IN THE
WORLD WAR
1917-1918-1919
Beadle County
So. Dakota
In the World War

BEADLE COUNTY
SOUTH DAKOTA

Published by Buckbee Mears Company
Publishers - Engravers - Designers
Saint Paul, Minnesota
Dedication

Beadle County, South Dakota, has a roster of brave men who died as courageously as man can for liberty and world democracy. It is to these heroes, and to their loyal mothers, that this work is dedicated.
An Honor Roll

Containing a Pictorial Record

of the gallant and courageous men from Beadle County, South Dakota, U.S.A.

who served in the Great War

1917 - 1918 - 1919
PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON
Foreword

ANTICIPATING a call resounding throughout the United States for men to help repel the German hosts on their advance toward Berlin and to save civilization from the wreck of an assault equaled only in the Dark Ages of Europe, Beadle county plunged into the work of making ready weeks before war was declared. Troop G was the outcome of this activity. Organized with more than 100 members, the first organization of Beadle county to be accepted for military service from the county was ready for being mustered into service as early as June 1917. Troop G was a unit of the First South Dakota Cavalry.

Months of training had preceded the acceptance of the first Huron unit as a part of Uncle Sam's military forces in June. Orders came for the mobilization of the men June 14, and the following day this unit was encamped on the South Dakota state fair ground, under the command of Captain Irving Crawford and Lieutenants Harry Kjelmyr and George Longstaff.

Camp Cody, N. M., fourteen miles from the Mexican border, became the home of this troop in September, and there they remained, doing the double duty of going into the conflict, but no active campaign was pushed for volunteers. Various units were declared. Troop G was the outcome of this activity. Organized with more than 100 members, the first organization of Beadle county to be accepted for military service from the county was ready for being mustered into service as early as June 1917. Troop G was a unit of the First South Dakota Cavalry.

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This was Beadle county's first contingent. But it was only a beginning. Troop G did not by any means take all of the Beadle county volunteers. Various units in the Regular Army had credited this county with new additions to their rosters, and the Navy had enrolled its share of Beadle county South Dakotans in training camps which dotted the seacoasts of the entire United States. And the greatest number of all were to come later, when the selective service regulations were put into effect.

There was never an intensive campaign carried on for recruits for the Regular Army and for the navy in this county. The universal military service principle had been adopted immediately after America entered the war, following the lesson of the shortcomings of the volunteer system in Great Britain, and even before many could make preparations to leave their business affairs the order for the registration under the selective service system came. Recruiting offices had been opened in Huron a month before war was declared, anticipating the necessity of America's going into the conflict, but no active campaign was pushed for volunteers.

Beadle county listed 1,841 of her men between the ages of 21 and 31 for military service when the first registration was conducted June 5, 1917. This formed the basis for the county's contribution to the forces fighting to uphold the rights of Americans to go where they pleased and to do what they were lawfully entitled to do.

Six weeks later came the drawing of lots to determine the order in which the men registered should be called to service. Beadle county furnished one man to respond to the call of the first number, which Secretary of War Newton D. Baker himself drew out of the large glass container. This number, 258, was held by Tom Marages, who conducted a shoe shining establishment in Huron. He failed to see service, however, being rejected when called before the medical official of the induction board for physical examination.

Beadle county's men were eager to go when their chances came. The loyalty of the county is well attested by the fact that very few investigations of disloyalty were necessary, and arrests were so seldom as to become almost unknown. And convictions were much rarer than arrests.

The machinery of the selective service system in Beadle county was engineered by three Huron men, E. L. Abel, I. W. Campbell and Dr. I. H. Smith. Mr. Abel served as chairman of the board for several months. When he found it necessary to resign his position, he was succeeded by I. A. Churchill, also of Huron. Dr. Smith served as examining physician. After several months, he gave over his duties to Dr. E. B. Taylor of Huron.

It was largely the work of these five men that kept Beadle county's record in such excellent condition. They notified the men of their liability to call to service, looked after entrainment of the men when orders were received to send them to camps, and stood between the war department and the soldiers and future soldiers of the county throughout the remainder of the war.
Granting that of a trio working at top speed one can be said to be bearing the heaviest burden, Dr. Smith at first probably saw mere intense service than the other members. Under the first system adopted, men were called in their order, regardless of any ground for exemption on account of dependents or essential occupation, and given a physical examination as the first step in determining their liability to service. As a result dozens were sent to Dr. Smith for examination and later exempted from service on various grounds.

The work of the examining physician was lightened after the first quota had been sent out by the classification of every registant according to dependents or occupation. Under this plan physical tests were given only to men who were likely to be accepted for service. And the other members of the board then bore the brunt of the battle. Their work was increased by the classification of every man registered after a study of questionnaires of sixteen pages, and by the task of mailing to every one notification of the class into which he had been placed.

The press of work was lightened after a few months. But it by no means ceased. There were a million tasks to be performed by the county induction board, and new ones—entirely unexpected ones—were added to it every day. And when there was nothing else to be done, there were a million questions to be answered, questions ranging from intricate problems in military tactics to what kind of garters the soldiers wore under their leggings. But the work had been done, the army placed in the training camps, and the work of preparation started in full blast.

Scarcely had the work of the draft officials lightened when orders came for a new registration. On the anniversary of the first registration came the second. This was for youths who had reached the age of 21 since the date of the former registration. It necessitated putting the entire machinery of the first step in the selective service system into operation again. Registrars were named again in every voting precinct for the registration of these men.

The result was 141 names added to the list of those liable to call for service. And a much larger percentage of these men were found available for service than in the former list. Exemption claims were much less numerous.

The second registration was conducted with little excitement. The people had grown accustomed to the war. Youths, in many cases, had awaited their call under the selective service regulations, and even the opportunities for enlistment had been restricted. The second registration was merely the arrival of a long awaited day to the great majority of the 141 who enrolled.

The third registration, conducted August 26, 1918, for all who had reached the age of 21 since the June, 1918, registration, was even more quiet. This registration added 85 names to Beadle County’s list. And the percentage of exemption claims was even smaller in this group than in the second registration.

The largest registration was conducted September 12, 1918. At this time the records were extended to include every man between the ages of 18 to 45. A total of 2,600 men were listed at this time. And at this registration eagerness was mingled with uncertainty, for the German army was on the run. The advance toward Paris had been stopped weeks before at Chateau Thierry, and the Hindenburg line was beginning to show signs of vulnerability.

At the same time the American army was being augmented more rapidly than at any time before in its history. Camps were being emptied of men to fill new divisions at the front and replacement troops were being rushed at lightning speed through training camps to France. The Beadle county selective service board rushed the work of classifying men from 19 to 21 years old and from 31 to 36. These groups were wanted for immediate service.

But few of these ever saw service. Six weeks later Germany signed the armistice that meant the surrender of their war materials and of part of the territory. And the war was over.

The draft board had performed a big task, and had done its work thoroughly and well. It had registered a total of 4,667 men in the four registrations, had classified nearly 3,000 of these, had called approximately 600 to camp, had directed the work of looking after deserters and slackers from its contingent, had accounted for every dollar of army funds and every particle of army supplies, office equipment and military records and had taken up in addition every case of complaint by registrants or soldiers’ families in regard to the service. It was truly a task that none would covet. And the pay was the satisfaction of a job well done, a certain number of lifelong enemies and practically no money.
Dedication

From Flanders fields to fair Alsace—in Artois, the Argonne, along the Mense—lie Beadle county's soldiers who gave their lives in the great world war that humanity and civilization and honor might not perish from the earth. In graves of Beadle county itself lie others, whose service to the world was cut short by death in the training camps which dotted America.

To twenty-three men—their sun eclipsed in its very morning—Beadle county pays homage and honor. These are they who gave their own lives that we might live. And greater love than this has none.

The memory of these sacrifices and these honored deeds will never die, and to honor these and to do its own little part in perpetuating the honor and memory of these heroes in a twentieth century crusade, this book, the annals of Beadle county in the great war, is published.

And to the relatives of these boys, the fathers and mothers who gave their sons as the richest liberty loan, Beadle county extends a sympathy. But it is a sympathy mingled with a heightened respect and a realization that each gold star will grow in intensity of meaning as the principles for which their sons stood and died open a new age in the world, permitting us to enjoy what they had only dreamed.

Here are the men from Beadle county who gave their lives that the tide of German soldiery might be stemmed as it was surging rapidly toward Paris, and, that accomplished, to teach them during their retreat toward the Rhine that humanity, decency and law in the United States are to be henceforth respected:

George Edwin Finicle
Carl Eckberg
Arthur H. Evans
James W. Stiver
Clarence Nutting
Homer A. Miller
Richard A. Hershman
Charles L. Rand
Bickford Adams Welch
Earl E. Harvey
Jerry T. Harris
Rudolph Koester
Frank W. Shea
Mack William Snyder
Horace D. Yeager
William Reaves
David William Kelley
Philip Hill
Anton Larson
Albert Rudolph Kuehn
Arthur Cardwell
Frank L. Derscheid
Elmer C. Peterson
Paul Arthur Heim
William Brachvogel
Clifton D. Radcliffe
A great many of these registrations have been made at the age of 17 and 18 years, by men who should be in school and engaged in the teaching of mining and engineering, and who should be at any time giving their attention to the work of the world groups.

But let us consider the war that means the world.

The men and women who have registered for the work of the world's war, and who are willing to give their lives for every right and every wrong, who have been registered none will number among the number of the dead men who have fallen in battle.
GEORGE EDWIN FINICLE—(4)
Son of Mrs. Edwin N. Finicle, was killed while in active service with Battery A, 17th Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces. His death resulted from injuries received when a field piece was driven over him, crushing him from his head to the shoulders. Private Finicle entered military service Sept. 26, 1917 and was trained in the first group going from the new American training camps established after the beginning of the war. He was killed in France June 2, 1918. At the time he was 23 years old. His mother and two sisters survive him. Precious to his entrance into the military service of the United States, Private Finicle was a farmer in Beadle county.

Private CARL EBERGER—(2)
Killed in action while fighting with his company in France August 6, 1918. Private Eberck was a relative of Mrs. John A. Peterson, who lives on North Street in the cemetery there. He entered the service shortly after the United States joined the Allies in the war and was trained with the 136th Infantry, being a member of Company K. He entered Federal Division in the American Expeditionary Forces, being in action in Champagne, not far from the Argonne forests, section where he was killed.

Cpl. RICHARD A. HERSHMAN—(3)
Killed in action while fighting with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. His death occurred Sept. 2, 1918. Corporal Hershman, served at the depot in the United States in entering the war, enlisted with the Canadian forces and fought with the 49th Battalion in Flanders. Corporal Hershman went into service from Huron, where he lived at 407 Montana avenue. At the time of his death he was 20 years old. His body lies in the British military cemetery at Arras.

Private ARTHUR H. EVANS—(4)
Son of Mrs. John Evans, near Huron, was killed while fighting in France, his death occurring Aug. 19, 1918. Private Evans had gone to France with the American Expeditionary Forces soon after the first troops were sent overseas. He had taken part at Chateau Thierry in the first fight in which American troops held their own lines without assistance from the French units with whom they had formerly been brawned. Corporal Evans at the time of his death was a member of Company E, 157th Infantry. He was 22 years old at the time of his death.

Private JAMES W. STIVER—(5)
Died of pneumonia while in the Air Service, United States Army. He was serving in the 149th Group of the 161st Depot Brigade at the time. His death occurred at the military hospital at Soto Snelling, St. Paul, Minn., March 21, 1918, following an attack of pneumonia. At the time of his death he was 26 years old. His body was shipped to Huron and buried in the cemetery there. Private Stiver was the son of J. M. tiver, who lives at 1036 West Fifth Street, Huron.

CLARENCE NUTTING, Watertown, S. D.—(6)
Gave up his life while in service in the great war, a victim of the influenza epidemic. He entered military service April 20, 1918, and died in the hospital at Camp J. J. Sept. 27 following. Clarence Nutting was only 20 years old at the time of his death in camp. Before entering the army he had worked as clerk in a store in Watertown. He had completed his course of training, and probably would have gone overseas in a short time had he not been stricken at the time of the epidemic. He is a son of Fred Nutting of Watertown.

HOMER ALONZO MILLER—(7)
Died shortly after entering military service, his death occurring Sept. 1, 1918. Private Miller was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as a member of a depot brigade. At the time of his death Private Rand was 25 years old. He was the son of E. Rand, who lives at Huron. The body of Private Rand was shipped to his home and buried in the cemetery at Huron.

Private CHARLES I. RAND—(9)
Died shortly after entering military service, his death occurring Feb. 18, 1919. Private Rand was a member of Company A, 72nd Field Artillery. He enlisted in the service shortly after the United States joined the Allies in the war and was trained with the Allied forces in France. Private Rand was a member of Company F, 157th Infantry. He died on the way home from France. He was 25 years old. Surviving Private Welch are his wife and their small son, his father, for sure, and his mother, two brothers and one sister.

Private EARL E. HARVEY—(11)
Died during the epidemic of influenza at Camp Forson, Kan., although influenza had developed into pneumonia. Private Harvey's death occurred Oct. 25, 1918. He was serving at the time as a member of Company D, 29th Machine Gun Battalion. He entered military service to help repel the German pressure toward Paris the preceding summer. At the time of his death he was 23 years old. Private Harvey entered service from 142 Illinois street, Huron.

Private JERRY T. HARRIS—(12)
Killed in action when the American forces turned back the Germans at Chatue Thierry July 28, 1918. Corporal Harris entered the service as a member of the South Dakota National Guard, and on his acceptance for service in the World War was assigned to the famous Rainbow (42nd) Division, in which he was serving as a member of Company G, 179th Infantry. He lost his life at Chateau Thierry, in the first battle of importance in which American Forces took part unaided. And it was in this battle that the German advance toward Paris was checked into a retreat. Corporal Harris at the time of his death was 19 years old.
RUDOLPH G. KOESTER—(1)
 Corporal, 37th Company, 196th Depot Brigade. Died of pneumonia following an attack of influenza while serving in a training camp in the United States. His death occurred Oct. 8, 1918. Corporal Koester left his farm in Beadle county to enter military service to help turn back the Germans in France July 22, 1918. At the time he died in military hospital he was 24 years old. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen at Wolsey. Corporal Koester was the son of John Koester of Wolsey, S. D.

FRANK WARREN SHEA—(2)
 Son of Mrs. Michael Shea, Wessington, S. D. Received his fatal wounds while fighting in the Argonne offensive. He was serving as a Private in Company D, 109th Infantry. Private Shea entered the service of his country June 24, 1918. A little more than three months later he was in battle in France. He died, as a result of wounds received in action, Oct. 9, 1918. At the time of his death Private Shea was one month over 30 years old. He is survived by his mother, one brother and two half sisters.

MACK WILLIAM SNYDER, Bonilla, S. D.—(3)
Made the supreme sacrifice to help win the first victory of the American Forces in France. At the time the American Forces refused to retreat before the advance at the Huns at Chateau Thierry, he, as a sergeant in Battery E 148th Field Artillery, led his detachment of men to help stop the rush of Germans toward Paris, and in this battle received his fatal wounds. His death occurred August, 1918. Sergeant Snyder enlisted in the Regular Army July 1, 1916, before the declaration of war by the United States. At the time he was killed in France he was 21 years old.

HORACE DENNISON YAGER—(4)
Son of Henry Yager of Ouida, S. D., with his life paid part of the cost of victory for the American forces in the capture of the Argonne Forests. Private Yager was killed in action while serving as a member of Company B, 112th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, in the Argonne offensive. He entered military service of the United States May 25, 1918. At the time of his death Private Yager was 30 years and 10 months old. He was unmarried. Surviving him are his mother, three brothers and seven sisters. Previous to his entering service he was a farmer in Beadle county.

WILLIAM REEVES—(5)
Killed in action Oct. 1, while fighting with American forces as member of Company L, 160th Infantry. Private Reeves’ death occurred Oct. 1. He entered military service from Huron, where he lived at Seventh and Arizona streets.

HAYDEN WILLIAM KELLY—(6)
A private in the 161st Depot Brigade, Fort Riley, Kan., died of influenza less than two months from the date of entering military service. He entered the United States Army August 22, 1918, and died Oct. 10. His death occurred in the military hospital at Fort Riley, Kansas, after an attack of influenza had developed into bronchial pneumonia. At the time of his death Private Kelly was 22 years old. He is the son of Harmon Kelly, now of 413 West 18th Street, Sioux City, Iowa, but had lived in Beadle county.

PHILIP HILL—(7)
Private. Killed in action on the fields of France while serving with the 322nd Division. His death occurred Oct. 19, 1918. He was serving as a member of Company B, 127th Infantry, having entered service with the South Dakota National Guard. Private Hill entered service from Huron, where he lived at Sixth street and Arizona avenue.

ANTON LARSEN—(8)
Another of the Beadle County contingent who lost their lives in service during the epidemic of influenza in training camps. Private Larsen was serving in a military camp at Edgewood, Md., at the time of his death. He was 28 years old. Though his parents are residents of Lamberton, Minn., Private Larsen had always lived with his grandfather at Virgil, S. D., and entered the service from Beadle county. He had been engaged in farming here before his entrance into military service, on June 26, 1918. Death occurred Oct. 7 following. Surviving Private Larsen are his parents, his grandfather, four brothers and one aunt.

CORPORAL ALBERT RUDOLPH KUEHN—(9)
Died in military hospital at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 17, 1918, after attack of influenza had developed into bronchial pneumonia and other complications. His death occurred while he was serving as a member of 29th Company, 8th Battalion, 163rd Depot Brigade. At the time of his death, Corporal Kuehn was 21 years old. His body was shipped to Beadle county.

ARTHUR CARDWELL—(10)
Son of Charles H. Derscheid of Ironopolis, S. D., died of bronchial pneumonia while in military service at Camp Lee, Va. He was serving at the time as a private in the Veterinary Training school at Camp Lee. His final illness followed an attack of influenza. He was survived by his father and mother, and previous to entering the military service of the United States he was engaged in farming in Beadle county.

FRANK L. DERSCHEID—(11)
Son of Charles H. Derscheid of Ironopolis, S. D., died of bronchial pneumonia while in military service at Camp Lee, Va. He was serving at the time as a private in the Veterinary Training school at Camp Lee. His final illness followed an attack of influenza. He was survived by his father and mother, and previous to entering the military service of the United States he was engaged in farming in Beadle county.

EARL EDISON HARVEY—(12)
Son of Leslie K. Harvey, 348 Beach street, Huron, S. D., died in the military hospital at Camp Funston, Kan., of bronchial pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. His death occurred Oct. 25, 1918. At the time he was serving as a private in Company D, 29th Machine Gun Battalion, 10th Division. Private Harvey had served in the American military forces since June 28, 1918, going to Camp Funston at the time the 10th Division was being organized. At the time of his death he was 23 years old.
ELMER C. PETERSON—(1)  
Died in post hospital at Fort Omaha, Neb., Oct. 13, 1918. His death was due to pneumonia, contracted two months after he had entered the service. At the time of his death, he was serving as a private in the 45th Balloon Squadron. Private Peterson was the son of Mrs. Tucda Peterson, who lives at Virgil, S. D. At the time of his death he was 27 years old. He had entered military service with the American air forces early in August, 1918.

PAUL ARTHUR HEIM—(2)  
Died while in military service at Camp Lee, Va., his death occurring Oct. 21, 1918. He was serving at that time as a private in the 18th Veterinary Hospital unit at Camp Lee. Private Heim entered military service July 23, 1918 as a member of the 36th Company, 6th Battalion, 163rd Depot Brigade, at Camp Dodge, Iowa, being later transferred to the Virginia camp and assigned to the Veterinary hospital unit. At the time of his death he was 23 years old. He was the son of Mrs. Henry G. Heim.

WILLIAM BRACHVOGД—(3)  
Killed in action in France Oct. 8, 1918. His death occurred while fighting in Company G, 158th Infantry, 6th Depot Division, American Expeditionary Forces. At the time of his death Private Brachvogд was 25 years old. He had been in service overseas since early in September. Private Brachvogд was the son of Robert Brachvogд, living at Wessington.

CLINTON DAVID RADCLIFFE—(4)  
Son of Ames Radcliffe, was killed in action while fighting in the Argonne Forest. His death occurred at some time between Oct. 28 and Oct. 30, 1918. He was serving as a private in the signal platoon, Headquarters Company, 137th Infantry. Private Radcliffe entered military for signal service work when he attended college in Brookings, S. D., before his enlistment, and after a brief training in the army was made radio and wireless operator. He had taken part in engagements in the Vosges before the time of the Argonne offensive. Private Radcliffe, at the time he gave his life on the field of battle, was 26 years and 9 months old. He was a farmer in South Dakota before entering the army. Surviving him are his father, his mother, four brothers and three sisters.
Beadle County's Nurses

Driven by the spirit of sacrifice and service that led nearly a thousand Beadle county men to offer their services and if necessary their lives, four women of Beadle county shouldered the responsibility of helping 'carry on' at the front. These form Beadle county contribution of nurses to serve during the war. They are: Margaret Ferguson, Elizabeth McMullen, Sophia Padecky and Rose Padecky.

MARGARET FERGUSON
Volunteered her services as a nurse at New York City in March, 1918. Here she was accepted as a member of the American army force, and soon sent for duty overseas. She was stationed at Londonderry, Ireland, and later saw services in other hospitals where American soldiers were treated. Miss Ferguson remained in service overseas one year, returning to the United States in the spring of 1919.

ELIZABETH McMULLEN
Offered her services as a nurse at Kansas City, Kan. Miss McMullen is credited as one of Beadle's county's contingent. Following a course of training in war work, she was assigned to duty at Camp Gordon, Ga., where she served among American soldiers. Miss McMullen entered service with the war nurses' organization in July, 1918, and served until the end of the war.

SOPHIA PADECKY
When the U. S. S. George Washington carried President Wilson to Paris for work in the peace conference it carried also one of Beadle county's volunteers for war nursing work among American soldiers. This was Miss Sophia Padecky, daughter of Joseph Padecky of Huron. Miss Padecky offered her service in the war nursing organization long before the ending of the war, and had finished her course of training in war work and assigned to duty overseas at the time President Wilson made the journey to Paris.

ROSE PADECKY
Also volunteered for work with the war nursing force, serving until the ending of the fighting and the reduction of the military forces. She is a sister of Sophia Padecky. Previous to the time she volunteered for war service, Miss Padecky had been with the Lutheran hospital at Sioux Falls, S. D.
Leading Beadle county’s contribution to the forces that started the German army on the race toward Berlin was Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Lyon. Lieutenant Colonel Ryan was the ranking officer with whom Beadle county’s service record is credited. From a cadet at West Point to the second in command of the 117th Infantry in France, runs Colonel Lyon’s service.

Following graduation from the Huron high school, he won entrance to West Point in June 13, 1899, and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant June 11, 1903. Six years later, June 26, 1909, he was made 1st Lieutenant, and became Captain Lyon July 1, 1916. As the American army was augmented, he was made Major on August 5, 1917, and became Lieutenant Colonel July 30, 1918. For eight years he served in the Philippines, at Fort Russell, in Cuba and at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and was instructor and assistant professor of history at West Point from 1911 to 1915.

Stationed at Hawaii during the first part of the war, Colonel Lyon rose to command of the reserve officers’ training camp at Honolulu, from January to March 1918. He landed in France with the 31st Infantry July 11, 1918. He took part in the Lys-Ypres and Somme offensives, and in battles at Bellecourt and Naurey, at Geneve and Poncheux, Fremeont, Busigny, Melain and Ribesaurville. He was assistant entertainment officer of the A. E. F. from February to August 1919.

Ranking second in the Beadle county contingent in the war against Germany was Major T. J. Wood. Major Wood was commissioned in the reserve, medical department, in July, 1917. He had seen several years’ former service as medical officer in the South Dakota National Guard.

On reporting for active duty in October following the date of his commission, he was sent to Cornell university for a special course in X-ray work. In February, 1918, he was assigned to Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., and three weeks later was transferred to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. He sailed from Newport News, Va., for duty with the American Expeditionary Forces August 30. Landing at Brest, France, September 10, he went into active service near the front at once, and remained there until the armistice was signed. The detachment of which he was in command was stationed near the Argonne Forests, and Major Wood took active part directing the work of caring for the wounded in the brilliant offensive the American soldiers carried on along the Meuse and in the Argonne Forests.

Major Wood was the ranking officer going from Beadle county after the United States entered the war. He was outranked only by Lieutenant Colonel Lyon, an officer in the Regular Army since 1903.
EVERY COUNTY had “its own” in the world war. Troop G belongs to Beadle county. Its ranks were filled with the best of young manhood, lads eager to do and to dare for their homes and for their country. Long before America entered the ranks of the allies to defend the cause of Liberty, Justice and Fraternity, foresighted men in Beadle county realized that war was inevitable. Pursuant to this realization, permission was requested of the adjutant-general of South Dakota, for the organization of a band of young men into a guard unit. On March 10 of the eventful year 1917 Sergeant Wallace, now Lieutenant Wallace, came to Huron from the capitol and began a recruiting campaign. Seventy men were member of the troop by April 13.

On the same day Lieutenant Kenney, of Pierre, later Major Kenney, of the medical corps, inspected the troops and conducted physical examinations. As a result of these examinations the organization was reduced to 46 men. Through the efforts of the men who met the physical requirements, the organization was increased to 83 by April 19, when the troops were mustered into the service. Adjutant General W. A. Morris, Colonel Boyd Wales and Major Kenney officiated at the mustering ceremony.

Irving Crawford was appointed Captain of the troop. Harry Kjelmyr was named First Lieutenant and George E. Longstaff, Second Lieutenant.

Colonel Morgan, of the Regular Army, inspected the troop a few days. The troop made an excellent showing before that officer, and was recommended to the militia bureau as worthy of acceptance as a guard unit. A month passed by before official word was received that Troop G had been approved by the militia bureau. This word was received May 23, 1917.

The Huron high school gymnasium was used for drilling. The work of the soldier began in earnest following the recognition that the troop had received. Dr. was conducted in the gymnasium in the evenings, and when the weather permitted the troops were marched out to a vacant lot where other fundamentals of militia science and tactics were taught and studied.

After several weeks officers of the organization availed themselves of the opportunity to go to Watertown, where a three-weeks’ schooling was provided by the state for the officers of the various units. Here they received thorough and intensive instructions in the art of commanding troops and in methods of making the morale of their organizations. This training was a step in the preparations for the mobilization of the state militia.

Immediately following the close of the course at Watertown, the mobilization order came. Troop G was ordered out on the 14th day of July, and the following day the troop pitched its camp on the state fair grounds.

Following the mobilization of the troop, began the long, steady course of intensive training, whipping in to shape the unit which was to become one of the vanguard of Young America going to the rescue of Allies in agony. July 11 Troop G was mustered officially into the service of the United States.
Week followed week. All the due processes of army procedure were carried out. The examinations, inoculations, instructions in many and various stages occupied the soldiers. Impatience prevailed in the camp, for the men were anxious to get started on the journey that was to take them over to the land of war.

Exactly two months after they had been called out, on September 15, came the order from the war department for Troop G to depart for its regular training camp. The troop left Huron that evening. Great crowds attended the departure. Mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, sweethearts, friends—everyone was out to bid the boys Godspeed, as they started out, like young crusaders, to win glory and honor on the field of battle.

Under command of Captain Irving Crawford, son of former Governor and United States Senator, Coe I. Crawford, the troop reached Camp Cody, N. Mex., on the 17th of September. Following the arrival at that camp there is a tinge of tragedy in the history of Troop G. Owing to the fact that the army was being organized under a new table of organization, there was no place for cavalry troops. It will be remembered that Troop G had been a part of the First South Dakota Cavalry at the time it was accepted as a part of the State Militia.

Finding no place under the new plan for the troop, the camp officials turned the organization into a temporary depot brigade company. On the third of October, Troop G was transformed into the 11th company of the 59th Depot Brigade. The majority of the men did not remain long in the Depot Brigade, however, for by the middle of October all of the privates and a few of the privates 1st class were transferred to Company G. of the 136th Infantry. This regiment had been formerly the famous Second Minnesota, commanded by Col. William Mollison.

Prior to the time of the reassignment of the troops, certain of the men, knowing that the regiment would be broken up, applied for transfers into organizations of their choice. Twelve of the men were transferred into the 109th Field Signal Battalion and eight of the men, farmers before entering the service, applied for transfer to the Depot Remount Station.

On December 24, the 127th Machine Gun Battalion was made into a South Dakota organization. The officers and men of the old Troop G who still remained in the 11th Company of the Depot Brigade were transferred into Company C of the 127th Machine Gun Battalion. All of the men who had been transferred previously to the 136th Infantry were assigned also to Company C of the Machine Gun Battalion, restoring to a great extent, the personnel of the former Troop G. None of the men who were voluntarily transferred to other units were returned to the organization.

After gathering together all the Huron men whom it was possible to assemble, the organization was filled with men from other parts of South Dakota. The additional men were from Sioux Falls, Aberdeen and other parts of the state, and were well adapted for machine gun work, because the personnel of the organization was made up of men above the average in education. Many of the men were well-known college and high school athletes, and they were also competent to acquire a high order of efficiency in the scientific work necessary in the machine gun battalions.

A long, steady siege of drilling and waiting ensued. It was not until August 29, 1918 that the long expected orders came for the men to move to a seaport preparatory to embarkation for a foreign part. After a long trip from the southland, the 127th arrived at Camp Dix, N. J., September 1.

Previous to the beginning of the long journey, Lieutenant George Longstaff was transferred to the 126th Machine Gun Battalion, and Lieutenant Kjalmer had been assigned to Company D of the 127th. Captain Crawford alone remaining with the Huron and Beadle county men.

During the period of waiting at the embarkation camp, a detail of officers from the 34th Division of which the 126th and 127th units were a part, was sent to Europe to attend the army school for officers established at Clamency, France. Captain Crawford and Lieutenant Longstaff, along with Lieutenant Rohret, also from Beadle county, were among the officers selected. These men preceded their organizations and attended the school at Clamency for one month.

In the meantime the units remaining at Camp Dix were quarantined for influenza, and it was one month before the organizations were permitted to sail. Without setting foot on the streets in the city of New York, the 127th was rushed from Camp Dix by rail directly to the docks at Hoboken, where an ocean steamer awaited them. On October 12 the ship sailed out of the harbor, beyond the Statue of Liberty, and glided out to sea. The crossing was uneventful, and on schedule time the troops arrived at LeMans, France.
Immediately on the arrival of the men, the 127th Machine Gun Battalion was broken up and the men used for replacements in the regular fighting divisions at the front. This occurred on November 4. And with this turn of affairs ends the unified history of the old Troop G “Beadle county’s own.”

Shortly after the signing of the armistice, the majority of the members of the 127th Machine Gun Battalion were assigned to military police duty. This necessitated a scattering of the comrades, and it was not long before the men were on duty in almost every part of France.

Captain Crawford was made adjutant of a machine gun area near LeMans, and during the course of the ensuing weeks, he found 83 men of the old battalion in his area. In the early part of January an order came to send 1,200 men from that area to the 40th Division to be sent home. The 83 men of the old battalion were sent to the 40th Division, and he accompanied them. They traveled south to Bordeaux, where they remained in Camp Genicart, Bordeaux embarkation camp No. 2, for several weeks. Finally they proceeded up the Garonne river to Camp Trompeloupe, at Pauillac. At this point the ocean liner picked up the men, and in February they landed in the United States.

In the course of the Spring and Summer of 1919, the men of the original Troop G returned—sometimes alone and sometimes in small groups—and were received back with a welcoming hand from the patriots of Beadle county who stood back of them, ably supporting the second line of defense. Truly the men of Troop G accounted worthily of themselves on the fields of France.
"Our War Governor"
Peter Norbeck
By This Sign You May Know Troop "G"

Photograph, taken at Camp Hancock, and copyrighted by Mole & Thomas, Photographers, 915 Medinah Bldg., Chicago, Ill., who gave us permission to use this design. Original photographs, size 4x5, can be had for $1 each.
The First Sign of America in France

Members of the Marine Corps, wearing this insignia, always have been first to arrive in the terrible zone. Following their custom and tradition, they were the first U. S. troops in France.

Photograph, taken at Camp Hancock, and copyrighted by Mole & Thomas, Photographers, 915 Medinah Bldg., Chicago, Ill., who gave us permission to use this design. Original photographs, size 11x14, can be had for $1 each.
Lieutenant W. H. LONGSTAFF—(1)  
Of Huron, served with the Beadle County contingent during the war, ending his service in the capacity of second lieutenant. He filled various stations at different army posts during his term of service. Lieutenant Longstaff is the son of C. H. Longstaff of Huron.

Lieutenant L. F. KENT—(2)  
Served during the war with the 512th Company of the 5th Group, Medical Training Detachment, at Camp Hancock, Ga. Lieutenant Kent entered military service from Huron. He entered service from Huron, where he lived at 758 East Third street.

Lieutenant AMBROSE B. BLAKE—(3)  
Also of Huron ended his military service with the rank of second lieutenant. At the time of the ending of the war he was stationed with Company C, Machine Gunners, Officers Training School at Camp Hancock, Ga. Lieutenant Blake is the son of E. B. Blake of Huron.

Lieutenant JOHN BULLOCK—(4)  
of Huron was serving with a field artillery regiment at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, at the time the armistice was signed. He held the rank of 1st lieutenant. He lived at 547 California avenue, Huron.

Lieutenant N. R. DODSLEY—(5)  
Served with the American forces in France, holding the rank of 1st lieutenant. In Company B, 331st Inf., 88th Division, at the time the war ended, his division having gone from Camp Dodge, Iowa, in the summer of 1918. He is the son of Mrs. A. H. Dodsley, 609 California avenue, Huron.

Captain J. W. BLOUNT—(6)  
of Huron, served on the general staff of the United States Army, under General P. C. March, working on plans for raising and equipping armies to be sent to France. Captain Blount lives at 766 East Third street, Huron.

Captain PHILIP OVIATT—(7)  
of Beadle county’s contingent to the American forces, was serving with the 37th Infantry at the close of the war, being stationed at Laredo, Texas. Mrs. S. S. Oviatt, who lives at 457 Dakota avenue, Huron, is the mother of Captain Oviatt.

Lieutenant L. H. DAVIS—(8)  
of Huron saw service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, where he served with the rank of 1st lieutenant. Lieutenant Davis entered the service from Beadle county. His mother, Mrs. W. S. Davis, lives at 536 Nebraska street in that city.

Lieutenant ROSCOE E. MOSIMAN—(9)  
Holding the rank of 1st lieutenant in the Medical Department of the United States Army, was head surgeon at the base hospital at Nitre, W. Va., at the time the armistice was signed. Lieutenant Mosiman lived at 1268 West Third street, Huron.

Captain JAMES S. NOTESTEIM—(10)  
Was serving at Camp Funston, Kan., where he was in command of Co. E, 70th Infantry, 10th Division, at the time the fighting ended. Captain Notestein entered service from Huron. His mother, Mrs. W. L. Notestein lives at 684 East Fifth street of that city.
Lieutenant KEITH H. HOLTON—(1)
Of Beadle county was serving in the Coast Artillery service, where he was on duty with Company C, Cadet's Division at the time the war ended. He was discharged from military service, following the end of the war, with the rank of 2nd lieutenant.

Lieutenant G. E. LONGSTAFF—(2)
Entered service with Troop G, First South Dakota Cavalry, and was assigned, in the capacity of lst lieutenant, to the 127th Machine Gun Battalion, and went overseas as an officer in the 34th Division from Camp Cody, S. M. His mother, Mrs. J. Longstaff, lives at 625 California street, Huron.

Lieutenant EDWARD W. MEADS—(3)
Was in service with the Veterinary unit No. 2, Headquarters Train and Military Police, of the 14th Division. He was stationed at the time of his discharge with this unit at Camp Carter, Mich. Lieutenant Meads lives at Washington.

Captain J. F. McKEE—(4)
Served in the Medical department of the United States Army. Captain McKee entered military service from Washington, Beadle county, where he maintains his residence and keeps up his medical practice.

Lieutenant ERNEST R. FOSNAUGH—(5)
Served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, where he served with the 8th Aerial squadron, attached to the 2nd Division. Lieutenant Fosnaugh is the son of J. Fosnaugh and entered military service from Worthing, S. D., where his father maintains his home.

Lieutenant O. R. WRIGHT—(6)
Served with the American Expeditionary Forces, being assigned to duty in the Hospital de New York, Passy Par Veren Yonne France, serving in the capacity of 1st lieutenant. Lieutenant Wright entered the service from Huron.

Ensign A. F. BLISS—(7)
Entered service in the United States Navy, and at the ending of the war had been commissioned an ensign and stationed at Pelham bay, New York. Ensign Bliss entered service from Huron. He is the son of Mrs. W. H. Bliss, who lives at 32 Utah street.

Lieutenant HARLAN M. WHISMAN—(8)
A member of the American Expeditionary Forces, was serving at the time of the ending of the fighting in France at the Casualty Depot, Chateau Delvire, France. He held the rank of lst lieutenant. Lieutenant Whisman is the son of Mrs. M. D. Whisman, 561 Wisconsin avenue, Huron.

Lieutenant GEORGE SEVERANCE—(9)
Formerly of Huron, entered military service from Alliance, Ohio. At the time of his discharge he was holding a commission as 2nd lieutenant. Lieutenant Severance is the son of Mrs. H. Severance, Wessington, S. D.

Captain VICTOR P. WOODDRUFF—(10)
Served in France as an officer in the American Expeditionary Forces. At the time of the ending of the fighting Captain Wooddruff was an officer in the 21st Field Artillery. He entered the service as a member of Beadle county's military contingent.
Second Lieutenant FRANCIS THOMAS KNOX—(1)
Served in 805th Provisional Inf., Negro Regiment, A. E. F.

Lieutenant R. P. Glennore—(2)
Saw service as Aerial Observer, Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.

EARL A. ANDERSON—(3)

First Lieutenant ALVIN PERRY SCHIEB—(4)
Served in Medical Department, U. S. Army.

Second Lieutenant CARL BARKER NORTON—(5)

Rev. Fr. E. BONTER—(6)
Served as chaplain with the American forces. An effort was made to obtain detailed information on Fr. Bonter's service, but no information was available.

Rev. Fr. J. NOE—(7)
Served as chaplain with the American forces. No detailed information of Fr. Noe's service was available.
Sergeant 1st Class ANTON E. TOFT
Served with Company B, 18th Engineers, Tannay, France, Huron.

DIEGO FITZGERALD—(5) Saw service with Company C of the 117th Machine Gun Battalion, A. E. F., Huron.

Private WILLIAM C. CARROLL—(3) Member of ambulance company, 5th Sanitary Train, A. E. F., Huron.

Corporal FLOYD V. LYNCH—(4) Served with the American Expeditionary forces in France. Corporal Lynn entered service from Huron.


Private L. H. DEAN—(16) Was member of Student Army Training Corps at Huron College, Huron.


Private CLAYTON MATTICE—(23) Served in Base Hospital No. 4 in France, as member of Ambulance Co. No. 333, Huron.

Chaffeur GLEN T. WIBEL—(24) Served in France as a member of the 13th Aerial Construction Squadron, Huron.

Private ROSE C. BAGBY—(27) Served with Company A, 63rd Regiment, Transportation Corps, Huron.

Private W. G. MCH It—(28) Member of Company K, 59th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, Huron.


Corporal H. H. BAGBY—(1) Served with Company D, 34th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Lee, Va., Huron.

Private FRANK R. SMITH—(30) Served as member of Company A, 63rd Regiment, Transportation Corps, Huron.

Private ROY J. SMITH—(34) Served with the 3rd Company, 14th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kan., Huron.

Private WILLIAM A. WAGNER—(35) Served in France as a member of 10th Field Signal Battalion, 92nd Division, in France, Huron.

Private HUGH H. DEAN—(40) Served with the Student Army Training Corps at Huron College, Huron.

Private STARKEY GROVE—(17) Served in France as a member of Company D, 34th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Lee, Va., Huron.

Private ALVIN INIALE—(15) Served as a member of Company A, 24th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Lee, Va., Huron.

Private WALLACE W. Bland—(20) Served in France as a member of Company C, 1st Engineers, Huron.

Private JAMES T. BURMAN—(20) Served in France as a member of Company C, 1st Engineers, Huron.

Private ROBERT DE CRAWFORD—(7) Served with Company B, 127th Machine Gun Battalion, 34th Division, France, Huron.

Private HENRY J. GREEN—(8) Served in France as a member of an Engineering unit, Huron.

Private JAMES T. BURMAN—(20) Served in France as a member of Company C, 1st Engineers, Huron.


Private JAMES T. BURMAN—(20) Served in France as a member of Company C, 1st Engineers, Huron.

Private ROBERT DE CRAWFORD—(7) Served with Company B, 127th Machine Gun Battalion, 34th Division, France, Huron.


Private HENRY DAHLMAN—(1)
Served at Camp Dodge, Iowa, as member of Company C, Development Battalion No. 1. Wessington.

Private W. DAHLMAN—(2)
Brother of Private Henry Dahlman, served as member of Machine Gun Company, 322nd Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces.

Sergeant A. DAHLMAN—(3)
Brother of Privates Henry and W. Dahlman, saw service with Machine Gun Company, 355th Infantry, American forces in France.

Sergeant P. HOFFMAN—(4)
Saw service with Company A, 548th Engineers, Miraheu Cote de Or, France. Wessington.

Private JAMES HOFFMAN—(5)
Brother of Sergeant P. Hoffman. Served as member of Company D, 217th Engineers, Camp Beauregard, La.

Private JOHN C. MURPHY—(6)
Of Wessington served as instructor in Radio school, stationed at Fort Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.

Private F. MURPHY—(7)
Saw service as member of Company D, 2nd Battalion, Edgwood Arsenal, Edgwood, Md. Wessington.

Private LEWIS W. PAULSON—(8)
Member of Detachment B, U. S. Air Service, stationed at Fort Crook, Neb. Wessington.

Private CHARLES W. BAGLEY—(9)
Member of Company D, 1st Battalion, Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp McArthur, Texas. Wessington.

Private P. HOFFMAN—(10)
As a member of the Beadle county contingent Private Hoffman served in U. S. Army camps. Wessington.

Private J. WATSON—(11)
Saw service in camps in U. S. Army as member of Wessington's contingent. Wessington.

Private ELVIN HOLMER—(12)
Served in France, where he was a member of Company F, 58th Infantry. Wessington.

Corporal MILBURN FRANKLIN—(13)
Served in Military Police unit at Camp Humphreys, Va. Wessington.

Private EDWARD P. MURPHY—(14)

Sergeant LEROY HANKS—(15)
Went to France from Camp Funston, Kan., as a member of 341st Field Artillery, 89th Division. Wessington.

Private IVAN WELCH, Wessington—(16)
Served in training unit of Student Army Training Corps of Huron College, Huron.

Private ROBERT C. BARTON—(17)
Served at Camp Funston, Kan., as a member of the 10th Division. Entered military service from Cavour, S. D.

Private ROSS WATSON—(18)
Went overseas with the 4th Division, serving as a member of Company D, 58th Infantry. Wessington.

Sergeant GEORGE E. MAJOR—(19)
Served in Camp Dodge, Iowa, as a member of 6th Company, 2nd Battalion, 163rd Depot Brigade. Wessington.

Private R. ANDREWS—(20)
Saw action in France as member of Company M, 457th Infantry, 4th Division. Wessington.

Sergeant RALPH HANSE—(21)
Saw service with military forces at Camp Humphrey, Va., where he was a member of the 6th Engineers, Co. D.

Private HERMAN DAHLMAN, Wessington—(22)
Private Dahlman saw service with Headquarters Company, 13th Infantry, Camp Merritt, N. J.

Private WILLIE GRANFERG—(23)
Wessington. Private Granferg saw service with Company D, 351st Infantry.

Private ROBERT MASON—(24)
Member of Air Section unit, stationed at Kelley Field, Texas. Wessington.

Private JOHN P. BLANKSWA—(25)
Saw service in France with the American army Engineers. Wessington.

Private OSCAR B. LUND—(26)
Served with American Expeditionary Force, as member of Company F, 21st Engineers. Wessington.

Private 1st Class CHASE D. STEWART—(27)
Went to France with members of the 77th division, A. E. F. Wessington.

Sergeant WILL L. STEWART—(28)
Brother of Private 1st Class Stewart. Served with a Motor Transport unit with the U. S. Army.

Corporal CARL SCOTCHBROOK—(29)
Served at Camp Dodge, Iowa, at Camp Headquarters Arsenal Stations, Wessington.

Sergeant DAVID A. HAUSE—(30)
Saw service with United States Army, in station at Fort Russell, Wyo. Wessington.
Corporal HARVEY A. TC(5) —(1)
Served in France with Company A, 329th Machine Gun Battalion, 89th Division.

Private HARVEY H. PETERSON —(2)
Served in France and went with army of occupation into Germany, in 341st Field Artillery. Hitchcock.

Private LYLE E. HARMON —(3)
Served in France as a member of the 80th Division. Private Harmon is from Esmond.

Private GUS SMITH —(4)
Served with Regimental Headquarters in his organization in France. Cavour.

Corporal WESLEY WARTMAN —(5)
Saw service as a member of the 393rd Motor Transport Company. Hitchcock.

Corporal BYRON L. HART —(6)
Served in France and went into Germany with 310th, 927th Regiment, 3rd Army. Hitchcock.

Private WILL F. RIE MATH —(7)
Went to France from Camp Dodge with Company M, 352nd Inf., 88th Division. Hitchcock.

Private NORVAL R. BOOP —(8)
Served in unit of Field Artillery station at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Hitchcock.

Corporal J. H. RIE MATH —(9)
Served in France as a member of Company A, 4th Provisional Training Regiment. Hitchcock.

Private ARTHUR LARSON —(10)
Served in France as a member of 12th Field Artillery, Company, 164th Depot Brigade. Entered from Hitchcock.

Private HERMAN C. FREY —(11)
Served at Camp Sever, S. C., where he was a member of Company B, 16th Medical Corps. Hitchcock.

Private HENRY WOESTMAN —(12)
Served in 39th Depot Brigade, Camp Cody, N. M.

Sergeant WALTER M. MORSE —(13)
Served in 5th Company, 303rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered from Cavour.

Private CLA R E A. POE —(14)
Saw service in the 89th Company, 303rd Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, III. Hitchcock.

Private JAMES E. KNOX —(15)
Served overseas from Camp Dodge, Iowa, with Company H, 331st Infantry. Cavour.

Private HUGH DUNLEVY —(16)
Served with American forces in France in Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Hitchcock.

Private ALBERT McCARTHY —(17)
Served in France with medical department in 18th Casualty Replacement Hospital Center. Cavour.

Corporal CARL KAUTH —(18)
Went overseas with American Expeditionary Force, on duty with a French unit. Cavour.

Sergeant 1st Class WALTER J. BACH —(19)
Served with American forces in France in Evacuation Hospital No. 15. Hitchcock.

Private HARRY C. DICKSON —(20)
Served in France with Headquarters Company of the 147th Field Artillery. Hitchcock.

Private FORREST HENDRICKSON —(21)
Saw service in the Medical Department, stationed in Base Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Cavour.

Private ISAAC McGUIRE —(22)
Served in France with the 127th Machine Gun Battalion, having been formerly in 25th. Cavour.

ARTHUR KNOX —(23)
Saw service as a gunner, with American forces in service on field. Cavour.

Private CHARLIE F. SCHMIDT —(24)

Sergeant AMBROSE LANE —(25)
Served overseas as member of 48th Regiment of Coast Artillery Corps. His mother resides at Cavour.

Corporal RAY NOLAN —(26)
Saw service during war at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He entered military service as a member of the Cavour contingent.
Sergeant BERT McCLURE—(1)
Served in France with the 136th Field Artillery, following training period in U. S. camps. Cavou.

Private CLAYTON A. TROWBRIDGE—(2)
Saw service as a member of the 17th Company in the 141st Depot Brigade, Hitchcock.

Private WALTER J. BACHMAN—(3)
Served in France, being stationed near Verdun in the hospital corps. Hitchcock.

Private RALPH AMBROSE PETERSON—(4)
Saw service as a member of the 110th Supply Train. Corporal Gross is from Hitchcock.

Private FRANK A. MINSKE—(5)
Saw service in France, where he was on duty with the 8th Veterinary hospital corps. Hitchcock.

Corporal ELIAS GROSS—(7)
Served in France as member of the 10th Division. Yale S. D.

Private EUGENE RIEMATH—(8)
Saw service overseas as a member of the 9th Engineers in France. Hitchcock.

Corporal WILL J. BOOP—(9)
Served with the 37th Aero Squadron, with the American forces in France. Entered service from Hitchcock.

Private FRED GOE—(10)
Saw service with American Expeditionary Forces as member of Company D, 108th Engineers. Hitchcock.

Private STEVEN E. LAVERY—(11)
Served at Fort William McKinley in Company B, 3rd Engineers. Hitchcock.

Private FLOYD Cramer—(12)
Served with U. S. Marines in training camp at Mare Island, Cal. He entered military service from Hitchcock.

Private CLARENCE WIL—(13)
Trained in Marine Corps training camp at Mare Island. Private Witt entered service from Hitchcock.

Private WESLEY WESTMAN—(14)
Saw service with American training unit in Camp Fremont, Calif. Entered military service from Hitchcock.

WILLIAM A. WAMSLEY—(15)

CLIFFORD J. DOLAN—(16)
Served in France as a wireless operator with the United States Marine Corps. Mrs. Dolan lives at their residence at Huron.

Chief Yeoman F. O. SLOGGETT—(17)
Served at U. S. Naval Aviation base at Oceanslow, Eire. Yeoman Sloggett entered naval service from Huron.

FRANK KREPELA—(18)
Served in the United States Navy on the U. S. S. Northern Pacific, following period of training at Naval station. Entered service from Huron.

C. H. FRANCIS—(19)
In service on U. S. S. Alabama, following training at naval station. He entered the service of the navy from Huron.

ALBERT GROVE—(20)
Served in France with the navy section of the Y. M. C. A. He was a member of the Huron group going into service of the navy.

Gunners Mate WILLIAM HART—(21)
Saw service at gunners mate on the battleship New Jersey, following training for naval service. Entered service from Huron.

Seaman E. I. DAHL—(22)
Served in the Merchant Marine on the U. S. S. Western Maid following brief training. Huron.

NEIL S. McKEVY—(23)
Serving in naval school at Municipal Pier at Chicago at the time of ending of war. Huron.

Gunnery Mate LOUIE STORKSON—(24)
Served as gunners mate on the U. S. S. Niagara. Huron.

LOUIS STORKSON—(25)
In training for duty in U. S. S. Navy at time of ending of war. Huron.
STEWART MATEER—(1)
Serv ed with U. S. Army, stationed on duty in New York City. Private M ateer entered the service from Huron.

Corporal EARL J. WALSH—(2)
Served with Rainbow (42nd) Division, as member of Battery F, 149th Field Artillery, in France. Huron.

Sergeant RALPH L. WALSH—(3)
Saw service in Camp Sheridan, Ala., as member of Supply Company, 8th Infantry.

CARL MILLER—(4)
Served in U. S. Navy, holding rating as pharmacist on U. S. S. Manchuria. Entered service as member of Huron contingent.

Private OSCAR McFARLING—(16)
Served with Military Police unit, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Private JESSE L. HUGHES—(17)
Served in Headquarters Company 12th Infantry, 9th Division, Camp Merritt, N. J. Huron.

Private VERNON CLARK—(18)
Served in Field Artillery band at Ft. Sill, Okla. Huron.

Private WILLIAM PHILLIPS—(19)
Saw service as member of 122nd Aero Squadron, Air Service, U. S. Army, Huron.

Private JAMES BAUDY—(20)
Served as member of 6th Balloon Company, Fort Omaha, Neb. Huron.

Private FLOYD A. WEIR—(21)
Saw service overseas as member of Company C, 63rd Ammunition Train. Huron.

Private JAMES BAUDY—(20)
Served as member of 352nd Aero Squadron, Air Service, U. S. Army. Huron.

Private FRED B. LEACH—(22)
Served overseas with American Expeditionary Force in France. Nearest relative, Mrs. John Leach, Huron.

Private ROBERT CLINTON WILSON—(27)
Served with British Expeditionary Army in Traffic Control Unit, 1st Canadian Division. Huron.

Private HOVE W. GILLESPIE—(28)
Saw service as member of Company L, 39th Infantry, 12th Division, Huron.

Private J. FRAYNOR—(29)
Served in army school at Camp Funston, Kansas. Nearest relative, Mrs. J. Ralston, Huron, nearest relative.

Private EDMUND DIXON WARD—(30)
Saw service in Medical Dispensary at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Huron.
Private BERT WILLIS—(1)
Served with 36th Company, 14th Battalion, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Huron.

EARL J. KINSMAN—(2)
Served in France with 312th Field Artillery, Battery A. Huron.

THOMAS E. REAVES—(3)
Served in Camp Funston, Kans., with 10th Division. Huron.

Private F. LYALL—(4)

THOMAS M. MELVIN—(5)
Served overseas in 13th Aero Squadron. Huron.

JOE RITTER—(6)
Served in France with Company K, 155th Infantry, 39th Division. Huron.

OLAF G. RAY—(7)

Sergeant RICHARD E. BARD—(8)
Served in France in Bakery Company No. 335, Huron.

Private GUS PETERTSON—(9)
Served in France with Supply Company, 34th Field Artillery. Huron.

ULYSSES RAY—(10)
Saw service with the Student Army Training Corps, Huron College, Huron.

Corporal MARION D. Ritchey—(11)
Served with Troop L, 16th Cavalry, San Ermindo, Texas. Huron.

ELMER LEE ANDREW—(12)
Served in France as member of Motor Transport Corps. Huron.

Corporal GUY E. DAVIS—(13)
Served in France with Company D, 109th Engineers, 5th Division. Huron.

Private GLEN G. SWERINGEN—(16)
Served in France as member of 35th Balloon Company. Huron.

Private ELMER E. THOMPSON—(17)
Served overseas as machine gunner of Balloon Squad. Huron.

Private CARL O. L. GROVE—(18)
Saw service with American forces in France. Huron.

Private R. S. BURTON—(19)
Saw service overseas with Company H, 21st Engineers. Huron.

GEORGE H. RITCHEY—(20)
Served as member of 3rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Huron.

Private 1st Class GEORGE D. STAHL—(21)
Served at Camp Funston, Kans., in Company K, 155th Infantry, 39th Division. Entered service from Huron.

CARLTON B. SMITH—(22)
Served with the 22nd Guard and Ordinance Company, Portsmouth, Va. Huron.

Private WILIAM DRAHOS—(23)
Served in France with Company B, 21st Engineers. Huron.
2nd Lieutenant WILLIAM BARTON ROBERTS—(1)

Private REUBEN BUTZ—(2)
Served in France with Company I, 12th Infantry, 8th Division. Woonsocket.

LESLIE L. TAYLOR—(3)

HENRY VA MEIR—(4)

Private REUBEN BU T E R—(5)
Served in France with Company I, 12th Infantry, 8th Division. Woonsocket.

LESLIE L. TAYLOR—(6)

HERY V. MEIR—(7)
Served in Headquarters Company, 147th Field Artillery in France. Huron.

Private ARTHUR A. McWHORTER—(8)
Served in 224th Engineers, 3rd Battalion, France. Mitchell.

RODOEPHUS BENEDICT TAYLOR—(9)
Served in France with the 405th Telegraph Battalion. Huron.

Sergeant WILLIAM K. BLOUNT—(10)
Served in Base Hospital at Camp McArthur, Texas. Huron.

Private VERN C. RILEY—(11)
Served in France in Motor Transport Corps. Son of Mrs. H. S. Riley, Mitchell.

Private HARRY C. DAMM—(12)
Served in 17th Supply Company, 3rd Provisional Regiment. Huron.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BARTON ROBERTS—(13)

Private REUBEN BUTZ—(14)
Served in France with Company I, 12th Infantry, 8th Division. Woonsocket.

LESLIE L. TAYLOR—(15)

HARRY V. MEIR—(16)
Served in 147th Field Artillery in France. Huron.

Private ARTHUR A. McWHORTER—(17)
Served in 224th Engineers, 3rd Battalion, France. Mitchell.

First Sergeant ORY ROBINSON—(18)
Served in 147th Field Artillery in France. Huron.

WALTER KINSMA N—(19)
Served in A. E. F. with Mobile Hospital Unit No. 311. Huron.

Corporal JOSEPH W. REILLY—(20)
Served with American Forces at Somme Et Loire, France. Huron.

ROY RHODES—(21)
Saw service in replacement unit, Camp Grant, Ill. Entered service from Woonsocket.

Private HARRY C. DAMM—(22)
Saw service in guard company at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md. Huron.

Private ROY G. VOGAN—(23)

Private DELFORD BILLINGS—(24)

Private ROY G. VOGAN—(25)

Sergeant A. C. BOYLE—(26)

Private ROY G. VOGAN—(27)

Private FRED V. WARREN—(28)

Private FRED R. LONG NECKER—(29)

Private HARRY C. DAMM—(30)
Private RALPH ZEIGLER—(1)
Entered service May 24, 1918, serving eight months. Huron.

Private EARL E. FRENCH—(2)
Served in Camp McArthur, Texas, from September 5, 1918 until end of war.

CARL A. JUNGEMANN—(3)
Served in Company E 20th Infantry, Camp Funston, Kan., about eight months.

Private EDDIE LANGBEHN—(4)
Served in 163rd Depot Brigade. Entered service from Wesley.

Corporal CONRAD V. BURTON—(5)
Served in France with 424th Aeronautical Squadron. Entered service from Wesley.

Private EVERETT C. HOSKINS—(6)
Served with Ambulance Company, 9th Sanitary Train, 9th Division. Huron.

HARRY McDONALD—(7)
Served in Company C, 127th Machine Gun Unit, 36th Division. Formely with Troop G.

Private CARLOS BEOFF—(8)
Served in S. A. T. C. at Brookings, and with 61st Balloon Company at Fort Omaha, Neb.

Private OSCAR McPOSLING—(9)
Served in 36th Headquarters Train and M. P., Camp Dodge, Iowa.

HENRY POULISSE—(10)
Served overseas in 35th Division. Entered service from Broslund.

Private TRUMAN CHRISTOPHERSON—(11)
Served overseas in 18th Veterinary Hospital, 8th Division. Wesley.

WILLIE BRAUN—(12)

FRED C. FRIESE—(13)
Served in Company L, 2nd Infantry, 19th Division, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

CHARLES SVEC—(14)
Wounded in St. Mihiel offensive. Served with 32nd Infantry, 89th Division, in France and in Germany.

DAVID WAGNER—(15)
Served as member of Motor Train No. 508, Camp Benning, Ga. Wesley.

Private GILBERT D. DANIELS—(16)
Served with American forces in France. Wessington.

EUGENE REED HINDS—(17)
Served in officers training school Augusta, Ga., and as member of Company H, 41st Replacement Battalion.

Private CLIFFORD BOTHWELL—(18)
Served in Engineering Corps, Camp Shelby, Miss. Wessington.

FRED FIBLING—(19)
Served in an infantry unit, U. S. Army.

Sergeant A. C. BOYLE—(20)
Served as staff orderly in 19th Division. Entered service from Wesley.

Private JOSE L. DAMN—(21)
Served in France with 132nd Infantry 28th Division. Entered service from Huron.

Private J. KEITH POTTER—(22)
Served in 51st Field Artillery Band, Fort Sill, Okla., Mrs. Potter lives in Huron.

VERNON J. CLARKE—(23)
Served in 51st Field Artillery Band, Fort Sill, Okla. Huron.

GLEN E. ALLEN—(24)
Served in army at Camp Dix, N. J. Wessington.

GLEN CHAPMAN—(25)
Served in Army at various camps. Huron.

CLIFFORD DANIVSON—(26)

ALBERT URBAN—(27)
Served in France with Company A 128th Infantry 29th Division. Huron.

JOHN A. ESCHEN—(28)
Went into army of occupation into Germany as member of Battalion B, 48th Field Artillery, Wesley.

OLAF A. KARNSSTROM—(29)
Served in a replacement Company, Signal Corps, 1st Division at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Wesley.

CARL WAGNER—(30)
Served at Camp Dodge, Iowa in 9th Division and later in 19th Division. Entered service from Wesley.
Private JESSE B. LEAVER—(1)
Served with 11th Machine Gun Battalion, France. Formerly was with Troop G, Wesly.

Private PERRY A. OLSON—(2)
Served at Van Cooter Barracks, Wash., with 112th Engineers. In service three months.

Private CHARLEY E. SUTTER—(3)
Served with Company C, 2nd Machine Gun Battalion in Army of Occupation, Germany. Overseas about ten months.

Private JOHN B. HANLEY—(5)

Private WILLIAM M. RADA—(7)
Served with Company L, 353rd Infantry, 89th Division, at Camp Funston, Kan. In battles of St. Mihiel and Argonne Forests and was wounded November 2, 1918.

Private WILLIAM M. RADA—(7)
Served with Company C, 29th Infantry 26th Division at Verdun, France. Wounded while fighting in Verdun sector October 2.

Private LEROY TRAYNER—(8)
Served with Company C, 29th Infantry 26th Division, Camp Funston, Kan. In service from August 23, 1918 until January 18, 1919.

Private HERMAN DAHLMAN—(9)

CARL P. STIELOW—(10)
Served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Entered service from Virgil, S.D.

EDMUND LANGERH—(11)
Served in Medical Corps, at the Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, Iowa, Wabash, Illinois.

Seaman 1st Class HERBERT LOUB—(12)
Saw service on U. S. S. Oregon in home and in European waters. Huron.

Private THOMAS A. GABLE—(13)

Private OTTO C. KULH—(14)
Saw service with 163rd Depot Brigade and in Medical Corps at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

FOREST McMUELLER—(15)
Served in Company E, 308th Infantry 77th Division. Captured by Huss at the battles of Argonne Forest. Released November 15.

Private JACOB A. LEAVER—(16)
Served in limited military service as 16th Recruit Company, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Wosley.

JOHN ED. LEAHY—(17)
Served as member of Signal Corps Unit, at Camp Lewis, Wash., and in Germany. Entered service from Haron.

Private KENNEY KITTLERSON—(18)
Entered service July 24th, 1917, at Omaha, Neb. Discharged January 15, 1919, at Camp Cody, N. M. In Medical Corps and Quartermaster Corps.

Sargeant MARCUS L. SAGER—(19)
Entered service September 23, 1917, and assigned to 149th Reserve Labor Battalion, Fort Sill, Okla. In service 1 year eight months.

Private WILFORD B. HAMILTON—(20)
Served from August 25, 1918 to January 25, 1919, at Camp Funston, Kan., with Co. C, 29th Machine Gun Battalion, 10th Division.

Private WILLIAM H. MAASS—(21)
Served with Headquarters Company. 341st Field Artillery, 89th Division, Gassed in action. Went with Army of Occupation into Germany.

Private ANDREW O. OLSON—(22)
Served with Company H, 21st Engineers in France. In service overseas one year and nine months.

Private NELS J. HANSEN—(23)
Served with Company D, 26th Infantry, 89th Division. In service eleven months.

Private ROY M. KAUF—(24)
Trained for Naval service at Great Lakes and stationed at Naval Base, England. In service one year and eight months.

Private CHARLES SCHULTZ—(25)
Served with Company H, 355 Infantry 89th Division. Overseas one year. Huron.

Private WALTER SCHEIDERER—(26)

Private GEORGE ESCHOL—(27)
Served with Company B, 102nd Infantry, 26th Division, in France. In battles of Chateau Thierville and at St. Mihiel.

Captain LEROY B. BERNARD—(28)
Served with Supply Company, 115th Field Artillery, 89th Division in France. Broadland.

Private HARRY M. DIXON—(29)
Served with 11th Infantry at Camp Grant, Ill. In service five months.

Private L. SCHWARTZ—(30)
Served with Headquarters Company 341st Field Artillery, 8th Division.
CARL A. JOHNSON—(1)  
Served overseas in 315th Field Artillery, 89th Division, Esmond.

PAUL KUEHL—(2)  
Saw service in Medical Corps, stationed at 1st. Riley, Kan. Entered service from Iroquois.

M. A. FENNER—(3)  
Saw service in Supply Company 44th Infantry, 4th Division, Went overseas to Germany with Army of Occupation, Esmond.

PAUL A. BROER—(4)  
Saw service in U. S. Navy, Entered service from Alpena.

GEORGE E. KEELIN—(5)  
Saw service in Medical Department, Entered army from Broadland.

ARTHUR H. MAASS—(8)  
Served overseas in Evac. Hospital No. 25, France, Iroquois.

HOWARD P. TEETE—(9)  
Served in Ambulance Company, Sanitary Train, and went with Army of Occupation into Germany. Entered from Cavour.

GEORGE L. JOHNSON—(10)  
Saw service in U. S. Navy, at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Esmond.

WILLIAM H. BROER—(23)  

GEORGE G. GOETTSCH—(21)  
Served in France with 37th Service Company, Signal Corp, 42nd Division. Wounded twice and gassed, Huron.

CARL F. BROE—(22)  
Served overseas with 88th Division Company A, 339th Machine Gun, Battalion, Huron.

CLARENCE E. LEGG—(7)  

CLAIR J. BOX—(16)  
Served in Student Army Training Corp, Huron College, Huron.

MERRITTA . FENNER—(15)  
Served in engineering training school, Brookings, Esmond.

CARL F. MAAS—(29)  
Saw service in France, with No. 29 Evacuation Hospital No. 29, Cavour.

CARL A. JOHNSON—(30)  
Private ALBERT TIMPERLEY—(1)
Went overseas with Company B, 137th Infantry, 35th Division. Transferred to Battery D, 355th Field Artillery.

Private STEPHEN M. WINKLER—(2)
Served with Company A, 34th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Fremont, Cal. Virgil.

Private PAUL HARDING—(3)
Served overseas eight months with 37th Machine Gun Battalion, France. Mrs. E. Harding, Yale, S. D., Route No. 1.

Corporal ROSS E. WATSON—(4)

Private 1st Class JULIUS JOHN TESCHNER—(5)
Served in Troop G and with 127th Machine Gun Battalion in Camp Cody, N. M., and in France.

HILMER E. YEAGER—(6)
Served in Infantry Unit of United States Army.

Sergeant MATT. W. REINSCHMIDT—(7)
Served with 24th Division, at Camp Cody, and in France. Entered service from Yale.

Private PURL D. PETERSON—(8)
Served in Battalion F, 61st Field Artillery at Camp Fremont, Cal. Overseas three months. Virgil.

Private WILLIAM A. LOWERY—(9)
Served in 37th Company, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service from Cavour.

Private HIRBERT G. SAMMONS—(10)
Served in 163rd Depot Brigade, casual detachment, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Wessington.

Private FRANK J. JANSEN—(11)

Private EMIL H. HAY—(12)
Served as Driver of Ambulance in hospital unit at Arcadia, Cal. Virgil.

Sergeant FRANK C. RUPPEL. Served overseas with 61st Infantry, 5th Division. Wounded in Argonne offensive Nov. 6, 1918. Entered service from Alpena.

Private GEORGE N. BOCK—(14)
Served in 305th Aero Squadron, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Lost three fingers in accident. Virgil.

Private CHARLES R. FOSTER—(15)

Private NICHOLAS JANSEN—(16)
Saw service with veterinary unit at Oteem. Wolsey.

Private JOHN VOLPESKY—(17)
Served in 18th Company, 34th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kan. Yale.

Private CHRISTENSEN—(18)
Served in France in 85th Division, with Company K, 34th Infantry. Wounded Sept., 1918. Wolsey.

WAGNER CHANCEY—(19)
Served in France with Company G, 355th Engineers, 89th Division. Virgil.

JOHN J. KOUF—(20)

Private HARDEN O. VELESKY—(21)
Served as member of Company K, 355th Infantry, 89th Division. Virgil.

Sergeant WILLIAM M. TILLERY—(22)
Served as mechanic in 14th Company 2nd Regt. Air Service.

Private JOHN K. DEARBNER—(23)
Served as member of Battalion C, 34th Division, 89th Division. Entered military service from Yale.

Private ARTHUR O. VELESKY—(24)
Served with supply squadron, No. 245 at Camp Johnston, Fla. Yale.

WAGNER WILLIAM EICKELKAMP—(25)
Served in France with Company G, 34th Division, Virgil.

Private 1st Class TRACY M. ENDERS—(26)
Served in 127th Machine Gun Battalion in France formerly Troop G.

Private JOHN J. GILL—(27)
Served with Headquarters Company, 34th Field Artillery, 89th Division. Cavour.

Private JOHN SCHLUETER—(28)
Saw service with Air forces at Brookings and later was sent to Detroit, Mich. Entered service from Wolsey.

Private JOHN W. HOFFER—(29)
Served in 351st Infantry, 88th Division, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service from Yale.

Private HERMAN O. BECK—(30)
Served in 143rd Depot Brigade at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Virgil.
VICTOR PETERSON—(1)
Served with Motor Transport unit at Iowa City, Iowa. Son of Victor Peterson, Wolsey.

Corporal ROBERT E. BAYER—(2)
Served with 33rd Railway Engineers in France. Son of F. C. Bayer, Wolsey.

Private JOHN F. P. HAGEDORN—(3)

Private CECIL R. TSCHEITTE—(4)
Saw service in Quartermaster Corps at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Yale.

Private DAVID S. TSCHETTEE—(5)
Saw service in Quartermaster Corps at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Yale.

Private EARL E. MORTIMER—(6)
Served in Battery C, 31st Field Artillery, 89th Division. Hitchcock.

Private EARL E. MORTIMER—(7)
Served in Battery C, 31st Field Artillery, 89th Division. Hitchcock.

Private ROBERT E. BAYER—(8)
Served with 32nd Railway Engineers in France. Son of F. C. Bayer, Wolsey.

Private HARRY M. BROWN—(9)
Served with Company L, 176th Infantry, 34th Division. Gassed Aug. 16, 1918. Entered service from Wessington.

Private OTTO SAGER—(10)
Saw service in Company B, 1st Gas Regiment. Entered service from Huron.

Private JAMES R. BARLOW—(11)
Saw service in 8th Division stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Yale.

Private HARRY M. BROWN—(12)
Served in Company L, 136th Infantry, 34th Division. Entered service from Wessington.

Private JAMES R. BARLOW—(13)
Saw service in France with Company K, 31st Infantry, attached to 4th and 30th Divisions. Wounded in action. Southfield.

Private ZACHARIAS WALLMAN—(14)
Saw service overseas with 129th Machine Gun Battalion, 3rd Division. Entered service from Carpenter.

Private A. Hipple—(15)
Served in 164th Ordnance Depot Company, as a motor cycle dispatch rider. Entered service from Iroquois.

Private CHESTER L. WILLIAMS—(16)
Served in Student Army Training Corps, State College. Huron.

Private LOUIS E. OSWALD—(17)
Served in 23rd Machine Gun Battalion, 8th Division, Camp Fremont, Cal. Entered service from Huron.

Private MYRON MILLER—(18)
Saw service in France in Headquarters Company, 89th Division, Camp Fremont, Cal. Entered service from Huron.

Private HOWARD F. LYMAN—(19)
Served with 193rd Field Signal Battalion, and was transferred to Company C, 193rd Field Signal Battalion, 32nd Division, Germany. Owenia.

Private ALLAN KLEEF—(20)
Served in Company F, 60th Infantry, 10th Division, Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Huron.

Private SALVATORE GRASSI—(21)
Served with Company D, 70th Infantry, 10th Division, Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Wolsey.

Private A. Hipple—(22)

Private HOWARD F. LYMAN—(23)
Served with 193rd Field Signal Battalion, and was transferred to Company C, 193rd Field Signal Battalion, 32nd Division, Germany. Owenia.

Private A. Hipple—(24)
Served in Student Army Training Corps, State College. Huron.

Private JOHN L. BARTON—(25)
Saw service in France with Company K, 31st Infantry, attached to 4th and 30th Divisions. Wounded in action. Southfield.

Private ZACHARIAS WALLMAN—(26)
Saw service overseas with 129th Machine Gun Battalion, 3rd Division. Entered service from Carpenter.

Private HARRY M. BROWN—(27)

Private A. Hipple—(28)
Served in Company C, 70th Infantry, 10th Division, Camp Funston, Kan. Entered military service from Wolsey.

Private J. C. HARRISON—(29)
Saw service as bugler and drum major in 80th Infantry Band, 18th Division, Camp Funston, Huron.

Private DAVID S. TSCHETTEE—(30)
Saw service in Quartermaster Corps at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Wolsey.
Private WALTER D. BAKER—(1)
Saw service in army during war. Osceola.

WAGNER OTTO A. MOLLER—(2)
Served in Company C, 111th Ammunition Train, 93rd Division. Entered service from Wessington.

Private ANDREW J. HORNING—(3)
Served with 24th Veterinary Hospital unit at Camp Lee, Va. Entered service from Yale.

Private CHARLES KUEHL—(4)
Served in France with 147th Field Artillery, 32nd Division in Battery B. Entered service from Yale.

Private CARL J. BECK—(5)
Saw service with Company I, 352nd Infantry, 88th Division. Wessington.

Private JAMES M. DAVENHILL—(6)

Private FRANK H. LICHTLE—(7)
Served with Company E, 20th Infantry, 10th Division, Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Wessington.

Private CHARLES F. SCHMIDT—(8)
Served in Balloon Corps at Camp Ripley, Minn. Entered service from Yale.

Private EMIL W. LEMKE—(9)
Saw service in 18th Veterinary unit, Camp Lee, Va. Entered service from Wessington.

Private EDWARD F. LEMKE—(10)
Served in Supply Co., 38th Field Artillery, 10th Division, Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Yale.

Private 1st Class GEORGE H. PARDEL—(24)

Private FRANK A. BOLDT—(22)
Served in Company D, 352nd Infantry, 88th Division, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service from Wessington.

Private NICHOLAS SAAD—(23)
Served in Company E, 20th Infantry, 10th Division, Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Cavour.

Private EARL KUSTER—(25)
Served in Student Army Training Corps, Motor Truck Division, at Brookings. Entered service from Wessington.

Private JOHN F. MATTHEWS—(28)
Served in Company H, 355th Infantry, 9th Division, Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Wessington.

Private LEO E. MATTHEWS—(30)
Served in 17th Company, 164th Depot Brigade. Entered service from Wessington.

Private CLARENCE L. WILLIAMS—(26)
Saw service in 15th Company, 16th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Wessington.

L.N.G. MINER—(27)
Saw service at Great Lakes Naval Station, Ill. Entered service from Wessington.

Corporal FRANK F. HEIN—(19)
Served as mechanic in Air Service at Ft. Omaha, Neb. Entered service from Wessington.

Private BENJAMINE A. RAUSCH—(20)
Served with Battalion D, 9th Artillery. Entered service from Wessington.

Sergeant GEORGE H. PAREL—(14)
Served in Sanitary Squad, 31st Division, Camp Cody, Wessington.

Private JOHN F. MATTHEWS—(28)
Served in Company H, 355th Infantry, 9th Division, Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Wessington.
Private SAM PHILLIPS—(1)
Served in France with 266th Aviation Corps, Huron.

Private JULIUS KETELSON—(2)
Served in Quartermaster Corps at St. Nazaire, France, Alpena.

Private DANIEL W. KENISON—(3)
Served in Company 36, 9th Battalion, 163rd Department Brigade at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Hitchcock.

Private PERCY EARL REHN—(4)
Fought in St. Mihiel, Meuse and Aronne offensive, Sept. 12 to Nov. 11, Huron.

Sergeant VERNON E. HUBBERT—(5)
Served at Camp Montaire, France, with 42nd Service Battalion, Wessington.

Machinist 1st Class WILLIAM J. BRYAN OLSON—(6)
Served on Sub-Chaser No. 77 in Adriatic and Mediterranean seas, Forestburg.

DANIEL McDERMAID—(7)

Private ARTHUR LARSON—(8)

Private FLOYD J. ALLEY—(9)
Served with Company C, 212th American Train, in France, Huron.

1st Sergeant CHARLES JENSON—(10)
Served at Camp Upton, N. Y., and in France in Company G, 212th Infantry, 58th Division, Huron.

S. LEG SCHLICK—(11)
Served as one of the Beadle county contingent, training at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service April 18, 1918.

Private MALCOLM JONES—(24)
Served as one of the Beadle county contingent, training at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service April 18, 1918.

Private GUSTAVE R. BADER—(12)
Served at Camp Jackson, Fla, Quartermaster Corps, Virginia.

Private 1st Class GERALD W. GUERNSEX—(14)
Machinist and crew of chief of airplane at Setright Field, Mich.

Private WILLIAM I. PERKINS—(15)
Headquarters Company, 246th Infantry in France, Esmond.

Private EUGENE B. PERKINS—(16)
Served in Company B, 64th Ammunition Train in France, Esmond.

Private JAMES H. ROMANS—(17)
Served in Company B, 6th Infantry, Camp Funston, Kan., Carpenter.

Private COOLEY N. TAYLOR—(19)
Served eight months in Camp Funston, Kan., as member of Company K, 76th Infantry, 10th Division. Discharged Feb. 1, 1919.

Private ROBERT B. TAYLOR—(21)
Served on Mexican border from July 3, 1916, until sent overseas with first 100,000. In France 19 months. Wounded and gassed in battles.

Sergeant CHARLES B. McWEENY—(22)
Saw service at Camp Lewis, Wash., with 13th Division, as member of Company E, 75th Infantry. Entered service May 22, 1918.

Sergeant CHARLES LOREN JONES—(24)
Served as one of the Beadle county contingent, training at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service April 18, 1918.
Beadle County's Liberty Loan

JOHN LONGSTAFF,
Chairman Beadle County Liberty Loan.

G LIDING over each of the five hurdles by margins ranging from two hundred to a hundred thousand dollars, Beadle county closed its financial race with a total of $404,550 ahead of the procession. The combined quotas of the five loans aggregated $2,700,000. Beadle county met these with a subscription of $3,104,550.

The quotas assigned and the amounts raised were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Assigned</th>
<th>Raised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Loan</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Loan</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>405,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Loan</td>
<td>675,000</td>
<td>775,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Loan</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victory Loan</td>
<td>675,000</td>
<td>773,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Such was the proof of Beadle county's support of the army. A campaign that reached all residents, of every age and condition, found that there was standing solidly behind the army, with their money and resources proffered at the government's call, a force numbered almost by the total number of persons in Beadle county. Only four small Mennonite colonies need be excepted.
O
organized under the direction of the county council of defense, according to
the plan put into effect throughout South Dakota by the state council of de-
fense, the Beadle county liberty loan committee named Mr. Fallsenweider coun-
ty chairman, and laid out a plan of campaign which swept the entire county.
Collectors under the direction and leadership of Mr. Fallsenweider penetrated every
section of the county, and in the entire canvass met, for the most part, with willing and
ready pledges. The drive closed June 18, 1917, and Beadle county was $200 over its
quota.

The only exception to the rule of cheerful and ready givers was found in four
Mennenite colonies. Opposed, under their religious creed, to war, these colonists
in this county refused absolutely to have any hand in the support of the war. They
never subscribed to a single loan. And this was not because they were financially
unable to lend aid. The Mennenite colonies were in most part Russians and Ger-
man, and their attitude was in marked contrast to that of their churchmen in other
sections. The Beadle county colonists lived in sections of Barrett, Milford, Liberty,
Lake Byron, Iowa and Clifton townships.

The opposition had been so strong and the situation so tense that at the time
of the launching of the second loan, the Beadle county council of defense asked an
investigation of the Mennenite colonists by the federal government.

The response to the second loan was an assurance of support which Beadle
county had of her own men. Troop G had gone into camp at the state fair grounds
on the day the first loan closed. After seeing the mobilization, and knowing what
G had had for service in Camp Cody N. M. Spurred by this, Beadle county citizens
looked upon the quota double that of the first loan as insufficient for their share, and
exceeded this new allotment by 20 per cent.

By the time the third campaign opened, Beadle county had more than 500 men
in military service. The going of each man had been an incentive for stronger sup-
port of American arms at home, and when the totals were cast up, in the latter part
of April, Beadle county had passed its quota, increased in this drive to $675,000, by
approximately $190,000, the largest sum that had ever been raised up to that time
for the war or for any public activity.

The high water mark of Beadle county loan history was reached in the fourth
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The Story of the Red Cross

As members and workers in the eight branches and three auxiliaries of the county Red Cross chapter, Beadle county women lined up almost unanimously for service with the second line of defense. And in this line, stretching from border to border across the country they served faithfully, working with might and main, and with skill and loyalty, that the soldiers fighting their battles might not want for the little comforts that they had so long provided for at home.

Beadle county's loyal women plunged into the work of war relief through the Red Cross the day the first organization of her sons were lined up before an officer of the Regular Army to pass the inspection for entrance into the military service. On the sixth of June the chapter was organized, and work went on at top speed until the armistice was signed, then merely paused for a new breath, when it was off again, busier than before, on the work of caring for the soldiers awaiting transportation home from France and in helping in the return of the county's thousand men to civil life. This work was carried on until the chapter was officially disbanded in May, 1919.

The organization of the Beadle chapter followed a campaign for funds for war relief, in which a total of nearly $12,000 was raised, three-fourths of which was sent to the national headquarters and the balance retained for use of the local chapter. Mrs. John Longstaff served as the first chairman of the local chapter. Miss Mary Molyneux was secretary and M. D. Whitson, treasurer. All three officials were from Huron. After several months service Mrs. Longstaff was obliged to resign, and her place was filled by Mrs. Byrnes of Huron, and later by Mrs. A. Gardner, also of Huron, who headed the county chapter during the remainder of its existence.

The organization of the county chapter was effected at a meeting called by Miss Harriet Gigli and Mrs. Dennie Sauer, who summoned the women of the city and county, and outlined plans for the formation of the new chapter. From the time of this meeting it was only a brief while until the Red Cross had penetrated every section of Beadle county. A few weeks saw members from every village and every portion of the rural communities.

Eight branches were organized. They were at Wessington, Bonilla, Virgil, Broadland, Hitchcock, Cavour and Yale. Auxiliaries were: Rose Hill district, in Foster township; Barrett township; Belle Prairie township, and Dearheart auxiliary, for Dearborn and Hartland townships.

Here is the number of articles turned out by the county chapter from the date of its organization until work was ended in the spring of 1919:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knitted garments</td>
<td>19,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical dressings</td>
<td>1,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuge garments</td>
<td>2,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital garments</td>
<td>15,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linens for French hospitals</td>
<td>1,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous pieces</td>
<td>17,370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And in addition to this, the chapter saw to it that Beadle county did not fall behind its share of financing the war relief work. Starting with the campaign preceding the organization, when $1,000 was raised, the chapter officials wielded the treasury of their organization by membership drives, contributions and auction sales until every dollar against was met and passed. Everywhere funds were ready to be gathered in. Auction sales of insignificant articles brought fabulous sums, only to be demanded immediately again and sold over and over. Several hundred dollars for a dozen times selling of a chicken, a basket of fruit or similar article was not an unheard-of event at these sales. And the reason for it was that the money was going to the support of the war relief.

Nor did the work of the chapter end when the armistice was signed. On November 11, the soldiers abroad and in camps at home were ordered returned to civilian life as early as practicable. The transition from civil to military life of four and a half million of American men had been accomplished in a year and a half. The return to civil life, it was seen, would require at least half as long. The Red Cross organization throughout America, as throughout the rest of the world, hurled all its forces into the work of reconstruction.

Beadle county joined in the work of helping the soldier to return, just as it had helped him to enter the army to serve. A home service department that had handled questions of soldiers' allotments and pay and care of families when the man was in service, shaped itself at once into a department to help collect bonuses for fighting men, finding employment when necessary for returning soldiers, straightening out entangled allotments or pay while in service and legal advice concerning properties held while in service and similar questions.

This work was started under the direction of the Rev. E. W. Pigion, rector of Grace Episcopal Church of Huron. On his resignation later, the chairmanship was filled by Rev. H. B. Burt, pastor of the Huron Congregational church.
The Beadle County Press

FROM THE TIME they flashed the news of the kindling of the world conflict in Sarajevo, back in June, 1914, until the report of the last soldier returning from France, the newspapers of Beadle county formed one of the most active and most influential agents in the conduct of the war. In fact, had it not been for the aid of the press it is absolutely certain that the campaigns and war moves that were carried on throughout the world could not have been conducted successfully.

Every editor and publisher in the county was more than willing to contribute everything he had in the way of influence, time and space to the success of the war enterprises. They neglected news that it was to their interest to publish in order to make room for information necessary to be given to their readers in regard to the war. They neglected soliciting and publishing commercial advertising in order that they might give their space free to advertise meetings or urge support of loans, drives and canvasses to print information about registration, army enlistment and similar topics.

There was no best paper in Beadle county. Each did its share, and that share was the very maximum that it was able to give, even to the serious neglect of its own business interests.

The newspaper men who are numbered among Beadle county's most ardent and most effective war supporters are:

H. E. Barnes, editor, Beadle County Herald, Wellsley.
J. L. McNeil, editor, Huron Times, Huron.
George H. Bowen, managing editor, The Daily Haromite, Huron.

Six Thousand for Y. M. C. A.

BEADLE county gave everything asked of it for the support of the Y. M. C. A. in France, and then gave some more. Though tardily, the big drive kept hanging on until this record was closed in the same excellent condition that every other war support or war relief organization had found made for it by one group of South Dakota patriots.

Beadle county was assigned $6,000 as its share in the state campaign for M. C. A. funds in the fall of 1917. The county drive was launched from the city of Huron November 12, it was under the direction of J. A. Churchill, an attorney of Huron, and a committee of eager and able assistants in every township.

Five thousand dollars was turned in during the first week (owing to a delay in a few townships, some of which did not open their campaign until late in December, the quota was reported a month later than it was expected to have been raised).

The campaign opened with a banquet conducted by the Commercial Club at the Odd Fellow Hall in Huron, attended by about fifty representatives of the various townships and towns. Plans were laid at this meeting for the systematic canvass of the county, dividing up the districts to be covered by each editor and outlining a system of presidents were made by Mr. Churchill, former Senator C. A. Cypret and Huron college and other leaders in the war activities and county. The students of Huron college pledged $1,000. An intensive drive was conducted. A loyal campaign was launched in many districts, however, delayed the reporting of the work in December, though at that time it was more than raising the quota assigned to it.

In addition to the readiness in these sections, a Red Cross Canteen campaign was launched. So much was required to meet the needs of its cause, the money was assigned to the Y. M. C. A. drive, served to divert interest to an

And $3,000 more for K. C.

FOLLOWING on the heels of the Y. M. C. A. campaign was a drive conducted by the Knights of Columbus. This resulted in subscriptions to the amount of $3,000.

The K. C. campaign was conducted in January, 1918, under the direction of J. T. Green, county agent. The K. C. campaign was followed by the United War Work Fund drive, raising the total $12,000 by the time this work was ended.
Laying aside business, recreation and pleasure, nine men of Beadle county hurled their interests and efforts into the work of a permanent lyceum bureau for the county in the war. These were not men pointed out to be programmed at every meeting of societies, clubs and banquets—meetings where sweet words and good feeling are expected to prevail. They were selected to speak where and when there was no occasion, to make occasion whenever there was a chance to arouse interest or impart information concerning the war and support of the war at home. In short, wherever two or three should be gathered together, in the name of patriotism, they were scheduled to address them.

The speeches were red-hot appeals for loyalty and Americanism, occupying four minutes' time, delivered at churches, schools, theaters, club meetings, and in fact at all public gatherings.

Speakers selected to serve in Beadle county were:

- Coe I. Crawford, Huron
- B. E. Beach, Huron
- C. P. Warren, Huron
- A. E. Taylor, Huron
- W. W. Howes, Wolsey
- T. M. Simmons, Huron
- I. A. Churchill, Huron
- Max Reyhal, Huron
- John Longstaff, Huron

The campaign opened with appeals through the churches. Talks on Americanism and loyalty followed sermons in various churches for three weeks throughout the county. And every pastor lent his aid readily to the support of the fight for humanity.

From the churches the Four Minute men went to the schools with their message, pointing out ways in which the pupils and teachers could help, teaching the causes of the world conflict and reaching parents through the children with the message inspiring loyalty and eager support of the army in trench and camp.

The work was then extended to the theaters. Between reels at each motion picture performance four minutes' time was given one of these speakers to fire the audience with an address on Americanism.

And it had a wonderful result. The addresses, brief and interesting, supported whatever move was most active in the county at the time. During liberty loan campaigns they dealt with money questions. During Red Cross drives they told of the relief work among sick and wounded in the field. And during the time of the Y. M. C. A. canvass they discussed the entertainment of the soldiers.

Loyalty was quick to respond to Beadle county's Four Minute Men.
The Council of Defense

South Dakota’s “army behind the army” was generated largely from Beadle County. From offices maintained here much of the work of the South Dakota state council of defense was done.

Soon after the declaration of war Governor Peter Norbeck named a state council consisting of:

- Charles McCaffree
- Dr. Robert D. Alway
- Theodore J. P. Gledt
- W. S. Hill
- George Dixon
- D. W. Hickey
- H. A. Oldham
- W. G. Buckelmann
- Dr. Helen S. Peabody
- S. E. Wilson
- E. C. Perish
- M. W. Davidson
- U. S. G. Cherry
- George W. Wright
- W. W. Soud
- W. R. Ronald
- Olaf Eidem

The council served as a voluntary organization until March 1918, when, at a special session of the South Dakota legislature, there was passed an act creating the South Dakota council of defense.

Following the provision of this act, Governor Norbeck appointed the following named persons as official members of the South Dakota council:

- C. H. Anderson
- George W. Wright
- Mrs. C. J. Trail
- George Dixon
- W. S. Hill
- E. C. Perish
- D. W. Hickey
- U. S. G. Cherry
- Allen R. Fellows
- Rev. G. T. Notson
- Dr. R. D. Alway
- T. H. Moore
- A. C. Witte
- Olaf Eidem

At its first meeting, called by the Governor on April 16, 1918, at Pierre, the South Dakota council of defense outlined a general plan of operation. According to the statute, Governor Norbeck was made chairman and C. H. Anderson was elected vice-chairman. By-laws adopted by the council provided, among other things, for an executive committee of five members. Governor Norbeck appointed George W. Wright, Olaf Eidem, D. W. Hickey, C. H. Anderson and R. D. Alway on this committee.

On the advice of the executive committee the South Dakota council of defense created committees to take charge of the following activities: Transportation and fuel, manufacturing and mining, public health, publicity, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., organization, home defense, liberty loans, distribution and marketing, agriculture and labor, food production and conservation, and women’s activities.

The activities and operations of the state and county councils were legion. Everything that pertained to winning the war, providing supplies for the army or promoting the work of increasing food supplies for use during the emergency period properly came within its scope. From organizing machinery to handle the selective service system to the directing of campaigns for the raising of funds for the war and to the production and saving of food, it found something to do in every field. And, like the housewife, it did everything.

Some idea of the scope of the work of the defense council may be had from the following list of its chief activities:

- Assisted in supervising and carrying on all the liberty loan campaigns.
- Made provision for the machinery for registration of men for military service under the selective service act.
- Inaugurated a campaign to curtail delivery by merchants.
- Assumed the responsibility of locating all enemies and slackers and handling them, under the state law of reporting all such to federal authorities. This was a very extensive and successful campaign. This was carried on by county councils as well as by the state organizations.
- Launched a campaign to increase production of wheat, and other cereals for 1918.
- Organized and co-operated with the Four Minute Men campaign.
- Assisted in the national campaign in the conservation of gasoline.
- Assisted the extension service of the state college of agriculture, agricultural agents and financial agents in a state crop survey.
- Conducted a thorough and effective campaign through the county councils in perfecting an organization to care for all widows and orphans of soldiers. Also to care for and preserve their property interests while in the service.
Gave publicity to laws, relating to allowances, and soldiers’ pay and issued circulars of information and requests for action to the county councils.

At the request of the secretary of war, the state council procured volunteers to help the draft board in compiling the necessary data of facts as to the operation of the law under the first draft;

Gave publicity to the resolutions of the national council to discontinue the sending of foodstuffs to soldiers and sailors in the camps and cantonments in order to safeguard the men and in the interest of food conservation.

Inaugurated a general plan of co-operation between various county councils and the labor bureau.

At the request of the council, legal committees were appointed in each county to inform and assist soldiers and sailors and registrants in arranging their affairs and making arrangements for their dependents.

Conducted, at the request of the council, a thorough and effective campaign in locating enemies owning property within the state.

Took an active part in assisting the treasury department and its representatives in fixing an equitable basis on which to figure the county quotas for the third and fourth liberty loans.

Conducted a campaign on thrift and economy, and advised against the sale or exchange of liberty bonds for stocks and securities.

Distributed thousands of posters and pamphlets issued by the department of the committee or public information.

Drafted, printed and distributed thousands of circular letters to stimulate war work in every branch, and as an aid to the successful prosecution of all campaigns.

Assisted the war department in the detection of deserters and delinquents.

Located state highway transportation committees in conformity with plans submitted by the council.

Assisted in handling transportation of grain and live stock in case of congestion.

Gave publicity to federal laws relating to war and transmitted copies to all county councils.

Kept in close connection with the state medical department.

Co-operated with the state banking department.

Supported the movement of the national board of fire underwriters, in an attempt to reduce fire hazards.

Furnished assistance to Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder to transcribe occupational cards within the time limit.

Co-operated and assisted the adjutant general in the organization of the South Dakota home guards.

Had charge of the government war exhibit at the South Dakota state fair and in addition procured the Canadian War Trophy exhibit.

Beadle County’s Defense Council

At the head of the work of Beadle county behind the army in the field was the Beadle County Council of Defense, the personnel of which included G. T. Dike of Huron as chairman, O. M. Phelps, O. P. Drake, George C. Fullenweider and R. E. Cone, all of Huron.

The county council was organized to carry on any work that the state council found necessary to be done in that county. It was the link that connected the state organization directly with the people. Any activity undertaken by the state council was likely to find support in the county council.

In addition to its work under the state organization, the county council passed upon every move that was launched in the county under the name of a war activity.

Every campaign for funds or supplies received first the sanction of the county council of defense.

Looking after the crops of the county were the chief activities of the county council. Under the orders of the United States food administration, the council worked earnestly to obtain increased acreage of grains, to improve cultivation in order to increase the production and to procure labor for harvesting the crops.

In addition to this the county council found abundant work to do in organizing the home guard companies of the council and in running down slackers and fighting marauders and members of the I. W. W. causing damage to the crops.
B. B. McClaskey of Huron was chosen by South Dakota State Food Administrator Herreid, of Aberdeen, as Federal Food Administrator in Beadle county when the United States government took upon its shoulders the task of equalizing the distribution and regulating the sale of foodstuffs for the period of the war.

The food administration campaign was opened in the county by a food rally. Addresses were made at Daum's opera house by Joseph Clark Grew, first secretary of the American embassy at Berlin under Ambassador Gerard. The largest audience ever packed into Daum's opera house was in attendance at this meeting. The next step in Beadle county's food program was a house to house canvass throughout the county to obtain pledges of housewives and firms to observe the regulations of the food administration. In Huron and the smaller towns this canvass was carried on by the high school teachers and students, and in the townships it was done by the local teachers. Beadle was among the first three counties in the state in the number of pledges secured in proportion to population. The relative positions of these first counties were not stated in the state report and it is not known if Beadle county led the list or held second or third place.

The county food administration committee was called upon for an exhaustive survey of all grains and foodstuffs in the county. The committee asked the assistance of the county farm bureau in procuring this data, and so effective and smoothly running an organization did County Agent O. P. Drake have that, unaided, it made the survey of the rural districts and submitted the complete result of the surveys within three days after the request was made. In many other ways Mr. Drake and the farm bureau were effective and willing co-operators with the food administration committee.

Under orders from the state food administrator an investigation was made of reported violations of the hoarding law. As a result of this investigation, five arrests were made.

At various times public demonstrations of how to use substitutes for wheat in baking were made by skilled bakers.

A fair price board to represent various economic divisions was appointed as follows:

- Wholesalers: J. M. Morin
- Retailers: George Mills
- Organized labor: Roy Flower, Andrew Martin
- Housewife consumers: Mrs. J. E. Mattice
- Farmers: O. P. Drake
- Food administration: Albert Lampe, Jr.

This committee met on Tuesday of each week and prepared for publication a list of prices on food productions which they believed to be fair.

Mrs. J. E. Mattice was especially appointed by the food administration to make a weekly report to Washington showing the prices prevailing in Beadle county.

The county food administration committee was disbanded in February, 1919.
ASSIGNED $225 as its share in the million dollar fund to provide books for all American soldiers, Beadle county plunged into its first campaign in the fall of 1917. The assignment was made by the American Library Association, organized at the request of the federal government to open, equip and maintain libraries at all military posts in the United States and in American camps in France.

Through schools, churches, newspapers and theaters, Beadle county carried this campaign to every resident within its borders. The drive was under the direction of County Agent O. P. Drake, and liberal aid was given by college libraries. Every newspaper contributed its share of space for publicity and advertising, a gift of almost unmeasurable value, and from every church pulpit came an appeal to do something for the intellectual aid of the soldiers in camps. A benefit motion picture show was put on at the Strand theater.

The big push went over and then kept going. At the close $276, that is $51 more than the quota assigned, was sent to the headquarters of the American Library association. And Beadle county contributers thus felt that they had had a proper hand in building camp library buildings, providing technical books, newspapers and magazines at every large post where soldiers were stationed.

But the libraries and shelves of books were found by the American Library association to be insufficient to meet the demands. The soldiers, including thousands of extensive readers in every field in civil life, read much more in the army than had been expected or than had been provided for.

The following spring came another call this time a call for books of fiction. The spring book offensive lasted a week. At the close of that time 1,400 volumes were forwarded to be placed in camp libraries for the use of the soldiers. This shipment went to Camp Funston, Kan. Even though Beadle county had few men to make use directly of these books, it had the assurance that its own men were being supplied by others in return.

A year later another call came for books, this time for the men overseas. With the war ended, time hung heavily on the hands of the men waiting orders to return from France, and the campaign for books to which Beadle county contributed swept the entire United States. Beadle county's contribution in this drive was 100 books of the best of recent fiction. The books were shipped to the American Library Association headquarters in April, and forwarded to the American Library in Paris at once.

Accordingly Beadle county contributed its share to the immense library in Paris for the education and entertainment of the American soldiers, where more than 300,000 volumes are in constant use, 45,000 being sent out by mail to soldiers in France in a single month.
The Fuel Administration

A. L. KINKEAD.
Beadle County Fuel Administrator.

WHEN THE federal fuel administration came into being, W. G. Bickelhaupt of Aberdeen, state fuel administrator, appointed A. L. KinKead of Huron, fuel administrator for Beadle county. The appointment was made on November 1, 1917. Mr. KinKead, at once appointed two assistant administrators, Harry Gifford of Yale and W. B. Fry of Wolsey.

The administration took full charge of the fuel situation in the county, adjusting prices, making provisions for an equal distribution of the supply to consumers and receiving reports of receipts and disbursements from dealers in all parts of the county. Mr. KinKead and his associates succeeded in keeping the county supplied with coal throughout the winters of 1917 and 1918, a notable achievement in view of the fact that coal shortages were prevalent in all parts of the country at the time.

Mr. KinKead remained in office until April 1, 1919, when the administration ceased to function.
To select and send to training camps Beadle county's share in the new American army is the task that fell to the Beadle county draft board. It meant work, and then more work. Taking their time from their private interests, these men devoted their efforts, day and night, to the task of choosing these men and watching their interests after they had been selected.

The Beadle county draft board was headed by E. L. Able, a retired banker of Huron, who was formerly Lieutenant Governor of South Dakota. Chairman Able was assisted by J. W. Campbell and Dr. J. H. Smith. Dr. Smith served as examining physician of the board during the first part of the war. Finding himself obliged to give over the work on the draft board, his place was filled by Dr. E. B. Taylor, who served as examining physician during the remainder of the war.

The draft board formed the center around which nearly all work of enrolling men for military service from the county centered.
He Won Again!

Photograph, taken at Camp Hancock, and copyrighted by Mole & Thomas, Photographers, 915 Medinah Bldg., Chicago, Ill., who gave us permission to use this design. Original photographs, size 11x14, can be had for $1 each.
An Illustrated Review of the World War
THE GREAT WORLD WAR

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW

WHEN the World War ended on November 11th, 1918, the armed forces of 25 nations of the globe had been hurling their armies against each other for more than four years in the most colossal struggle of history. After a conflict without parallel, it ended in its 52d month with a casualty total nearing the ten million mark.

Set off by the murder of an ordinary Austrian archduke on June 28th, 1914, by a Serbian political fanatic, the conflagration which had threatened the peace of Europe for decades was thus destined to embroil the leading powers of the world in the most costly and bloody strife known to man.

After a month's diplomatic argument over the affair, Austria formally opened hostilities with her declaration of war on Serbia. General mobilization followed quickly in Russia; a "state of war" was almost immediately declared in Germany. Then on August 1st Germany declared war on Russia, following this with an ultimatum to Belgium demanding that her troops be given free passage across that country. On August 3d, the Teutons included France on their list of enemies. This was followed next day by an ultimatum to Germany from Great Britain demanding that the neutrality of Belgium be respected. When this assurance was not granted by Emperor Wilhelm, Great Britain
declared war on Germany. A quick succession of war declarations finally involved the greater share of Europe by the end of the summer.

Mad with the ruthless spirit of conquest the Central Powers marched their armies off to war in grand fashion, boasting that they would return by Christmas time, the conquerers of Europe. Their amazing preparations for the dream of world power almost brought within their grasp the greedy ambition of the Junkers.

The initial successes of the German army in its advance through Belgium and toward Paris astounded the world. England and France reeled and staggered before the terrific onslaught of the famous Prussian Guards and the other crack armies of the Central Powers. Swept off her feet almost by the spectacular aggression of the enemy, the fate of France virtually hung from a thread as the invaders triumphantly swept on and on.

Early in September, when they were practically within reach of Paris, the tide was turned against them in the battle of the Marne, September 6-10. French themselves attribute their good fortune at this point to the hand of the Almighty rather than to their superior military strength at the time. This marked the enemy’s point of farthest advance.

The atrocities of the advancing Huns during the months of their early triumphs and conquest have been called infamous by conservative journalists and correspondents. Suffice to say, their bloodthirsty ambition to rule and conquer the world knew no bounds, and that their acts and deeds of disgrace will forever remain one of the darkest of the many blotches brought on the German people during the European war.

Believing that the United States had no part to play in the war at that time, President Woodrow Wilson, on August 4th, 1914, officially proclaimed the neutrality of the United States. The war was thus confined to Europe for many months, a struggle mainly between the two great European Alliances—the Triple Alliance composing Germany, Austria Hungary and Italy, against the Triple Entente, composing England, Russia and
France. Italy, originally a member of the Triple Alliance, but later one of the chief powers of the Allies, did not enter the war until 1915. She then declared war on all of Germany's Allies, but did not break with Germany herself until late in 1916. Before the war she was a member of the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria but severed this connection to fight with the Allies.

After the marvelous advances of the first year, the great battle line in Europe remained practically stationary for nearly three years and extended over more than 300 miles. The large armies of each force fought doggedly, suffered heroically and died willingly, in a mighty death-grip whose battles surpassed the most famous of previous wars for loss of life and destruction of property.

The superb Armies of the Russians in the Eastern theater kept the attention of a large German force occupied and away from the Western Front. This fact aided the Allies tremendously and probably prevented a German Peace in the second and third years of the War.

It was while France, England and Italy were staggering before the last big offensive of the enemy early in 1918 that America's force was thrown into the balance in substantial numbers.

Her declaration of war against Germany on April 6th, 1917, grew out of the Central Powers' failure to recognize the rights of neutrals on the high seas. Repeatedly the rights of the United States were violated, and just as repeatedly Germany refused to discontinue her ruthless program of submarine warfare against the world. The sinking of the Lusitania on May 7th, 1915, without warning and with the loss of 1154 lives, 114 of whom were Americans, was regarded by a great many as just cause for a declaration of war against Germany. The President and Congress believing differently, failed to act, and it was not until more sinkings of women and children that the United States decided to step into the breach herself.
Regarded as a mere “bluff” by her adversaries, the United States’ entrance apparently failed to cause undue anxiety in Berlin. With an unprepared democracy for another enemy in which a great many were believed to have been opposed to war, Germany had little cause for worry, she declared.

But America went to work. The act produced an electrical effect on her people and almost instantly united her various factions, creeds, parties, and nationalities for one purpose—to crush Germany and her Allies. She became a workshop, with no hours, in her determination to end the European fight victoriously, and thus save democracy for the world. Every effort was bended to the cause, every penny of wealth was eagerly held ready for the call, and every atom of energy was expended in her feverish haste to redeem mankind.

Her sons by the hundreds of thousands rushed to the colors, as their fathers did in the wars of their day, to see another victory added to the flag which had never known defeat. That the distribution of soldiers throughout the land might be as nearly equitable as possible, Congress passed the Selective Service Act in May, 1918, the greatest mobilization machinery developed by any of the 25 nations at war.

Naturally there were obstacles and delays. A nation’s task in rising up over night to send a formidable force three thousand miles overseas to fight for world freedom is not the kind that can be accomplished without some disorder and delay. But loyalty and union did it, and on June 26th, 1917, only two months after the declaration of war, the first American doughboy landed on French soil. On November 3d, 1917, the Yanks had their first clash with the Germans. On January 31st, 1918, a report reached America that American infantrymen were occupying first line trenches for the first time.
By this time the United States had declared a "state of war existing with Austria Hungary, Germany's chief ally, and had swung her domestic machinery into the greatest war machine conceivable. She had begun to raise by popular bond subscriptions billions of dollars to supply guns and munitions, and food and clothes, for the boys who were going over to France to do the job.

Four Liberty Loans were floated during the war, and the total subscriptions to these amounted to between eighteen and nineteen billions of dollars. This amount was taken by more than 50 million subscribers, and was to be only an insignificant factor in the financing of the war, according to the Treasury Department. This cost when compared with the total cost of the Civil War for four years—approximately $4,000,000,000—is proof enough that the World War was not comparable with any previous war in history. In April, 1919, following the armistice, another Fifth or Victory Loan of approximately the same dimensions as the Fourth, was floated. The wonderfully prompt and generous response of the nation to each of the calls of the Liberty Loans was one of the greatest sources of inspiration for the men in uniform who had gone to fight for those at home. The same patriotic generosity that marked the success of the Liberty Loan was evident in each of the scores of war work drives that were conducted for the various relief and welfare organizations.

Food conservation—conservation of man-power, the work or fight order, the noble, work of the women who sewed and knitted night and day for the Red Cross and the boys, the curtailment of profits and the simple economy was practiced by rich and poor alike, were but a few of the many war time measures that characterized the life of America's hundred and some million during the year and a half during which she was at war. No history of that war will ever have room for a just story of the part played by the loyal home folks—those who waited and prayed, and worked and gave, to keep the home fires burning.
Foremost among the initial problems of America, after preliminary plans for the raising of her army had been laid, was the problem of transporting them to France, so that their strength might be thrown against the Hun on the battlefield. Shipping was not available, and even though it was being increased at maximum capacity, still there was not more than half as much as was needed to transport the men in the numbers they were being trained and in the numbers they were needed by France and England and Italy.

England gladly placed her available shipping at the disposal of the United States, and before the war had ended she had carried more than one million Yanks to the side of her own men and those of the French, or nearly half of those who had gone overseas. The importance of the United States Navy in the war can hardly be exaggerated. Within less than a month after hostilities were declared, she had sent a detachment of destroyers to European waters. By October, 1918, there were 338 ships of all classes flying the American flag in foreign waters. The operations of the Navy during the war covered the widest scope in its history. They operated in European waters from the Mediterranean to the White Sea. At Corfu, Gibraltar, in the Bay of Biscay, on the Irish Coast, at the English Channel ports, in the North Sea and at Archangel, they did creditable work. This service was not as brilliant perhaps as that of the army, because the nature of its vital work kept it from the front. Even though its activities were probably less glorious, still they were none the less important and necessary to the cause.

Naval men served on nearly 2000 craft that plied the waters of the globe, on submarines that had no fear of the under-sea perils, and in aviation where men of courage fought and prevented surprise attacks with new-found weapons.
In diplomacy, in investigation at home and in all parts of the world by naval officers and civilian agents, in protecting industry from enemy spies, in promoting new industries and enlarging older ones to meet war-time needs—these are a few of the accomplishments that are outstanding in the part played by the Navy in winning the war.

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

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

The most serious loss of life in the navy as a result of its war-time activity resulted when 111 officers and men of the Coast Guard cutter Tampa perished when their vessel was sunk in Bristol Channel, England, in September, 1918. The Tampa had been doing escort duty in the transport service. It had gone ahead of the convoy and was sunk soon after leaving the party.
British Flyers "Taking Off" at Dawn for a Trip Over the Lines and a Few Fokkers.

With its record of phenomenal transport service in protecting troops and shipping against the enemy submarine offensive; its splendid co-operation with the British Fleet in keeping the German navy in port and Germany herself blockaded; its stellar work with the giant 14 inch long range guns at the front; and its subsequent spectacular feat in first bridging the Atlantic by air, the United States Navy had a share in the World War which although as previously stated is seldom characterized as brilliantly as that of the Army and Marines, still was equally important and essential in keeping the war wheels turning victoriously.

The story of the activities of America’s two million doughboys and marines in France is one which should be told in volumes rather than in paragraphs. From the time of their first clash with the Germans on November 3d, 1917, until they “let go” the last unwelcome guests against Fritz’s lines early November 11th, 1918—their deeds are a succession of courageous and brilliant performances of duty.

“When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, and their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express,” General
John J. Pershing declared in commending the officers and soldiers of the line of the American Army: "Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

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

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

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

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

Flocking into the Army from civil life were thousands of professional and business men with splendid talent along the lines needed to build up this immense service of supply that was to keep the A. E. F. in action. To meet the shortage of supplies due to lack of shipping, representatives of the various supply departments were constantly in search of supplies and materials in Europe. A general purchasing agency was pro-
vided, in order to better co-ordinate the purchasing and to prevent competition between departments of the army. So successful was this system in the American Army that it was almost universally adopted by the armies of the Allies before the war had ended.

“Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense,” General Pershing declared in his official report. “Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as quickly as possible we accepted the offer of the French Government to provide us from their own factories with the necessary artillery equipment for thirty divisions. In aviation we were in the same situation and here again the French Government came to our aid until we were able to get our own air service program under way. The necessary planes to train the air service personnel were provided and we secured from the French a total of 2676 pursuit, bombing and observation planes. The first planes to arrive from America came in May, 1918, and a total of 1379 were received during the war. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7th, 1918. For tanks we also were compelled to rely upon the French. We were less fortunate here, however, for the reason that the French were scarcely able to meet their own production requirements in this respect. It should be remembered by every American that the French Government always took a most liberal attitude in endeavoring to supply the shortages existing in the American Army.”

Speaking of the soldiers in Europe General Pershing outlines with words of praise the work done by the various welfare organizations and of the responsive attitude found among the soldiers by these organizations.

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

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

On the day after they had taken the St. Mihiel Salient a great share of the corps and army artillery that had operated in that offensive were on the move toward the area back of the line between the Meuse River and the western edge of the Argonne. The German General Staff was well aware of the consequences of an American success along this line, and it was determined to use every available American division in an effort to force a decision at this point. The attack began on September 26th. The work of the American army and of the American engineers in this drive will forever remain in
the memory of generations to come. Forcing their way through the densely wooded and shell torn areas, their fight was one of the most brilliant battles of the war. The offensive was maintained until October 4th in the face of innumerable wooded patches of snipers and concealed machine gunners.

Fresh troops with little experience were thrown in with their seasoned comrades, who had become veterans over night with this most crucial battle as their teacher. The second phase began with a renewed attack all along the front on October 4th. More positions were taken with a precision and speed that always characterized the Yank army. Their dogged offensive was wearing down the enemy, who, continuing desperately by throwing his best troops against them, was helpless before the spectacular advance.

At this juncture two divisions were dispatched to Belgium to help the French army near Ypres. On October 23d, the last phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive began. Violent counter attacks by the enemy lost him heavily, while a regrouping of the American force was going on for the final drive. Plain evidences of loss of morale in the enemy forces gave our men added courage and spirit, and finally, using comparatively fresh divisions, the last advance was begun on November 1st. It was apparent at this time that the end was near for the Boche. Our increased artillery support did remarkable work in supporting the infantry, which by its dashing advance of the several weeks preceding had destroyed the Hun's will to resist.

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

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

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

States, the task accomplished was a revelation to all when viewed in retrospect. The accomplishments of the Liberty Loans, the devotion of the millions of mothers and sisters in behalf of the Red Cross, the wonderful response of the country to the operation of the Selective Service Act in raising an army of millions—the sacrifices of all, at home and abroad, were universal during the year and a half at which America was at war.

Loyalty and love of country were terms with new meanings. Sedition was lurking only here and there, and this was promptly done away with through the efficient secret service department and popular opinion. The four million American boys who were under arms, many of them at the front and the remainder eager for the chance to jump in, convinced the world that the fighting blood that gave birth to their nation had not been diluted through the riotous living of a century. The brave lads who gave their lives and are now buried over there went to their fate with hearts full of joy, and in a manner that gave courage to the veterans of four years who fought beside them. And their brave mothers in the States who waited in vain for peace to bring their sons back to them, made the greatest sacrifices within their power with a courage and willingness that was unequalled even by the Spartans themselves.

When the history of the great European struggle is permanently written, there will be no more brilliant chapters than those telling of the part played by the United States of America in stamping out militaristic autocracy from the world.
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 23—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. 4-20—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. 15—British expeditionary force landed in France.

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

Aug. 21-23—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—Dec. 15—Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept. 2); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12). Fall of Przemysl (March 17, 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 Bismark Archipelago Protectorate.

Sept. 16—Russians, under Gen. Renenkampf, driven to 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 duration of the war.

Jan. 29—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 pilage.”

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 5—Steamer Harpy leaves, in service of American Commission for Aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 16 lives lost.

April 17—May 17—Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 (April 19); (April 30); 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 25—Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

April 28—American vessel Counselling attacked by German aeroplane.

April 30—Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.

May 3—American steamer Gulfflight sunk by German submarine; 2 Americans lost. Warning of German Embassy published in daily papers, Lusitania sails at 12:30 noon.

May 2—Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians. (Battle of the Donjek.)

May 7—Cruiser Linen steamship Lusitania sunk by German submarine (1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans).

May 8—Germans occupy Liban, Russian port on the Baltic.

May 9—June—Battle of Artiois, or Festubert (near La Bassee).

May 10—Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of Lusitania.


May 13—American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania.

May 27—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.

May 25—Coalition Cabinet formed in Great Britain; Asquith continues to be Prime Minister. American steamer Nebraska attacked by submarine.

May 28—Germany's answer to American note of May 13.

June 1—Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the Gulfflight and Cushing.

June 2—Peruvian ratification by Germans and Austrians.

June 3—Resignation of Secretary of State.

June 6—Monfalcone occupied by Italians, severing one of two railway lines to Trieste.

United States sends second note on Lusitania case.

June 22—The Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.

July 2—Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.

July 8—Germany sends reply to note of June 9 and pledges safety to United States vessels in war zone under specified conditions.

July 12—Germany sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on Nebraska and expresses regret.

—Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.

July 27—Third American note on Lusitania case declared "Germany's communication of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."


July 25—American steamer Leonawar sunk by submarine; carrying contraband; no lives lost.

Aug. 4—Capture of Warsaw by Germans.

Aug. 15—National registration in Great Britain.

Aug. 19—White Star liner Arabic sunk by submarine; 16 victims, 2 Americans.

Aug. 20—Italy declared war on Turkey.

Aug. 24—German Ambassador sends note in regard to American losses contrary to intention of the German Government and is deeply regretted by the German Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning. (Note of July 12). (Note of Sept. 18.)

Sept. 1—Letter from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing professing belief that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning.

Sept. 5—R.S.A. sends its first note on the case of the Lusitania.

Sept. 7—British Government sends report on the sinking of the Lusitania.

Sept. 8—United States demands recall of Austrian Ambassador. Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dunapery, leaves for Washington.

Sept. 11—United States sends summary of evidence regarding the sinking of the Lusitania.

Sept. 18—Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.

Sept. 25—Offensive in Champagne fails.

Sept. 27—British Government in the neighborhood of Lusitania.

Oct. 2—German ultimatum to Bulgaria.

Oct. 5—Allied forces land at Salonika, at the invitation of the Greek Government.

Oct. 5—German Government regrets and disavows all acts of aggression and is prepared to pay indemnity of 100 million gold marks.

Oct. 6—Dec. 2—Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest.

Oct. 12—Belgium declared war against Bulgaria.

Oct. 24—Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.

Oct. 29—German note on the evidence in the case.

Nov. 10—Russian forces advance on Teheran as a result of pro-German activities in Persia.

Dec. 1—British, under Gen. Townshend, forced rear to Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.

Dec. 4—United States Government demands reparation from Kaiser Boy-Ed, German naval attack, an indemnity of 100 million gold marks.

Franz von Papen, military attaché.

Dec. 6—Germans captured Tepk (Montenegro).

Dec. 10—Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.

Dec. 15—British defeat Arabs on western front.

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 Hannan (Persia).

Dec. 19—The British forces withdrawn from Ain Sulva Bay (Gallipoli Peninsula).

Dec. 26—British forces in Persia occupied K:

Dec. 28—British passenger steamer Persia sunk off Suez, presumably by submarine.

1916

Jan. 8—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.

Jan. 13—Fall of Cettine, capital of Montenegro.

Jan. 13—United States Government sets for the nation a declaration of principles regarding submarine warfare, which asks whether the Government of the United States shall subscribe to such an agreement.

Jan. 28—Austrians occupy San Giovanni de' Pagliani.

Feb. 10—Germany sends memorandum to nations that armed merchant ships will be sunk without warning, and will be sunk without warning, and will be sunk without warning, and will be sunk without warning, and will be sunk without warning.

Feb. 15—Secretary Lansing makes statement that the international law of commercial vessels will carry arms in self-defense.

Feb. 15—Germany sends note acknowledging the Lusitania affair.

—Kamerun (Africa) conquered.


Feb. 24—President Wilson in letter to S. refutes advice American citizens not to armed merchant ships.

Feb. 27—Russians captured Kernahanab
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 19—Russians entered Isphahan (Persia).

March 24—French steamer Sussex is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.

May 16—J. un e 3—Great Austrian attack on the Italians.

May 8—United States Government accepts German proposal of March 27, 28, 29, on the 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 28—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 the 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 Volynia and Bukovina; Czernowitz taken (June 17); all Bukovina overrun.

June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned.

June 21—United States demands apology and reparation from Austria-Hungary for sinking by Austrian submarine of Petroleo, an American vessel.

July 1—Nov.—Battle of the Somme. Combines taken (Sept. 26).

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).

Oct. 29—United States protests against Belgian deportation.

Dec. 5—Fall of Asquith 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. 19—Great Britain amplies 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 sever diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernsteiniss 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 15—12—United States announced 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 8—Austria-Hungary sever diplomatic relations with the United States.

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 cooperation 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.
June 3—American mission to Russia lands at Vladivostok ("Root Mission"). Returns to America Aug. 2.
June 7—British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, and capture 7,500 German prisoners.
June 10—Italian offensive on Trentino.
June 12—King Constantine of Greece forces to abdicate.
June 15—Subscriptions close for First Liberty Loan ($2,000,000,000 offered; $2,015,296,990 subscribed).
June 26—First American troops reach France.
June 29—Greece enters war against Germany and her allies.
July 1—Russian Army, led in person by Kerensky, begins a short-line offensive in Galicia, ending in disastrous retreat (July 29-Aug. 3).
July 4—Resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg as German Chancellor. Dr. George Michaelis, Chancellor (July 14).
July 20—Drawing at Washington of names for first army under selective service.
July 20—Kerensky becomes Premier on resignation of Prince Lvoff.
July 30—Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny, Sept. 2.
July 31—Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge); British successes.
Aug. 10—Food and Fuel Control Bill passed.
Aug. 16—Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
Aug. 20—French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.
Sept. 3—Riga captured by Germans.
Sept. 8—Luxemburg despatches ("sparlos versenkit") revealed by United States.
Sept. 15—Russia proclaims a republic.
Oct. 1—Germans occupy Oesel and Dago Islands (Gulf of Riga).
Oct. 17—Russians defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.
Oct. 21—Great German-Austrian counter drive into Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago to Venice. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago to Venice.
Oct. 23—French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions, including Malmaison Fort.
Oct. 26—Brazil declares war on Germany. Germany and Italy close (800,000,000 offered; $1,000,000,000 subscribed).
Oct. 27—Second Liberty Loan closed.
Oct. 28—Count von Herhling 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—Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Germany by the Bolsheviks.
Nov. 13—Clencencue succeeds Ribbentrop 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 retrace Jerusalem.

Dec. 28—Three British torpedo boat destroyers sunk either by mines or torpedoes off coast of Holland; 23 officers, 180 men lost.

Dec. 30—Fighting renewed on Cambrai front.

Gen. Allin's forces occupy Birr, 94 miles north of Jerusalem.

In Monte Tomba sector, Italy, French forces pierce German lines, capture 1,400 prisoners, 60 machine guns, 7 cannon and large quantity of other war material.

British transport torpedoed in Eastern Mediterranean; loss 800; British destroyer picking up survivors also sunk.

Dec. 31—Mercantile fleet auxiliary Osmancih sunk by a mine.

British Food Controller, Baron Rhondda, orders rationing of sugar—½ pound per capita, per week, obtained by card.

1918

Jan. 2—Between Lens and St. Quentin German raids on British lines repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

 Austro-German invaders defeated in thrust at Venicen.

Five enemy airplanes are brought down on Italian front.

German 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 trade unions Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims.

Jan. 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base submarine crews kill 38 of their officers.

British patrol boat captures 2 German submarines off Cameroonian coasts.


British War Office states captures and losses during 1917; captures, prisoners on all fronts, 114,544; guns, 781; losses, prisoners, 28,379; guns, 106.

Jan. 8—Italian Government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.

Jan. 9—British destroyer Racoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost, with crew of 105.

British hospital ship Reva 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 1,000 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 stoneworks and encampments at Primošten, an important railway station.

French War Minister posts postal and telegraph service under military control.

Premier Clemenceau orders arrest in Paris of former Premier Caillaux on charge of treason.

United States airplanes drop bombs on steel works at Thionville, between Luxemburg and Metz, and on two large railway junctions near Metz.

Germans bombard Yarmouk, killing 3.

Attempt is made to shoot Russian Premier Lensine.

Prussian Chamber of Lords renorms 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. 20—British Admiralty announces sinking in action at entrance to Dardanelles Turkish cruiser Midula, formerly the German Breslau, and beaching the Sultan Yawez Selim, formerly German Goeben; the British losing merchantman 85 tons and small monitor M-28; British lose 178 men; Turks, 198.

Ostend bombarded by Allied naval forces.

Jan. 21—On French front Allied airplanes bomb Courtrai, Roulers and Rumbeke, and landing into Germany, bomb steel works at Thionville and railway sidings at Bernstoff and Arnerville.

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.

Gen. Szteznir Boroevic, a Slav, succeeds Archduke Charles as commander of Austrian forces on Italian front.

Jan. 22—Baron Rhondda, British Food Controller, decrees Tuesdays and Fridays to be meatless days in London district; Wednesdays and Fridays in other parts of kingdom.

Jan. 23—Germans gain footing east of Nieuport, but are expelled in counter attack.

Jan. 24—Monte Tomba front from Germans move defense lines back from Piave River westward to Monte Spinone.

British airmen raid railway stations at Courtrai and Lübeck, Belgium, and at Douai, France; Mannheim on the Rhine, steel works at Thionville, railway stations at Saarbrucken and Oberbillig; 7 German machines are brought down, 5 driven out of control.

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 Reichsrat, Count Czernin, 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 drowned 25 Allied machines by gunfire in 4 days.

Emperor Charles, as King of Hungary, accepts resignation of Hungarian cabinet and directs Premier Dr. Weckele to form a new one.

Jan. 27—Conqueror Andania torpedoed off the Ulster coast.

Jan. 28—In Italian offensive east of Asiago Plateau Italian forces capture Col del Rosso and Col d'Ecchele, and 1,500 prisoners.

The Irish steamship Cork sunk by torpedo; 12 lost.

French Chamber of Deputies decrees a per day bread ration of 300 grams (about 11 ounces) 1918.

Jan. 29—Italians break German lines east of Asiago Plateau and disperse reinforcements; take Monte di Val Bella, 2,000 prisoners, 100 machine guns.

Alley aviators attack Zeebrugg.

Jan. 30—British line advances near Antioch in Palestine.
Jan. 30—Armed escort vessel Mechanic 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, 60 United States ships (1,716,017 tons) have been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders; 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. 26, 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.

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 Mukhmas 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 of crew lost.

—Enemy airplanes bomb Venice, Mestre and Treviso; no casualties. Italians bring down 5 enemy planes.

—United States transport Tuscania torpedoed off Irish coast; lose 101.

—That since 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 Uleborg and Tammerfors.

—Field Marshal von Mackensen sends ultimatum to Romanian Government, demanding peace negotiations begin within 4 days; Romanian Cabinet resigns.

—Italian aviator drops a ton of bombs on hostile aviation grounds at Molta di Livorno.

Feb. 7—Spain protests to Germany against the looting and torpedoing of Spanish steamer Gibraltia Jan. 26.

—Announcement made that shipwreck 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 Smolensk. Admiral K. M. Holovitsky named Premier of the Ukraine. Bolsheviks fail in attempt to occupy Kieff. Turkish Foreign Minister Nessim Bey, addressing Chamber of Deputies, expresses accord with Czernin and Herlitzi.

Feb. 9—Central Powers and Ukraine sign peace treaty.

—Madrid reports Spanish steamship Sebastian and Italian steamship Duca di Genova torpedoed in Spanish waters. Poles capture Smolensk. Russia declares state of war over and orders demobilization.

Feb. 10—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 Mukhmas in Palestine.

Feb. 11—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. 12—The eighth session of the longest Parliament in modern times opens in London.

—The British Government declines to recognize Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace.

—French air squadrons drop four tons of bombs on railroad stations at Thionville, Contim, Schemb and Metz-Sablon.

Feb. 13—On western front United States batteries in aid 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 loss of mine or submarine, 19 merchantmen, 13 over 100 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 enemy's way's loss of tonnage from the beginning of the year to the end of January as 1,050,883 and 883 sean.

Feb. 14—Paris court martial finds Bolo Pasha of treason, sentences him to death, a co-defendant Filippo Cavalline, under arrest in Italy, sent to death. Darius Porchere sentenced to 3 year imprisonment.

Feb. 15—The President issues proclamation that foreign commerce of United States subject to

—A flotilla of German destroyers in the Straits of Dover sink 8 British patrol boats.

—Germany renews war on Russia.

Feb. 16—In battle for Kieff Bolsheviks defeat Tatars.

—Sir William Robertson, Chief of British Intelligence, resigns and is succeeded by Sir Henry Ison.

—A German submarine bombard Dover, England, and sink 3 fishing vessels.

—Lord Northcliff is appointed Director Propaganda in enemy countries.

—German aviators attack Dover, England an Kirk, France.


Feb. 18—Russian disband announces capture by Bolsheviks; casualties, 4,000, killed, 600 wounded.

—The Bolsheviks pass decree (dated on Feb. style) Russian calendar shall be made to co

—To English calendar, thus changing from old

Feb. 19—Lloyd George addresses House of Commons refers to decision of Supreme War Council sailors, and to argument of American delegates unified leadership.

—Petrograd confirms report of seizure by forces of Allied Islands, held by Bolsheviks.

Feb. 20—British Admiralty reports for week from 2,222; sailing, 2,933; merchantmen sunk of more than 1,000 tons) ; 1 fishing vessel the same week, Rome reports 2 steamer tons lost and 1 sailing vessel.

Feb. 21—An economic agreement with Spain in Madrid whereby Pershing gets 1 army blankets in return for cotton and oil.

—London reports German troops advancing on front extending from shores of Estonia and Lithuania to Brest

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Feb. 21—British troops occupy Jericho, 14 miles from Jerusalem.
- United States steamship Philadelphia, with cargo of foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine.
- Feb. 22—United States troops are in the Chemin des Bois sector, the Aisne front.
- United States War Trade Board secures agreement with Norway’s commissioners by which Norwegian 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-Portoguese railway on Italian front, bring down 3 enemy planes.

Feb. 23—The United States and Japanese Embassies in Chinese, Siamese and Brazilian Legations leave Petrograd for Vologda, 375 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 Düsseldorf.
- Edward J. Longman of New York killed in aerial combat with 4 enemy machines on western front.
- Feb. 24—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 suppress outbreaks.
- Feb. 25—In 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.
- Feb. 26—Roumania decides to make peace with Central Powers.
- Madrid reports sinking of Spanish steamship Neguri by German submarine.
- The British hospital ship Glenart Castle torpedoed in Bristol Channel; Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies lost; 24 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.
- Entente airmen drop bombs on Venice in night raid, the Royal Palace is struck and three churches burned, 1 person killed, 15 wounded.
- Feb. 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.
- Mr. Kitching, British Foreign Secretary, says in House of Commons he is unable to find any basis for peace in Chancellor von Hertling’s speech.
- British steamship Tiberia 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 1,000 tons. Week preceding that, 19, 13 over 1,000 tons.

March 1—Gens. Kaledine and Korniloff defeated by Bolsheviks near Rostof-on-Don.
- British armed mercantile cruiser Calgarian torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, with loss of 2 officers, 46 men.
- Germans reach Donier River, 400 miles south of Petrograd, 280 miles north of Kieff.
- German torpedo boat and two mine sweepers sunk by mines off Viand Island. 200 yards of trenches; British win back lost ground and repulse raid east of Neuve Chapelle.

On Lorraine front United States forces bomb and obliterate over a mile of German trenches.
- United States casualty list shows: Killed in action, 19; from gas, 2; in aerial accidents, 2; auto accident, 1; of disease, 12; severely wounded, 26; slightly wounded, 36.
- Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow.
- British forces in Palestine advance about a mile and three-quarters on 12-mile front.
- Italian aircraft bomb enemy supply station near Oderozio.

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—Kieff, 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, Esthonia, 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.

March 4—Germany and Finland sign treaty.
- British, French and Italian ambassadors in Tokio ask Japan to safeguard Allied interests in Siberia.
- Norwegian steamship Havna (1,150 tons) torpedoed by German submarine without warning; 9 die from exposure.
- Washington announces building of $25,000,000 ordnance base in France.
- 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; gives up Dobrudja to the Dmnbay; agrees to certain economic measures and trade route to Black Sea.

March 6—United States troops hold 4 1/2 miles of battle front “somewhere in France.”
- British Admiralty reports for past week: 18 merchantmen sunk (12, 1,600 tons or over).

March 7—German airplanes raid London at night; kill 11, injure 46.
- British Chancellor of Exchequer in House of Commons moves credit of $3,000,000,000. states that at end of March national debt will be $29,500,000,000; loans to Allies total $6,350,000,000.

March 8—In Ypres-Dixmude sector Germans attack on mile front; English counter attack.
- Spanish Cabinet resigns.

March 9—Germans advance north of Pocchecko take 200 yards of trenches; British win back lost ground and repulse raid east of Neuve Chapelle.

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- British forces in Palestine advance about a mile and three-quarters on 12-mile front.
- Italian aircraft bomb enemy supply station near Oderrozio.

March 10—United States War Department announces presence of Americans on Lorraine front, in Champagne, in Alsace, near Lunéville, and in Aisne sector.
- British occupy Hit in Mesopotamia; Turks retire 22 miles up the Emprates to Khan Baghshadi; British airplanes bomb retreating Turks.
- Guildford Castle, British hospital ship, torpedoed in English Channel; no one lost.
- British airman bomb Daimler works at Stuttgart.

March 11—United States troops go over the top at Toul and return without loss.
Mar. 11—President Wilson sends message to Congress of Soviets, expressing 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.

---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 Balo 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 unarmored British schooner Nancy Wignall sunk by German submarine off Irish coast.

---British flyers bomb munition works and barracks at Stettin, Germany, and Bruges docks.

---British Admiralty reports week's losses by mine or submarine: 18 merchantmen (15 of 1,000 tons or over); 1 fishing vessel, 2,046; sailings, 2,682; merchantmen unsuccessfuly 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; 30 damaged.

---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 Brookline, Mass., of Lafayette Escadrille, attacks 3 enemy airplanes, brings down 1, makes 2 to flight.

---Copenhagen reports sinking of 2 Norwegian steamers, Skymen (1,475 tons) and Estrella (1,577 tons).

--- Germans occupy Abo, on Finland coast, west of Helingsborg.

---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 Zweibricken; 12 enemy planes brought down; no British machines missing.

---French raid on Bethencourt Wood on 1,700 yard front to depth of 900 yards; take 160 prisoners, including several officers.

---March 17— Germans announce Entente airmen made 33 attacks on German Rhine towns in February; 13 persons killed, 56 injured; all attacks made also in industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxembourg, 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. Portuguese raid trenches of Neufchapel, take prisoners and guns. German raid near Fleurbaix and Biz 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 38 raids into German territory, dropping 48 tons of bombs. London dispatch says German lost in air fighting: in January, 293 planes; in February, 273; in 17 days of March, 278.

---United States Expeditionary Force casualties to date: KILLED in action, 154; killed or prisoner, 1; by accident, 115; disease, 683; lost at sea, 237; suicide, 14.

---Unknown causes, 11; of wounds, 37; executed, 12; 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 explosion kills Lieut. Commander Richard M. Elloitt, Jr., 15 enlisted men; Manley reaches port.

---Royal Mail steamer Amazon and Norwegian steamer Stolt-Nielsen, commandeered by the British, range submarine.

---March 20—To reduce coal consumption President Wilson cabled Board of Trade in House of Commons coal rationing rules—no cooking between 6 P.M. and 5 A.M.; no illumination of shop windows after 10.30, etc.

---French repulse German attacks off Arracourt, in land and raids northeast of Reimsand, in Somme sector.

---United States guns shell village of Lahayville, causing 330 casualties.

---Northwest of Toul airplane drops bombs of liquid mustard gas on United States line.

---British airmen destroy 28 German machines; their own 13.

---Steamship Sterling, with cargo of grain for Sweden, sunk by collision.

---Norwegian sailing vessel Carla sunk by submarine captain killed and crew lost.


---March 22—Correspondents at the front report a 100,000 man divisions (about 500,000 men) engaged in World's biggest concentration of artillery in world's history.

---Secretary of War Baker calls on King Albert in Belgium at the front.

---Brussels fined $500,000 by Germany for recent Flemish agitation.

---German Reichstag adopts war credit of $3,730,000,000.

---March 23—Germans break British front near Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere, pierce line, between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Moislains, continue driving German evacuate positions in bend southwest brai; Germans pierce third British line between non stream and the Somme.

---Berlin announces first stage of battle ended capture of 25,000 prisoners, 400 field guns, machine guns.

---British airplanes raid factories at Mannheim.

---Paris is bombarded by long range "fat Ber" from distance of 75 miles; 10 killed, 15 wounded.

Mar. 23—Secretary of War Baker guest of Ambassador Page in London.

March 23—Germans drive British back across the Somme and repulse French and United States reinforcements; capture Peronne, Chauny and Ham, in Forest of St. Omer.

—Paris is again shelled by "fat Bertha" gun.

—British airmen bomb Cologne and helvetia.

—Finlanders report that German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noordland, 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, Nede, Guiscard, Biabas, Barleux and Etalon. The French take over sector of British battle front south of St. Quentin and around Noyon. French are forced back, but inflict heavy losses in retiring; British counter attack fails. Allied forces lose 45,000 men; 500 guns. —United States artillery shell St. Baussant and billots north of Boquetan, opposite Toul sector, with gas. —London announces United States steamerhip Chaillu (5,000 tons) sunk off English coast, crew of 74 saved. Long range bombardment of Paris resumed. British positions in Palestine extended 9 miles toward Es Salt. 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 Gen. von Hofacker crosses the Somme; takes heights of Maisonne and villages of Biache and Belleaux; Etalon is taken from the French and English. In Toul sector United States troops capture Germans out of Richerue. British retreat on a wide front; Germans under von Below and von der Marwitz take Richerue, Bievillev, Grevillers, Iles and Miranmont, crossing the Ancre River. The British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia, capture 5,000 prisoners, 14 guns, 50 machine guns, stores of munitions and supplies. United States casualty list to date: Dead 1,383; wounded, 766; captured, 22; missing, 37.

March 27—Major Gen. Pershing offers all United States forces for service wherever needed.

—Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.

—The Germans gain foothold in Abville and in Albert; British recapture Morlincourt and Chippily, and advance line to Proyart; Germans make slight advance east of Montdidier; are checked in regions of La Capelle and Noyon. Odessa reported captured by Soviet and Ukrainian troops.

—British Admiralty reports week's losses: 28 merchantmen (16 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 northeastern 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 Cavrelle to Royelles Germans make slight advances, take Montdidier and push line to Proyart. —British airmen bring down 24 German machines, disable 7, and 2 balloons; bomb Bapaume, Bray and Peronne; 19 British machines are missing after aerofighting and 4 after night bombing. —French airmen (25th-29th) 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.

—A squad of police rounding up deserters in Quebec, Canada, is attacked by a crowd of citizens.

March 29—The French General, Ferdinand Poch, chosen Commander in Chief of all Allied forces in France (British, French, American, Italian, Belgian and Portuguese).

—Ninth day of "Big Drive," which is halted; British are pressed back to a line running west of Hamel, Marceave and Denain; French and British troops hold line along Avre, and in front of Neuvilles-Bernard, Mezieres, Marcelceave and Hamel.

—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 73 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 from Moreuil to潦uy; villages in region of Orvilliers, Plentom and Pissier de Roye change hands several times; Germans claim progress between the Somme and the Oise. They capture Beaumont and Mezieres.

—Long range gun again bombs Paris, killing 8 (4 women); wounding 37 (9 women, 7 children).

—During the week German submarines sink 3 Italian 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 50.

—The Germans continue to advance in the Ukraine. Capture Poltava and set fire on fire.

—British steamerhip Conargo is torpedoed in the Irish Sea and a Greek steamerhip is sunk by gun fire; 50 men are missing from the two.

—Danish steamerhip Indian is sunk by a German submarine about 130 miles north of Azores; captain and 28 officers and men lost; 9 saved.

March 31 and April 1—Alfred aerial squadron throw 15 tons of bombs on railways and cantonments at Ham, Chauny and Noyon.

April 1—On western front Allies hold their ground, and at some points advance; recapture Huyard-en-Santerre. Germans capture heights north of Moreuil.

—In Mesopotamia British advance 73 miles beyond Anah and threaten Abbas. France

—French estimate German losses during 11-day offensive at 275,000 to 300,000.

—Long distance bombardment of Paris continued; 4 killed; 9 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 Luce the Allies captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns; near Hethelurne, 73 prisoners, 3 machine guns; prisoners are also taken at Ban-de-Sapt and in road on Colomne front. United States troops on M ense 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, wounds, 2; various causes, 2; wounded, 13; total killed in action, 101; killed or prisoners, 106; disease, 793; lost at sea, 227; died of wounds, 52; various causes, 39. A Turkish Army begins occupation of Batum, Kars and Ardahan, districts in the Caucasus. German prisoners report the burning of one of the...
long range guns bombarding Paris, killing 5 of the gun crew. Gen. Czernin, 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—Ayvette 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 & British
Admiralty reports losses for past week: 13 merchant
men over 1,600 tons; 5 fishing vessels; arrivals 2,416;
sailings, 2,379.
—White Guards capture eastern part of Tannemors,
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 Hangö, Finland.
—Capt. James Byford McCudden, British airman, age
25, wins the Victoria Cross. Has been awarded Dis-
tinguished Service Order, Croix de Guerre, Military
Cross and Military Medal; has encountered 54 enemy
planes.
April 4—King Albert confers upon Gen. Pershing Bel-
gium Grand Cross of Order of Leopold.
—Kaiser Wilhelm confers upon Baron von Richthofen
Order of Red Eagle with Crown and Swords for 75
victories.
—Ten German attacks at junction of French and Brit-
ish 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 Ar-
menians from Turks.
April 5—French improve position in region of Mailly,
Raineval and Morisel and in Cantigny; Germans
occupy village of Dernacourt, reach Albert-Armens
railway, but are driven back.
—Germans claim to have taken between March 21 and
29, 5,121 prisoners; total up to present, 90,000;
1,500 guns; the Allies deny these figures.
—Japanese and British forces land at Vladivostok.
—Cunard Line freighter Valeria (5,865 tons) reported
torpedoed.
—United States Army at end of the first year of the
war totals more than 1,500,000 men.
—Germans drive east and south of Chauny, gain
foothold at Albercourt, and Barisis; suffer severe
losses; take Pierremande and Folcembourg.
—The Belgian relief ship Ministre de Sannes 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 Rom-
mania and says Germany's challenge will be met with
"force to the utmost."
—Long distance bombardment of Paris.
April 7—British retake Avallon Wood and repel attack
opposite Albert and south of Hébuterne; the suburbs
of Chauny and French and British positions near
Amigny are taken by German forces under Gen. von
Bulow, with 1,400 prisoners.
—Germans bombard Rheims.
—United States troops in Toul sector repel two Ger-
man raids. Turks take Ardahan from Armenian
raids. Constantinople reports Turkish troops advancing
over wide area in the Caucasus.
—Germans drive French back to the west bank of
Allier, take Verneult and heights east of Courcy-le
Chatel. British make slight advance on south bank
of Somme; lines around Bourgogne are heavily shelled.
—Belgian relief ship Flandres sunk by mine.
—Germany sends ultimatum, demanding the removal
or disarmament of all Russian warships in Finnish
waters by April 12.
—Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams ordered to Washington to
tell the British of Gen. Pershing's request for
France as ordnance officer with Gen. Pershing.
April 9—Germans drive in line held by British and
Portuguese, 4½ miles on 11-mile front, south of Gavendy
Basse Canal to Armentières, 250 prisoners. British
repel attacks at Gavendy and Pleur-
baix.
—Man-Power Bill, including a provision for conscrip-
tion in Ireland, is introduced in the House of Com-
mons.
—British attack across the Lys between Armentières
and Estaires; British are forced back north and south
of Armentières; French repulse Germans near Rou-
grand.
—British attack from line from La Basse Canal to Armentières, are forced back six
miles; at Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, British
fire 2 mile. In counter attack on Gavendy, British
take 750 prisoners.
—The village of Hangard changes hands several times
remaining with the French, who penetrate line north
west of Rheims and bring back prisoners.
—The Germans claim to have taken 6,000 prisoners and
100 guns.
—Secretary Daniels says 1,275 vessels (1,055,116 tons)
were added to the navy in the first year of the war.
—The Germans at Limburg, Prussia, mutiny, killing
3 officers.
—Russian Commerce Commissioner says treaty with
Germany takes 300,000 square miles, with 56,000
inhabitants (2% of Russia's entire population, be-
sides one-third of her railways, 75% of her iron,
89% of her coal).—Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche, German born, of Minnesota, in command 34th National Guard, Cal-
Cody, N. M., is discharged from the service for fail-
ing to maintain his command on efficient footing.
April 11—German attack British from La Basse
Vergtin Canal and push them back 6 miles in
end of battle at Zutara and Stenson. British troops retire from Armentières, which is
in gas.
—British troops continue advance in Palestine.
—A shot from German long range guns strikes for-
ing asylum in Paris; kills 4; wounds 21.
—United States steamship Lake Moor (1,500 ton
busk by German submarine; 4 officers, 40 men.
—British in Palestine advance a mile and a half
mile front, take villages of El-Reih and Rafah.
—German squadron, with several transports, arrive
Lovisa.
—Paris despatch states that in an official note ad-
Charles of Austria, written to his brother
Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, is made public by
the Emperor acknowledges the just claims of
the Allies and offers to support France and
declares Belgium to be re-established and
her African possessions. Vienna despatch
in an official telegram to the Kaiser the Em-
craces M. Clemenceau to "pilting up lies," and
the assertion that the German Emperor he repels the assertion
recognises France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.
—Field Marshal Halig issues a special
the day, "All positions must be held to
man. German sweep the British and Po-
from the line of the River Lys; they claim
captured 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns. Ger-
tack near Poiggesteet; force the British into
Egise; German capture British garrison
(50 officers, 1 British and 4 German
materiel, 3,000 men, 45 cannon, machine
a quantity of ammunition). United States
in the repulse of attack in Toul sector
prisoners. Germans continue to bomba
April 13—Germans capture Rossjuzen, advance to border of Kiepoe Wood; take 400 prisoners. French hold Hangard against repeated counter attacks and repulse German raids between the Alette and the Arno.

British hold line against massed attack from Armenites to Hazebruck; Germans driven out of Neuve EGLise, leaving prisoners, including a battalion commandant.

—German troops occupy Helsingsfors, Finland.

—Amsterdam despatch states that an official statement issued by Count Cerzim declares that Emperor Charles dismissed by the French was falsified. Emperor William thanks Emperor Charles for his telegram republicating the statement of Premier Clemenceau.

The British and French Governments agree to confer on Gen. Foch, title of Commander in Chief of Allied Armies in France.

—Department announces United States steamship Cyclops, with 235 on board, not heard from since March 4.

—German troops take Hyving; Finnish White Guards take Bjornebohagen.

April 15—“Fat Bertha” (long range gun) bombards Paris; kills 13; wounds 45.

—British sink 10 German trawlers.

—Turks recapture Batum, Russian Black Sea port in the Caucasus.

—Lion, French aviator, brings down his 34th German airplane.

—Count Cerzim, Austro-Hungarian Minister, resigns.

April 16—United States casualties list to date: killed, 472; wounded, 83; b. accident, 190; of disease, 503; other causes, 45; missing, 83; slightly wounded, 1,827.

—Bolo Pasha, convicted in France of treason, executed.

In France number of 19 years are called for training.

—Red Guards evacuate also.

April 17—British line on western front holds against repeated attacks; Gen. von Armian’s forces Poelcapelle, Langemarck and Zonnebeke. The Germans claim to have taken in the last few days 2,200 prisoners.

—“Big Bertha” kills 9 women and 2 men in Paris.

—London reports Greek and British troops have crossed the Struma, on the Macedonian front, and occupy 7 towns.

—United States steamship Florence H. (5,500 tons) blown up by internal explosion while in French port. 34 of crew of 25 saved.

—Baron Burian appointed to succeed Count Cerzim; Hungarian Cabinet (Premier, Dr. Wekerle) resigns.

—British losses by mine or submarine for the week: 15 merchantmen (11 over 1,000 tons); 1 fishing vessel; 12 unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals, 2,211; sailings, 2,456.

—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 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 300 prisoners; 15 officers; several machine guns. Man Power Bill becomes law in England. All parties in Ireland oppose conscription; Sir Edward Carson appeals to his friends not to take any action likely to impede victory, even if it entails Home Rule.

April 18-19—Fifteen French airplanes drop tons of projectiles on German bivouacs in the region of Ham, Guiseard and Novoy.

April 19—French claim to have taken 650 prisoners, including 20 officers. Germans claim 1,000 taken in fighting near Festubert and Givenchy.

—United States and French troops raid German line on the Menon, but find the German trenches deserted.

—German torpedo craft bombard Allied camp and storage places on coast between Dunkirk and Nieuport.

—Premier Orlando announces the Italian Army forms right wing of United Allied army in France.

—Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.

April 19-20—Seventy French planes bomb stations at St. Quentin and railways near Jussy; 7 planes bomb stations at Montcornet, Asfeld and Herston.

April 20—Germany, through the Swiss Minister, demands release of Lieut. von Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried. German police in 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 3 officers and 25 machine guns; Gen. Pershing estimates German losses at 300 to 500.

—Paris reports that since long range bombardment began, March 28, it has killed 118 and injured 250 (2 days’ reports missing).

—British airplanes drop 12 tons of bombs on Menin, Armenities and the Thoutre railroad junction, down 6 German machines, disable 3. Large fires are caused at Chantines, Juniville and Bethencourt; 3 British machines fail to return.

—British and French troops land at Morn Museum on northern coast of Kola Peninsula, Arctic Ocean, to guard against attacks by Finnish White Guards. Russian Red Guards are cooperating.

—Armenians capture Van, in Turkish Armenia.

—Guenthunale National Assembly declares war with Germany.

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.

—Borau Law presents the budget in the House of Commons, calling for $4,950,000,000.

April 23—Major Reuni. Lulubre destroys his 18th German plane and Lieutenant D. S. Rice of Mobile, Ala., his 5th.

—United States casualties in France to date: Killed in action, 513; died of wounds, 104; of disease, 924; from accident, 192; other causes, 95; severely wounded, 419; slightly, 1,392; missing, 80.

April 22-23—German destroyer and submarine base at Zeebrugge blocked by the sinking of two old cruisers, loaded with cement. The British destroyers Vindictive runs the gauntlet of mines, submarines and heavy gunfire, lands sailors and machine guns and distracts attention during operations. A similar Enterprise attempted at Ostend was not successful; the British blockading ships grounding and blowing up. British losses at Zeebrugge and Ostend: Killed, officers 16, men 144; officers died of wounds 3; missing, 2; wounded 29; men died of wounds 25, missing 14, wounded 335.
April 24—British attack the whole front south of the Somme, but are repulsed; in later attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, east of Rethel, British retain their line. The Germans gain a footing in the outskirts of Hangard, near checked at Halles and Sermon Wood; capture Viengelbock 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, 918,480; Allied and neutral, 1,607,572; ending June, British, 1,361,470; Allied and neutral, 2,336,014; ending September, British, 952,935; Allied and neutral, 1,404,473; ending December, British, 782,880; Allied and neutral, 1,622,843; ending March, 1918, British, 687,576; Allied and neutral, 1,135,510.

April 25—Germans assault from Wytschaete to Baileul; 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 Rissberg, Speaker in German Reichstag, states that on March 24 the German losses numbered 664,104; 256,576 were prisoners in France; 119,000 in England; 157,000 in Russia and Roumania; the rest probably dead.

April 26—the French win back ground near Kemmel and recapture Locres.

The British capture Kirfa, in Mesopotamia, and 40 prisoners; the Turks retreat to Kirkuk, are overtaken by British cavalry, who kill more than 100 and take 538 prisoners.

The British Air Ministry announces that during March British airmen dropped over the enemy air lines in France 23,000 bombs by day and 16,000 by night; Germans in area occupied by British, 317 by day and 13 by night.

The French Government decrees 3 meatless days a week, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

April 28—the loss of Kemmel Heights forces British to retire. Locres changes hands 5 times; Germans get footing there, but are driven from Voormezeele.

In Mesopotamia the British force the passage of the Aqia.

The British liner Orissa (5,436 tons) torpedoed in English waters; 57 Y. M. C. A. Americans are saved; 37 of crew are lost.

Dr. Sidonio Paes elected President of Portuguese Republic.

April 29—British flyers drop 375 tons of bombs on enemy troops east of Locres.

In Mesopotamia, British capture Tuzhurnumah and 200 prisoners.

April 30—British casualties during April: Killed or missing, officers, 1,621; men, 7,739; wounded or missing, officers, 7,447; men, 32,864.

May 1—Legion made of the Czechs and Slavs join Italians to fight against Austria.

British troops advance a mile west of the River Jordan, in region of Mezrah; take 200 prisoners. British invest gate, Russian fortress in the Crimea, occupied by German troops.

Long range bombardment of Paris continues; 3 women injured.

At Versailles, Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, with representatives of Great Britain, Italy and the United States, meet in conference.

Gayrat Prinzip, Serbian assassin of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in July, 1914, died in an Austrian fortress.

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 drop 2½ tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets; bring down 14 hostile machines, disable 4, lose 5. Also drop 5½ tons of bombs on Chauny, Juiville and Caix, and on lock gates at Zeebrugge.

In Lower House of Prussian Diet Social Democrat motion to restore equal suffrage provision is defeated.

May 3—French take important positions between Halles and Castel; French and British raid south of Arras and east of St. Denant, taking guns and prisoners; south of the Aure, 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 Carlinghurc 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 Chaunay, Tournai and La Bassée railway stations and on Estaires, Marculs, Memeo, 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-Sez and east of Hebuterne.

May 6—British drop 6 hostile machines, losing 1. A 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 President of British Military Operations, accepts Prem Lloyd George and Chancellor Bonar Law of national army strength.

May 7—Germans south of Brimant cross Aisne Canal and return with prisoners.

May 7—Australians succeed in reaching German line on both sides of Corbie-Bray road, but are driven back.

Nicaraguan Congress declares war on Germany her allies.

United States casualties to date: Killed in a (including 227 lost at sea), 648; died of wounds, of disease, 1,005; accident, 230; from other causes severely wounded, 415; slightly wounded, 2,492; ing in action and prisoners, 122.

May 9—France reports officially Allied tonnage by submarines during April, 381,061.

In vote, on motion made by Mr. Asquith, w vestigia of Gen. Maurice's charges, British 110 Commons sustains Lloyd George.

May 10—The trenches northwest of Albert, where the Germans are recaptured; the French Grenvilles and 228 prisoners.

Italians capture Monte Corno; take 100 prisoners.

The British sink a block ship across entrance.

The Sant' Anna, Italian transport, is sunk; diers and workmen lost.

The hearing in Bonnet Rouge case, Paris, co
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 Cource; gain a footing and are driven out, leaving 100 prisoners and 13 machine guns; French raid southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thiepval.

—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 Italian attack Col del Orso, destroying its Austrian garrison.

—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 Fleury-le-Martel.

—German air forces elude, formerly led by Baron von Richthofen, shoot down 19 Allied planes.

May 13—Berlin reports Allied aero losses on German front during April, airplanes, 271; captive balloons, 13; admit loss of 123 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 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 6,663 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, 4,467; slightly wounded, 2,767; missing in action and in prison, 215.

—Germans bomb French lines at night north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon.

—Germans bomb neighborhood of Dunkirk.

—British naval forces enter Pola Harbor and sink an Austrian battleship.

—German Emperor proclaims Lithuania as an independent state.

May 15—Mr. Duval, Director of Bonnet Rouge, is sentenced to death; the other 6 defendants in court martial proceedings receive prison sentences of 2 to 10 years.

—British Admiralty regulations, closing by mine fields approximately 22,000 square miles in northern part of North Sea, go into effect.

May 16—Reported that British had occupied Austrian positions at Canove; Italian infantry enters Monte Asolone, kill or disperse the garrison.

—German airmen attempting to raid Paris are driven off.

—British airmen bomb Saarbrücken in German Lorentz and destroy 5 enemy machines, losing 1.

—Two German submarines sighted near Bermuda.

—A large Russian transport, with 3,000 on board (many women and children), sunk by a German submarine; only a few hundred saved.

—German division, near Dvinsk, Russia, mutinies, refusing to go to the Russian front. By order of the commander 50 are shot; 1,000 held to await court martial.

—Capt. Antonio Silvio Resnati, Italian aviator, killed while flying at an aviation field in New York.

May 18—British airmen raid Cologne by daylight. Drive 2 enemy planes out of control.

—United States steamship William Rockefeller sunk by torpedo.

—American Minister to China says Japanese and Chinese Governments have concluded a defensive alliance against Germany.

—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland announces pro-German plot in Ireland; over 100 Sinn Fein leaders arrested and deported to England.

May 19—Australians capture Ville-sur-Ancre, a mile from Mortlacourt; 360 prisoners, 20 machine guns; German raids in Picardy and Lorraine are repelled by United States troops.

—London dispatches that the Allied air raid on Cologne killed 14, injured 40.

—Musselman and Bolsheviks forces battle at Baku, on Caspian Sea; 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded.

—German troops occupy Bjorko, an island in Gulf of Finland, 30 miles northwest of Petrograd.

—Major 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 squadrons destroy French munition depots near Hargies.

—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, 595; slightly wounded, 2,949; missing in action and prisoners, 394.

—May 21–22—British airplanes bomb Mannheim and destroy chlorine gas plant.

—May 22–Thirty German airplanes raid Paris; kill 1, injure 12.

—United States steamship Wakiva sunk, with loss of 3, in collision in European waters.

—May 23—British airmen drop 4 tons of bombs on electric power station at Karusewald; 11 tons on air-telegram 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.

—May 24—British machines bomb Peronne, Fricourt and Bapaume and in Somme area, also railways and factories at Norgunfangen, 12 miles north of Metz.

—Steamer Lurin, bound from Fishguard to Cork, torpedoed and sunk; 37 of crew submarine.

—Troops of German division at Dvinsk mutiny; 50 executed; 1,000 imprisoned.

—Amsterdam dispatch says Germans took 7 Russian battleships when they occupied Sebastopol.

—May 25—Allies bomb billets near Armentieres and Merville and ammunition dumps at Vessencare and the Bruges docks.

—The Hetty Dunn, Edna and Hampaung, United States merchant ships, sunk by German submarine.

—German superbattleship U boat, attacking United States transport, sunk by United States destroyers.

—May 25–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; 26 killed.

—English transport Leasowe Castle (3,777 tons) sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; captain, 2 wireless operators, 6 of crew, 12 military officers, 79 men missing.
May 26—Italian troops break through Austro-German defenses at Cape Sile, on lower Piave front; take 433 prisoners.

May 27—Big drive begins on western front, Germans drive Allies across the Aisne-Marne Canal, take Cormay, Courcy and Loivre; Germans take over British positions at Berry-au-Bac and the Chemin-des-Dames; Germans take Chemin-des-Dames Ridge; near Dickech, Lake Germans penetrate French positions; advance in Aisne Valley, 100 prisoners; German infantry cross the Ailette, pierce British lines between Corbie and the Ailette, take Pinon, Chavignons, Port Malmaison, Comtecon, Cervy, the Winterberg and Craonne and the Villerberg.

Germans advance north-west of Premie, take 800 Germans and 12 guns, capture summit of Monte Zignola.

Lieu. Kid, 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 Dickelbach Lake; Germans attack French south-east of Soissons; west of Montdidier United States troops aided by British units, take village of Cantigny, and hold it against counter attacks.

Mr. Kerensky, Bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, 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 Corcy, 5 miles from Rheims.

German airplane bombsards Amiens.

May 30—Germans advance to within 2 miles of Rheims. German submarine sinks 12 Irish fishing vessels; no lives lost. The Agawam, cargo ship, launched at Port Newark, N. J.; first composite wood and steel ship, War Cloud, launched at Jacksonville, Fla.

May 31—Germans forces north of the Aisne advance to Noyon 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 Marne, advance as far as Noyon and Fontenoy; attack on Port de la Champenois drives out 400 prisoners; counter-attack, regain positions and take 4 tanks; German troops move to north of both sides of the Oise River, reach heights of more than 1,000 feet above sea-level. Neully and north of Chateau-Thierry.

British air squadron bombards Karlsruhe.

British airman bombs railway stations and junctions at Metz-Sablon, Karthaas and Thouinville.

June 2—Germans retreat south of Forest of Reitz, surrounding Villers-Cotterets, retake Favelleres, but fail in attack on Contry and Troecy; French take Hill 153, recapture Champlat and gain ground in direction of Ville-en-Tardenois; German troops take heights of Passey and Courchamps. German army bombards 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. tank steamer, sunk by German submarine, Allied air raid on Cologne kills 146.

June 3—Southeast of Strezeele, British repulse raids, take 288 prisoners and anti-tank gun, 20 machine guns and several trench mortars. British airplanes bomb railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxenbourg. Italian airman, on French front, captured, and 1 German Lieutenant of the Irish issues a proclamation staying conscription if 100,000 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 (5c).

June 4—Between the Aisne and the Ourcq Germans capture village of Farnant and town of Neulilly-la-Poterie.

Now reported that ships sunk on June 2 off New Jersey coast were Edna (1,778 tons) Carolina (5,092 tons), Herbert L. Pratt (5,372 tons), Winne Connie (1,849 tons), H. Cole (1,291 tons); British ships take 11 lives; H. Cole (790 tons), Haskell (778 tons), Isabelle H. Wiley (790 tons), Samuel W. Hathaway (1,446 tons), Hattie Dunn (436 tons), Hauppauge (1,330 tons), Hampden (438 tons).

French and United States forces compel Germans to recross the Marne, leaving 100 prisoners.

German submarine attacks French steamer Radio- lienne off Maryland coast; is driven off by United States destroyer.

Norwegian steamer Edswohl sunk by German submarine off Virginia Capes; crew rescued. Bark Attila and a schooner torpedoed on way from Gibraltar.

British steamer Harriet Pottsburgh 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 reprisal.

June 5—Norwegian steamer Vinland torpedoed off Virginia Capes. United States freight steamer Argonaut torpedoes off Scilly Island.

Germans advance on south bank of Aisne, take Domfront, and a schooner torpedoed on way from Gibraltar.

French counter attack regains ground near Virge, take 150 prisoners, drive Germans from around Chavigny Farm and take 50 prisoners.

British airman sink Metz-Sablon and railroad sidings at St. Eustache, Armories, and Roye stations and Zeebrugge seaplane base.

United States troops drive Germans from Neully 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 and French troops advance in region of Neulilly-la-Poterie and Boursches. German attacks at Chaumes, heights of Bligny, south-west of St. Euphrasie and between the Marne and Meuse are repulsed; French take Le Perre, west of Fontenoy and north of the Aisne, village of Vinly and regain Hill 204.

Germans claim that since May 27 army group c Crown Prince has taken more than 35,000 prisoners (1,500 officers), 656 guns, 2,000 machine guns.


United States Marines drive Germans 3 1/2 miles, destroy nest of machine guns, capture village of Torf and force way into Boursches.

Holland hospital vessel Koningen-Regents sunk off North Sea; few lives lost.

Germans send ultimatum to Russia, Russian, 81 mm Sea fleet must be returned to Schastopol as cession of cessation of advance on Ukraine front; for June 24.

June 7—United States and French troops take vill of Neulilly-la-Poterie and Boursches and Bligny between the Aisne and the Rheins, and 200 prisoners.

Germans occupy Allied positions on banks of Ancre and take 300 prisoners.

French claim to have taken 250 prisoners d

French advance west of Kemmel.

North-west of Thierry United States troops on 2 1/2 miles on 6-mile front.

XIV
June 8—Artillery activity in neighborhood of Haugenden-Santerre and south of Aisne, north of Alberti and southeast of Arras. French advance to outskirts of Dumnard, east of Chezy and north of Neuvilly-la-Po-
ne. Peace prospects.

—By attacks on the Marine, Franco-American troops put Germans on defensive; United States forces, under Gen. Pershing, capture and hold Boisrecches; French recapture Lorette Hospice, 1,000 Czecho-Slovak troops reach Vladosvit.

—Norwegian steamer Vindegen sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras; 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; 310 United States prisoners in Germany.

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 Marcen, capture heights of Gury, are held on line of Rubescourt, Le Peuty and Mortemer and on front comprising Belval, Canneccautcourt and Ville.

—British airmen bomb region around Roye and fire 2,000 rounds of ammunition at infantry.

—British and French airmen bomb Niesle and Fresnoy-le-Roye.

—British airplanes sink 3 German submarines by dropping depth bombs.

June 10—United States Mariner, northwest of Cha-

tean-Thierry, in Belleau Wood, pierce German line two-thirds of a mile on 600-yard front. The French retake 2 miles to line of Bailly and west of Nampcel.

—Norwegian steamer Hendrik Lund sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras.

—Electrode destruction destroyed and a second damaged by Italian torpedo boat near Dalmatian Islands.

—Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.

—David Pumain, descendant of Israel Pumain, brings down his fifth German plane.

—Germans capture villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Man and gain a footing in Marquieglise, Courcelles, taken and retaken, remains with French. On centre Germans reach south edge of Cautil Wood and Re-
sions-sur-Matz. French take nearly 1,000 prisoners. Germans take ridge east of Mery and break through fourth Allied position. Gen. von Scherder's forces cross the Matz, attack heights of Marquieglise and Vigmont and advance to Antheuil. On the Oise the Germans advance as far as Rheicourt.

—Germans claim to have captured since May 27 up to 75,000 prisoners.

June 11—Allies in counter offensive advance on 7-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon, retake much ground, take prisoners.

—French nearly reach Fretay, take heights between Courcelles and Mortemer; retake Belloy and Genils Wood; reach south outskirts of St. Maur; in centre of No. 47 Germans back beyond Long Farm and Antheuil. South of Ourcq United States troops capture Bellet Wood and 300 prisoners. British advance in region of Montcourt. 1/5 mile on 1/2 mile front; take 200 prisoners (5 officers), 31 machine guns. Under Ger-

man attacks, French withdraw to west bank of Oise.

—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 1,072; died of wounds, 218; of disease, accident and other causes, 2,197; wounded in action, 4,180, missing, 342.


—British Admiralty reports between June 6 and 9 (in-
clusive), 10 air raids bombed Thonroux, Zedruggue lock gates, Bruges local locks, Bruges docks, Bruges Canal, Gistelstelle, Marijke and St. Denis-Westem airdromes.

June 12—French advance in region of Belloy Wood and St. Maurit; take 400 prisoners. Germans get foothold on the Aisne at Neuville St. Vaast, Maricourt heights and gain on plateau west of Dommenies and Cutry. French are thrown back on front from Le Ployron to Authie. Germans clear Allied forces from west bank of the Oise. French are driven south as far as Tra-

cy-le-Val.

—United States troops complete seizure of Belleau Wood.

—Final figures for eighth German War Loan (includ-
ing army subscriptions) places total at $3,750,000,000.

—London announces that German advance has prac-
tically ceased. Germans claim to have taken since beginning of drive on June 9, 15,000 prisoners, 150 guns; they launch attack from Courcelles to north of Mery, between the Aisne and Forest of Villers-Cotterets. Germans takes village of Laveresse; are repul-
sed at most other points. French drive Germans back across the Matz and recapture Mellococq. Brit-

ish aerial squadron bombs station at Treves and fac-
tories and stations at Billingen. Swedish steamship Dorna (1,155 tons) sunk, losing 9 of her crew.

June 14—Germans attack French from Courcelles to Mery for 8 hours without gaining an inch. Between Soissons and Villers-Cotterets the Germans penetrate on both sides of the road. French troops recapture Courraves-de-Valseray, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is delivered. French drive Germans back across the Matz and recapture Mellococq. British aerial squadron bombs station at Treves and factories and stations at Billingen. Swedish steamship Dorna (1,155 tons) sunk, losing 9 of her crew.

June 15—French drive Germans from Courraves-Valseray, south of the Aisne, and French improve position east of Montgobert; take 300 prisoners, 10 machine guns. North of Bethune, British take 196 pris-

oners, 30 machine guns.

—Despatch from United States Army in France says United States forces have been occupying sectors on battle front in Alsace since May 21.

—Rome despatch says Austria begins offensive on 90-
mile front, from Asiago Plateau to the sea; on Brit-

ish right attacks fail. On left, Austrians pierce Brit-

ish lines for 1,000 yards on 2,500-yard front. Prison-

ers taken by British and Italians since beginning of fighting, 120 officers, 4,500 men.

—Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces more than 850,000 United States troops in France.

June 16—London reports abnormal quiet after 6 days of desperate fighting. In local sections French in the region of Veulzy take 20 German prisoners and a number of machine guns. British drive Germans from Bergis, south of the Somme and near Houstzer; take 28 prisoners, several machine guns. 900 German shock troops attack village of Zivray, in Foul sector, held by Americans, and are repulsed without loss.

—On Italian front, Allies regain all ground lost in first Austrian rush, except a few places on Piave River. Italians recoup gain at Algajo and at Monte Sorolaro salient; take 3,000 prisoners, including 80 officers. British also are back on original front line. Austrians claim to have crossed the Piave at numerous points and taken A16 positions on the Piave end on both sides of the Oderzo-Trevixo Rail-

road, and to have taken 6,000 prisoners.

—British airmen bomb railways at Armentieres, Es-
taires, Commines and Courtrai and docks of Bruges.

—United States casualties since entering the war total

—United States casualties since entering the war total

—Exchange of 160,000 French and German prisoners of war begins through Switzerland.

—Premier Orlando announces to Italian Chamber of Deputies that it has offered amnesty to German Charles, including proposed cession of territory, has been de-

—Premier Radosalada of Bulgaria resigns and is suc-
ceed by ex-Premier Malinoff.
July 20—French and Italians push back Germans from mountains of Rheims, beyond Pourcy, and recapture Marmaux.

The Scotch take the village of Meteras in a surprise daytime assault.

- British airmen cross the Rhine, raid German cities and destroy 2 Zeppelins.

- White Star Line steamship Justicia (22,234 tons) sunk by torpedo off the Irish coast; 11 of crew dead.

July 21—Chateau-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 an 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-Rain-dal, overlooking Valley of Ayre.


- Total German casualties since Gen. Foch's drive began estimated at 180,000.

- Several thousand British munition workers strike.

- Japan agrees to United States proposals for joint action in Russia.

- Franco-British airmen bomb Bazoches, Courlandon, Fismes and Cugnaucourt.

- 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 13.

July 25—Allies continue to close the pocket of the Fere-en-Tardenois. British advance southwest of Rheims; destroy villages of the Arrde and the Vesle. French are within 3 miles of Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans coming up from the Marne are 5 miles away. The bulk of the German army is southeast of a line between Fismes and Perre.

- Steampship Tippencue, outward bound, torpedoed and sunk; crew lost.

- Baron von Hussark, Minister of Education, succeeds Dr. von Seydler as Austrian Premier.

- French recapture Villemonahte and take Oullchy-le-Chateau, and several hundred prisoners.

Southwest of Rheims Allies lose Mery. British defeat German attempt to retake Metteron. In region front of Epiels and Trigny, United States troops defeat the Germans.

- Lloyd George announces strikers must either work or fight. London reports number of strikers in munition factories has been exaggerated.

- Portuguese bark Perto 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, shelling off German from the Marne.

- Americans clear the woods on north bank and French push eastward.

- Seventeen of 2 men, accused of trying to blow up a war plant at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.


July 30—Americans and French lose and regain Cierges and Bungueux and push ahead 2 miles.

- Allied Embassies to Russia, including United States, removed from Archangel to Kamalaska.

- Baron von Hussark, new Austrian Premier, declares Austria ready for honorable peace as soon as opponents renounce hostile policies.

- United States and British draft treaty goes into effect; British and Canadians have 60 days in which to enlist; treaty does not affect Irish in Australian.

July 31—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, assassinated at Kief.

- 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 armies now is to furnish men.

- Ondondaga Indians of New York declare war on Germany.

Aug. 1—Allies drive Germans from edge of Forest of Neke and before Serz, and straighten out line from Buzancy to Cierges and the Memine Wood; in center Americans advance and a half on Fismes advance and a half on Fismes advance and a half on Fismes.

- British ambulance transport Vordida, with 600 ill and wounded soldiers, homeward bound, sunk by German submarine near a British port; 123 dead, 29 missing.

- Steamer Lake Portage torpedoed in lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N., long. 4 deg. 45 min. W.; 3 of crew killed.

- Steamer O. B. Jenkin sunk by submarine 100 miles off North Carolina coast; 1 killed, several injured.

Aug. 2—German retreat in Asine district continues.

- United States and French troops occupy Fismes and cross Vesle at four points. French occupy St. Vaast and Vesle at four points. French occupy St. Vaast and Vesle.

- In Montdidier salient German withdraws on Frank at 10 miles front. British occupy left bank of the Arois.

- German submarine Pernacourt and Hame.

Aug. 3—Germans continue withdrawal in the Arois salient.

- United States troops continue complete occupation of Fismes. French began the Amiens-Montdidier railroad, Germans evacuate Lyss salient, north of the Bassac Canal and east of Robec, pressed closely by British.

Aug. 4—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; no lives lost.

- United States schooner Stanley M. Seaman sunk by a German submarine 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, which takes off stores.

Aug. 6—On Somme salient British put entire German Divison out of action. Allies repulse all attempts to dislodge them. Rainy weather hampers operations.

- Roumania signs treaty of peace with Central powers, by which she loses province of Dobrudja, on side of Danube, and makes economic concessions to Bulgaria, which takes off stores.

- Dewitt C. Poole, United States Consul Gene Moscow, destroys his codes and records and other business in consulate to Swedish official.

- United States steamship Morak (3,023 gross sunk by submarine off Cape Hatteras.

XVII.
Aug. 7—United States and French troops cross the Vesle. British troops advance between Lawe and Clarice Rivers 1,000 yards and rush German post near Foy, in Lunens. 

—Lloyd George, in House of Commons, says 130 U-boats have been sunk; 75 last year.

—Major Gen. Graves is named to command United States contingent.

—Fresh mutiny is reported among German sailors at Wilhelmshaven; 30 submarines have to have disappeared; 23 leaders of revolt sentenced to death.

—German raiders sink Diamond Shoals Lightship No. 71.

—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 Volodya, and attack Bolshevik columns, reinforced by Germans. A Japanese Lieutenant General is in command.

Aug. 9—Swedish steamship bombed and sunk 100 miles southeast of Nantucket; British vessel rescues crew.

—Anglo-French wedge driven 13 miles into flank of German position south of the Somme. Morlancourt captured and the Albert railroad reached, outlets of 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 Empire.

—Gen. Otagi, of Japanese Army, named to lead United States and Allied troops in Siberia.

—A summary of results of the Allies’ marine offensive shows capture 200 towns and villages, 1,000 square miles of territory and shortened their line 33 miles.

Aug. 10—United States schooners Katy Palmer, Reliance and Alda May sink by German submarine, also the Sybil and Mary Sedgerton of Gloucester, Mass.

—French capture Montdidier and reach Chauny. United States troops capture Chipilly. British advance toward Brayre; take nearly 400 guns and more than 3,000 prisoners. The 27th Division “Empire,” New York, is with the British Army in Flanders.

Aug. 11—French make appreciable progress between the Oise and the Aves; close in on Lassigny from east and south, and bombard Roye-Noyon road. British and French fight for Chauny.

—British airmen on second day of Picardy offensive shoot down 61 German flyers, making total 125 for 2 days.

—Bolshevik leaders prepare for flight, as counter revolutionary movement spreads in Russia.


Aug. 12—Estimated that 30,000 prisoners, including more than 1,000 officers, captured so far in Allied offensive in Picardy.

—Nine United States fishing boats off Georgia’s banks sink by U-boat.

—London reports 187 German flyers shot down in Picardy so far; the British losing 84.

—British steamer Penistone torpedoed by submarine 100 miles east of Nantucket.

—Allied advance slows up. Americans capture Bucy. French take Guty.

—Disorder grows in Moscow. German Ambassador flees to Pskoff.

—Norwegian steamer Somerset 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, 10,000 machine guns.

—London announces for the five day fighting on Picardy front British have won 277 aerial victories; Germans 101.

—United States steamship 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 steamship Commerstoedt torpedoed off Fire Island.

—On the Vesle Franco-Americans are pushed out of Pissicette, but recover it by counter attack.

—French transport Djennah sunk in Mediterranean; 442 men missing.

—Steamer Frederic R. Kellogg torpedoed off Barne- gat Light; 3 killed, 4 missing.


—Capt. James Fitzmorris of Royal Flying Corps killed near Cincinatti 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 Chaunes; their patrols enter Albert.

—French make local gains between the Metz 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, 27th United States Infantry, from Philippines, lands at Vladivostok.

—A British column, pushing up through Persia, reaches Bakut, on the Caspian Sea.

—United States schooner Madinagah sunk 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 Aner, 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 tanker steamed 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 Manilla lands at Vladivostok.

—United States air squadron of 18 De Haviland machines (4 type), equipped with Liberty motors, makes successful flight over German lines.

—Paris estimates 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.
Aug. 16—British steamer Escrick (4,431 tons) torpedoed about 500 miles off French coast; 13 of 37 picked up; rest missing.

Aug. 17—United States cargo ship Joseph Cadothy torpedoed about 700 miles from English coast; 13 of crew rescued; 62 missing.

French capture plateau north of Artheux, between the Somme and the Marne salients.

Americans 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 Czecho-Slovaks.

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 Duplicit Thouras sunk by U-boat.

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 1,550,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces in all parts of the world.

Norwegian steamship San Jose sunk by submarine; no lives lost, and bark Nordkav off Cape Henry.

Aug. 18—Americans in village of Frapelle, on western front, repulse enemy patrol raids and make advances in spite of Germans throwing 2,500 shells.

Forty survivors of torpedoed British tanker Mirlo reach Norfolk minus all their clothes, after having fought their way through a sea of burning oil; 10 were burned to death.


Airship statistics for four American squadrons up to Aug. 1 show 59 German planes downed, exclusive of Lufbery's.

Aug. 20—Marshal Foch begins drive on 15-mile front between the Aisne and the Oise; advances nearly 6 miles; captures a dozen villages and 8,000 prisoners.

Czecho-Slovak forces in Western Siberia capture Shadrinsk, on the Siberian Railroad, east of the Urals.

Major d'Amour, Italy's post-airman, flies 100 miles across the Adriatic Sea to Pola, the Austrian naval base, and drops 14 bombs on the arsenal.

Steam trawler Triumph is captured by a submarine and converted into a raider to prey upon fishing vessels.


British troops capture Albert, in Lys salient; reach outskirt of Nern-Berquin. French widen front on south bank of Oise; cross the Ailette; approach for Estocq, north of Oise; reach Divay River; take a large number of guns and prisoners.

Paris reports capture of 100,000 Germans on western front since July 19; defeat of 6 German armies since Aug. 15.

The Lake Eden torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 6 killed, 7 missing.

United States bombing airplanes drop 38 bombs on Conflans, a town on Verdin-Metz railroad.

Allied airplanes kill 5, injure 2 and damage private property at Cologny.

Aug. 22—At Paris a large 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 expedite the German and Turkish armistice.

The Gascony, a Belgian Relief Commission ship, on way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, sunk by submarine and lifeboats fired on; officer and 5 men killed; others wounded.

Aug. 23—British airman bomb Karlruhe; 9 killed, 6 injured.

Australians take Chaucaes and Chugnole Valley and 6,000 prisoners, including 3 battalion commanders; shoot down 2 low flying German air machines by air machines. British airman attack aerodrome at Buhl and railway junction at Treves.

German's defeated on 50-mile front by British and French from the Coudet to the Ailette, losing many towns, men and guns.

British airman 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 Montisievskian, Siberia.

Bray, La Boiselle, Orvillers, Monquieu Farm, Thielpers and Grandcourt are captured with 2,000 prisoners.

West of Fismes United States troops carry line as far as Soissons-Rhins road.

Two seaplanes collide in fog off Fife Island; 3 of crew missing.

Aug. 24—Haig advances from the Ancre to the Somme. British capture Saugnies and Behagines, 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. Marie.

Aug. 21—United States troops advance east of Bazoques; repel German raid in the Vosges.

Austrian airman bomb city of Padua.

British advance toward Bapaume, on Picardy, on 50-mile front; capture Temple, Bray, La Boiselle, Moquet Farm and Grandcourt; surround town of Miraumont. United States troops advance on half-mile front to Soissons-Rhins road.

Submarine chaser No. 299 shelled and sunk by a steamer, Felix Tannen, by mistake; commander and 13 of crew missing; 4 killed, 5 injured.

Aug. 25—British advance 10 miles on 30-mile front, capture La Boiselle, take over 17,000 prisoners; capture German defenses, take on Warlencourt, Saugnies 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. Mareil; drive Germans from the plateau of Andignicourt, Nampcel and Carpefont and from heights west of the Ailette.

German submarine sinks United States schooner F. J. Flaherty and Canadian fishing vessels E. B. Walter, C. M. Walters and Morris B. Adams; 2 lives lost.

Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28—Allied air war planes bomb Constantine 4 times in 3 days.

Aug. 26—British take Monchy and other towns on old Hindenburg line and 1,500 prisoners. British capture Freney, near Roye, and defeat an attack by Russian Guards on the Ailette.

British air raid on Mannheim damages chemical plants.

Lenin, Bolshevik Premier of Russia, and Trotsky, War Minister, reported to have taken refuge on vessels at Kronstadt and Petrograd respectively.

Aug. 27—French capture Freney, take 1,100 prisoners. French extend line on Oise nearly a mile. British again pierce Hindenburg line; capture Dompiere and Chambly and enter Bapaume. South of Soissons Canadians take 2,000 prisoners.

Count von Bernstorff appointed German envoy to Constantinople.

Aug. 28—Allies advance on Somme front. French to Chauny and Nesle, 40 villages, reach Canal de No.


Gen. March says United States troops and Allies 8 weeks since July 1 have taken 102,000 prisoners, 1,200 guns, War Department estimates on basis of prisoners captured that Germany in same period has lost nearly 350,000 killed and wounded.
United States and French troops capture Juvigny, 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 Baillen; capture Cambis and advance toward Peronne. United States and French retake Chavigny and extend line east of Cony.

—United States steamer Omega (3,636 tons) torpedoed and sunk; 29 missing.

Aug. 31—British capture Mt. Kemmel, southwest of Ypres and St. Quentin, and 1,500 prisoners. French cross Canal du Nord, in Somme region; capture Chevilly.

—Nicholas Lenin, Bolshevik Premier, wounded twice by assailant.

—Spanish steamer Ataz-Mendi, carrying coal from England to Spain, torpedoed and sunk; no lives lost. Spain seizes all internal German vessels.

Sept. 1—United States troops advance about 2 miles beyond Juvigny; take 600 prisoners. Allies take Peronne, 2,000 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 Cony-le-Chateau; take Crepy-au-Bois, and 1,000 prisoners.

—During August British take 57,318 German prisoners (1,283 officers), 657 guns, over 5,700 machine guns, over 1,000 trench mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives.

—British advance in Macedonia north of Alkamah and west of Vardar River.

Sept. 2—On western front Allied forces have taken since July 13, 128,502 prisoners, 2,069 guns, 1,754 mine throwers, 13,783 machine guns.


—British airmen bomb airdrome at Buhl.


—United States steamer Frank H. Buck sinks a submarine in mid-Atlantic by gunfire.

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.

—United States State Department announces destruction of Bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal. The Omsk Provisional Government declares war on Germany. All Americans in Petrograd report safe.

—Powder factory at Pauzen, Saxony, blows up. Out of 6,800 women employed, 12 escape.

Sept. 5—Allies advance on 90-mile front. British from Hillperonne to Equancourt take Hill No. 61, beyond Wolverhem 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.

—Leinster steamer Mount Vernon struck by torpedo 260 miles off French coast; 25 men killed by explosion; reaches port by its own steam.

Sept. 6—British advance 3 miles on 12-mile front east of Peronne.

—British transport Persic (12,042 tons) carrying 2,800 United States troops, torpedoed by German submarine 200 miles off English coast; all on board saved.

—Sec. 7—General retreat of Germans on front of 100 miles, Arras-Cambrai sector to Rheims. British advance 9 miles beyond the Somme; take Haucourt, Soird-le-Grand and Metz-en-Centerre. French cross St. Quentin Canal; take Bapaume Bridge and station near St. Simon, also Terniari, 3 miles from La Fere. British airmen bomb Mannheim, poison gas center.


Sept. 9—During first week in September British take 19,000 prisoners.

—United States refugees from Russia reach Stockholm.


Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; take Gouzeaucourt Wood and occupy Vermand and Vendelles. French again cross Crozet Canal, opposite Liey; hold entire length of canal.

—All British and French Chemists of W.R. Russia controlled by Bolsheviki are imprisoned. Soviet 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 Uritsky, Bolsheviki Commissioner, and 33 land owners in protest 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. Gobain.

—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 marks by Russia to Germany.

—Steamer Berwinda sunk by German submarine; 4 of crew lost.

Sept. 11—French capture Travey, on Hindenburg line, 2 miles north of La Fere and capture St. Quentin. Germans counter attack Franco-Americans and suffer heavy losses.

—On western front during month of August French bombing machines bring down 280 German airplanes and 66 captive balloons.

—Bolsheviki advancing toward Elkaterinburg, east of Ural Mountains, are defeated by Czechos-Slovaks and Siberian forces; lose 1,000 men, 3 armored trains and 11 locomotives, 60 machine guns.


Sept. 12—British advance near Cambrai and around La Bassée. Gen. Pershing's forces practically wipe out St. Mihiel salient; take 12,000 prisoners, 60 big guns. The railway, Verdun to Toml and Nancy via St. Mihiel, intact and open to the Allies. Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing visit St. Mihiel a few hours after its capture.

—Aeriel airmen bomb Metz and Courcelles.

Sept. 15—British capture Massigny, northwest of St. Quentin. United States troops advance 2 to 3 miles on 33-mile front; capture 200 cannon in St. Mihiel wedge. Fortress of Metz opens fire on Allied forces.

—British steamship Calvary 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 fly over 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, torpedoned.

—British advance in neighborhood of Plouesteer and Ypres and north of Arras-Cambrai road. French capture Vally and Mont-des-Singes, one of the keys to Loon. United States forces establish new line on St. Mihel front, engineers repair 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.

—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.

Sept. 17—Germans strengthen trenches in front of St. Mihel salient; burn towns in Moselle region.

—in Macedonia, Allies advance 5 miles on 12-mile front; take Gradeshnitz, 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns (Jugoslav division fighting with the French).

—Serbs reach Koziak.

—Italians make 5 attacks on Tassen Ridge; are repulsed by Austrians.

Sept. 18—British advance 3 miles; take Epehy, Peiziere and Guechy Wood and 6,000 prisoners. French gain over a mile.

— Franco-Serb forces advance 10 miles on 20-mile front; cross Gradeshnitz; take 4,000 prisoners. United States tank attack on the St. Mihel salient; enter villages of Nousard, Pommes, La Marche and Binney.

—French advance 12 miles; take 3,000 prisoners and 5 guns; advance on Le Cateau, capture Villers-au-Bois.


—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 the sea and advances 12 miles; takes 8,000 prisoners.

—British evacuate Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and withdraw to Persian base.

—German Ambassador, in Vienna, presents Germany's reply to Austro-Hungarian peace note, and says Germany is ready to participate in proposed exchange of ideas.

Sept. 20—On the western front British retake Moenvrei.

—Since Sept. 18, 18 German divisions have been defeated by United Kingdom and Australian troops; 10,000 prisoners taken and 60 guns captured. Air Ministry reports 60 tons of bombs dropped on German territory in 5 days, chiefly poison gas and 230 air factories at Mannheim, at Dusseldorf and other places. 61 German machines destroyed; 37 disabled; British losses, 50.

— Austrian U-boat sinks French submarine Circe; second officer the only survivor.

— An enemy submarine captures United States steam tanker Kingisher after torpedoing it, 95 miles off English coast; 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 Mohamad.

—in Central Macedonia, Serbs advance 12 miles, taking 10 villages. German and Bulgarian reinforcements arrive.

Sept. 21—French troops take town of Beny, southeast of Eysigny. British build up opposite position west of Meusnes 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.

—Serbs, east of Monastir, advance 5 miles, occupy 10 villages.

—in March, United States Chief of Staff, says 17,000, 000 soldiers have been sent abroad.

—United States Government directs its Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral and Allied countries to ascertain whether Governments to which they are accredited will join in immediate action to protest against Russian terrorism.

—Japanese Cabinet, headed by Field Marshal Count Terauchi, resigns.

Sept. 22—On the western front French troops make 2 raids on German line, east of St. Mihiel; take 34 prisoners, 2 machine guns.

—Serbian forces advance in region of Czehren, take high crest near Portia and Czema.

—in Palestine, Gen. Allenby advances beyond Nazareth, taking 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns, much ammunition.

—The Havas Agency, chief French information bureau, says Allies took 185,000 prisoners in last 2 months, and estimates enemy losses of men unable to return to the ranks at 600,000.

—On western front 2 British airmen in 1 machine capture 65 German pilots, directing them to the British lines. On Lorraine front "American Flying Circus" now accredited with 173 aerial victories.


—in Palestine, British cavalry capture Ace and Es Salt and Port of Hifa. Arab Allies take Malan; prisoners in drive exceed 25,000.

—Count von Hertling, 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."

—On the Macedonian front Bulgarians are retreating on 130-mile front; whole of Monastir-Prilep-Gradska road, connecting the two Bulgarian armies, is in the hands of the Allies. Italian troops in western Macedonia occupy heights north of Topolchani, between Monastir and Prilep.

—London announces officially 40,000 prisoners, 265 guns, taken by Gen. Allenby's forces in Palestine.

—in Ottoman Empire statement Canadian net war losses to Aug. 1, 115,806 (this includes killed, died of wounds, missing, prisoners of war, and men discharged as medically unfit).

—British airmen bomb Frankfort and German air-dromes at Balh and Kaiserlauter.

—Russian Bolshevik Government issues decrees to end reign of terror and return to orderly methods.

—Sept. 26—United States troops, on 20-mile front, advance 7 miles between Argonne Forest and Verdun; take 12 towns, 5,000 prisoners. Left of the Americans, French advance 4 miles retake strong positions. British occupy Amman, in Palestine; hold the River Jordan; with the Arabs surround 4th Turkish Army of 25,000; prisoners now number 45,000.
Serbs capture Veles, 25 miles southeast of Skub and Istip; also take Kochana. British capture Strumitsa, 6 miles across Bulgarian frontier.

Naval patrol boat Tampa torpedoed and sunk in British Channel, with all on board (118).

On warplanes bomb railway of Metz-Sablon, Andun-le-Roman, Mezieres and Thionville, and the Frescatzi airdrome.

Sept. 27—British attack on Cambrai front, take Epinay and 45 prisoners. German division passes Haymecon, reaches Douai-Cambrai road. United States forces take Charpentry, Very, Epinonville and Irvoy; French and United States forces advance 2 miles (20-mile front); capture 29 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 Pererey, 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. 30—Gen. Haig’s men cross Scheld Canal, cut Cambrai-Douai road and now within 2 miles of Cambrai; take Highland and Welsh Ridge, capture Noyelles-sur-Escual, Cantain and Fontaine-Notre Dame. French on Aisne front capture St. Maimson; take Somme-Py, Jouy and Aizi. Canadians take the villages of Rainlecon and Sailly. United States troops advance 2 miles to outskirts of Briencies and Exemain. United States batteries hit 2 trains loaded with German troops entering Briencies. Belgian and British troops advance over 4 miles; take Houthulst Wood and most of Barchelant Ridge.

Sept. 27—Houstoun-Berriose and peace riots in Berlin during which many statues are smashed.

Von Hertling resigns as Chancellor and Admiral von Hintze as Foreign Secretary.

Weber lynching losses: Officers killed or died of wounds, 432; men, 3,036; officers wounded or missing, 804; men, 19,737.

Sept. 27—An English division swims St. Quentin Canal; pierces Hindenburg line north of Bellengrée (only 1 drowned); take 4,200 prisoners (1,000 in Bellengrée Tunnel), 70 cannon, over 1,000 machine guns. Total British casualty list, 806.

French take Revillon, Romain and Montigny-sur-Vesle. Italians, north of the Aisne, capture Soupir. Between Belfort and Connelieu, United States, Australian and English troops gain ground. At Bonyard, Villers-Franqueux; take small advance. Allies forced to withdraw from villages of Aubendre, Blaucq and Arleux.

40,000 Turks surrender to British at Zaza station, Palestine.

Sept. 30—Belgian capture Roulers; take 300 guns. British occupy Ghelville; take 97 guns and within 2 miles of Nenin. French reach the Osie-Aisne Canal; capture half of Chemin-des-Dames and 1,500 prisoners. British advance continues in St. Quentin-Cambray sector; take Thorryn, Lile Tronquoy and Gonniciu. British again cross Scheld Canal and take Crevecouer, 4 miles 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 Mediterranean; 2 army officers, 90 seamen, 10 military lads.

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 event 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 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 123,018 prisoners, including 2,783 officers, about 1,400 guns.

Gen. Deben’s cavalry (French) enters St. Quentin at heels of retreating Germans. Cambrai in flames. Gen. Plumer (Belgian) crosses the Lys; takes Comines; he is only 6 miles from Courtrai. Belgian forces nearing Bruges. Gen. Gouraud continues advance in Champagne district. United States forces battle with Germans in Argonne region. British capture Evergerey, and with Canadians, Provville and Tilly, and clear enemy from high ground south of Le Catel.

Since Sept. 26 French have taken 13,000 prisoners between the Suippe and the Argonne.

Gen. Pershing reports British airmen since Sept. 26 have brought down on western front more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons.

Gen. Allenby captures Damascus 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—German airplane bombs a French hospital at Chalons; many French soldiers killed and wounded.

Oct. 2—Serbian troops enter Nish.

Paris says officially Allies captured July 15 to Sept. 30, 3,518 officers, 249,694 men, 5,609 cannon, more than 23,000 machine guns, hundreds of mine throwers.

North of Cambrai New Zealand and Anglo-American troops drive enemy from Crevecour and Rumilly. Australians, northeast of Damascus, capture Turkish column; take 1,500 prisoners, 2 guns, 40 machine guns.


Thirty Italian naval units and a larger number of airmen bombard town and harbor of Durazzo, in Albania.

Oct. 2—Latest summary of war material taken by United States troops in Argonne region shows 120 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 10 anti-tank guns, thousands of shells, hundreds of thousands of rounds of small arms ammunition.

On western front in week ending today Allies have taken 90,000 prisoners and 1,500 guns.

British troops are in Lenz and Armenieres and within 7 miles of Lille.

United States cargo steamship Lake City (3,500 tons) collides with oil tanker James McKeen off Key West and sinks; 20 of crew (52 reports) lost.

Italian steamship Alberti Treves (13,928 tons) torpedoed about 300 miles off American coast; 21 of crew missing.

Greek troops enter Drama; Bulgarians in withdrawing and leaving coal, cereals and rolling stock.

French airmen bomb enemy cantonments and bivouacs in Lenz region, in Valley of Suippe and railway stations.
of Mersin, a gain of 2 miles. United States infantry advance north of Romagne and take Bantéville; northeast of Grand Pre, take Talma Farm.

More than 60 United States bombing planes attack Bayonville, French, and Belgians advance north of Grand Pre; bombarding planes bring down 10 German planes. 140 United States planes raid beyond German lines and all return. They raid Rezonville, Bruay-en-Thel, Verpel, Amicourt, Bouilly, and Amiens. British, American, and French bombardment planes engage in 35 ace 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.

Oceive-Sambre Canal and in Argonne and Meuse British, Americans and French press Germans along front from North Sea to the Sambre. 6,000 Germans evacuate Loges Wood on northwest and Bantéville Wood to the east.

Allies capture Zaintchar, close to Bulgarian border.

President says to Austria, in effect: "United States having recognized Czechoslovakia, the terms of Jan. 25 address no longer apply," and refuses an armistice.

Oct. 19—British advance east of Lille toward Tournai. British, Americans and French press Germans along the Oise-Sambre Canal and in Argonne and Meuse region. Germans withdraw from Belgian and French front north of the Scheldt to the Sambre. 6,000 Germans are caught between advancing troops and the Holland frontier above Eecloo. Germans evacuate Loges Wood on northwest and Bantéville Wood to the east.

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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 Anderneur, 15 miles below Ghent. Gen. Gorund attacks west of the Meuse; takes heights east of the Meuse, north and south of Verviers, 20 guns and many prisoners. United States troops advance on edge of Bois-de-Bantheville and in region of Bourret; clean up Bois-de-Rappe, take 80 prisoners; cross Oise Canal.

French and Serbs reach the Danube, in the region of Violin (an important Bulgarian river town); across the Danube lies Calafat, a Roumanian city.

German note to neutral, received by wireless. On its face accepts President Wilson's conditions; claims Kaiser's personal arbitrary powers have been taken from him; denies hardship and claims retreat destructive of German honor under international law. Submarine mines all recalled to their bases.

Oct. 21—British week's casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 517, men 4,871; wounded or missing, officers 1,664, men 20,108.

British airmen attack barracks and railways at Metz; 7 battle machines missing. German airmen bomb region around Clermont, Montfaucon and Rarecourt.

Serbian and French forces reach Parain, 46 miles northwest of Nish, 85 miles southeast of Belgrade; take 1,000 Austro-German prisoners.

King George of England, in speech to inter-parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace, says: "Victory is within reach and must be complete."

Socialist papers in Germany demand that the Kaiser abdicate.

Oct. 22—Chancellor Maximilian says in Reichstag, "German people will not submit to a peace by violence, nor will they be brought blindly to the conference table."

Oct 20—Austrians 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 Grasse di Fedeopoli.

Oct 28—German counter attack the French on the Oise front. French advance east of the Peron, in region northeast of Bois-le-Pargny. British south of Valenciennes advance between the Rhonelle and the Scheldt; take 100 prisoners. British troops enter Lys and are welcomed with enthusiasm. Americans east of the Meuse attack Germans in Conservoye Wood and Novastuc Wood and are repulsed.

—Allies advance 45 miles across Austrians 5 miles from the Piave toward the Livenga. Congeliano is taken and 15,000 prisoners.

—Gen. Pershing’s artillery bombardment the German Long-moun-Meizerie shuttle service.

—Hungary sends note, signed by Count Andrassy, new Foreign Austro-Hungarian Minister, that it accepts all conditions, including independence of Czechoslovakia and Silesia in return for autonomy.

—M. Poincare, President of France, receives Col. Edward M. House.

—British Food Controller increases retail price of many meats and increases ration to one pound per week per person, except ham and bacon.

—Kaiser Wilhelm 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 Rhinelle. United States artillery bombardment extensions of main line into Ofters and sweep areas near Spincoeur and nearby towns for miles. Germans shell Bantavel and Coudel. Civilians in panic flee from Rhine towns, taking their deposits from banks.

—United States casualties: Army, 300; marine corps, 9.

—United States airmen bomb Montigny and Davillers; 8 United States planes on reconnaissance missions are lost.

—Serbs 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 Andrassy, Austrian Foreign Minister, sends note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting immediate armistice and communicates it to the French, British, Japanese and Italian Governments, begging for immediate support.

Oct. 20—Italians advance 12 miles beyond the Piave, reach the Livenga on 30-mile front; take more than 2,000 prisoners and villages; take Sognozzi and Montecos. United States troops take Ainierville and advance for about two miles. French advance on north bank of Oise; take Rois Farm. Between the Lys and the Scheldt, near Farnans and Englefontaine, German repulse attacks.


Noy—Gen. Pershing’s forces advance to northeast of Grandpre, capture a dozen or more fortified villages and 3,000 prisoners; take Andevaine 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, Socialism, German Secretary; Cavalry Captain Mayer, War Minister; Dr. Mabola, Social Democrat, Minister of Interior; Dr. Steinwender, German nationalist, Minister of Finance.

Nov. 2—Above Verdon United States troops advance an average of 2 1/4 miles on 14-mile front; in last 2 days take 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine guns; capture Bosse, 8 miles southwest of Senon; railway junctions in regions of Montmery and Longuyon under United States flag. Paris reports since drive began on western front, July 15, Allied armies have taken 36,355 prisoners (7,500 officers), 6,217 cannons, 3,907 mine throwers. During October Allies captured 103,343 prisoners (2,472 officers), 2,004 cannon, 12,689 machine guns, 1,186 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 fired over 1,000 square miles of conquered territory, taken 80,000 prisoners, 1,000 horses; 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 Prescat, Valenciennes, Marly, advance northeast of Maestricht; capture hamlets of St. Hubert and farms in that region. United States troops take and pass beyond St. Georges, Incecourt, Landreville, Cheremy, Rémoville, 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 Allieds and United States to communicate them to Austrian white flag bearers.

—King Boris abdicates throne of Bulgaria; Peasant Government established at Tirnovo under leadership of M. Stambulovsky (appointed by King Ferdinand Sept. 30).
Nov. 3—United States troops advance to within 4 miles of Steenay, take many towns, prisoners and much boot-
ty; Gen. Pershing meets with Gen. Haig’s and French, 
reach Ghent outskirts, enter Audenarde. United 
States bombing air machines attack Martincourt, 
Mouay, Beaucourt and Beaumont. French and Americans 
continue fight at Bourgon-Woods and 
whole of Argonne region; take Châlon-sur-Barre 
and Bois du Chesne, Toges, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, 
Noirval and Les Alleux. 

- Italians capture Trent. Italian forces land at Trieste. 
Italian cavalry 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-Slavs seize Austro-Hungarian fleet, except 
Viribus Unitis, recently sunk by Italians, and send wire-
less 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 
20-mile front and are half way through Morval For-
cest; take 10,000 prisoners, 500 guns; on northern flank 
approach Belgian border. First British division take 
villages of Pesney, Haufrére and La Grôse; 32d div-
ision takes bank of the river, and drives enemy from Mez-
lères, La Follée and Sambéron; 13th division take 
Soyers, Pécuy-au-Bois, Heuc, Foyot and Louvignies.
Franco-American troops and Belgians, under King Al-
bert, 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 
Lauweville opposite Steenay; take Les Grandes Ar-
oises, an advance of over 3 miles. United States 
troops now 7% miles from Carignan, on Mezières-
Metz railroad. Nov. 5—Voyages on Meuse. 

- Austria accepts truce terms—immediate ending of 
hostilities by land, sea and 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, pillage 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 
under Allied control; repatriation without recipro-
city of all Allied prisoners of war and interned sub-
jects of civil populations; naval conditions, definite in-
formation of location and movements of Austro-Hun-
garian ships to be given; surrender of 15 submarines 
and all German submarines now in or hereafter en-
tering 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 fortifica-
tions; blockade conditions unchanged, naval aircraft 
to be concentrated at designated bases; evacuation of 
Italian coast, occupation by Allies and United States 
of land and sea fortifications; merchant vessels to be 
returned; no destruction of ships or material; naval 
and marine prisoners to be returned without recip-
rocity. 

- People in Vienna reported to be delicious with joy 
at peace news. 

- Armistice with Austria goes into effect at 10 P. M. 
Before that Italy had 300,000 prisoners, 5,000 guns. 

- President Wilson cables declarations to King of Italy. 
Secretary Lansing sends message to Baron Semour, 
Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Versailles, 
on armistice, to 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 of 
there British forces occupied a wide stretch of the 
Eastern river bank. 

- Pershing's 1st Army continued its advance on 
both banks of the Meuse. Crossing to the north 
and south of Dun and large forces made good their 
hold on the hills of the eastern bank and pressed on 
toward Steenay, 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 and 
within 8 miles of Sedan. 

- The Allies began the siege of Ghent, the stronghold 
on the Scheldt River, with American, Belgian and 
French units participating and with the Queen of the 
Belgians watching, in the van of the attack, the 
smashing of the city's defenses. Germans already re-
ported to have withdrawn their main forces from the 
Eastern River bank. 

- The American forces later captured Liny-devant-Dun 
and Milly-devant-Dun, 6 miles south of Steenay, east 
of the Meuse. They were also occupying the hills on 
the east bank, despite a still machine gun 
resistance by the Germans. 

- Between the Sambre Canal and the Argonne the 
French advanced more than 6 miles and captured 
captured more than 4,000 prisoners and at least 60 
cannon. 

Nov. 6—Reports from the center of the American line 
are to the effect that the town of Mouzon is on fire 
and that part of Sedan is burning. Its footing estab-
lished east of the Meuse, the American Army has 
forced its way along both banks of the river, within 
6 miles of Sedan. 

- American and French troops continue their advance. 
Murvaux, north of the Freya line and east of Dun, 
was reached this afternoon, and operations about the 
heights to the west of Sedan are under way. 

- The British, further west, are 4 miles within the 
trunk line connecting Northern France and Lorraine, 
threatening to divide the enemy's forces into 3 armies, 
with precarious roads of retreat. 

- As a result of the menace on the flanks, the Germans 
are retreating fast in the center, leaving guns and sup-
plies. Following fast on them the French forced 
ahead from 5 to 7 miles from Guise to the point of 
their junction with the American forces west of the 
Meuse. 

Nov. 7—The Americans have not only captured Sedan 
in their advance on both sides of the Meuse, but have 
made a jump toward the Briey iron mines, which the 
Longuyon line protects. Longuyon for several days 
had been under the fire of American guns. With that 
part of Sedan resting on the western bank of the 
river occupied, the American Army is consolidating 
its positions and preparing for a further advance. It 
was contingents of the noted Rainbow Division and 
of the 1st Division that made the final whirlwind dash 
into Sedan. 

- The French advanced 10 miles at points, directly men-
acing the German center communications. More than 
100 villages were taken. 

- British forces are continuing their progress along the 
France-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valen-
ciennes they have reached the outskirts of Quievrain 
and Crespin, close to the Belgian border. Further 
south the town of Angre has been taken. Southeast 
of the Morval Forest the British have captured Mon-
ceau-St. Vaast and Dormpierre, 3 miles northwest of 
the railway junction of Avesnes. 

- Advances from neutral sources indicate that the out-
breaks at Kiel and Hamburg and the suburbs of the 
latter city are assuming serious proportions. The north 
responsible of the Copenhagen Politik at Vandre-
reporting violent artillery firing in the streets of Ham-
rurg. 

XXVIII
Nov. 7.—A premature publication in afternoon newspapers that peace terms had been agreed to by Germany made New York City delirious with joy; whisky and strenuous tobacconists were practically abandoned and the streets filled up with men smoking similar to an old night before New Year celebration.

The excitement continued to a late hour in spite of columns of details 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 car lines and railways are under control of this council.

—Virtually all the German fleet has returned, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Gellenberg.

—In taking over 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 Stettiner Neueste. Three companies of infantry sent to Kiel to restore order joined the revolution and a fourth company was disarmed. During the night, hussars sent from Wandsbeck 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 to sign an 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 headquarters, and communicate with that place by wireless, withdrew. The armistice terms called for an armistice within 24 hours, expiring at 11 A.M. Monday. The French airship was directed to fly a red-and-white cross 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 6 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 beyond Sedan on both sides of the river, 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 communications 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 be declared Czar of Czar for Maximilian, unable to control the Socialists, who are the most powerful bloc in the Reichstag majority, has resigned.

—A new uprising in Munich has resulted in the proclamation of a republic in Bavaria.

—The rebels who raised the red flag at Kiel now control all the North Sea Coast of Germany and part of the Baltic shores. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, fled under a red flag from Kiel, fired on by revolutionists.

—Rebellious movements are reported in the great industrial district about Essen.

Nov. 9.—"The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne," officially announces the retiring Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden. Prince Max named a few hours later Regent.

—Revolt 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. Revolutions have occurred at Hannover, Coblenz, Brunswick and Magdeburg, 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 institutions have stopped payment.

—Ex German minister who was killed outside of Flensburg in Schleswig have directed their guns against the revolutionists. The battleship König, which refused to surrender, was captured after a fight.

—The retired general, Count von Hohenborn, 82 years old, a 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 caliber guns, indicating positions a great distance away. One American division reached Mouzay in its forward march, despite machine gun resistance and a fire from nine bombers. Other American ambulances drove by mistake into the German lines northeast of Lion-devant-Dun and were captured. Comrades organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, 4 prisoners and 3 guns. The Americans in control of both sides of the Meuse and occupied Remoille Wood. They crossed the river at Monzon, thus making their line on both sides complete from Villers-devant-Mouzon southwest.

—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; 39 officers and 623 men were saved. The Britannia, which had a displacement of 16,350 tons, was launched at Portsmouth Dec. 10. Her keel was laid 17 feet in length, had a speed of approximately 13 knots an hour and carried a peace time complement of 777 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 Avenues-Maubeuge road. North of Tournai the British are on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Hermies and Herchen. South of Maubeuge the British are pushing eastward and are beyond the Avenues-Maubeuge road.

—French cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, overthrowing the enemy rear guards, taking prisoners and capturing guns, material and railway trains. Glaceon, Forges, Hirson, Amor and St. Michel were occupied. Our forces continued their pursuit beyond these localities on the general line of Monmagnies, the northern outskirts of the St. Michel Forest, Mauponceau and Philippe Forge. Further east, after having forced a passage on the Thié and Aube Rivers, they occupied the plateau to the north, took Signy-le-Petit and reached the Mezières-Hirson railway at the village of Wagny and south of Maubeurt-Fontaine. On the right they reached and surrounded Mezières and Monzon, and crossed the Meuse further east, opposite Lunes.
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 Kopenberg were captured.

-Friedrich Ebert, when 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.

Nov. 10—The German courier from the meeting place of the armistice negotiations arrived at German grand headquarters at 10 A.M. He had been delayed by an explosion of an ammunition depot, which he mistook for firing.

-The revolution spreads throughout Germany, headed by Workmen’s and Soldiers’ Councils.

-Lieut. Kurt von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of the’s Halbach and his wife have been arrested.

-The ex-Kaiser and suite flee to Holland. Eysden, on the frontier, at 7:30 on the Gueld river, on a front of 71 miles. French troops operating under the 1st, 2nd and 3rd German armies in their attacks extending along the Moselle and the Meuse advanced on the Meuse and Moselle rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdon road in the region of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Loraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdon road in the region of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Loraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdon road in the region of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Loraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdon road in the region of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Loraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers.

-Wilhelm II, the reigning King of Wurttemberg abdicated on Friday night, according to Havas Agency despatches from Basel.

-The 1st and 2d American armies in their attacks extending along the Moselle and the Meuse advanced on the Meuse and Moselle rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdon road in the region of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Loraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdon road in the region of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Loraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdon road in the region of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Loraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers.

-The British have entered the outskirts of Mons. It was here the original “contemptibles” made their first stand against von Kluck. South of the city Haig’s forces have crossed the Belgian border. Several railroad trains were taken as British advance guards pressed east of Maubeuge.

-In Vienna and Neustadt the airplane hangars have been burned. At Salzburger there has been shooting in the streets. From Aussig and Pettan hangar revolts are reported; the military food stores being plundered. A Vienna dispatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says: “The former Austrian navy has ceased to exist. The most valuable warships are lying at the bottom of the sea. Austrian naval officers who arrived there from Labin say the warships have been sunk by a fleet to whom the fleet was handed, blew up all the biggest ships at Pola, valued at $140,000,000, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Italians.

-The Czecho-Slovak press agency wires from Labin: “Italian military forces have occupied Trieste. The Slovene National Council has protested.” The Yugoslav National Council at Agram has sent a deputation to the Serbian troops now occupying Mitrovitsa, asking that the Serbians occupy the whole of Jugoslavia.

-The first member of royalty in the Austrian entourage has arrived in Switzerland with an Italian permit. 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 Samland, near St. Moritz.

-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. Diaz, other generals and Lieut. Commander Rizzo, arrived on the destroyer Audace. The King was showered with flowers as he made his way to the City Hall.

-Nov. 11—German envoys signed the Allied armistice terms at Serlis, 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; therefore, 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, 10 battlehips, 8 light cruisers and 50 destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advanced base to enable them to continue the war. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to despatches from Hamburg.

-President Wilson reads the terms of the German armistice in Congress in joint session and announces the end of the war. Similar declarations were made to the British Parliament, the French National Assembly, and at other Allied capitals. In New York and other great cities the event was hailed by celebrations.

-Dr. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, addresses a message to Secretary of State Lansing saying that President Wilson is going to investigate “the fearful conditions” existing in Germany. He says the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transport, means the starvation of millions, and requests that the President’s influence be used to procure food supplies and displace German troops, but that they be not subjected to actual attack.

-Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposition of the new people’s government at Berlin. He asked the Cologne 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 chaos.”

-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 Chateau d’Hannancelles, through the Bois de Lavale, the Bois de Manneules, the Bois Masseneuve, thence northwest, passing east to Blanzee, east of Gruenecourt, east and north of Nobras Woods, thence through the Grand Chenas, east of Bezouvaux, through the Herbeois Woods, thence to Montvilliers, thence to Hill 319, north of Chaumont-devant-Davillers and Hill 324, to the east side of the Thierte Brook and the Davillers-Metz road, north of Remoiville to the north of the Forest of Woevre and Paillon, to east and north of Stenay, and thence to the south of Mouzon and to the west end of the sector north of Mouzon, along the Meuse.

-The front of the 2d Army from south to north was: Nomeny to Eply, through the Bois Voirrotte, through the Bois Frehaut, to the Moselle River and up the river to a point about two miles south of Pagny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Prey. Thence through Remerecourt to the north of the Bois Dommartin, and the Mainbois Farm, skirtting the northern end of Lake La Chaussee, through the Bois les Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Wa-
urance 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 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.

July 28—Germany 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 today, gave the total battle deaths as 49,498, total wounded 206,000 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. 9, as follows:

COMBAT DIVISIONS:

1st (Regulars)—Noaurt and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank Parker.
2d (Regulars)—Foix and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John A. Lejeune.
3d (Regulars)—Tannois and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Preston Brown.
4th (Regulars)—Lacey and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey.
5th (Regulars)—Camel and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Hanson E. Dib.
6th (Regulars)—Stonne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon.
7th (Regulars)—Beuzevin and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer.
8th (Regulars)—Uxbridge and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edmond Hay.
9th (Regulars)—Antwerp and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edward H. Lewis.
10th (Regulars)—Sevres and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
11th (Regulars)—Corbeil, Beauquesne, St. Dizier; Major Gen. John P. O'Regan.
12th (Regulars)—Hendon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William H. Hay.
13th (Regulars)—Boxer and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edward H. Lewis.
14th (Regulars)—Nevilles and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
15th (Regulars)—Toulon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edward H. Lewis.
16th (Regulars)—Marseilles and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
17th (Regulars)—Nancy and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edward H. Lewis.
18th (Regulars)—Lyon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
19th (Regulars)—Besancon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
20th (Regulars)—Chalon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
21st (Regulars)—Grenoble and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
22d (Regulars)—Valence and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
23d (Regulars)—Lyon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
24th (Regulars)—Besancon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
25th (Regulars)—Grenoble and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
26th (Regulars)—Valence and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
27th (Regulars)—Lyon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
28th (Regulars)—Besancon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
29th (Regulars)—Grenoble and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
30th (Regulars)—Valence and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John G. O'Neill.
31st (Georgia, Alabama, Florida)—Brest; Major Gen. Leroy S. Lyon.
32d (Michigan, Wisconsin)—Almerville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William C. Maun.
33d (Illinois)—Troyon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. George Del. Jr.
34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota)—Cassville; Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston.
35th (Missouri, Kansas)—Somme and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Peter E. Traub.
36th (Texas, Oklahoma)—Conde-en-Barrols, Major Gen. W. B. Smith.
37th (Ohio)—Thielt, Dunitz; Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth.
38th (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia)—Lancaster, Major Gen. Robert L. Howe.
39th (Indiana)—Rochelle and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes.
40th (New York City)—La Bassée, Varennes, St. Dizier; Major Gen. Robert L. Howe.
41st (Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware)—Le Chappuy Haut and St. Dizier; Major Gen. James H. McRae.
42d (Northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Vacherauville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhns.
43d (Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania)—Sommeville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Adelbert Crumhite.
44th (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico)—Sommeville, Lu-sur-Tille; Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey.
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 Cyclopaedia. 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 develop her resources in the only free and just way which her people can desire.

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.

VIII. That no nation which has been defeated shall in any way be humiliated.

IX. 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.

X. 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 undisputed security of life and an absolutely un molested 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.

XI. 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.