck and sunk; crew lost.

—Baron von Hussarek, Minister of Education, succeeded Dr. von Seydler as Austrian Premier.

—July 26—French recapture Villemontreuil and take Oulchy-le-Château and several hundred prisoners. Southwest of Rheims Allies lose Mery. British defeat German attempt to retake Metteren. In region of Epieds and Truygn, United States troops defeat the Germans.

—Lloyd George announces strikers must either work or fight. London reports the number of strikers in munition factories has been exaggerated.

—Portuguese bark sunk by German submarine 550 miles off American coast; entire crew saved.

—United States and French troops advance 10 miles on river sector of Marne salient, shutting off Germans from the Marne.

—Americans clear the woods on north bank and French push eastward.

—Seize of farm, accused of trying to blow up a war plant at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.


July 20—Americans and French lose and regain Cierges and Bengeux and push ahead 2 miles.

—Allied Embassies to Russia, including United States, removed from Archangel to Kamalaska.

—Baron von Hussarek, new Austrian Premier, declares Austria ready for honorable peace as soon as opponents renounce hostile plans.

—United States and British draft treaty goes into effect; British and Canadians have 60 days in which to enlist; treaty does not affect Irish or Australians.

—July 31—Field Marshal von Richthofen, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, assassinated at Kieff.

—Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces discontinuance of all distinctions as to Regular, National Army and National Guard, and says sole object of armistice now is to kill men.

—Onondaga Indians of New York declare war on Germany.

Aug. 1—Allies drive Germans from edge of Forest of Nesle and before Sergy, and straighten out line from Bonycey to Cierges and the Meunier Wood; in center Americans advance mile and a half on Fismes road, from Sergy toward Chamery.

—British capture Héronnet, a village near Sergy, and Puisseguin, a hamlet on a hill overlooking the valley of the Aisne.

—French report taking 51,400 prisoners, July 15 to 31.

—English report prisoners taken during July, 4,505.

Aug. 3—Allies advance on 30-mile front to the Aisne and the Vesle, regain 80 villages on the Aisne salient. Germans evacuate positions on front of 3 miles west of the Ancre and withdraw east of that stream.

—Americans reach outskirts of Fismes. Allied patrols west of Rheims hold Vesle fords.

—Gen. March says it was the Rainbow Division of New York that last week defeated the Prussian Guard.

—British ambulance transport Warrilla, with 600 ill and wounded soldiers, homeward bound, sunk by German submarine near a British port; 128 missing.

—Steamer Lake Portage torpedoed in lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N., long. 4 deg. 44 min. W.; 3 of crew killed.

—Steamer O. B. Jennings sunk by submarine 100 miles off North Carolina coast; 1 killed, several injured.

Aug. 4—German retreat in Aisne district continues. United States and French troops occupy Fismes and cross Vesle at four points. French occupy St. Vaast.

—In Montdidier salient Germans withdraw on 5 to 10-mile front. French occupy left bank of the Aisne.

—British report taking 4,400 prisoners, July 15 to 31.


—Russian and Finnish delegates meet in Berlin to draw peace agreement.

—Paris again shelled by "Fat Bertha."

Aug. 5—Schooner Gladys J. Holland torpedoed and sunk 15 miles off Ironbound Island.

—United States troops land at Archangel.

—Submarine chaser No. 187 collides with another vessel near Hog Island, off Virginia coast, and sinks; all hands lost.

—United States schooner Stanley M. Seaman stopped by a German submarine 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, which takes off stores.

Aug. 6—On Somme salient British put entire German 27th Division out of action. Allies repulse all attempts to dislodge them. Rainy weather halts operations.

—Rumania sign treaty of peace with Central Powers, by which she loses province of Dobrudja, on south side of Danube, and makes economic concessions.

—Definitive C. Poole, United States Consul General in Moscow, destroys his codes and records and turns over business of consulate to Swedish officials.

—United States steamship Morak (3,023 gross tons) sunk by submarine off Cape Hatteras.
Aug. 7—United States and French troops cross the Vesle. British troops advance between Lawe and Oise Rivers, 1,000 yards and rush German post near Vieux Berquin, in Lys sector.

—Lloyd George, in House of Commons, says 150 U-boats have been sunk; 75 last year.

—Major Gen. Graves is named to command United States Siberian contingent.

—Fresh mutiny is reported among German sailors at Wilhelmshaven; 50 submarines said to have disappeared; 23 leaders of revolt sentenced to death.

—German raider sinks Diamond Shoals Lightship No. 2.

—The President puts in effect law to prevent use of United States ships or yards by foreign interests.

Aug. 8—British and French Armies, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, launch new offensive in Somme salient; take Germans by surprise; penetrate 7 miles; occupy many towns; take 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

—Allied detachments move south from Archangel to Vologda, and attack Bolshevik columns, reinforced by Germans. A Japanese Lieutenant General is in command.

—A summary of results of the Allies' Marne offensive shows they captured 200 towns and villages, 1,000 square miles of territory and shortened their line 33 miles.

—United States schooners Katy Palmer, Reliance and Alida May sink by German submarine, also the Sybil and Mary Sennett of Gloucester, Mass.

—French Montdidier and reach Chauny. United States troops capture Chipilly. British advance toward Bray; take nearly 400 guns and more than 24,000 prisoners. The 27th Division "Empire," New York, is with the British Army in Flanders.

—French make appreciable progress between the Oise and Somme. Morlancourt captured and the Albert railroad reached, outflanking Montdidier. Germans begin evacuating Lys salient. British and French take 17,000 prisoners. Berlin admits losses, but claims Allied drive has been stopped.

—German aviators drop peace propaganda over French lines, with threats to destroy Paris unless France makes peace.

—Russian Premier Lenin tells Soviets Russia is at war with the Entente.

—Gen. Otani, of Japanese Army, named to lead United States and Allied troops in Siberia.

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—British aviators on second day of Picardy offensive shoot down 61 German flyers, making total 126 for 2 days.

—Bolshevik leaders prepare for flight, as counter revolutionary movement spreads in Russia.


—Disorder reigns in Moscow. German Ambassador flees to Pskoff.

—Norwegian steamer Somerstad sunk by torpedo 25 miles off Fire Island; no casualties.

Aug. 13—The Echo de Paris states that since Allied counter offensive began July 18, Allies have taken more than 70,000 prisoners, 1,000 guns, 18,000 machine guns.

—London announces for the five day fighting on Picardy front British have won 277 aerial victories; Germans 101.

—United States steamer Frederic Kellogg torpedoed; 2 naval reserve men lost.

—French troops occupy Thiescourt Plateau, repulse an attack, gain command of the Divette and Oise Valleys and threaten Lassigny. Roye is being enveloped by British on the north and French on the south.

—Norwegian steamer Commerstordt torpedoed off Fire Island.

—On the Vesle Franco-Americans are pushed out of Fismette, but recover it by counter attack.

—French transport Djennah sunk in Mediterranean; 442 men missing.

—Steamer Frederick R. Kellogg torpedoed off Barne­gat Light; 3 killed, 4 missing.


—Capt. James Fitzmorris of Royal Flying Corps killed near Cincinnati while flying from Indianapolis to Dayton.

—Schooner Dorothy Barrett attacked by submarine near Cape May, N. J. Crew abandon vessel, which takes fire; no lives lost.

Aug. 15—Canadian troops capture villages of Damery and Parvillers, northwest of Roye. British advance northwest of Chauny; their patrols enter Albert.

—French make local gains between the Meta and the Oise Rivers.

—Prisoners taken on western front now number 30,344.

—Allies from Archangel penetrate 100 miles from Archangel along railway to Vologda.

—First of United States contingent to operate in Siberia, 24th United States Infantry, from Philippines, lands at Vladivostok.

—A British column, pushing up through Persia, reaches Baku, on the Caspian Sea.

—United States schooner Madingadah shelled and sunk by submarine near Winter Quarter Shoals Light Vessel.

—United States steamer Cubore (7,300 tons) sunk by submarine; no lives lost.

Aug. 16—French and British approach Roye and repulse counter attack on Damery. British push up the valley on both sides of the Ancre, reach the outskirts of Thiepval Wood. Germans evacuate Vieux-Berquin, on Lys salient.

—The Don Cossacks clear left bank of the Don and move south.

—Large tank steamer shelled off Cape Hatteras by a submarine and reported on fire; entire crew saved.

—United States cargo ship Montanan (6,659 gross tons) torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 5 men missing.

—A second United States transport carrying troops from Manila lands at Vladivostok.

—United States air squadron of 18 De Haviland machines (4 type), equipped with Liberty motors, makes successful flight over German lines.

—Germans estimate loss in Germans killed since war began at 1,400,000.

—The two Kaisers meet at German grand headquarters in Berlin.

—Reports from Austria to effect that Austria's Constitution will be revised and provision made for division of Austro-Hungarian Empire into states autonomous in home affairs.

—United States steamer Westbridge (8,800 tons) sunk by torpedo with loss of 3.

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Aug. 16—British steamer Escrick (4,151 tons) torpedoed about 500 miles off French coast; 13 of 37 picked up; two missing.

Aug. 17—United States cargo ship Joseph Cudahy torpedoed about 700 miles from English coast; 13 of crew rescued; 62 missing.

French capture plateau north of Autrecches, between the Somme and the Marine salients.

American troops in the Vosges, east of St. Die, capture village of Frapelle.

Japanese troops land at Vladivostok.

A belated message tells of capture of Irkutsk by the Soviets.

A message via Berlin says Soviet troops have surrounded and are bombing Kazan.

British Admiralty reports 2 destroyers sunk by mines, with loss of life.

French cruiser Dupetit-Thouars sunk by U-boat.

Gen. March says there are 1,450,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces in all parts of the world.

German troops land in Siberia.

Austria denounced British recognition of Czecho-Slovaks as a nation and says they will be regarded and treated as traitors.

Gen. March says there are 1,450,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces in all parts of the world.

Norwegian steamship San Jose sunk by submarine; no lives lost, and bark Nordhav off Cape Henry.

Aug. 18—Americans in village of Frapelle, on western front, repulse enemy patrol raids and make advances in spite of German throwing 2,500 shells.

Forty survivors of torpedoed British tanker Mirlo rounded and are bombing Kazar.

Censorship: 237,000 miles on 30-mile front, capture Thiepval, take over 17,000 prisoners; capture La Boisselle, take over 17,000 prisoners; attack Bapaume defenses, take Warlencourt, Signies and St. Leger. French occupy entire south bank of the Oise and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Mard.

Aug. 24—United States troops advance east of Bapaume; repel German raid in the Vosges.

French airmen bomb city of Padua.

British advance toward Bapaume, in Picardy, on 30-mile front; capture Thiepval, take Bray, La Boisselle, Mouquet Farm and Grandcourt; surround town of Miraumont. United States troops advance on half-mile front to Soissons-Rhems road.

Submarine chaser No. 209 shelled and sunk by a steamer, Felix Tausig, by mistake; commander and 15 of crew missing; 4 killed, 3 injured.

Aug. 25—British advance on 30-mile front, capture La Boisselle, take over 17,000 prisoners; attack Bapaume defenses, take Warlencourt, Signies and St. Leger. French occupy entire south bank of the Oise, west of the Ailette and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont Mt. Mard; drive Germans from the plateau of Andignicourt, Napcel and Carlepont and from heights west of the Ailette.

German submarine sinks United States schooner F. J. Flaherty and Canadian fishing vessel E. B. Walters, C. M. Walters and Morris B. Adams; no lives lost.

Aug. 26—British take Monchy and other towns on old Hindenburg line and 1,500 prisoners. French capture Fresnoy, near Roye, and defeat an attack by Prussian Guards on the Ailette.

British air raid on Mannheim damages chemical plants.

Aug. 27—French extend line on Oise nearly a mile. British again pierce Hindenburg line; capture Dompiere, a town on Verdun-Metz railroad.

United States bombing airplanes drop 38 bombs on Conflans, a town on Verdun-Metz railroad.

Allied airplanes kill 5, injure 2 and damage private property at Cologne.

Aug. 28—At Paris a barge loaded with 540 tons of gasoline, belonging to United States expeditionary forces, takes fire.

Allied representatives at Archangel announce they have come at invitation of rightfully constituted Russian Government to expel the Germans and overturn the German government in the country.

The Gasconier, a Belgian Relief Commission ship, on way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, is sunk by submarine and lifeboats fired on; officer and 5 men killed; others wounded.

Aug. 23—British airmen bomb Karlsruhe; 6 killed, 6 injured.

Australians take Chuguev and Chugnolles Valley and 4,000 prisoners, including 3 battalion commanders; shoot down 2 low flying German air machines by air machines. British airmen attack airstrome at Bulh and railway junction at Treves.

Germans defeated on 50-mile front by British and French from the Chateau to the Alleve, losing many towns, men and guns.

British airmen bomb Frankfort, Cologne and Mannheim.

Gen. Foch receives his baton as a Marshal of France from President Poincare.

Gen. Semenoff, with force of Czecho-Slovaks, defeats a Magyar-Bolshevist force at Montsevskiia, Siberia.

Bray, La Boisselle, Orvillers, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt are captured with 2,000 prisoners. West of Pismes United States troops carry line as far as Soissons-Rhems road.

Two seaplanes collide in fog off Fire Island; 3 of crew missing.

Gen. Haig continues advance from the Ancre to the Somme. British capture Sapignies and Bebagies, towns north of Bapaume. Welsh troops capture Mametz Woods. French are in possession of entire south bank of the Oise and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Mard.
Aug. 29—British take Bapaume. French take Noyon.

Gen. Mangin crosses the Oise; captures Morhincourt.

United States and French troops capture Juvisy, but lose Chavigny. British capture Ginchy and outflank Peronne. British have taken since Aug. 21, 26,000 prisoners.

Aug. 30—British capture Bullecourt and reach Wotan line. Germans retreat from Flanders. British occupy Bailleul; capture Comblis and advance toward Peronne.

United States and French retake Chavigny and extend line east of Coucy.

—Nicholas Lenin, Bolshevik Premier, wounded twice.

Aug. 31—British capture Mt. Kemmel, southwest of Ypres and Mt. St. Quentin, and 1,560 prisoners.

French cross Canal du Nord, in Somme region; capture Chevilly.

—Spanish steamer Ataz-Menli, carrying coal from England to Spain, torpedoed and sunk; no lives lost. Spain seizes all interned German vessels.

Sept. 1—United States troops advance about 2 miles beyond Juvisy; take 600 prisoners. Allies take Peronne. Australians take 2,000 prisoners. Allies advance from south of Somme to Lys salient in Flanders. French advance north of the Ailette; gain foothold in wood west of Concy-le-Chatel; take Crevy-ant-Mont and 1,000 prisoners.

—During August British take 57,318 German prisoners (1,283 officers), 657 guns, over 5,790 machine guns, over 1,000 trench mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives.

—British advance in Macedonia north of Alcakmah and west of Vardar River.

Sept. 2—On western front Allied forces have taken since July 15, 128,302 prisoners, 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine throwers, 13,783 machine guns.


—British airmen bomb airdrome at Buhl.


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Sept. 4—On west front British cross Canal du Nord, push down from Quent to within 6 miles of Cambrai. French gain northeast of Noyon and cross Vesle on 20-mile front.

—Despatches to United States Department announce destruction of Bolshevik army east of Lake Balbek in Russian Provisional Government declares war on Germany. All Americans in Petrograd reported safe.

—Powder factory at Platen, Saxony, blows up. Out of 6,000 women employed, 12 escape.

Sept. 5—Allies advance on 90-mile front. British from below Peronne to Ecouancourt take Hill No. 63, beyond Wulverghem and Ploegsteert. French advance beyond Canal du Nord, from above the Nesle to north of Noyon.

—Since Aug. 1 British have taken about 70,000 prisoners. French and Americans about 40,000.

—United States troops advance over plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne.

—United States steamer Mount Vernon struck by torpedo 290 miles off French coast; 35 men killed by explosion; reaches port by its own steam.

Sept. 6—British advance 3 miles on 32-mile front east of Peronne.

—British transport Persic (12,942 tons) carrying 2,800 United States troops, torpedoed by German submarine 200 miles off English coast; all on board saved.

Sept. 7—General retreat of Germans on front of 100 miles, Arras-Cambrai sector to Rheims. British advance 9 miles beyond the Somme; take Haucourt, Sorel-le-Grand and Metz-en-Centerrre. French cross St. Quentin Canal; take Tugny Bridge and station at St. Simon, also Tergniar, 3 miles from La Fere. British airmen bomb Mannheim, poison gas center.


Sept. 8—During first week in September British take 19,000 prisoners.

—United States refugees from Russia reach Stockholm.


Sept. 9—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; take Gouzeaucourt Wood and occupy Vermand and Vendelles. French again cross Crozat Canal, opposite Liez; hold entire length of canal.

—All British and French Consuls throughout Russia controlled by Bolsheviks. French Government offers to exchange diplomats with England, provided she guarantee safe conduct of all Russians held in London.

—Five hundred and twelve counter revolutionists at Petrograd shot in reprisal for killing of Moses Uritzky, Bolshevik Commissioner, and 35 land owners put to death on account of attack on Premier Lenin.

Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; now less than 4 miles from St. Quentin, 2 from La Fere, 1 from St. Cochin.

—British airmen bomb U-boat shelters at Bruges and docks at Ostend.

—Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in address to Vienna newspaper men, says military decision by Central Powers is doubtful, and proposes calm exchange of views with the Entente Powers.

—Ambassador Francis reports recent supplementary treaty between Germany and Russia, which requires expulsion of Allies from Russian territory and payment of 6,000,000,000 marks by Russia to Germany.

—Steamer Berwind sunk by German submarine; 4 of crew lost.

Sept. 11—French capture Travecy, on Hindenburg line, 2 miles north of La Fere. British advance near Cambrai and St. Quentin. Germans counter attack Franco-Americans and suffer heavy losses.

—On western front during month of August French bombing machines bring down 250 German airplanes and 66 captive balloons.

—Bolsheviki advancing toward Ekaterinburg, east of Ural Mountains, are defeated by Czecho-Slovaks and Siberian forces; lose 1,000 men, 3 armored trains and 11 locomotives, 60 machine guns.


Sept. 13—British advance near Cambrai and around La Bassée. Gen. Pershing's forces practically wipe out St. Mihel salient; take 12,000 prisoners, 60 big guns. The railway, Verdun to Toul and Nancy via St. Mihel, intact and open to the Allies. Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing and Pétain visit St. Mihel a few hours after its capture.

—Allied airmen bomb Metz and Courcelles.

Sept. 15—British capture Matisse, northwest of St. Quentin. United States troops advance 2 to 3 miles on 33-mile front; capture 200 cannon in St. Mihel wedge. Fortress of Metz opens fire on Allied forces.

—British steamer Galway Castle sunk by U-boat; 120 lost, 90 of them women and children.

—Germany makes peace offer to Belgium.
Sept. 16—British cross St. Quentin Canal in two places; take 6,000 prisoners. British and French advance 2 to 3 miles on 21-mile front. United States and British flyers raid Lorraine territory with bombs; many giant Handley-Page machines used by Americans.

—Germans, aiding Bulgars in Macedonia, defeated by Serbs, who take 4,000 prisoners, 50 guns.

—Nine Coast Guard men of United States Seneca die in trying to save British steamer Wellington, torpedoed.

—British advance in neighborhood of Ploegsteert and Ypres and north of Arras-Cambray road. French capture Vailly and Mont-des-Singes, one of the keys to Laon. United States forces establish ney line on St. Mihiel front, engineers repelling highways in salient, preparing for further pursuit of Germans.

—In Macedonia, British begin drive on 10-mile front, carry first and second Bulgarian lines; take 800 prisoners and 10 guns.

—Front of Serbians and Czecho-Slovaks appeal for Allied help to hasten.

Sept. 18—United States rejects Austro-Hungarian peace proposal.

—United States steamer Buena Ventura torpedoed on voyage, Bordeaux to Philadelphia; 3 boats with 64 men missing.

—In Macedonia, Germans strengthen trenches in front of St. Mihiel salient; burn towns in Moselle region.

—In Macedonia, Allies advance 5 miles on 12-mile front; take Gradschinitza, 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns (Jugo-Slav division fighting with the French). Serbs reach Kozik.

—Italians make 5 attacks on Tassen Ridge; are repulsed by Austrians.

—British advance 3 miles; take Epehy, Peziere and Gauchy Wood and 6,000 prisoners. French gain over a mile.

—In Macedonia, the United States tanks attack on the St. Mihiel salient; enter villages of Nousard, Pommes, La Marche and Binney.

Sept. 19—English troops take Lempier and Gauchy Wood. Australians carry Hindenburg outposts in front of St. Mihiel, cross Gradschinitza; take 4,000 prisoners. United States tanks attack on the St. Mihiel salient; enter villages of Nousard, Pommes, La Marche and Binney.

—In Macedonia, Serbs penetrate Bulgarian defenses on 25-mile front; advance 15 to 17 miles; take 5,000 prisoners, 80 guns.

—General Allenby, in Palestine, attacks Turks on 16-mile front; breaks through between Rafat and Salency, 2 miles from St. Quentin. Germans counter attack on northern part of British front and on French front in Soissons sector.

—In Macedonia, Serbs penetrate Bulgarian defenses on 25-mile front; advance 15 to 17 miles; take 5,000 prisoners, 80 guns.

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—In Macedonia, Serbs penetrate Bulgarian defenses on 25-mile front; advance 15 to 17 miles; take 5,000 prisoners, 80 guns.

—American U-boat sinks French submarine Circe; second officer the only survivor.

—An enemy submarine captures United States steam trawler Kingisher after torpedoing it, 95 miles off England; the crew escapes.

—United States steamer Ticonderoga (5,130 tons) sunk by submarine in midocean without warning; 10 officers, 102 enlisted men lost; 2 officers, 5 men taken prisoners.

—Allied air forces bomb Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Bolnay, Frascaty and Mohange.

—In Central Macedonia, Serbs advance 12 miles, taking 16 villages. German and Bulgar reinforcements arrive.

—On western front French troops take town of Beny, southeast of Essigny. British improve position west of Messines and south of Ypres. British yield in some places, but make net advance; take 400 prisoners. The Americans now 10 miles from Metz and the same from Conflans.

—Serbians, east of Monastir, advance 5 miles, occupy 10 villages.

—In Palestine, British cavalry capture Acre and Es Saad and Port of Hisa. Arab Allies take Malan; prisoners in drive exceed 25,000.

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—Count von Trenck, in Reichstag, declares public discontent in Germany not justified by military situation on western front; he admits the situation is grave, but says: "We have no cause to be faint-hearted; we have already had to pass through harder times."

—In Palestine, British occupy Amman, in Palestine; hold the River Jordan; with the Arabs surround 4th Turkish Army.

—In Macedonia, northeast of Monastir, French cavalry capture Prilet. In Doiran region Anglo-Greek forces join with Franco-Greeks in pursuit of Bulgarians. Anglo-Greeks reach Smokvitsa, an advance of 10 miles.

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Serbs capture Veles, 25 miles southeast of Uskub and Isap; also take Kuchana. British capture Strumitsa, 6 miles across Bulgarian front.

Naval patrol boat Tampa torpedoed and sunk in British Channel, with all on board (118).

On western front British airplanes bomb railways of M. Salminon, Mezieres and Thionville, and the Frescati airdrome.

Sept. 27—British attack on Cambrai front, take Epinay and Oisy-le-Verger and 500 prisoners. Canadian division passes Haynecourt, reaches Duni-Cambrai road. United States forces take Charpentry, Vercy, Epinonville and Ivory. French and United States forces advance 2 miles on 20-mile front; capture 20 towns; take 18,000 prisoners.

Gen. Allenby takes 5,000 Turk prisoners and 350 guns.

Bulgaria applies to British Government for an armistice. Gen. Franchet de Esperey, in command of Allied armies in Macedonia, telegraphs the French Government that Bulgarian officers had applied for 48-hour armistice, that he had refused to suspend hostilities, but would receive delegates.


Sept. 28—Panic on Budapest Bourse and peace riots in Berlin during which many statues are smashed.

Von Hertling resigns as Chancellor and Admiral von Hintze as Foreign Secretary.

Week's British losses: Officers killed or died of wounds, 432; men, 3,936; officers wounded or missing, 804; men, 19,757.

Sept. 29—An English division swims St. Quentin Canal; pierces Hindenburg line north of Bellenglise (only 1 drowned); take 4,300 prisoners (1,000 in Bellenglise Tunnel), 70 cannon, over 1,000 machine guns. Total British casualty list, 800.


10,000 Turks surrender to British at Zaza station, Palestine.

Sept. 30—Belgians capture Roulers; take 300 guns. British occupy Ghesuive; take 57 guns and within 2 miles of Nevin. French reach the Oise-Aisne Canal; capture half of Chemin-des-Dames and 1,000 prisoners. British advance continues in St. Quentin-Cambrai sector; take Thorgny, Lle Tronquoy and Gonnelieu. British again cross Scheldt Canal and take Cambrai south of Cambrai.

On Verdun front, 18 United States pursuit planes battle with 25 German Fokkers and bring down 7; losing none.

United States steamer Ticonderoga torpedoed in mid-ocean; 2 army officers, 90 seamen, 10 navy officers lost.

British forces surround Damascus, in Palestine.

Secretary of State Lansing, in reply to Germany's threat to execute United States prisoners of war found with shot guns, gave notice that in such cases reprisals will be taken on German prisoners in United States.

Bulgaria quits. Bulgarian delegates sign armistice. Bulgaria to evacuate Greece and Serbia, demobilize army and surrender means of transportation, free passage to be given across territory and a right to occupy strategic points; terms purely military; no political conditions.

Prince Maximilian of Baden succeeds Count George F. von Hertling as German Premier.

Oct. 1—Field Marshal Haig reports British forces during September took 66,300 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 700 guns, thousands of machine guns; total captures August and September 125,918 prisoners, including 2,785 officers; 10,757 casualties.

Gen. Debeny's cavalry (French) enter St. Quentin at heels of retreating Germans. Cambrai in flames. Gen. Plumer (Belgian) crosses the Lys; takes Courtrai; he is only 6 miles from Courtrai. Belgian forces nearing Bruges. Gen. Gonraul continues advance in Champagne district. United States forces battle with Germans in Argonne region. British capture Levegery, and with Canadians, Provrlle and Tilay, and clear enemy from high ground south of Le Cateau.

Since Sept. 26 French have taken 13,000 prisoners between the Stiupe and the Argonne.

Gen. Pershing reports United States airmen since Sept. 26 have brought down on western front more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons.

Gen. Allenby captures Damascory and takes 7,000 Turks. Since Sept. 20 Allenby's forces have marched 130 miles; taken over 50,000 prisoners; destroyed 3 Turkish armies. Arab forces are fighting with Allies in Palestine and Syria.

Oct. 1-2—German airplane bombs a French hospital. 300 wounded killed and wounded.

Oct. 2—Serbian troops enter Nish. Paris says officially Allies captured July 15 to Sept. 30,518 officers, 248,494 men, 3,699 cannon, more than 23,000 machine guns, hundreds of mine throwers.

North of Cambrai New Zealand and Anglo-Scottish troops drive enemy from Crevecoeur and Rumilly.

Australians troops, northeast of Damascus, capture Turkish colon; take 1,500 prisoners, 3 guns, 40 machine guns.


Thirty Italian naval units and a larger number of airmen bombarded town and harbor of Durazzo, in Albania.

Oct. 3—Latest summary of war material taken by United States troops in Argonne section shows 120 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, thousands of shells, hundreds of thousands rounds of small arms ammunition.

On western front in week ending today Allies have taken 60,000 prisoners and 1,000 guns.

British troops are in Lens and Armentieres and with in 7 miles of Lille.

United States cargo steamship Lake City (3,500 tons) captures with screen tanker James McKee off Key West and sinks; 30 of crew (35) reported safe.

Italian steamship Alberta Treves (3,838 tons) torpedoed about 300 miles off American coast; 21 of crew missing.

Greek troops enter Drama; Bulgarians in withdrawing carry off cattle, cereals, and railroad rolling stock.

French airmen bomb enemy cantonments and bivouacs in Lens region, in Valley of Stiuppe and railway stations.
Oct. 4—German retreat continues on Lenz front. British advance to within 6 miles of Lille, at WAVrin and ERquinghem; reach outskirts of Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin. Belgian and French make slight advance toward Hooge and Roulers. On British front, Germans release Montbrehain and Béarnvillers; Germans evacuate Brimart and Bern. Northwest of Verdun, 5 United States airmen fight 7 Germans; bring down 1. Seven German planes brought down by anti-aircraft guns. Eight United States pursuit planes run into squadron of 25 German planes; 5 Germans brought down; Americans losing 1.


Oct. 5—Gen. Haig advances above St. Quentin. Germans leaving Lille; set fire to Douai. French take heights beyond Rheims, reach Bethenivielle; capture Fort Brimart; advance 4 miles past Morlanvillers stronghold; cross Aisne Canal at several points. Gen. Gerard's army drives enemy from Chalifert. British capture Béarnvillers and north of Montbrehain, south of St. Quentin, and 1,000 prisoners. Americans attack between the Meuse and the Argonne; advance 2 miles. French gain ground northwest of Rheims.

—Gen. Allenby advances from Damascos toward Beirut; has taken 15,000 more prisoners, making total of 71,000, besides 8,000 claimed by Arab army of King Hussein.

—King Ferdinand abdicates Bulgarian throne in favor of his oldest son Boris.

Oct. 5—King Boris, new King of Bulgaria, orders demobilization.

—Bulgaria notifies Austrians and Germans to quit her territory within a month.

—Imperial German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, in Reichstag, proposes an immediate suspension of hostilities. Entente Allies to be asked to state their peace terms.

Oct. 6—In Champagne region Germans retreat on 28th mile from French capture heights around Nogent-l'Abbesse; occupy Pomaile; advance lines to south of Boult-sur-Suippe; cross the Aisne. Italians take Soupir. British capture town of Fresnes-les-Montauban and Newircuir. Italians advance north in Albania; take city of Elbassan.

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—French pursues Germans northeast of Rheims; take Berry-au-Bac, cross Arnes River, take St. Mayne northeast of Rheims; British advance east of St. Quentin. United States troops strike on left wing east of the Argonne. British take villages of Biache-St. Vaast and Oppy. Germans set fire to Laon.

—French sailors capture Beirut, seaport of Syria, on the Mediterranean.

—Serbian troops advance north of Vranje, toward Nish; take 1,500 Austro-German prisoners.


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—Italian fleet, aided by United States submarine and French and British destroyers, attack and destroy Austrian fleet and naval base of Durazzo.

—British occupy Beirut; take 60 Turkish officers, 600 men.

—Stockholm reports Norwegian steamer Gjertur (503 tons) sunk by German submarine; 11 of crew missing.

—The President, through Secretary of State Lansing, asks Imperial German Government if it accepts terms laid down by him on Jan. 8, 1918. Says he could not propose armistice to Allies so long as German or Austro-Ottoman armies are on their soil, and asks whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire, who have thus far conducted the war.

—Allies capture Cambrai, which the Germans, in retreating, set fire to.

—United States troops break through Kriemhilde line on both sides of the Meuse, and with French, clear Argonne Wood.

—United States aero bombing expedition of 200 bombing airplanes, 100 pursuit machines, 50 triplanes, drop 32 tons of explosives on German cantonment in area between Wavville and Danvillers, about 12 miles north of Verdun; during fight destroy 12 enemy planes. In addition, same day, United States airplanes brought down 5 German machines and balloons.

—Serbian reach Goriza.

—United States submarine chaser No. 219 sinks from an explosion; 1 killed, 1 missing; an officer and 8 men injured.

—Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of German Emperor, elected King of Finland by Finnish Diet.

—British armored car batteries enter Ballber, 500 Turks surrender to local inhabitants.

Oct. 10—British take Cambrai and advance 12 miles beyond; take Le Cateau, important railway junction, and Roucroy, 7 miles northwest of Douai. French advance east of St. Quentin. United States troops capture Vaux-Andigny and St. Souplet, also Busigny, 6 miles southwest of Le Cateau.

XXIV
Oct. 10—Since beginning of St. Mihiel offensive United States anti-aircraft cannon and machine guns have brought down enemy planes; 20 by machine guns; 12 by heavier guns.

—Irish mail steamer Leinster, carrying 879 passengers and a crew of 75, torpedoed in Irish Channel by German submarine; 480 lives lost.

—French continue pursuit of Germans east of St. Quentin, advance 4 miles, occupy Fieulaine, Neuville, Regny, Chartillon-sur-Oise, and Thenelles; south of Oise take Servais; between Ailette and Aisne take Beaulieu-et-Chivy, Vermeuil, Courtone and Bourg-et-Camin; cross the Aisne, occupy Pargny and Bouroin and capture Termes, and Grandpre railroad station. British capture Ivry (in angle between Selle River and Scheldt Canal) and Village of Briastre; between the Scarpe and Queray-la-Motte, take Saully-en-Ostrevent, Vitry-en-Artois, Izel-lez-Equereux, Drocourt and Fouquières.


—At Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, the President receives from Associated Press unofficial text of his reply to his suggestions of Oct. 11; accepts terms of Mr. Wilson's address of Jan. 28, 1918; suggests a mixed commission to make arrangements; agrees to evacuation and to speak in the name of the American people.

—The British hold villages of Hamel, Brebières and Cenilly and capture Montigny, Harnes and Anany. United States troops take Conscwevo Woods and Morleville Farm and are before St. Juvin and Cumeil, which are in flames. United States troops gain 5 miles on 40-mile front, defeat 7 German divisions; capture 10,000 prisoners; take St. Mihiel, Thioncort and other towns.

—United States transport Amphion (7,400 tons), home-bound 10 hours' running with U-boat 800 miles off Atlantic coast; 8 men wounded, 2 fatally.

—Serbians capture Nish.

—Japanese troops, under Gen. Nuto, arrive at Irkutsk; are welcomed by Gen. Ivanoff, War Minister of Rhenland.

Oct. 13—French take Liron and La Feray. Gen. Gouraud reached Aisne bend below Rethel, 27 miles northeast of Rheims. The British cross the Sensee Canal; take 200 prisoners. 5,000 civilians in villages and towns taken are liberated.

—Since beginning Champagne offensive French have taken 21,967 prisoners (490 officers), 600 guns, 3,500 machine guns, 200 mine throwers, a great quantity of munitions and war materials.

—President Poincare, in Paris, makes Premier Hughes of Australia a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

Oct. 14—In Albania, Italians take Durazzo. French take Prizren and Mitrovitsa; are now 150 miles from Monastir and sake from Sarajevo.

—British advance on 20-mile front toward Rysir River and get canal. Gen. Plumer's troops capture Menin June 15, 15; French cross Selle River near St. Souplet; take 21,567 prisoners (490 officers), 600 guns, 3,500 machine guns, 200 mine throwers, a great quantity of munitions and war materials.

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Oct. 15—United States troops widen breach in Kriemhild line. German counter attacks fail. Left wing crosses the Aire and pass Grand Pre; center takes Hill 286. British, in Selle Valley, take village of Haussy and 300 prisoners. Gen. Plumer in last 3 days advances 8 miles in Flanders; takes towns of Comines, Wervicq, Menin, Wulverghem, Heule and Guerne.

—United States transport America sinks at Hoboken pier.

—British occupy Honis without opposition.

—Czechs, in Prague, Bohemia, start revolt against rule of Austria; martial law proclaimed throughout Bohemia.

—British cross the Lys, between Armentières and Menin. Southwest of Rethel French capture village of Avey-Romance; northwest of Sissonne take Notre Dame de Lisses and village of Talma. United States troops occupy the city of Comines, Muwaari Farm. French cavalry approach Thielt, 7 miles from Ghent-Bruges Canal (10 miles from Holland border). British reach Queenoy, 4 miles north of Lille; take Linselles, Belgians attack Bavieche, northeast of Courtrai, Liege division of Belgium captures German colonial, his staff and 2,000 men. Belgians cut Thourout-Ostend road and are astride of Thourout-Bruges Road.

—Allied forces, including United States troops, repel Bolshevik attacks on banks of Dvina. Americans and Russians advance toward Welsk, 125 miles northeast of Vologda.

—British cavalry occupy Tripoli, 45 miles north of Leghorn.

—London reports that up to July 31, India had contributed 1,115,189 men to the British Army. First Indian war loan, $200,000,000; a second loan still greater in amount not specified.


—Borough Buriak, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister says to Foreign Affairs Committee of Austrian delegations, in discussing President's note: "We always establish an agreement with Germany."

Oct. 16—Serbian troops capture Krusevatz, 30 miles northwest of Nish. German airplanes bomb Nish.

—French take Ipek, in Montenegro.

Oct. 17—Allied troops capture Ostend, Bruges and Lille, and occupy Donai. King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth enter Ostend. The French cross the Oise, 8 miles southwest of Guise. United States troops and Generals from Russia, Finland.

—Germans bomb Dunkirk with long range guns; 2 Americans killed; 1 man wounded.

Oct. 18—Allies take Zeebrugge, Bruges, Thiel, Tourcoing, Roubaix and many other small towns. British capture more of Lille salient. United States and British troops attack east of Le Cateau, take Bazel. French troops retake Forest of Andigny and village of Briasstrée.
of Mennevret, a gain of 3 miles. United States infantry advance north of Romagne and take Bantheville, northwest of Grand Pre, take Talma Farm.

—More than 60 United States bombing planes attack Bayonville, Buzancy and other towns north of Grand Pre; escorting planes bring down 10 German planes. 140 United States planes raid beyond German lines and in all areas. They raid Remonville, Briquenay, Verpel, Clery-le-Grand, Amiensville and Irrecourt; pursuit planes engage in 35 zero fights, bring down 12 enemy planes.

—French Premier Clemenceau, in Chamber of Deputies, says: "Our victory does not spell revenge."


—Emperor Charles proclaims plan for federalization of Austria.

—Guatemala confiscates German owned electric light company at Guatemala City.

Oct. 19—British advance east of Lille toward Tournaï. British, Americans and French press Germans along the Oise-Sambre Canal and in Argonne and Mense region. Germans withdraw from Belgian and French front from North Sea to the Sambre. 6,000 Germans are caught between advancing troops and the Holland frontier above Eecloo. Germans evacuate Loges Wood on northwest and Bantheville Wood to the west.

—Allies capture Zalae, close to Bulgarian border.

—President says to Austria, in effect: "United States, British airmen attack barracks and railways at Metz; German note, unofficial, is received by wireless. On French and Serbs reach the Danube, in the region of Crecy-la-Chapelle, a gain of 3 miles. United States in- 

Oct. 20—Allied forces drive back Gen. Ludendorff's 40 divisions above and below Valenciennes, on the Scheldt, a pivotal point. The British are within a mile of Valenciennes and within 7 miles of Ghent. The French surround city of Andenne, 15 miles below Ghent. Gen. Gouraud attacks west of the Meuse; takes heights east of the Asie, north and south of Vouzieres, 20 guns and many prisoners. United States troops advance on edge of Bois-de-Bantheville and in region of Bourret; clean up Bois-de-Rappes, take 80 prisoners; cross Oise Canal.

—British and Serbs reach the Danube, in the region of Vielen (an important Hungarian river town); across the Danube lies Calafat, a Roumanian city.

—German note, unofficial, is received by wireless. On its receipt American President Wilson reiterates to Austria that the Kaiser's personal arbitrary powers have been taken from him; denies barbarity; claims retreat destructions permissible under international law. Subma-

—Serbian and French forces reach Paracim, 46 miles northwest of Nish, 85 miles southeast of Belgrade; take 1,000 Austro-German prisoners.

—King George of England, in speech to inter-parlia-

—If victory is within reach and must be complete."

—Socialist papers in Germany demand that the Kaiser abdicate.

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

—British gain on 17-mile front south of Valenciennes; approach Le Quesnoy; take Chatillon and Orrs. West of the Meuse United States forces take Bantheville, Briecules and Hills 297, 299 and 281, Belle Joueure and Talma Farms.

—In Serbia French continue advance and enter Negoti-

—Serbian airmen bomb railways at Burbach and Saar- Brücken, chemical factories at Mannheim and rail-

—Explosion in factory at Dessau, Germany, kills 70, wounds 50.

—Count Karolyi, in Hungarian Underhans, moves a res-

—Our victory does not spell revenge.

—In Monte Grappa sector Italians cross Ornie River; take Monte Solarolo, part of Monte Pressolan and Monte Pertica. Italians, aided by British and French, have thus far taken 3,000 prisoners. On Asino Plateau French take Monte Siseno.

—Gen. Joseph Haller is named Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces fighting with the Allies.

—Germans push back British on the Scheldt and the Sambr and the French on the Oise and Serre. British in 2 days take 9,000 prisoners, 150 guns. Brit-

—In last 4 days Allies have taken 15,000 pris-

—German official paper at Berlin announces that the Emperor has accepted a request for retirement made by General of Infantry Ludendorff, the First Quarter-

—Serbian powers take heights south of Kraguyevatz.

—Count Andassy succeeds Baron Burian as Austrian Premier. Count Alois Aponezi succeeds Dr. Wekerle as Hungarian Premier.

—Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal repre-

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Oct. 26—Italians continue advance on mountain and Piave fronts; take 2,000 Austrian prisoners and advance in Albania.


—Italians and British cross the Piave, take the island of Grave di Pededopolii.


—Allies on 45-mile front drive Austrians 5 miles from the Piave toward the Livenga. Congeliano is taken and 15,000 prisoners.

—Gen. Pershing's artillery bombards the Germans Longchamps; takes about 2,000 prisoners.

—Hungary sends note, signed by Count Andras, new Foreign Austro-Hungarian Minister, that it accepts all conditions, including independence of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslav is ready for armistice.

—M. Pompidou, President of France, receives Col. Edward M. House.

—British Food Controller increases retail price of meat and reduces meat rations to 3/4 pound per week per person, except ham and bacon.

—Kramer writes to Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, approving of transfer of "fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person" to the people.

Oct. 29—Fierce fighting continues on mile wide strip between the Scheldt and the Rhonelle. United States artillery bombard extensions of main line into Conflans and sweep areas near Spincourt and nearby towns for miles. Germans shell Bantheville and Cunel. Civilians in panic flee from Rhine towns, taking their deposits from banks.

—Day's United States casualties: Army, 360; marine corps, 69.

—United States airmen bomb Montigny and Danville; 5 United States planes on reconnaissance missions have been lost.

—Serbian advance 12 miles; now within 45 miles of Belgrade.

—From Oct. 14 to 27 Allied armies in Flanders took 18,293 prisoners (441 officers), 509 guns, 1,200 machine guns.

—In Germany the Federal Council approves bill passed by Reichstag Oct. 26, providing that sanction of Reichstag and Bundesrat is necessary for a declaration of war; that the Chancellor is responsible for the Kaiser's political actions and the Minister of War is responsible to the Reichstag.

—Count Andras, Austrian Foreign Minister, sends note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting immediate armistice and communications it to the French, British, Italian and Italian Governments, begging for their approval and support.

Oct. 30—Italians advance 12 miles beyond the Piave, reach the Livenga on 30-mile front; take more than 100 towns and villages; take Segusino and Monte Cosen. United States troops take Amereville and advance for about two miles. French advance on north bank of the Oise; take Beaufort Farm. Between the Lys and the Scheldt, near Famas and Englefontaine Germans repulse attacks.

—French advance on north bank of Oise, west of Guise, take Beaufort Farm; advance on right of the Peron. French occupy enemy trenches south of Guise and approach road between Guise and Herie-lavieville. Germans make 2 unsuccessful raids in Flanders. United States troops, reaching Ainville, north of Verdun. Belgian official statement says prisoners taken Oct. 14 to 27, in Flanders, number 18,293 (331 officers), 509 guns, over 1,200 machine guns. On Italian front British reach Roncadelle, Ormele, Fontanalone and line of Montes River to Reo-Cordelle; take the Monticano about 6 miles beyond the Piave. Austria recognizes Czecho-Slovak nation. Gen. Weber, Austrian, and deposition apply to Gen. Diaz for armistice; application forwarded to Supreme War Council at Caprasseville. Passau and merchant ships between Germany and Austria cease. Entire Turkish force on Tigris, about 7,000, surrender. Rioting in Budapest; banks attacked and stores looted.

Oct. 31—Italian troops reach Ponte Delle Alpi, northeast of City of Belluno, take height of Ceseme, ridge between valleys of Poldina and Piave; occupy Pass of Serravalle; in Grappa region take Col Caprile, Col Bonato, Asolone, Mount Prassolan, salient of Solaro, Mount Spinoncia and Plateau of Asiago. Prisoners taken thus far over 50,000. Italians have 54 divisions and are assisted by less than 4 Allied divisions.

Notes—Gen. Pershing, advancing northeast of Grandpre, capture a dozen or more fortified villages and 3,000 prisoners; take Andevanne and clear the Bois des Loges. Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, where the national colors, red, white and green, are displayed; mobs release military and political prisoners; Emperor Charles escapes to Godollo, 20 miles northeast of Budapest. The red flag of Socialism is hoisted in Vienna. National Assembly meets in Vienna and accepts a new Constitution without the crown. Victor Adler, Socialist, is Foreign Secretary; Cavaly Captain Meyer, War Minister; Dr. Maboja, Social Democrat, Minister of Interior; Dr. Steinwender, German Nationalist, Minister of Finance.

Nov. 2—Above Verdun United States troops advance an average of 2½ miles on 14-mile front; in last 2 days take 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine guns; capture Fosse, 8 miles southwest from Stenay; railway junctions in regions of Montmedy and Longuyon under fire of United States big guns. Paris reports since drive began on western front, July 15, Allied armies have taken 302,353 prisoners (7,590 officers), 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns, 4,907 mine throwers. During October Allies captured 103,343 prisoners (2,472 officers), 2,064 cannon, 13,639 machine guns, 1,198 mine throwers. British casualties reported during October total 158,825 officers and men.

—Italians advance on 125-mile front, reach Tagliamento River; in present offensive have freed over 1,000 square miles of conquered territory, taken 80,000 prisoners, 1,600 guns; booty taken exceeds in value $800,000,000. In the Trentino Italians advance as far as Sugana Valley passing the Austrian frontier.

—British take villages of Prescut, Valenciennes, Marly, advance northeast of Mareschies; capture hamlet of St. Hubert and farms in that region. United States troops take and pass beyond St. Georges, Imecourt, Landreville, Chennery, Remonville, Estanne and Clery-le-Grand.

—Italian Government announces that officer of Austrian General Staff presented himself at front of Italian lines bearing credentials, asking to discuss armistice; Gen. Diaz referred question to Premier Orlando, now in Paris, who informs Inter-Allied Conference, which discusses and defines armistice conditions and charged Gen. Diaz in name of Governments of Allies to communicate them to Austrian white flag bearers.

—King Boris abdicates throne of Bulgaria; Peasant Government established at Tirnova under leadership of M. Stambulovsky (pardoned by King Ferdinand Sept. 30).
Nov. 3 — United States troops advance to within 4 miles of Stenay, take many towns, prisoners and much booty; Gen. Pershing's men, with Gen. Haig's and French, reach Ghent outskirts, enter Audenarde. United States bombing, air machines attack Martinscourt, Monzay, Beaumont and Beaufort. French and American GHQ orders enemy out of Bourgogne boiled whole of Argonne region; take Chatillon-sur-Barre and Bois du Chemin, Toges, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Noiral and Les Alleux.

—Italians capture Trent. Italian forces land at Trieste. They enter Udine, chief Austrian base in Italy. In drive more than 100,000 prisoners taken and over 2,200 guns; entire regiments surrender to Gen. Diaz.

—Jugo-Slaves seize Austro-Hungarian fleet, except Viribus Unitis, recently sunk by Italians, and send wire to President Wilson offering to hand vessels over to United States Government or representatives of Allied navies.

—Serbian Army occupies Belgrade.

Nov. 4 — British take Valenciennes, advance 5 miles on 30-mile front and are half way through Mormal Forest. Take 12,000 prisoners, 2,000 guns; on northern flank approach Belgian border. First British division take villages of Fesmy, Hantrève and La Grosse; 32d division takes Ruedenhaut and drives enemy from Mezières, La Folle and Sambroën; 13th division take Sermont, Corbigny-Bois, Hecq, Putoy and Longeville. Franco-American troops and Belgians, under King Albert, are in outskirts of Ghent and in possession of Audenarde. All towns on west bank of Meuse south of Halles now in American hands. United States troops penetrate village of Beaumont and occupy Lauvenelle, opposite Stenay; take Les Grandes Armoises, an advance of over 3 miles. United States troops now 7 1/2 miles from Cambrai, on Mezières-Metz railroad, and 9 miles from Sedan.

—Austria accepts truce terms, immediate ending of hostilities in land, on sea and in air; demobilization of Austro-Hungarian Army, immediate withdrawal from North Sea to Switzerland, half of equipment to be surrendered; evacuation of all territory invaded since war began, military and railway equipment and coal to be given up; no new destruction, pilage or requisitions; right of free movement over territory and means of communication; evacuation in 15 days of all German troops, any remaining to be interned; local authorities of evacuated territory to administer until Allied control; representation without participation of all Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects of civil populations; naval conditions, definite information of location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships to be given; surrender of 15 submarines and all German submarines now in or heretofore entering Austro-Hungarian waters; other surface war ships to be disarmed; 34 war ships to be surrendered; freedom of the Adriatic and up the Danube; Allies and United States to occupy or dismantle fortifications; blockade conditions unchanged, naval aircraft to be concentrated at designated bases; evacuation of Italian coasts, occupation by Allies and United States of land and sea fortifications; merchant vessels to be returned; no destruction of ships or materials of naval and marine prisoners to be returned without reciprocity.

—People in Vienna reported to be delirious with joy at peace news.

—Armistice with Austria goes into effect at 3 P. M. Before that Italy had 300,000 prisoners, 5,000 guns.

—President Wilson cables felicitations to King of Italy. Secretary Lansing sends message to Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Versailles.

—Allies settle on and sign truce terms for Germany.

—Chilian Government seizes all German interned trade ships.

—New (Omsk) Russian Government rescues from "Reds" $400,000,000 in gold taken from Petrograd to Kazan by Bolsheviki.

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

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

—Pershing's American Army continued its advance to both banks of the Meuse. Crossings were made north and south of Dun and large forces made good the hold on the hills of the eastern bank and pressed toward Stenay, from which they were distant 6 miles and Montmedy. By an advance of more than 4 miles on the center (where the Metropolitan Division from New York has been operating) they passed beyond Raucourt Wood to within 5 miles of the point where the great trunk line to Metz crosses the river a little 8 miles of Stenay.

—The Allies began the siege of Ghent, the stronghold on the Scheldt River, with American, Belgian, British and French units participating and with the Queen of the Belgians watching, in the van of the attack, to smashing of the city's defenses. Germans already reported to have withdrawn their main forces from city.

—The American forces later captured Liny-devant-Dun and Milly-devant-Dun, 6 miles south of Stenay, on the Meuse. They were also occupying the hills of the east bank of the river, despite a stiff machine gun resistance by the Germans.

—Between the Sambre Canal and the Argonne, the French advanced more than 6 miles at points. They captured more than 4,000 prisoners and at least 500 guns.

—British forces are continuing their progress along the Franco-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valenciennes they have reached the outskirts of Quiévrain and Crossen, only 4 miles from the Belgian border. Further south the town of Angre has been taken. Southeast of the Mormal Forest the British have captured Mone­ceau-St. Vaast and Dompierre, 3 miles northwest of the railway junction of Avesnes.

—Advises from neutral sources indicate that the outbreaks at Kiel and Hamburg and the suburbs of the latter city are assuming serious proportions, the correspondent of the Copenhagen Politik at Vamdrup reporting violent artillery firing in the streets of Hamburg.
Nov. 7—A premature publication in afternoon newspapers that peace terms had been agreed to by Germany made New York City delirious with joy; whistles and sirens blew, bells rang, business was practically abandoned and the streets filled up with merrymakers very similar to the events of New Year's celebration.

The excitement continued to a late hour in spite of publication of denials of authenticity of report.

—Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the American naval forces in French waters, later said he authorized the giving out of the announcement of the alleged signing, believing it to be authentic.

—Twenty thousand deserters from the German Army are marching through the streets of Berlin.

—A large part of the German Navy and a great part of Schleswig are in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. All of the workshops have been occupied by the Red troops and Kiel is governed by a Marines' Soldiers' and Workers' Council. All the street cars and railways are under control of this council.

—Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven.

—In attempting to sink the battleship Kaiser at Kiel the officers attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered, and 2 of them, including the commander, were killed and a number of others were wounded, says the Cologne Gazette. Three companies of infantry were ordered to restore the operation and a fourth company was disarmed. During the night, husars sent from Wandsbeek were forced to turn back by sailors armed with machine guns.

Nov. 8—Germany's armistice delegates were received by Marshal Foch at 9 A.M. in a railroad car in which the Commander-in-Chief has his headquarters. Matthias Erzberger, leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German Government had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms, and eventually sign the armistice. Marshal Foch then read the terms to them, dwelling upon each word. They made a few observations, pointing out difficulties in the way of carrying out some secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities. This request Marshal Foch refused. The delegates having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa, German great headquarters, and communicate with that place by wireless, withdrew. The armistice terms called for an armistice at 11 A.M. Monday, July 11.

The French have reached Mezières, the railroad junction on the left of the American front on the Meuse. Gen. Gouraud holds the west bank of the Meuse from Sedan to the outskirts of Mezières. His troops advanced from 5 to 8 miles in a day. Scores of villages were liberated. Artillery and supplies were rushed up over roads deep with mud and the German resistance became stiffer.

—The Americans have improved their positions on Von Steuben Heights, roundabout the railheads of the rich coalfield consolidating their tremendous gains of the last 4 days.

—The British not only have taken the stronghold of Avesnes and vital junction of the enemy's connections between the north and south armies, but have pushed their line to within 2 miles of Maubeuge, a total gain of 5 miles on a front of more than 30 miles.

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

—A popular uprising in Munich has resulted in the proclamation of a republic in Bavaria.

—The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne, officially announces the retiring Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden. Prince Max acted a few hours as Regent.

—Rebellions of the soldiers, sailors and workmen, which began at Kiel, has spread over Germany until the movement has embraced practically all northeastern and northwestern sections of the empire. Rebellions have occurred in Hanover, Cologne, Brunswick and Mainz, the latter city 80 miles southwest of Berlin.

—The population of the Polish Province of Plock has risen against the Germans and there have been conflicts in which a number of persons of both sides have been killed.

Nov. 9—At Berlin the Socialists have taken over the new Government.

—The commander at Kiel and Naval Capt. Heine were shot and killed while resisting arrest.

—A general railway strike has been started in Germany. Owing to the run on the banks in Berlin these insurrections have stopped payments.

—Six German battleships anchored outside of Flensburg in Schleswig have directed their guns against the revolutionaries. The battleship König, which refused to surrender, was captured after a short battle.

—An 82-year-old veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, committed suicide at the foot of the Bismarck statue in Brunswick.

—The Americans advanced everywhere along their line. The enemy artillery fire was from large calibres, indicating positions a great distance away. One American division reached Mouzon in its forward march, despite mine groups and a fire from mine throwers. Five American ambulances drove along a road indicating positions a great distance away. One 7-ton American division reached Mouzay in its forward march.

—The British battleship Britannia was torpedoed near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar and sank 3½ hours later, according to an Admiralty announcement. 30 officers and 673 men were saved. The Britannia, which had a displacement of 16,350 tons, was launched at Portsmouth Dec. 10, 1904. She was 453.7 feet in length, had a speed of approximately 19 knots an hour and carried a peace time complement of 757 men. Her main armament consisted of 4 12-inch guns.

—Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of the fortress of Maubeuge by the Guards and 62d Divisions. British troops have made progress south of that town and are east of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road. North of Tournaie the British are on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Herinmes and Herchen. South of Maubeuge the British are pushing eastward and are beyond the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.

—French cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, overthrowing the enemy rearguards, taking prisoners and capturing guns, material and railway trains. Glaceon, Formies, Hirson, Anor and St. Michel were occupied. Our forces continued their pursuit beyond these localities on the general line of Momignies, the northern outskirts of the St. Michel Forest, Maunoise and Philippe Forge. Further east, after having forced a passage on the Thon and Aube Rivers, they occupied the plateau to the north, took Signy-le-Petit and reached the Mezières-Kiron railway at the village of Wagny and south of Maubert-Fontaine. On the right they reached and surrounded Mezières and Mon­ hon, and crossed the Meuse further east, opposite Lumes.
Nov. 9—Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent Station. The French troops in Belgium, advancing beyond the Scheldt, were able to occupy Welden and Edelare. East of Melden the Heights of Kopenbergen were captured.

Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office at Berlin as Chancellor, issued a proclamation announcing that the new Government at Berlin had taken charge of Business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the “citizens” of Germany the Chancellor said he was going to form a people’s Government to bring about peace “as quickly as possible,” and to confirm the liberty which the Government has gained.

The revolution spreads throughout Germany, headed by Workmen’s and Soldiers’ Councils.

Wilhelm Count zu Reventlow flees to Denmark. Among the captured on Friday night, according to Havas Agency reports, the ex-Kaiser and suite flee to Holland, arriving at Scheveningen, near The Hague, in a motor car. They later were seen in St. Moritz. In New York Nov. 11—German envoys signed the Allied armistice terms at Senlis, at 5 A.M., Paris time, which took effect at 11 A.M., Paris time (6 A.M. New York time). Delay for evacuation prolonged by 24 hours for the left bank of the Rhine besides the 5 days before, 31 days in all. A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the 6 German battle cruisers, 4 battleships, 8 light cruisers and 50 destroyers not leaving hands to German commanders, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.

The British have entered the outskirts of Mons. It was here the original “contemptibles” made their first showing. From north of Sedan to Stenay the enemy gunners, clinging to the hills overlooking the river, kept flares burning all during Saturday night, providing an American fire crossing.

The first member of royalty in the Austrian entourage has arrived in Switzerland with an Italian passport. He is the Duke of Braganza, former pretender to the throne of Portugal, who sought refuge in Austria and joined Emperor Charles’s army. He has reached Samadan, near St. Moritz.

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More than a quarter of a million of Italian prisoners of war held in Austria have been returned to Italy. Sick and wounded men will be returned later by way of Switzerland.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy made a triumphal entry into Trieste. The entire population welcomed him. The King, who was accompanied by Gen. Dini and other generals and Lieut. Commander Rizzo, arrived on the destroyer Audace. The King was showered with flowers as he made his way to Trieste.

The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to reports received by Havas Agency.

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

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself at the disposal of the new government at Berlin. He asked the Colonial Soldiers and Workers’ Council to send delegates to German main headquarters at once. Von Hindenburg said he had taken this action “in order to avoid confusion.”

King Friedrich August of Saxony has been dethroned according to an official telegram from Berlin.

When fighting ended the German front line opposite the 1st American Army, running south and north, was approximately as follows: From north of the Château d’Hannemurres, through the Bois de Lavale, the Bois de Manneulles, the Bois Massetene, then northwest, passing east to Blanzec, east of Grimau-court, east and north of Nothras Woods, then through the Grand Chenas, east of Bezenval, through the Herbeois Woods, east and north of Hill 314, north of Noyelles, the military food stores being plundered. From north of Hill 314 to the east side of the Thiéte Brook and the Damvillers-Metz road, north of Remoivre to the north of the Forest of Woevre and Paalnon, to east and north of Stenay, and thence north and slightly west to the end of the sector north of Monzon, along the Meuse.

The front of the 2d Army from south to north was: Nomency to Eply, through the Bois Veirrotte, through the Bois Prelatte, to the Moselle River and up the river to a point about two-thirds of a mile south of Pagny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Preny. Thence through Remarchy to the north of the Bois Dormartin, and the Mainbois Farm skirting the northern end of Lake Lachassain, through the Bois les Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Wa-
ville, St. Hilaire, Marchevelle, Riaville to one-third of a mile south of Ville-en-Woevre.

—On the front of the 1st and 3d Armies, between the Meuse and the Moselle, Allied troops hold the former German line from Ronvais to Vesville, Ronvais, Vesville, Blanzez, Moranville, Abaucourt, Dieppe and Beyonvaux.

—Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot at the Germans at exactly 11 A.M. At many battle-fronts the gunners joined hands, forming a long line, as the lanyard of the final shot. There were a few seconds of silence as the shells shot through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered. American flags were raised by the soldiers over their dugouts and guns and at the various headquarters. Individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterward we were preparing for luncheon. All the boys were hungry, as they had breakfasted early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history.

—Mons was taken by the British, and from Belgium to the Meuse the German line was near collapse before the Allied forces got orders to stop punishing the foe. The latest British report says: "At the cessation of hostilities this morning we had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jemmont, Silvy, 4 miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines and Gammont."

—The latest French report says: "In the fifty-second month of a war without precedent in history the French Army, with the aid of the Allies, has achieved the defeat of the enemy."

—Canada's casualties in the war up to 11 days before the capture of Mons, on the final morning of the conflict, totalled 11,359 men. It was announced here today that 2,374,877 died of wounds or disease; 453,475 wounded; 192,779 presumed dead, missing in action and known prisoners of war, 8,245.

—Negotiations of the Emperor Charles of Austria are officially announced at Vienna.

—Latest advice from Germany show that while desultory fighting is occurring in Berlin, and that naval mutineers are refusing to yield to any authority, the Socialist Government is proceeding toward full control. All factions of the Socialists are apparently working in union, and the ultraradical, or so-called Bolshevist element, has gained great recognition. The agreement which has been reached between the Socialist and Independent Socialist Parties and the new regime seems to have secured support from the press. In addition to the Wolff Bureau, the Socialists are now represented by 3 newspapers, the Vorwaerts, the Lokal-Anzeiger, formerly the Emperor's favorite newspaper and now rechristened the Red Flag, and the former semi-official organ, the North German Gazette, which has taken the new title of the International. The revolutionary movement is continually spreading. Koenigsberg, Frankfort-on-Main and Strassburg are now controlled by the Soviets.

—The Belgian Legation, in an official statement today, announced that Belgium will no longer submit to a status of "guaranteed neutrality" like that which existed before the war. It aspires to "complete independence; to the rights common to all free peoples."

—Chairman Baruch of the United States War Industries Board began to lift the restrictions on building material so that the country can return to a peace basis gradually. He announced the reversal of priority orders respecting commodities that had been curtailed for the war. The action of the War Industries Board is a first step to be followed as quickly as it is deemed advisable by others.

—Secretary McAdoo announced a 75 per cent. reduction in Government war risk insurance rates on hulls, cargoes and seamen's insurance. This made the rate on ships and cargoes through the war zone 1/2 of 1 per cent, instead of 2 per cent, with other rates cut accordingly. Treasury officials explained that, although the submarine has been abandoned, risk still exists on account of floating mines and the possibility that some submarines may run amuck.

June 28—German envoys signed the Peace Terms. Aug. 12—Final casualty reports from the Central Records Office of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, made public by the War Department to-day, gave the total battle deaths as 40,496, total wounded 205,690 and prisoners 4,480.

July 1—The army had reported 149,433 cases of disabled soldiers to the War Risk Insurance bureau. It was estimated that the final total would be close to 200,000.

Where Our Soldiers Were in France

Location of the thirty-five combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American Army in France on Nov. 7, four days before the signing of the armistice, was announced by the War Department Nov. 27, as follows:

COMBAT DIVISIONS.

1st (Regulars)—Noyart and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank Parker.
2d (Regulars)—Fosse and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John A. Lejeune.
3d (Regulars)—Tannos and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Preston Brown.
4th (Regulars)—Lecoy and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Mark L. Hussey.
5th (Regulars)—Cunel and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely.
6th (Regulars)—Stonne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon.
7th (Regulars)—Euvzez and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Ed. Hammond.
29th (Regulars)—Beauce, Stavert, St. Dizier; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.
28th (Pennsylvania)—Headcour and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William H. Hay.
29th (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Robert Espagne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edward H. Lewis.
Wilson’s Fourteen Points of Peace

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress named fourteen points as essential in a consideration of peace. His speech, in full, will be found on pages 17-18 of the 1918 World Almanac and Cyclopedia. The fourteen points he stated as follows:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at; after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity to the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored; and the wrong done to France by Russia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Mr. Wilson’s declaration of fourteen peace points was made a day after the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, had stated in a public address to the trades unions what his country considered a basis for peace discussion.