IN THE
WORLD WAR
1917-1918-1919
BEADLE COUNTY
SOUTH DAKOTA
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SOUTH DAKOTA

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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.
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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
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 waiting developments of German incited disorders in Mexico and training for service in France. They remained until the last of October of the following year, serving as Machine Gun and Infantry soldiers in the 34th Division. Troop G arrived in France October 31, 1918.

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, 558, 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 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 dependants 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 registrant according to dependants 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 should be 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 throughout 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 Men­selie 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 I. 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. Derscheird
Elmer C. Peterson
Paul Arthur Heim
William Brachvogel
Clifton D. Radcliffe
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. 28, 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. Permission to his entrance into the military service of the United States, Private Finicle was a farmer in Beadle county.

Private CARL ERBEG (2)

Killed in action while fighting with his company in France August 6, 1918. Private Eckberg was a relative of Mrs. John A. Peterson, who lives on North Street in the city. He entered the service shortly after the United States joined the Allies in the war and was trained with the 116th Infantry, being a member of Company K. He served in the 2nd Division in the American Expeditionary Forces, being in action in Champagne, not far from the Argonne Forests section, when he was killed.

CORPORAL RICHARD A. HERSHEY—(3)

Killed in action while fighting with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. His death occurred Sept. 2, 1918. Corporal Hershey, a member of the 136th Infantry, being a member of Company K. He fought with the 32nd Division in the American Expeditionary Forces, being in action in Champagne, France.

PRIVATE MILLER—(7)

Died shortly after entering military service, his death occurring Feb. 9, 1918, while 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. 9, 1918, while 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.

BICKFORD ADAMS WELCH—(10)

Lost his life as a result of the influenza epidemic while on the way home from France. His service record is closed with the notation of death on Feb. 5, 1919, at Evacuation Hospital No. 25, Vichy, France, death resulting from an attack of influenza. Previous to his entrance in the military service, Private Welch had been a barber in Wessington. He was 29 years old. Surviving Private Welch are his wife and their small son, his father, for France, landing at Bordeaux Nov. 12. At the time of his death he was 25 years old. Surviving him are his parents, one brother and three sisters.

Private E. R. HARVEY—(11)

Died during the epidemic of influenza at Camp Forrest, Kan., which influenza had developed into pneumonia. Private Harvey's death occurred Oct. 25, 1918. He was serving as a member of Company D, 29th Machine Gun Battalion, American Expeditionary Forces. At the time of his entrance in the military service, Private Welch had been a barber in Wessington. He was 29 years old. Surviving Private Welch are his wife and their small son, his father, for France, landing at Bordeaux Nov. 12.

COPPER JERRY T. HARRIS—(12)

Killed in action when the American forces turned back the Germans at Chateau 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, 167th Infantry. He lost his life at Chateau Thierry, in the first battle of impotence to which American Forces took part unaided. It was in this battle that the German advance toward Paris was changed into a retreat. Corporal Harris at the time of his death was 19 years old.

CLARENCE NUTTING, Watertown, S. D.—(6)

Came 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 I. 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 strucken at the time of the epidemic. He is a son of Fred Nutting of Watertown.

HOMER ALONZO MILLER—(7)

Died in France after being wounded in the great war, a victim of the influenza epidemic. Miller entered the military service July 22, 1918, and after three months' training at Camp Dodge, Iowa, was shipped to France. He was engaged in the American Expeditionary Forces, being in action in Champagne, France.

CLARENCE W. STIVER—(5)

Died of pneumonia while in the Air Service, United States Army. He was serving in the 14th Group of the 161st Depot Brigade at the time. His death occurred at Camp 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. Stiver, who lives at 1036 West Fifth Street, Huron.

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HONOR ROLL
RUDOLPH G. KOESTER—(1)
Corporal, 37th Company, 136th 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, 106th 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 of 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.

FRANK H. DERSECH—(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.

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

BAYLEY WILLIAM KELLY—(6)
A private in the 164th Dept Brigade, Fort Riley, Kan., died of influenza less than two months from the date of entering military service. He entered the United States Army Aug. 27, 1918, and died Oct. 10, 1918, his death occurred in the military hospital at Fort Riley, after an attack of influenza that 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 411 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 Company K, 8th Battalion, 163rd Depot Brigade. At the time of his death, Corporal Kuehn was 27 years old. His body was shipped to Beadle county.

ARTHUR CARDWELL—(10)
Of Huron, died in France two weeks after the armistice was signed ending the fighting. His death occurred in a military hospital in France Nov. 24, 1918, as a result of a siege of pneumonia. He had served as a private in his organization since May 27 of the same year. Private Cardwell was the son of Mrs. Marcelleus Cardwell of Huron. He was 25 years old at the time of his death, and previous to entering the army had been a farmer in Beadle county.

FRANK L. DERSCHEID—(11)
Son of Charles H. Derscheid of Irropois, 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, just as the time orders were expected to sail for France. Private Derscheid entered the service July 21, 1918. At the time of his death he was 24 years old. He is 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, 79th Division. Private Harvey had served in the American military forces since June 28, 1918, going to Camp Funston at the time the 79th 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. Tuula 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 BRACHVOG—(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 Brachvogd was 25 years old. He had been in service overseas since early in September. Private Brachvogd was the son of Robert Brachvogd, 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 service 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 51st Infantry July 11, 1918. He took part in the Lys-Ypres and Somme offensives, and in battles at Bellecourt and Naury, at Geneve and Poncheux, Premont, Busigny, Melain and Ribeaucville. 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 members 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. The conductor was 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 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 efficient 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 into shape the unit which was to become one of the vanguard of Young America going to the rescue of Allies in agony. July 14 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 was 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 137th 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 places. This unit was 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 26, 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 gilded 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 Moe & Thomas, Photographers, 915 Medinah Bldg., Chicago, Ill., who gave us permission to use this design. Original photographs, size 4x6, 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 Medina 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.

Lieutenant 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.

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.

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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, 707th Infantry, 10th Division, at the time the fighting ended. Captain Notesteim entered service from Huron. His mother, Mrs. W. L. Notesteim 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, Candidates'
Division at the time the war ended.
He was discharged from military ser-
vice, following the ending 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 as-
signed, in the capacity of 1st lieu-
tenant, to the 127th Machine Gun
Battalion, and went overseas as an
officer in the 34th Division from Camp
Cody, N. 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
Custer, Mich. Lieutenant Meads lives
at Wessington.

Captain J. F. McKIE—(4)
Saw service in the Medical department
of the United States Army. Captain
McKie entered military service from
Wessington, Beadle county, where he
maintains his residence and keeps up
his medical practise.

Lieut. ERNEST R. FOSNAUGH—(5)
Saw service with the American air
forces in France, where he served
with the 9th Aerial squadron, attached
to the 42nd Division. Lieutenant Fos-
naugh is the son of J. Fosnaugh and
entered military service from Wessington,
S. D., where his father maintains his home.

Lieutenant O. R. WRIGHT—(6)
Served with the American Expedition-
ary Forces, being assigned to duty in
the Hôpital de New York, Fassey Par
Versu Yenze 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 324 Utah street.

Lieut. HARLAN M. WHISMAN—(8)
A member of the American Expedi-
tionary Forces, was serving at the
time of the ending of the fighting in
France at the Casualty Depot,
Chateau Delvir, France. He held the
rank of 1st lieutenant. Lieutenant
Whisman is the son of Mrs. M. D.
Whisman, 561 Wisconsin avenue,
Huron.

Lieutenant GEORGE SEIVER—(9)
Formerly of Huron, entered military
service from Albion, Mich. At the
time of his discharge he was holding a
commission as 2nd lieutenant. Lieu-
tenant Seiver is the son of Mrs. H.
Seiver, Wessington, S. D.

Captain VICTOR R. WOODDRUFF—
(10)
Served in France as an officer in the
American Expeditionary Forces. At
the time of the ending of the fighting
Captain Woodruff was an officer in the
32nd Field Artillery. He entered the
service as a member of Beadle coun-
ty's military contingent.
Second Lieutenant FRANCIS THOMAS KNOX—(1)
Served in 805th Provisional Inf., Negro Regiment, A. E. F.

Lieutenant R. P. Glenn—(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)
Saw service in personnel section Camp McCarn, Texas. Mrs. Norton lives at Langdon.

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. NIO—(7)
Served as chaplain with the American forces. No detailed information of Fr. Nio's service was available.
Sergeant 1st Class ANTON E. TOFT—(1) Served with Company B, 136th Engineers, Tancmont, France. Huron.

Private DAVID J. FITZGERALD—(2) Served with cement section of engineering unit in France. Huron.


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

Corporal N. J. DIXON—(5) Held his warrant with Company C of the 127th Machine Gun Battalion, 34th Division, A. E. F. Huron.


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

Private HENRY J. CKECK—(8) Saw service with American forces in France, as a member of an Engineering unit. Huron.

Private EDWARD N. RITCHEN—(9) Was in France as sanitary inspector in the Medical Department of the American Army. Huron.

Private DAVID E. FARLINGER—(10) Served with the Fort Gary Horse, at Richmond, Canada. Huron.

Sergeant 1st Class CECIL L. PARRIS—(11) Served as instructor in Motor Transport Corps in Company N, 144th regiment. Entered service from Huron.

Private DAVID A. BARD—(12) Member of Air Service, with American forces in France, serving with 18th Company, 2nd Regiment. Huron.

Private CLIFF T. BRANDMIRE—(13) Served in France as member of 105th Ammunition Train, Huron.


Private WILLIAM A. WAGNER—(15) Member of 80th Field Signal Battalion, 80th Division, in France. Huron.

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

Private STARKEY GROVE—(17) Served in France as member of Company D, 31st Field Artillery. Huron.


Private WILLIAM T. INALE—(19) Brother of Private Alvin Inale, served in France with Company C, 1st Engineers, A. E. F. Huron.


Private BERT DAHL—(22) Saw service overseas, where he was a member of the 34th Aerial Construction Squadron. Huron.

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

Chauffeur GLENN T. WIBEL—(24) Served in forces of United States as member of 13th Aerial Construction Squadron, Landrey Field. Entered from Huron.

Private GEORGE CLARK WARD—(25) Fought in France, where he was member of Headquarters Company of the 208th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private FRED JOHN TEUBER—(26) Served with Section C of the Base Hospital at Fort Riley, Kan. Huron.

Private ROSCOE T. BAGLY—(27) Served in France as member of Company A, 5th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces. Huron.

Private ROBERT T. MILLIGAN—(28) Member of Company K, 9th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, Huron.


Corporal K. M. MELVEDT—(30) Served in France with Base Hospital No. 35, Gassed in action October 10, 1918. 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, Miraubeau 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, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, 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)  
Served as a member of Headquarters Company, 62nd Infantry, Camp Lee, Va., Wessington.

Private 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, 427th 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. TICE—(1)  
Served in France with Company A, 342nd 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 Unit 310, 927th Regiment, 3rd Army. Hitchcock.

Private WILL F. RIEMATH—(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. RIEMATH—(9)  
Served in France as a member of Company A, 6th Provisional Training Regiment. Hitchcock.

Private ARTHUR LARSON—(10)  
Served in Camp Funston, Kan., as member of 7th Field Artillery Company, 184th Depot Brigade. Entered from Hitchcock.

Private HERMAN C. FREY—(11)  
Served at Camp Sefor, S. C., where he was a member of Company B, 155th Medical Corps. Hitchcock.

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

Sergeant WALTER M. MORSE—(13)  

Private CLARA A. POE—(14)  
Saw service in the 19th Company, 961st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, III. Hitchcock.

Private CORNELIUS KRAAZENBRINK—(15)  
Served in the American Expeditionary Forces, on duty with a French unit. Hitchcock.

Private JOE GREENE—(16)  
Served with the American Expeditionary Forces overseas. Hitchcock.

Private CLYDE H. COTTON—(17)  
Served with Army unit stationed at Fort Riley, Kans. Private Cotton entered military service from Hitchcock.

Sergeant 1st Class WALTER J. BACH—(18)  
Served with American forces in France in Evacuation Hospital No. 15. Hitchcock.

Private JAMES E. KNOX—(19)  
Went overseas from Camp Dodge, Iowa, with Company H, 331st Infantry. Cavour.

Sergeant MICHAEL WOODS—(20)  
Served in France with Company C, 339th Engineers. Hitchcock.

Private HUGH DUNLEVY—(21)  
Served at Camp Cody, N. M., as member of veterinary unit. Cavour.

Private ALBERT McCARTHY—(22)  
Served in France with Headquarters Company of the 147th Field Artillery. Hitchcock.

Corporal CARL KAUTH—(23)  
Went overseas with 32nd Aerial Service Company. Cavour.

Private FORREST HEIDONK—(24)  
Saw service in the Medical Department, stationed in Base Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Cavour.

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

ARTHUR KNOX—(26)  
Saw service as a gunner, with American forces in service on field. Cavour.

Private CHARLIE F. SCHMIDT—(27)  

Sergeant AMBROSE LANE—(28)  
Served overseas as member of 86th Regiment of Coast Artillery Corps. His mother resides at Cavour.

Corporal RAY NOLAN—(29)  
Saw service during war at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He entered military service as a member of the Cavour contingent.
Sergeant BERT McCULKE—(1)  
Served in France with the 136th Field Artillery, following training period in U. S. camps. Cavon.

Private CLAYTON A. TROWBRIDGE—(2)  
Saw service as a member of the 17th Company in the 164th 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)  
Served at Edgewood, Md., where he was a member of Company F, 2nd Battalion, Edgewood Arsenal. Hitchcock.

Sergeant ED F. LEMKE—(5)  
Served at Camp Funston, Kans., as member of the 10th Division. Yale, D.

Private FRANK A. MINSKE—(6)  
Saw service in France, where he was on duty with the 18th Veterinary hospital corps. Hitchcock.

Corporal ELIAS GROSS—(7)  
Served in France as member of the 110th Supply Train. Corporal Gross is from Hitchcock.

Private EUGENE RIE Math—(8)  
Saw service overseas as a member of the 21st Engineers in France. Hitchcock.

Corporal WILL J. BOOP—(9)  
Served with the 39th 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, 2nd Engineers, Hitchcock.

Private STEVEN E. LAVERTY—(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 WILT—(13)  
Trained in Marine Corps training camp at Mare Island. Private Wilt entered service from Hitchcock.

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

WILLIAM A. WAMSLEY—(15)  

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

Chief Yeoman F. O. SWOGGERT—(17)  
Served at U. S. Naval Aviation base at Oceanswett, Ireland. Yeoman Swoggett 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.

Gunnery Mate WILLIAM HART—(21)  
Saw service as gunner 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. MCKAY—(23)  
Serving in naval school at Midway Pier at Chicago at the time of ending of war. Huron.

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

LOUIS STORLSON—(25)  
In training for duty in U. S. Navy at time of ending of war. Huron.
BEADLE COUNTY

STEWART MATEER—(1)
Served with U. S. Army, stationed on duty in New York City. Private Mateer 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 J. WALSH—(3)
Saw service in Camp Sheridan, Ala., as member of Supply Company, 6th 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, 4th 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 8th Balloon Company, Fort Omaha, Neb. Huron.

Private JAMES BAUDY—(20)
Saw service as member of 313th Ammunition Train, Huron.

Private EDWARD A. WARD—(21)
Saw service overseas as member of Company C, 3rd Artillery. Huron.

Corporal HOY W. GILLESPIE—(22)
Served in 127th Machine Gun Battalion, 97th Division, Camp Cody, N. M. Huron.

Principal ALBERT HOLBROOK—(23)
Assigned to service overseas with 3rd U. S. Army. Huron.

Private FRED A. WEIR—(24)
Served with American Expeditionary Forces 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 L. THURSTON WARD—(28)
Saw service in Medical Dispensary at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Huron.
Corporal FROYER YORK—(1)
Saw service overseas as member of Company A, 412th Mounted Guard Battery. Entered service from Huron.

Sergeant A. W. COTTON—(2)
Served at Work Point Barracks, Victoria, B. C., with Canadian army. Huron.

Private JOE B. CASHMAN—(3)
Served in France as member of Company L, 24th Engineers. Huron.

Private WILLIAM E. UTTERBACK—(4)
Trained for service as member of Student Army Training Corps, Huron college.

Private GLEN A. HEBRON—(5)
Served with 66th Division at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Huron.

Private McKIVILLE BROCK—(6)
Served in France with 5th company, 3rd O. N. D. C. S. Huron.

Private EDWARD D. WAGNER—(7)
Served with depot section, 1st Corps Artillery Park, A. E. F. Huron.

Private TOM COOLMAN—(8)
Served as member of 61st Engineers, Company C. Huron.

ROILEIGH MERICK—(9)

Private ED. NOTESTEIN—(10)
Served in France with Headquarters Company, 106th Engineers, 38th Division. Huron.

Private RAYMOND GLENNON—(11)
Saw service in camp with Mounted Guard Company, 122nd Infantry. Huron.

Private OSCAR LUNDENBERG—(12)

Private LESTER K. KAUFMAN—(13)
Saw service with 69th Engineers, 17th Division. Huron.

Private JOE B. BOURNE—(14)
Served as member of 61st Engineers, Camp Travis, Texas. Huron.

Private CHARLES M. DEWEY—(15)
Served with 25th Infantry, Mounted Guard Company, at Camp Travis, Texas. Huron.

Private H. M. TURKINS—(16)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Mrs. M. D. Whisman, Huron, nearest relative.

Private WILLIAM E. POTEET—(17)
Saw service in France with 18th Engineers. Huron.

Corporal CHARLES P. WEST—(18)
Served in France with Headquarters Company, 106th Engineers, 38th Division. Huron.

Private CLINTON R. STOFFEL—(19)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

J. F. JOHNSON—(20)
Saw service in France with 122nd Infantry. Huron.

Private GEORGE W. HICKS—(21)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private JAMES B. KELLEY—(22)
Served with 25th Infantry, Mounted Guard Company, at Camp Travis, Texas. Huron.

Private WILLIAM E. CHAPMAN—(23)
Saw service as member of 2nd Division. Huron.

Private WILLIAM E. HENDERSON—(24)
Served in 25th Infantry, Mounted Guard Company, at Camp Travis, Texas. Huron.

Private ARTHUR R. MUIR—(25)
Saw service as member of 2nd Division. Huron.

Private A. E. MERRILL—(26)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private SONNY DAVIS—(27)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private GEORGE W. RUSSELL—(28)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private CLINTON R. KELLEY—(29)
Saw service in France with 25th Infantry, Mounted Guard Company, at Camp Travis, Texas. Huron.

Private BRUCE W. ADAMS—(30)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private MAURICE W. SMITH—(31)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private ROBERT W. SMITH—(32)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private JAMES W. SMITH—(33)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private WALTER C. SMITH—(34)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private CHARLES W. SMITH—(35)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private WILLIAM W. SMITH—(36)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private GEORGE W. SMITH—(37)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private JOSEPH W. SMITH—(38)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private JOHN W. SMITH—(39)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private WILLIAM W. SMITH—(40)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private GEORGE W. SMITH—(41)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private JOSEPH W. SMITH—(42)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private JOHN W. SMITH—(43)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private WILLIAM W. SMITH—(44)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private GEORGE W. SMITH—(45)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private JOSEPH W. SMITH—(46)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.

Private JOHN W. SMITH—(47)
Served overseas in Battery D, 10th Field Artillery. Huron.
Private BERT WILLIS—(1)
Served with 36th Company, 14th Battalion, 3rd 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. LYTLE—(4)

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

JOE RITTER—(6)
Served in France with Company K, 335th Infantry, 89th Division. Huron.

OLAF G. RAY—(7)

Sergeant RICHARD R. BARD—(16)
Served in France in Baker Company No. 335, Huron.

Private GUS. PETERSON—(17)
Served in France with Supply Company, 34th Field Artillery. Huron.

ULYSSES RAY—(18)
Saw service with the Student Army Training Corps, Huron College. Huron.

Corporal MARION D. RITCHETTY—(19)
Served with Troop L, 65th Cavalry, San Ermida, Texas. Huron.

ELMER L. ROY LINDSEY—(20)
Served in France as member of Motor Transport Corps. Huron.

Corporal GUY E. DAVIS—(21)
Served in France with Company D, 109th Engineers, 34th Division. Huron.

Private GLEN G. SWARINGEN—(22)
Served in France as member of 15th Balloon Company. Huron.

Private ELMER E. THOMPSON—(23)
Served overseas as machine gunner of Balloon Squad. Huron.

Private CARL O. L. GROVE—(24)
Saw service with American forces in France. Huron.

Private EARL S. HERMAN—(25)
Saw service overseas with Company B, 21st Engineers. Huron.

GEORGE H. RITCHETTY—(26)
Served as member of 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Huron.

Private 1st Class GEORGE D. STAHL—(27)
Served at Camp Funston, Kan., in Company K, 335th Infantry, 89th Division. Entered service from Huron.

Carlton B. SMITH—(28)
Saw service with the 22nd Guard and Ordinance Company, Portsmouth, Va. Huron.

Private WILLIAM DRAKOS—(29)
Served in France with Company B, 314th Engineers. Huron.
2nd Lieutenant WILLIAM BARTON ROBERTS—(1)
Served with 157th Machine Gun Battalion, Huron.

Private REUBEN BUTZ—(2)
Served in France with Company I, 163rd Infantry, 4th Division, Woonsocket.

LESLIE L. TAYLOR—(3)

HENRY VA MEIR—(4)
Served in Headquarters Company, 147th Field Artillery in France, Huron.

Sergeant LEWIS WILLIAMS—(5)

Sergeant ARTHUR NUSTEADT—(6)
Served in France in 7th Company, 163rd Depot Brigade. Entered service from Huron.

GLEN GILLAND—(7)
Served in Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. Son of C. V. Gilland, Huron.

Sylvan E. Alexander—(8)
Served in 22nd Engineers, 3rd Battalion, France. Mitchell.

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

Sergeant EARL A. KERNING—(10)

First Sergeant ORT ROBINSON—(11)
Served in France with a Machine Gun Battalion, Sandstorm Division, Woonsocket.

WALTER KINSMA—(12)
Served in A. E. F. with Mobile Hospital Unit No. 311, Huron.

Corporal JOSEPH W. REILLY—(13)
Served with American Forces at St. Omer Et Lozé, France, Huron.

ROY RHODES—(14)
Saw service in replacement unit, Camp Grant, Ill. Entered service from Woonsocket.

Sergeant HARRY C. DAMM—(15)
Served in 116th Supply Squadron, 2nd Provisional Regiment, Huron.

Sergeant WILLIAM K. BLOUNT—(16)
Saw service in Base Hospital at Camp McArthur, Texas, Huron.

Private DELFORD BILLINGS—(17)
Served in France with Machine Gun Company, 355th Infantry, Wessington.

Corporal CLARENCE M. BOWER—(18)

Private ROY G. VOGAN—(19)
Went to France in Company F, 357th Infantry, 8th Division, Wolsey.

Private FRED V. WARREN—(20)
Served in 163rd Company, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kans. Wessington.

Private FREDRICK W. LONGENECKER—(21)
Served with Company M, 70th Infantry, Camp Funston, Wessington.

Private A. C. BOYLE—(22)
Served in Medical Department, 116th Supply Train, A. E. F. Woonsocket.

Private DONALD M. HOON—(23)
Served with 315th Supply Train in France and in Army of Occupation in Germany, Mitchell.

Private H. W. PYNCH—(24)

CLARENCE L. DINECAR—(25)
Served in 1st Depot Division, Chafer School, Charmy, France. Woonsocket.

Private HARRY C. RILEY—(26)
Served in France in Motor Transport Corps, Son of Mrs. H. S. Riley, Mitchell.

Private HARRY C. DOWNECK—(27)
Served with Company M, 70th Infantry, Camp Funston, Wessington.

Private A. C. BOYLE—(28)
Served in 163rd Infantry, 13th Division. Entered service from Wessington.
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. JUNGERMANN—(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 Wolsey.

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

Private EVERETT C. HOSKINS—(4)

HARRY McDONALD—(7)
Served in Company C, 127th Machine Gun Unit, 34th Division. Formerly with Troop G.

Private OSCAR McFOSLING—(9)
Served in 19th Headquarters Train and M. P., Camp Dodge, Iowa.

HENRY POULISSE—(10)
Served with 88th Division in France. Entered service from Broadland.

Private TRUMAN CHRISTOPHERSON—(11)
Served overseas in 536th Division in France. Entered service from Bredlund.

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

Private OSCAR McPOOSLING—(9)
Served in 39th Headquarters Train and M. P., Camp Dodge, Iowa.

HENRY POULISSE—(10)
Served in the officers training school at Augusta, Ga., and as member of Company H, 1st Replacement Battalion.

Private CLIFFORD BOTHWELL—(15)
Served in Engineering Corps, Camp Shelby, Miss. Westington.

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

Sergeant A. C. BOYLE—(20)
Served as staff orderly in 13th Division. Entered service from Wolsey.

Private JOSE L. DAMN—(21)
Served in France with 112th Infantry, 28th Division. Entered service from Huron.

Private J. KEITH POTTER—(22)

GLEN E. ALLEN—(24)
Served in Army at various camps Huron.

CLIFFORD DANILSON—(25)

ALBERT URBAN—(27)
Served in France with Company A 129th Infantry, 24th Division. Huron.

JOHN A. ESCHEN—(28)
Went with army of occupation into Germany as member of Battalion B, 35th Field Artillery, Wolsey.

OLAF A. KARNSTROM—(29)
Served in a replacement Company. Signal Corps, 1st Division at Fort Leonard, N. C. Wolsey.

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

EUGENE REED HINDS—(17)
Served in officers training school at Augusta, Ga., and as member of Company I, 1st Replacement Battalion.

Private CLIFFORD BOTHWELL—(15)
Served in Engineering Corps, Camp Shelby, Miss. Westington.

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

Sergeant A. C. BOYLE—(20)
Served as staff orderly in 13th Division. Entered service from Wolsey.

Private JOSE L. DAMN—(21)
Served in France with 112th Infantry, 28th Division. Entered service from Huron.

Private J. KEITH POTTER—(22)

VERNON J. CLARKE—(23)
Served in 51st Field Artillery band, Fort Sill, Okla. Mrs. Potter lives in Huron.

GLEN E. ALLEN—(24)
Served in Army at various camps Huron.

CLIFFORD DANILSON—(25)

ALBERT URBAN—(27)
Served in France with Company A 129th Infantry, 24th Division. Huron.

JOHN A. ESCHEN—(28)
Went with army of occupation into Germany as member of Battalion B, 35th Field Artillery, Wolsey.

OLAF A. KARNSTROM—(29)
Served in a replacement Company. Signal Corps, 1st Division at Fort Leonard, N. C. Wolsey.

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

EUGENE REED HINDS—(17)
Served in officers training school at Augusta, Ga., and as member of Company I, 1st Replacement Battalion.

Private CLIFFORD BOTHWELL—(15)
Served in Engineering Corps, Camp Shelby, Miss. Westington.

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

Sergeant A. C. BOYLE—(20)
Served as staff orderly in 13th Division. Entered service from Wolsey.

Private JOSE L. DAMN—(21)
Served in France with 112th Infantry, 28th Division. Entered service from Huron.

Private J. KEITH POTTER—(22)

GLEN E. ALLEN—(24)
Served in Army at various camps Huron.

CLIFFORD DANILSON—(25)

ALBERT URBAN—(27)
Served in France with Company A 129th Infantry, 24th Division. Huron.

JOHN A. ESCHEN—(28)
Went with army of occupation into Germany as member of Battalion B, 35th Field Artillery, Wolsey.

OLAF A. KARNSTROM—(29)
Served in a replacement Company. Signal Corps, 1st Division at Fort Leonard, N. C. Wolsey.

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

EUGENE REED HINDS—(17)
Served in officers training school at Augusta, Ga., and as member of Company I, 1st Replacement Battalion.

Private CLIFFORD BOTHWELL—(15)
Served in Engineering Corps, Camp Shelby, Miss. Westington.

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

Sergeant A. C. BOYLE—(20)
Served as staff orderly in 13th Division. Entered service from Wolsey.

Private JOSE L. DAMN—(21)
Served in France with 112th Infantry, 28th Division. Entered service from Huron.

Private J. KEITH POTTER—(22)

GLEN E. ALLEN—(24)
Served in Army at various camps Huron.

CLIFFORD DANILSON—(25)

ALBERT URBAN—(27)
Served in France with Company A 129th Infantry, 24th Division. Huron.

JOHN A. ESCHEN—(28)
Went with army of occupation into Germany as member of Battalion B, 35th Field Artillery, Wolsey.

OLAF A. KARNSTROM—(29)
Served in a replacement Company. Signal Corps, 1st Division at Fort Leonard, N. C. Wolsey.

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

EUGENE REED HINDS—(17)
Served in officers training school at Augusta, Ga., and as member of Company I, 1st Replacement Battalion.

Private CLIFFORD BOTHWELL—(15)
Served in Engineering Corps, Camp Shelby, Miss. Westington.

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

Sergeant A. C. BOYLE—(20)
Served as staff orderly in 13th Division. Entered service from Wolsey.
Private JESSE B. LEAVER—(1) Served with 29th Machine Gun Battalion, France. Formerly was with Troop G. W. Osby.

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


Private ANGELO W. HIGHT—(20) Served with Company A, 10th Battalion, 77th Division, at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from August 24, 1918.


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—(8) Served with Company C, 3rd Infantry 20th Division at Verdun, France. Wounded while fighting in Verdun sector October 2.

Private LEROY TRAVER—(8) Served with Company C, 29th Machine Gun Battalion, 10th Division, Camp Funston, Kan. In service from August 23, 1918 until January 18, 1919.


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

EDDIE LANGBEIN—(11) Served in Medical Corps, at the Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Wounded.

Sergeant HERBERT LOUTH—(12) Served on U. S. S. Oregon in home and in European waters. Discharged January 15, 1919, a Camp Cody, N. M. In Medical Corps and Quartermaster Corps.

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

Private RAY A. KNAPP—(26) Trained for Naval service at Great Lakes and stationed at Naval Base, in England. In service one year and eight months.

Private CHARLES SCHULTZ—(27) Served with Company H, 335 Infantry, 89th Division. Overseas one year. Discharged January 15, 1919, a Camp Cody, N. M. In Medical Corps and Quartermaster Corps.

Private BERNARD H. RICE—(28) Served with Company E, 112th Infantry, 28th Division, in France. In service from August 24, 1918.


Private WILLIAM M. RADA—(8) Served with Company C, 3rd Infantry 20th Division at Verdun, France. Wounded while fighting in Verdun sector October 2.

Private ANGELO W. HIGHT—(20) Served with Company A, 10th Battalion, 77th Division, at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from August 24, 1918.


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—(8) Served with Company C, 3rd Infantry 20th Division at Verdun, France. Wounded while fighting in Verdun sector October 2.

Private LEROY TRAVER—(8) Served with Company C, 29th Machine Gun Battalion, 10th Division, Camp Funston, Kan. In service from August 23, 1918 until January 18, 1919.


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

EDDIE LANGBEIN—(11) Served in Medical Corps, at the Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Wounded.

Sergeant HERBERT LOUTH—(12) Served on U. S. S. Oregon in home and in European waters. Discharged January 15, 1919, a Camp Cody, N. M. In Medical Corps and Quartermaster Corps.

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

Private RAY A. KNAPP—(26) Trained for Naval service at Great Lakes and stationed at Naval Base, in England. In service one year and eight months.

Private CHARLES SCHULTZ—(27) Served with Company H, 335 Infantry, 89th Division. Overseas one year. Discharged January 15, 1919, a Camp Cody, N. M. In Medical Corps and Quartermaster Corps.

Private BERNARD H. RICE—(28) Served with Company E, 112th Infantry, 28th Division, in France. In service from August 24, 1918.
CARL A. JOHNSON—(1)  
Served overseas in 31st Field Artillery, 88th Division, Esmond.

PAUL KUEHL—(6)  
Saw service in Medical Corps, stationed at Fort Riley, Kan. Entered service from Iroquois.

M. A. FENNER—(6)  
Supply Company 64th Infantry, 4th Division. Went into Germany with Army of Occupation. Esmond.

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

Sergeant 1st Class KARL W. WHITAKER—(5)  
Saw service in Medical Department. Entered army from Broadland.

GEORGE E. KEELIN—(6)  
24th Machine Gun Battalion, 8th Division, Camp Fremont, Cal. Iroquois.

CLARENCE E. LEGG—(7)  

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

HOWARD P. TEETE—(9)  

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

WILLIAM H. BROER—(12)  

MERLIN R. STRICKLER—(24)  
Saw service on special duty at Camp Lewis, Wash. Esmond.

EARL L. MEYER—(25)  

EMILE L. CHOATE—(30)  
Served in 26th Company, 64th Battalion 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Huron.

CARL J. BOX—(30)  
Served in Student Army Training Corp, Brookings. Esmond.

Private FLOYD PETERSON—(17)  
Served in France with Company D, 339th Infantry, 88th Division. Huron.

HAROLD A. BOX. Served overseas with 88th Division Company A, 339th Machine Gun, Battalion, Huron.

HAROLD D. HIMMEL—(19)  
Served in Students Army Training Corp, Brookings. Esmond.

ALBERT MATTKE—(20)  

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 in Battalion E, 312th Field Artillery, 79th Division in France. Huron.

WILLIAM H. BROER—(23)  
Served overseas in France with 39th Battalion, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Huron.

CARL F. MAASS—(29)  
Saw service in France with No. 20 Evacuation Hospital No. 20. Cavour.

GUY M. KING—(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)  

Private PAUL HARDING—(3)  
Served overseas eight months with 127th 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 PURI 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 HERBERT 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 89th Aero Squadron, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Lost three fingers in accident. Virgil.

Private CHARLES R. FOOTE—(15)  
Served in Company, 14th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kan. Virgil.

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

Private JOHN VOLK—(17)  
Served in 18th Company, 14th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kan. Yale.

Private CHRIS HENSEN—(18)  
Served in France, 35th Division, with Company K, 134th Infantry. Entered service from Yankton.

WAGNER EDDIE EICHELKAMP—(19)  
Served in France with Company C, 35th Engineers, 8th Division. Virgil.

JOHN J. KOUF—(20)  

Private HARDEN O. VELESKY—(21)  
Served as member of Company K, 35th Infantry, 8th Division. Virgil.

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

Private JOHN E. DEARRIER—(23)  
Served as member of Battalion C, 341st Field Artillery, 89th Division. Entered military service from Virgil.

Private ARTHUR A. VELESKY—(24)  
Served with supply squadron, No. 345 at Camp Johnston, Fla. Yale.

WAGONER WILLIAM EICKELKAMP—(25)  
Served in 109th Am. Train and Truck Company C, 34th Division, Virgil.

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

Private JOHN J. GILL—(27)  
Served with Headquarters Company, 1st Field Artillery, 8th Division. Cavour.

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

Private JOHN W. HOFFER—(29)  
Served in 10th Depot Brigade, Iowa. Entered service from Yale.

Private HERMAN A. BECK—(30)  
Served in 10th Depot Brigade at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Virgil.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Service Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VICTOR PETerson</td>
<td>Served with Motor Transport unit at Iowa City, Iowa. Son of Victor Peterson, Wolsey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBERT E. BAYER</td>
<td>Served with 3rd Railway Engineers in France. Son of F. C. Bayer Wolsey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBERT E. BAYER</td>
<td>Served with 32nd Railway Engineers in France. Son of F. C. Bayer Wolsey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CECL MARLIN</td>
<td>Served with Company B, 8th Field Signal Battalion, 4th Division. Bonilla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVID S. TSCHETTEE</td>
<td>Served in Quartermaster Corps at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Yale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSSELL CONWAY</td>
<td>Served with 382nd Motor Transports unit, Camp Funston, Kan. Entered service from Huron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARRY M. BROWN</td>
<td>Served with Company L, 136th Infantry, 34th Division. Gassed Aug. 16, 1918. Entered service from Wessington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARLES A. HIPPLE</td>
<td>Served in 164th Ordnance Depot Company, as a motor cycle dispatch rider. Entered service from Iroquois.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOSEPH W. WINKLER</td>
<td>Served with Battalion B, 8th Field Artillery, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Virgil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMES R. BARLOW</td>
<td>Served in 88th Division stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Yank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTTO SAGER</td>
<td>Served in Company B, 1st Gas Regiment. Entered service from Huron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HENRY G. HAY</td>
<td>Served in Headquarters Company, 8th Division, Camp Dix, Atl. Wolsey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAM P. HAULEY</td>
<td>Served in 17th Company, 163rd Depot Brigade, Broadland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHN L. HARTON</td>
<td>Served in France with Company K, 30th Infantry, attached to 4th and 30th Divisions. Wounded in action, Somme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zacharias Wallman</td>
<td>Served overseas with 136th Machine Gun Battalion, 8th Division. Entered service from Carpenter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl E. Mortimer</td>
<td>Served in Battery C, 31st Field Artillery, 8th Division. Hitchcock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERHARD D. SCHLUETER</td>
<td>Served in 88th Division stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Entered military service from Wolsey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry M. Brown</td>
<td>Served with Company L, 136th Infantry, 34th Division. Gassed Aug. 16, 1918. Entered service from Wessington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles A. Hipple</td>
<td>Served in 88th Division stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Yank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leverette Hipple</td>
<td>Served in Company C, 163rd Depot Brigade, Broadland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Orval Goham</td>
<td>Served in radio section, 31st Field Artillery, 8th Division in France and Germany. Entered service from Huron.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Private WALTER D. BAKER—(1)
Saw service in army during war. Osceola.

WAGNER OTTO A. MOLLER—(2)
Served in Company C, 11th Ammunition Train, 99th 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 CARL J. BECK—(6)
Saw service with Company I, 352nd Infantry, 88th Division. Wessington.

Private CHARLES F. SCHMIDT—(7)
Served with Balloon Corps at Camp Jrbun, Wis. Entered service from Yale.

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

Private WALTER BRACHIOGL—(10)
Served in France in 14th Infantry. Wessington.

Sergeant CLETUS COYLE—(11)
Served in Battle D, 322nd Field Artillery, 89th Division, Camp Pike, Ark. Entered service from Carpenter.

Private ELMER L. SPICER—(12)
Served in Student Army Training Corps, Motor Truck Division, at Brookings. Entered service from Wessington.

Private JOHN F. MATTHEWS—(13)

Private LEO E. MATTHEWS—(14)
Served in 6th Company, 69th Depot Brigade. 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, 363rd Department Brigade, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Hitchcock.

Private PERCY E. REIN—(4)
Fought in St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne offensive, Sept. 12 to Nov. 11. Huron.

Sergeant VERNON E. HUBBERT—(5)
Served at Camp Montair, France, with 042nd Service Battalion. Wessington.

Mechanic 1st Class WILLIAM J. 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)

1st Sergeant CHARLES JENSON—(10)
Served in France in Company G, 226th Infantry, 64th 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 GUSTAVE R. BADER—(12)
Served at Camp Jackson, Fla. Quartermaster Corps. Virgil.

Sergeant CHARLES OBERLINE—(13)
Served in SC. U. S. Naval Aviation forces in foreign service. Huron.

Private 1st Class GERALD W. GUERNSEX—(14)
Served as one of the Beadle county contingent, training at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Entered service April 18, 1918.

Private WILLIAM I. PERKINS—(15)

Private COOLEY N. TAYLOR—(16)

Private ROBERT B. TAYLOR—(17)
Served on Mexican border from July 3, 1916, until sent overseas with first 100,000. In France 19 months. Wounded and gassed in battles.

Private DON C. TAYLOR—(18)

Private EUGENE B. PERKINS—(19)

Sergeant CHARLES B. McWENNY—(20)

Private EUGENE B. PERKINS—(21)

Private JAMES H. ROMANS—(22)

Private ROBERT B. TAYLOR—(23)
Served on Mexican border from July 3, 1916, until sent overseas with first 100,000. In France 19 months. Wounded and gassed in battles.
COUNT

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>$150,200</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.
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 defense, the Beadle county Liberty Loan Committee named Mr. Pallenweider county chairman, and laid out a plan of campaign which swept the entire county. Collectors under the direction and leadership of Mr. Pallenweider 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 15, 1917, and Beadle county was $200 over its quota.

The only exception to the rule of cheerful and ready givers was found in four Mennonite colonies. Opposed, under their religious creed, to war, these colonies 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 Mennonite colonies were in most part Russians and Germans, 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 Mennonite colonists by the federal government.

The response to the second loan was an assurance of support which Beadle county citizens expected to receive. The response was an assurance of support which Beadle county citizens expected to receive. The high water mark of Beadle county loan history was reached in the fourth loan drive, when it exceeded this new allotment by 10 per cent.

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Nearly One and a Half Million W. S. S.

Passing its quota by $20,000 is the way Beadle county made good after its celebration of War Savings Stamp Day. The celebration preceded the opening of the most intensive campaign carried on in the county for the sale of "baby bonds." At its close Beadle county had invested $314,000 in the 25 cents and five dollar purchases.

The campaign was under the direction of J. Muell Campbell of Huron, assisted by C. B. Dickerson, also of Huron. An intensive campaign was carried throughout the entire county. Every means of broadcasting information about the value of the Savings Stamps and the need of the United States for more money to conduct the fight against Germany was used, and the response fully attests the loyalty of South Dakota's leading county.

An impressive demonstration of the small denomination bond was a campaign carried on by the Retail Merchants Association, the Huron post office June 13. At its close the purchases totaled $10,426, a little more than was anticipated by the city.

War Savings Stamp Day was celebrated June 25. Huron was itself overwrought entirely to the observance of the day. Patriotic music was played by the band and bands and to attempt something with which its people had hoped.

The interest of the campaign following indicates that they had intended.
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 county 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 them 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 Longstreet served as the first chairman of the local chapter. Miss Mary Mather was secretary and M. D. Whitman treasurer. All three officials were Huron. After several months service Mrs. Longstreet was obliged to resign, and her place was filled by Mrs. Byron 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 Gigot and Mrs. Demme 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 Vale. Auxiliaries were: Rose Hill district, in Foster township; Barrett township; Belle Prairie township; and Darkeheart 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>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knitted garments</td>
<td>19,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical dressing</td>
<td>44,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee garments</td>
<td>2,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital garments</td>
<td>19,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linens for French hospitals</td>
<td>1,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous pieces</td>
<td>1,870</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to this, the chapter saw to it that Beadle county did not fall behind in the work of the national Red Cross. Starting with the campaign preceding the organization, when $1,000 was raised, the chapter officials stressed the treasury of their organization by membership drives, contributions and auction sales until every article assigned was met and passed. Everywhere funds were ready to be gathered in. Auction sales of insignificant articles brought fabulous sums, only to be donated 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 Red Cross end when the armistice was signed. On November 11, and the soldiers abroad and in camps at home were ordered returned to civilian life as early as practicable. The transition from military life to civilian life of four and a half million of American men had been accomplished in a year and a half. The return to civilian life, it was seen, would require at least half as long. The Red Cross organization continued to aid through the midst 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 and to serve. A home service department that had handled questions of soldier's allotment and pay and care of families when the man was in service, shaped itself into a department to help collect houses for fighting men, finding employment, and in helping in the return of the county's thousand men to civilian life.

This work was started under the direction of the Rev. E. W. Fegion, rector of Grace Episcopal Church of Huron. On his resignation later, the chairmanship was filled by the Rev. H. H. 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, it was newspaper publicity and newspaper pleas for support that put across everything he had in the way of influence, time and space to the success of the war drive and that fired interest in every war activity.

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 and to print information about registration, army enlistments 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, Wibaux.
- J. L. McNeil, editor, Huron Times, Huron.
- George H. Bowen, managing editor, The Daily Haromite, Huron.

Beadle county gave everything asked of it for the support of the Y. M. C. A. in France, and then gave some more. Though to this day 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 been made for it by our group of South Dakota patriots.

Beadle county was assigned $1,000 as its share in the state campaign for the Y. M. C. A. funds in the fall of 1917. The county drive was launched from the city of Huron November 12, and was under the direction of H. E. Annis, 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 Old Folks 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. Addresses were made by Mr. Annis, chairman, Senator C. A. Crandall from the city of Huron, and other leaders in war activities and county.

The county was quickly and heavily throughout the city and the rest of the county, conducted by capable leaders among the membership of the school, brought in an oversubscription of several hundred dollars.

A big campaign in several districts, however, delayed the reporting of the work in December, though at that time it more than raised the quota assigned to it.

In addition to the business in those sections, a Red Cross aid drive was conducted, followed by the Y. M. C. A. drive, served to divert interest to an extent from the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. workers, of whose endeavors strings to the liberty loan salesmen and its ready giving to every other work of the Y. M. C. A. Beadle county has no part in establishing that ground.

Six Thousand for Y. M. C. A.

SIX THOUSAND dollars was the end of the Y. M. C. A. campaign in Beadle county, the result of a subscription of over $5,000.

The campaign was conducted in January, 1918, under the direction of John T. Green, editor of the News-Leader.

In addition to the business in those sections, a Red Cross aid drive was conducted, followed by the Y. M. C. A. drive, served to divert interest to an extent from the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. workers, of whose endeavors strings to the liberty loan salesmen and its ready giving to every other work of the Y. M. C. A. Beadle county has no part in establishing that ground.

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 a subscription in excess of $3,000.

The drive was conducted in January, 1918, in the city of Huron; in the townships, and in the city of Huron.

In addition to the business in those sections, a Red Cross aid drive was conducted, followed by the Y. M. C. A. drive, served to divert interest to an extent from the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. workers, of whose endeavors strings to the liberty loan salesmen and its ready giving to every other work of the Y. M. C. A. Beadle county has no part in establishing that ground.
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 Reyhalt, 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. Bickelhaupt
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 or 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.

In addition, 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.

Organized 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.
Beadle County

Council of Defense

W.S. MILL
J.D. GEROT
R.C. CONE
E.C. PERISHO
C. McCAFFREE
W.L. RONALD
O.P. DRAKE
G.W. WRIGHT
O.L. EIDEM
G.W. DIXON
M.A. OLDHAM
D.W. MICKEY
C.A. ANDERSON
S.E. WILSON
W.W. SOULE
**The Food Administration**

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 food stuffs 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 contributors 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!

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An Illustrated Review of the World War

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The Deutschland in a French Harbor After the Armistice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Naturally there were obstacles and delays. A nation’s task in rising up over night to send a formidable force three thousand miles overseas to fight for world freedom is not the kind that can be accomplished without some disorder and delay. But loyalty and union did it, and on June 26th, 1917, only two months after the declaration of war, the first American doughboy landed on French soil. On November 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.
Austrian Artillerymen and Mechanics Assembling a Giant 30.5 Cm. Siege Gun for the Second Bombardment of Przemysl, June, 1915.

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 2,063,347 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
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 Luxembourg.

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

Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aug. 15—British expeditionary force landed in France.

Aug. 18—Russia 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, 1916). Dec. 4, Russians 3 1/2 miles from Cracow.

Aug. 26—Germans destroyed Louvain.

—Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.

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

Aug. 28—British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.

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

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

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

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

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

Sept. 7—Germans take Maubeuge.

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

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

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

Sept. 27—Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.

Oct. 9—Germans occupy Antwerp.


Oct. 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. 4—Great Britain declared war on Turkey; Cyprus annexed.

Nov. 7—Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.


Nov. 19—German cruiser Emden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.

Nov. 13—Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone.

Nov. 21—Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British. Dec. 8—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.

—South African rebellion collapses.

Dec. 9—French Government returned to Paris.

Dec. 16—German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.

Dec. 17—Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate, and a new ruler appointed with title of Sultan.

Dec. 24—First German air raid on England.

1915

Jan. 1-Feb. 15—Russians attempt to cross the Carpathians.

Jan. 7—The sale of absinthe forbidden in France for the duration of the war.

Jan. 29—American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea off Doggerbank.

Jan. 30—Second Russian invasion of East Prussia.

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. 29—United States sends identic 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 identic 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 29—British steamership Falaba attacked by submarine and sunk (111 lives lost; 1 American).
April 2—Russians fighting in the Carpathians.
April 5—Steamer Harpalus, in service of American Commission for Aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.
April 17-May 17—Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 (April 19); April 21; 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 26—American vessel Cushing attacked by German aeroplane.
April 30—Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.
May 3—American steamer Gulflight sunk by German submarine; 2 Americans lost. Warning of German Embassy published in daily papers, Lusitania sails at 12:20 noon.
May 2—Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians. (Battle of the Donjekc.)
May 7—Cunard Line 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 1—Battle of Artos, or Festubert (near La Bassee).
May 10—Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives in sinking of Lusitania.
May 13—American note protesting against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania.
May 22—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
June 5—Coalition Cabinet formed in Great Britain; Asquith continues to be Prime Minister.
June 7—German's answer to American note of May 13.
June 12—Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the Gulflight and Cushing.
June 13—Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
June 15—Resignation of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
June 16—Monfalcone occupied by Italians, severing one of two railway lines to Trieste.
July 2—Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.
July 25—German sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on Nebraska and expresses regret.
July 27—Third American note on Lusitania case decries "Germans' communication of July 8 'very unsatisfactory.'"
July 28-Sept. 17—German conquest of Russian Poland.
July 25—American steamer Leesaw sunk by submarine; carrying contraband; no lives lost.
Aug. 1—Capture of Warsaw by Germans.
Aug. 6—National registration in Great Britain.
Aug. 9—White Star liner Arabic sunk by submarine; carrying contraband; no lives lost.
Aug. 16—Capture of Warsaw by Germans.
Aug. 19—White Star liner Arabic sunk by submarine; 10 victims; 2 Americans.
Aug. 29—Italy declared war on Turkey.
Aug. 24—German Ambassador sends note in regard to Russian losses. Loss of American lives contrary to intention of the German Government and is deeply regretted. Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning. Indorsement by the German Foreign Office (Sept. 1).
Aug. 27—Allan liner Hesperian sunk by German submarine; 26 lives lost; 1 American.
Sept. 7—German Government sends report on the sinking of the Arabic.
Sept. 8—United States demands recall of Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, from Washington.
Sept. 11—United States summary of evidence in regard to Arabic.
Sept. 18—Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.
Sept. 25—October 8—French offensive in Champagne fails to break through German lines.
Sept. 27—British troops in the neighborhood of Liege.
Oct. 4—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
Oct. 5—Allied forces land at Salonica, at the invitation of the Greek Government.
Oct. 5—German Government regrets and disavows attack on Elastic.
Oct. 6-Dec. 2—Austro-German-Bulgarian compact.
Nov. 15—German Government regrets and disavows attack on Elastic.
Dec. 1—British, under Gen. Townsend, forced to retire from Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.
Dec. 4—United States Government demands records of Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attaché, an American.
Dec. 6—Germans captured Tekel (Montenegro).
Dec. 10—Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.
Dec. 15—British defeat Arabs on western front.
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 Hanouan (Persia).
Dec. 19—The British forces withdrawn from A większość, Balikesir Peninsula).
Dec. 26—British forces in Persia occupied Khorasan.
Dec. 30—British passenger steamer Persia sunk in the Dardanelles, presumably by submarine.

1916
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.

March 25—Department of State issues memorandum in regard to armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.

March 27-29—United States Government instructs American Ambassador in Berlin, to inquire into sinking of Sussex and other vessels.

April 10—German Government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29, on the sinking of Sussex and other vessels.

April 17—Russians capture Trebizond.

April 18—United States delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.

April 19—President addressed Congress on relations with Germany.

April 26—May 1—Insurrection in Ireland. April 26—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 fulfilment 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. Czernovitz 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 Petrolite, an American vessel.

July 1-Nov.—Battle of the Somme. Combles taken (Sept. 30). Failure of the Allies to break the German lines.

Aug. 6-Sept.—New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug. 9).

Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany.

Aug. 27-Jan. 15—Roumania enters war on the side of the Allies and is crushed. (Fall of Bucharest, Dec. 6; Dobrudja conquered Jan. 2; Focsani captured Jan. 8.)

Sept. 7—Senate ratifies purchase of Danish West Indies.

Oct. 8—German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer Stephano.

Oct. 28—British steamer Marina sunk without warning (6 Americans lost).

Nov. 6—British liner Arabia torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.

Nov. 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 amplifies reply to President's note of Dec. 18. Favours co-operation to preserve peace.

Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses the Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace.

Jan. 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.

Feb. 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed.

Feb. 12—United States replied to Swiss Minister that it will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn.

Feb. 18—Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from the Central Powers.


Feb. 26—President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.

Feb. 28—"Zimmerman note" revealed.

March 4—Announced that the British had taken over from the French the entire Somme front; British held on west front 100 miles, French 175 miles, Belgians 25 miles.

March 11—Bagdad captured by British, under Gen. Maude.

March 11-15—Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II (March 15). Provisional Government formed by Constitutional Democrats, under Prince Lvoff and M. Milyukoff.

March 12—United States 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 severs 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 co-operation with British Navy in war zone.


May 17—Russian Provisional Government reconstructed. Kerensky (former Minister of Justice) becomes Minister of War. Milyukoff resigns.

May 18—President Wilson signs Selective Service Act.
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.
- German Allies' forces occupy Birr, 9½ 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 Osmanieh sunk by a mine.
- British Food Controller, Baron Rhonddd, 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 Venice.
- 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. "Hobby" Baker, former Princeton football captain, brings down German airplane in his first war flight.

Jan. 5—in speech to trades unions Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims.

Jan. 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base submarine crews kill 38 of their officers.
- British patrol boats capture 2 German submarines off Cameroon islands.

- British War Office states captures and losses during 1917; captures, prisoners on all fronts, 114,544; guns, 781; losses, prisoners, 28,379; guns, 166.

Jan. 8—Italian Government prohibiting making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.
- British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost, with crew of 106.
- British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed in British Channel; three of crew missing; wounded soldiers safely landed.
- British Admiralty reports for past week—arrivals, 2,085; sailings, 3,244; merchantmen sunk, 21 (over 1,600 tons); 4 fishing vessels.

Jan. 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers lost on Scotch coast, but one man saved.
- United States steamship Nyanza sinks a German submarine.

Jan. 15—Italian airmen drop 2 tons of explosives on stoneworks and encampments in Priomolano, an important railway station.
- French War Minister puts postal and telegraphic service under military control.
- Premier Clemenceau orders arrest in Paris of former Premier Caillaux on charge of treason.

Jan. 14—British airplanes drop bombs on steel works at Thionville, between Luxemburg and Metz, and on two large railway junctions near Metz.

Germs bombard Yarmouth, killing 3.
- Attempt is made to shoot Russian Premier Lonine.

Jan. 15—Prussian Chamber of Lords ratifies 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 Mudulla, formerly the German Breslau, and beaching the Sultan Yawez Sherin, formerly German Goeben; the British losing more men than a small monitor M-28; British lose 175 men; Turks, 198.

Ostend bombarded by Allied naval forces.

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

Armored boarding steamer Louisain sunk in Mediterranean; 217 lost.
- Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet.
- Petrograd reports murders of A. Shingareff and Prof. F. F. Kokoshkin, Kerensky Minister of Finance and State Comptroller.

Washington reports abdication of Gen. von Falkenhayn's plan to reorganize Turkish army because of desertion of 160,000 Turkish troops between Constantinople and Palestine.

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

Jan. 22—Baron Rhonddd, 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 Nienport, but are expelled in counter attack.

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

British airmen raid railway stations at Courtrai and Leedghem, 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 Tivressing and Mestre, 2 Americans killed.
- Germans claim to have downed 25 Allied machines by gunfire in 4 days.
- Emperor Charles, as King of Hungary, accepts resignation of Hungarian cabinet and directs Premier Dr. Weckele to form a new one.
- Count von Andrassny torpedoed off the Ulster coast.

Jan. 28—In Italian offensive east of Asiso Plateau Italian forces capture Col del Rosso and Col d'Echele, and 1,500 prisoners.
- The Irish steamership Cork sunk by torpedo; 12 lost.
- Roumanian capture Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia.
- French Chamber of Deputies decrees a per diem bread ration of 300 grams about 11 ounces; 7.

Jan. 29—Italians break German lines east of Asiago Plateau and disperse reinforcements; take Monte di Val Bella, 2,000 prisoners, 100 machine guns.
- Allied aviators attack Zeebrugge.
- German airplanes raid London, kill 47, injure 109.

Jan. 30—British line advances near Antioch in Palestine.
Jan. 30—Armed escort vessel Mechanic torpedoes 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 (171,061 gross 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 in Vienna.

Jan. 31—It is 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 Alacama torpedoes; 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; loses 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 Ueberweg 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 Livenza.

Feb. 7—Spain protests to Germany concerning the landing and torpedoing of Spanish steamer Gracia Jan. 26.

—Announcement made that steamship service between Asiatic ports of Russia and Constantinople in Black Sea had been resumed Jan. 11, and Russians were supplying Turks with food.

—Swedish steamship Fridland, loaded with grain from United States port, torpedoed; 6 men killed.

Feb. 8—White Guards of Finland capture Viborg. Ukrainians claim victory over Bolsheviks at Sarny. M. Holovichev named Premier of the Ukraine. Bolsheviks fail in attempt to occupy Kief. Turkish Foreign Minister Nersimy Bey, addressing Chamber of Deputies, expresses accord with Czernin and Hertling.

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—London reports attack of Bretoni River Italians shatter violinists, conductors and other German artists.

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, Conflans, Schem and Metz-Sablons.

Feb. 13—On western front United States batteries in raid in Champagne district.

—Test vote in House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.

—Sinking of Spanish ship Ceferalo announced.

—The British Admiralty reports the week’s losses 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 way’s loss of tonnage from the beginning of the month to the end of January as 1,030,883 and 883 sean.

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

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

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

—Germany renounces war on Russia.

Feb. 16—In battle for Kief Bolsheviks defeat U emans.

—Sir William Robertson, Chief of British In Staff, resigns and is succeeded by Sir Henry I son.

—A German submarine bombard Dover, England.

Feb. 17—Lord Northcliffe is appointed Director Propaganda in enemy countries.

—German aviators attack Dover, England and kirk France.

Feb. 18—17 and 18—German airplanes raid Lux do little damage.

Feb. 19—In battle for Kief Bolsheviks defeat U emans.

Feb. 20—British Admiralty reports for week ails, 2,432; sailiages, 2,493; merchantmen sun of more than 1,000 tons) ; 1 fishing vessel the same week, Rome reports 2 steamship tons lost and 1 sailing vessel.

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

—London reports German troops advancing on front extending from beaches of Esthonia to Latvian border of Volhynia; Minsk entered by Germans said to have captured 9,1 ers, 1,353 cannon, 5,000 motor cars, 1,90 cars loaded with grain, airplanes and war

VI
Feb. 21—British troops occupy Jerusalem, 14 miles from
United States steamship Philadelphia, with cargo of
foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine.

Feb. 22—United States troops are in the Chemins des
Planes sector, the Aisne front.

United States War Trade Board secures agreement
with Norway's commissioners by which Norway
guarantees imports from United States will not reach
Germany, and limits its own exports to that country.

A Berlin dispatch 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 bombards enemy aviation
grounds near Odero-Portogaroue railway on Italian
front, bring down 3 enemy planes.

Feb. 23—The United States and Japanese Embassies
and Chinese, Siamese and Brizilian Legations leave
Petroggrad for Vologda, 270 miles east of Petrograd.

Madrid reports Spanish steamer Mar Caspio sunk by
German submarine; crew saved.

Copenhagen reports capture by a British cruiser of
German steamship Dusseldorf.

Edward J. Longfian of New York killed in aerial
combat with 4 enemy machines on western front.

Madrid dispatch 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
represent outrages.

Feb. 25—In speech to Reichstag Count von Hertling
intimates a partial agreement with the four principles
of peace enunciated by President Wilson, with re-
ervation that the principles must be recognized by
all states and peoples.

A rationing system goes into effect for meat and but-
ter in London and adjoining districts.

Feb. 26—Roumania decides to make peace with Cen-
tral 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.

German airmen drop bombs on Venice in night raid,
the Royal Palace is struck and three churches dam-
aged, 1 person killed, 15 wounded.

Feb. 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with
Allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.

Mr. Balfour, 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 1,000
tons; 7 fishing vessels. In previous week, 15, 12 over
1,000 tons. Week preceding that, 19, 13 over 1,000

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.

German reach Dnieper River, 400 miles south of
Petrograd, 280 miles north of Kieff.

German torpedo boat and two mine sweepers sunk by
mines off Vilcand Island.

Major Gen. Peyton C. March, United States Chief
of Staff, arrives at New York from France.

United States war cost for February $1,002,878,608
(loans to Allies, $325,000,000).

March 2—Kieff, held by Bolsheviks since Feb. 8, oc-
cupied by German and Ukrainian troops.

March 3—By treaty of peace with four Central Pow-
er signed at Brest-Litovsk, Bolsheviks agree to evacu-
te Ukraine, Esthonia, and Livonia, Finland, the
Aland Islands and Trans-Cascan districts of Eri-
yan, Karas and Batum.

Sweden protests against German occupation of Fin-
land.

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 vehi-

cles and trucks.

March 4—Germany and Finland sign treaty.

British, French and Italian Ambassadors in Tokyo
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 ord-
ance 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 Pow-
ers; gives up Dobrudja to the Danube; agrees to
some economic measures and trade route to Black
Sea.

March 6—United States troops hold 41/2 miles of battle
front "somewhere in France."

British Admiralty reports for past week: 18 mer-
chantmen sunk (12, 1,600 tons or over).

Capt. Sato Yamamoto, Japanese Naval Attache in
Rome, arrives in New York City reports 15 U-boats
destroyed in Mediterranean last month by United
States, Japanese, British, French and Italian destroy-
ers.

March 7—German airplanes raid London at night; kill
14, injure 46.

British Chancellor of Exchequer in House of Com-
mons moves credit of $8,000,000,000, 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 Polderhoek take
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 aerio accidents, 2; auto accident,
1; of disease, 13; 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 bombard enemy supply station near
Oderzo.

March 10—United States War Department announces
presence of Americans on Lorraine front, in Cham-
agne, in Alsace, near Lunéville, and in Aisne sector.

British occupy Hit in Mesopotamia; Turks retire
22 miles up the Euphrates to Khan Baghdcili; British
aircraft bomb retreatig Turks.

Guilford Castle, British hospital ship, torpedoed in
English Channel; no one lost.

British airmen 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.

German raid on Naples 7 in hospital killed, 9 civilians wounded.


In Toul sector United States artillery discover and drive to pieces German gas projectors, upsetting plans for gas attack.

Paris Court of Revision rejects Bolo Pasha's appeal for death sentence.

German air ship attack Yorkshire coast; no casualties.

London announces release by German Government from special imprisonment of Aviators Lieuts. Scholtz and Woolsey, under threat of reprisal.

British air raid on Coblenz, Germany, kills 50.

March 13—German troops enter Odessa and control Black Sea; take 15 Russian warships.


London reports unarmed German schooner Nancy Wignell sunk by German submarine off Irish coast.

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

British Admiralty reports week's losses by mine or submarine: 18 merchantmen (15 of 1,600 tons or over); 1 fishing vessel; 2,046; sailings, 2,665; merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.

Richthofen, German aviator, achieved sixty-fifth victory.

German aircraft raid London; kill 1 man, 1 woman, 2 children; injure 3 men, 1 woman, 5 children; 6 houses destroyed; 30 damaged.

No German announcement 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 Bédouillers.

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, Skymner (1,475 tons) and Estrella (1,557 tons).

German occupy Abo, on Finlana coast, west of Helingsfors.

German submarine sinks Danish steamship Randelsberg (1,551 tons) outside of German danger zone.

Allied airplanes bomb barracks, munition factories and railway station at Zweibrücken; 12 enemy planes brought down; no British machines missing.

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

March 17—Germans announce Entente airmen made 23 attacks on German Rhine towns in February; 12 persons killed; 36 injured; attacks made also on industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxembourg, Saar and Moselle.

British air attack barrage 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 east of Neuville-Chapelle, take prisoners and guns. German raid near Fleurbais, and Beis 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, 290 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, 145; disease, 683; lost at sea, 357; suicide, 1; unknown causes, 11; of wounds, 37; executed, 2;

United States destroyer Manley collides with British warship in European waters; depth bomb explosion kills Lieut. Commander Richard M. Elliott, Jr., 15 enlisted men; Manley reaches port.

Royal Mail steamer Amazon and Norwegian steamer Stolt-Nielson, commandeered by the British, pass through German line, sink by submarine.

March 20—To reduce coal consumption President Wilson tells Board of Trade announces in House of Commons coal rationing rules—no cooking between 6 P.M. and 8 A.M., no illumination of window in front of house, no cooking after 10 P.M., no illumination of window in front of house, no cooking after 10 P.M., no illumination of window in front of house.

French repulse German attack off Arracourt, in April, and raids northeast of Reims, in Saône sector.

United States guns shell village of LaHayeville, causing 55 casualties.

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

British airmen destroy 29 German machines; burn their own-owning machine.

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: man divisions (about 500,000 men) engaged in world's heaviest concentration of artillery in world's historiesthe est directional of world's his distortions. Germans had 1,000 guns in one small sector (1 ft. 32 yards).

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

Brussels fined $50,000 by Germany for recession of Flemish agitation.

German Reichstag adopts war credit of $37,375,000,000.

March 23—Germans break British front near Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere, pierce line, between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Mo
celles.

British evacuate positions in bend southwest of Aisne; Germans reinforce third British line between non-stiffened and Somme.

Berlin announces first stage of battle ends 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; Zep- pelli succeeds Gen. A. L. Phillips as Air Minister.
March 23—Secretary of War Baker guest of Ambassador Page in London.

March 25—Germans drive British back across the Somme and repulse French and United States reinforcements; capture Peronne, Chauny and Ham, in Forest of St. Gobain.

-Paris is again shelled by “fat Bertha” gun.
-Prime Minister takes Colognes and belles.
-Finlanders report that German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noorder, 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 23—The Germans take Bapaume, Nede, Guiscard, Biabas, Barleux and Etolon. 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; 600 guns.
-United States artillery shell St. Baussant and billets north of Boquetan, opposite Toul sector, with gas.
-London announces United States steamship Chattanooga (5,000 tons) sunk off English coast; crew of 71 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 South Germans out of Richcourt. British retreat on a wide front; Germans under von Below and von der Marwitz take Richcourt, Bievillers, Grevillers, Irles and Miramont, 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, 706; 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 Ablainville and in Albert; British capture Morlincourt and Chipilly, and advance line to Proyard; Germans make slight advance east of Montdiber; are checked in regions of La Riche 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 northeast of Arras. German drive checked; in counter attacks French drive Germans out of villages of Courtomance, Nesle-St. Georges, and Assainville; in some places from Cavrelle to Royelles Germans make slight advances, take Montdidier and push line to Proyard.
-British airmen bring down 24 German machines, disable 7, and 2 balloons; bomb Bapaume, Bray and Peronne; 19 British machines are missing after no effect fighting and 4 after night bombing.
-French airmen (25th-28th) drop 18 tons projectiles in regions of Guiscard and Ham; pursuit squadrons bring down 17 German planes and set fire to 2 captive balloons.
-Entire Turkish force in area of Hit in Mesopotamia, is captured or destroyed; 3,000 prisoners taken (including German officers); 10 guns, 2,000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals. British forces cross the River Jordan.

-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, Marceauve and Denain; French; British troops hold line along Avre, and in front of Neufville-Bernard, Mezieres, Marceauve 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 29.

-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 80-mile front from Moreuil to Lassigny; villages in region of Orvilliers, Ploment and Plessier 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 Morfou.
-Since British flying corps arrived in Italy it has brought down 83 Austrian and German planes and lost 12.
-The Germans continue to advance in the Ukraine, Capture Poltava and set it on fire.
-British steamship Conargo is torpedoed in the Irish Sea and a Greek steamship is sunk by gun fire; 30 men are missing from the two.
-Danish steamship Indian is sunk by a German submarine about 130 miles north of Azores; captain and 28 officers and men lost; 9 saved.

March 31 and April 1—Alled aero squadron throw 13 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 Aleppo.
-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 Tithouns by submarine, with 4 of crew.
-In draft riot in Quebec 4 civilians are killed and a number of soldiers wounded.
-In London hot meals are served at 9:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; and theatres close at 10:30 P. M.

April 2—Between the Avre and the Luce the Allies captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns; near Hebuterne, 73 prisoners, 3 machine guns; prisoners are also taken at Ban-de-Sapt and in raid on Colonne trench. United States troops on Mense heights, south of Verdun, are attacked with gas and high explosive shells. Gen. Pershing reports United States casualties: Killed by accident, 1; of disease, 4; wounded, 2; various causes, 2; wounded, 13; total killed in action, 188; killed or prisoners, 204; disease, 793; lost at sea, 327; 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 bursting of one of the
long range guns bombarding Paris, killing 5 of the gun crew. General Jozef 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—Ayotte is taken by the Allies; 192 prisoners captured, including 6 officers. British raid northeast of Loos and Poecapelle.

April 3—British aircraft drop 9 German machine guns, drive 5 out of control, destroy 1 balloon, losing 6. British Admiralty reports losses for past week: 13 merchantmen over 1,600 tons; 5 fishing vessels; arrivals 2,416; sailings, 2,370.

White Guards capture eastern part of Tammerfors, 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 Distinguished Service Order, Croix de Guerre, Military Cross and Military Medal; has encountered 54 enemy planes.

April 4—King Albert confers upon Gen. Pershing Belgian Grand Cross of Order of Leopold.

Kaiser Wilhelm confines upon Baron von Richthofen Order of Red Eagle with Crown and Swords for the British Army on the Somme; German forces and Mores.

United States troops now occupy Muns heights, south of Verdun.

Amsterdam despatch says Allied raid on Coblenz killed 20, wounded 100; that on Treves killed 60, and on Cologne struck a troop train.

Moscow despatch reports Erzerum captured by Armenians from Turks.

April 5—French improve position in region of Mailly, Reineval and Mores and in Cantigny; German forces make slight advance, occupying villages of Mailly, Reineval and Mores.

United States troops now occupy Meuse heights, south of Verdun.

The President at Liberty Loan meeting in Baltimore announces German treaty forced on Russia and Romania and says Germany's challenge will be met with "force to the utmost."

Long distance bombardment of Paris.

April 6—German forces attack east and south of Chauny, gain foothold at Albeurcourt, and Barisis; suffer severe losses; take Pierremande and Folembray.

The Belgian relief ship Ministre de Souch De Naeyer (2,712 tons) is sunk by a mine in the North Sea; 12 drowned; 17 saved.

The German forces at Liberty Loan meeting in Baltimore announce they have been sent to Albeurcourt and Barisis; suffer severe losses; take Pierremande and Folembray.

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April 7—British retake Avery Wood and repel attack opposite Albert and south of Hoehetun; the suburbs of Chauny and French and British positions near Amiens are taken by German forces under Gen. von Bismarck, with 1,400 prisoners.

German bombard Rheims; British forces in Toi sector repel two German raids. Turks take Ardash from Armenian raid. Constantimople reports Turkish troops advancing over wide area in the Caucasus.

April 8—German drive French back to the west bank of Allonne; take Verneuil and heights east of Comtes-de-Chaumont. British make slight advance on south bank of Somme; lines around Bourgoy are heavily shelled.

Belgian relief ship Flanders sunk by mine.

—Germany sends ultimatum, demanding the removal or disarmament of all Russian warships in Flushing waters by April 12.


France as ordnance officer with Gen. Pershing.

April 9—German drive in line held by British. British and French capture near Vlissingen, and deal heavy blows to German forces.

Manpower Bill, including a provision for conscription in Ireland, is introduced in the House of Commons.

April 9—Germans cross the Lys between Armentières and Estaires; British are forced back north and south of Armentières; French repulse Germans in Hangard of Armentières; French repulse Germans in Hangard.

April 10—British and Poles, on line from La Bassée Canal to Armentières, are forced back six miles; at Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, British capture 2 miles. In counter attack on Guerry, British take 750 prisoners.

The village of Hangard changes hands several times remaining with the French, who penetrate line north of Rheims and bring back prisoners.

The German claim to have taken 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

Secretary Daniels says 1,755 vessels (1,055,116 tons) were added to the navy in the first year of the war.

—German troops at Limburg, Prussia, mutiny, killing 3 officers.

—Russian Commerce Commissioner says treaty with Germany takes 300,000 square miles, with 56,000,000 inhabitants (21% of Russia's entire population, by sides one-third of her railways, 7% of her iron 89% of her coal).

—Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche, German born, from Minnesota, in command 34th National Guard, Capt. W. A. Coley, N. Y., is discharged from the service for failing to maintain his command on efficient footing.

April 11—German attack British from La Bassée Ypres-Comines Canal and push them back 6 miles. In north end of battle at Zutars and Stenwijk, British troops retire from Armentières, which is gas.

—British troops continue advance in Palestine.

A shot from German long range guns strikes forlorn asylum in Paris; kills 4; wounds 21.

—United States steamship Lake Moor (1,450 tons) sunk by German submarine; 4 officers, 50 men, 54 in.

—British in Palestine advance a mile and a half mile front, take villages of El-Keir and Rafa.

—German squadron, with several transports, arrives Lovisa.

—Paris despatch states that in an official note a Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, written to his brother Charles of Austria, written to the Emperor acknowledges the just claims of the Emperor to Aslance-Lorraine, offers to support France's and declares Belgium to be re-established and her African possessions. Vienna despatches state that in an official telegram to the Kaiser the Emperor will recognize France's claim to Aslance-Lorraine.

April 12—Field Marshal Halig issues a special order of the day, "All positions must be held to the last man. Germany sweeps the British and Poli from the line of the River Lys; they claim to have captured 20,000 prisoners and 209 guns. Ger闩 fight near Poebschest; force the British from Eglise. Germans capture British garrison at Longueville. (50 officers, 1 British and 700 persons, 3,500 men, 45 cannon, several machine guns, a quantity of ammunition). United States troops in the republic of attack in Toul sector and prisoners. Germans continue to bombard X
April 13—Germans capture Rossjend, advance to border of Kneipe Wood; take 400 prisoners. French hold Hangard against repeated counter attacks and repulse German raids between the Aielle and the Aisne.

—British hold lines against massed attack from Armeni- tics to Hazebrouck; Germans driven out of Neuve Eglise, leaving prisoners, including a battalion com- mander.

—German troops occupy Helsingfors, Finland.

—Amsterdam despatches state that an official statement issued by Count Czernin declares that Emperor Charles signed the French was falsified. Emperor Williams thanks Emperor Charles for his telegram repudiating 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.

—The department announces United States steamship Cyclops, with 2,493 on board, not heard from since March 4.

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

April 14—"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.

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

—Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Minister, resigns.

April 16—United States casualties last to date: killed, 47; wounded, 83; b accident, 190; of disease, 903; 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 Arza.

April 17—British line on western front holds against repeated attacks; Gen. von Armin's forces to Poel- capelle, Langemarck and Zonnebeke. The Germans claim to have taken in the last few days 2,500 pris- oners.

—"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. (5,000 tons) blown up by internal explosion while in French port. 34 of crew of 275 saved.

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

—British losses by mine or submarine for the week: 15 merchantmen (111 over 1,000 tons); 1 fishing ves- sel; 12 unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals, 2,211; sail- ings, 2,456.


April 18—West of La Bassée and Givenchy 10 Ger- man divisions (about 125,000 men) attack British on 10-mile front. British hold line and take 200 pris- oners. The French extend their line to outskirts of Castel; carry heights west of the Avre; take 300 pris- oners; 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—Fifteen French airplanes drop tons of projectiles on German bivouacs in the region of Ham, Guisard and Novoy.

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

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

—German torpedo craft bombard Allied camp and stor- age 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—Seventy French airplanes bomb stations at St. Quentin and railways north of Jussy; 7 planes bomb stations at Montcornet, Asfeld and Hirson.

April 20—Germany, through the Swiss Minister, de- mands release of Lieut. von Rintelten in exchange for Siegfried, the British citizen, 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 be- gan, March 25, it has killed 118 and injured 236 (2 days' reports missing).

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

—British and French troops land at Marmouss on northern coast of Kola Peninsula, Arctic Ocean, to guard against attacks by Russian White Guards. Russian Red Guards are co-operating.

—Armenians capture Van, in Turkish Armenia.

—Guatemala National Assembly declares war with Ger- many.

—Baron von Richthofen, the leader of the Ger- man flyers, with 80 victories to his credit, is brought down today behind the British lines and buried with military honors.

—Bonar Law presents the budget in the House of Commons, calling for $14,000,000,000.

April 23—Major Royal Laibery destroys his 18th Ger- man plane and Lieut. P. F. Bear 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, 93; severely wounded, 410; slightly, 1,592; missing, 86.

April 22—23—German destroyer and submarine base at Zeebrugge blockaded by the sinking of two old cruis- ers, loaded with cement. The German cruiser Vindle- riss the gauntlet of mines, submarines and heavy gunfire, lands sailors and machine guns and distressed attention during operations. A similar en- terprise attempted at Ostend was not successful, the British blockading ships grounding and blowing up. British losses at Zeebrugge and Ostend: Killed, of- ficers 16, men 144, officers died of wounds 3, missing, 2, wounded 20, men died of wounds 25, missing 14, wounded 355.
April 21—German attack the whole front south of the Somme, but are repulsed; in later attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, east of Rocca; British retain their line. The Germans gain a footing in the outskirts of Hangard; capture Wielmehoek Hill, and take French prisoners. Check Allied advance northwest of Bethune.

British Admiralty announces it will discontinue issuing weekly bulletin of losses and substitute monthly ones. It reports losses in tonnage since beginning of 1917, for quarter ending March: British, 918,840; Allied and neutral, 1,019,572; ending June, British, 1,561,470; Allied and neutral, 2,236,014; ending September, British, 952,938; Allied and neutral, 1,494,473; ending December, British, 782,880; Allied and neutral, 1,873,843; ending March, 1918, British, 687,576; Allied and neutral, 1,125,510.

April 22—Germans from Wyttschaete to Bailleul; in Lys salient, French and British lose ground. German capture Hangard.

British shorn Cowshill torpedoed; 5 officers, 1 man missing.

French fight their way into Hangard.

Gen. von Risseberg, Speaker in German Reichstag, states that on March 24 the Germans missing totalled 66,104; 226,076 were prisoners in France; 119,000 in England; 157,000 in Russia and Roumania; the rest probably dead.

April 23—French win back ground near Kemmel and recapture Locre.

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 358 prisoners.

British Air Ministry announces that during March British airships dropped over the enemy air lines in France 23,000 bombs by day and 18,000 by night; Germans in area occupied by British, 317 by day and 114 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. Locre changes hands 5 times; Germans get footing there, but are driven from Voormezeele.

In Mesopotamia the British force the passage of the Arash.

The British liner Orissa (5,436 tons) torpedoed in English waters; 37 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 275 tons of bombs on enemy troops east of Locre.

In Mesopotamia, British capture Tuzhummali and 200 prisoners.

April 30—British casualties during April: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 1,621; men, 7,729; wounded or missing, officers, 7,447; men, 33,861.

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 invests, Russian fortress in the Crine, occupied by German troops.

Long range bombardment of Paris continues; 3 women injured.

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

Gayvo 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 3½ tons of bombs on Bapaume, and other targets, bring down 14 hostile machines, disable 4, and take 2 prisoners. Check Allied advance northwest of Bethune.

British airmen bomb Thivonville railway station and Carlshutze 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 airship ground at Campo Maggiore.

British mission to United States estimated British casualties in Picardy since March 21 approximate 529,000 killed, wounded or missing.

Field Marshal Lord French named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

British airmen drop more than 20 tons of bombs on Chauntes, Tournai and La Bassée railway stations, and on Estaires, Marcelcave, Membre, Comines and Middelkerke; bring down 28 German machines; disable 5; anti-aircraft guns shoot down 13; British machines are missing.

May 5—British repulse German attack near Hinges on western front, and improve line at Sally-le-Se and east of Hebuterne.

May 6—British down 6 hostile machines, losing 1. A night British airmen drop 100 bombs in neighborhood of Bapaume; British machine fails to return.

Treaty of peace is signed at Bucharest by repr sentatives of Roumania and the Four Central Powers.


May 7—Germans south of Brientz cross Aisne Cr 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), 463; died of wounds, of disease, 1,006; accident, 220; from other causes severely wounded, 412; slightly wounded, 2,492; ing in action and prisoners, 132.

May 9—France reports officially Allied tonnage by submarine during April, 381,681.

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

May 10—The trenches northwest of Albert, a the Germans, are captured; the French Grivenses and 238 prisoners.

Italians capture Monte Corno; take 100 prisors.

The British sink a block ship across entrance longs 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 Neувilly are repulsed; Germans attack French in the Bois la Cœuvre; gain a footing and are driven out, leaving 100 prisoners and 13 machine guns; French raid southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thérouanne.

—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 Ostdorf or Zeebrugge.

—The Italians attack Col del'Orso, destroying its Austrian garrison.

—Major Gen. Maurice is placed on retired pay.

May 10—British bombing machines drop 7,000 kilometers of explosives on railway stations and cantonments in region of Noyon, Chauny and Flevy-le-Martel.

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

May 13—Berlin reports Allied air losses on German front during April, airplanes, 271; captive balloons, 15; admit loss of 125 planes and 14 captive balloons.

—British anti-aircraft guns bring down 6 German machines—disable 1; British airplane drop 12 tons of bombs on railway stations at Lille, Menin, Chauntes, Peronne and docks at Bruges; all machines returned.

—German and Austrian Emperors meet and agree upon closer 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 6,000 bombs behind enemy line; Germans drop 1,546 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, 490; slightly wounded, 2,767; missing in action and in prison, 215.

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

—Germans bomb neighborhood of Dunkirk.

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

May 16—British airmen press 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 Lorraine and destroy 5 enemy machines, losing 1.

—Two German submarines sighted near Bermuda.

May 17—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, 1,900 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 raided 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.
May 25—Italian troops break through Austro-German defensive line at Cape Sile, on lower Piave front; take 433 prisoners.

May 26—Big drive begins on western front, Germans drive Allies from the Aisne-Marne Canal. take Cosnecy, Courtoy and Loivre; Germans capture British near Diekobach Lake, Germans penetrate French positions, advance in Aisne Valley, face British lines between Corbie and the Aisne, take Pinon, Chavignons, Fort Malmaison, Comtecon, Cery, the Winterberg and Craonne and the Villerberg.

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 at St.-Pol and the Aisne, with 25,000 prisoners, including 2 generals (1 British, 1 French), also town of Contay, 3 miles from Rheims.

-May 30—German submarine sinks 12 Irish fishing vessels; no lives lost.

-May 31—German 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 Harpe. French drives out 400 prisoners and 4 tanks; Germans break through on both sides of the Oise River, reach heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau-Thierry.

-United States troops drive Germans from around Chateau-Thierry, take 250 prisoners.

-British air squadron bombards Karlsruhe.

-British air squadron bombards Cuxhaven.

-British air squadron bombards Flushing.

-British air squadron bombards St. Quentin.

-June 2—Germans retreat, drive British out of Lens, pass near Villers-Cotterets, capture Faverolles, fail in attack on Corbie and Trescais; French take Hill 153, recapture Champlat and gain ground in direction of Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans attack British Red Cross hospitals. The Tessel sunk by submarine off Atlantic City, N. J. Schooner Edward H. Cole and another vessel sunk by submarine off Jersey coast; crew rescued by steamer British Is. 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 Strazeele, British repulse raids, take 288 prisoners and anti-tank gun, 20 machine guns and several trench mortars. British aircraft bomb railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Lencastre. Italian airman, on French front, downed by Hurricane. British aircraft bomb Ypres, Peronne, Rosieres and Chateau-Thierry. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues proclamation staying conscription if 600,000 monthly thereafter; Seventy years of penny postage end in Great Britain, from today, 3 half pence (3d).

June 4—Between the Aisne and the Oureg Germans capture village of Peron and town of Neuliy-la-Poterie.

-Now reported that ships sunk on June 2 off New Jersey coast were Edna (375 tons) Carolina (5,092 tons), Herbert L. Pratt (6,726 tons), Winne Conie (3,849 tons), Herbert H. Cole (1,291 tons), Lehigh (500 tons). French drive H. Haskell (1,778 tons), Isabelle H. Willy (770 tons), Samuel W. Hathaway (1,446 tons), Hattie Dunn (1,386 tons), Hauppaenge (1,330 tons).

-French and United States forces compel Germans to recross the Marne, leaving 100 prisoners.

-German submarine attacks French steamship Radio­liene off Maryland coast; is driven off by United States destroyer.

-Norwegian steamer Eidsvold sunk by German submarine off Virginia Capes; crew rescued. Bark Attila and a schooner torpedoed on way from Gibraltar.

-British submarine Harmatian 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 re-prisal.

-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 Dom­iniers; United States troops penetrate enemy positions in Picardy and Lorraine; French counter attack regains ground near Vingre, take 150 prisoners, drive Germans from around Chavigny Farm and take 50 prisoners.

-British airman bomb Metz-Salbon and railroad sid­ings at Scy, Marne, and Zebruge seaplane base.

-United States troops drive Germans from Neuliy 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 Neuliy-la-Poterie and Bourcoves; German attacks on Champlin, heights of Bligny, south-west of St. Euphrasie and between the Marne and 300 prisoners. French take Le Poir, west of Fontenoy and north of the Aisne, village of Vinly and regain Hill 214.

-Germans claim that since May 27, army group c Crown Prince has taken more than 55,000 prisoners (1,500 officers), 66,000 guns, 20,000 machine guns.


-United States Marines drive Germans 3/4 miles, destroy nest of machine guns, capture town of Thionville and force way into Bourcoves.

-Holland hospital vessel Koningin-Regents sunk near North Sea; a few lives lost.

-Germans sent ultimatum to Russia, Russian Baltic Sea fleet must be returned to Schastopol as condition of cessation of advance on Ukraine front; action for June 14.

-June 7—United States and French troops take vill of Neuliy-la-Poterie and Bourcoves and Bligny between the Marne and Rheims, and 200 prisoners. Germans occupy Allied positions on banks of Ancre and take 80 prisoners.

-German claim to have taken 250 prisoners d French advance against west of Kemmel.

-Northeast of Thierry United States troops advance to 2-1/2 miles on 6-mile front.

XIV

—By attacks on the Marine, Franco-American troops put Germans on defensive; United States forces, under Gen. Pershing, capture and hold Bouresches; French recapture Locre Heights.

—1,000 Czech-Slovak troops reach Vladasovtko.

—Norwegian steamer Vindeggen sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatters; steamship Pinan del Rio destroyed by gunfire off Maryland coast, no lives lost.

JUNE 8—United States Government announces about 5,000 Germans interned as enemy aliens; 340 United States 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 Mareul, capture heights of Gury, are hold on line of Rubecourt, Le Prety, and Mortemer and on front comprising Belval, Canneaucourt and Ville.

—British air and naval bomb region around Roye and fire 2,000 rounds of ammunition at infantry.

—British and French air and naval bomb Nesle and Fresnoy-le-Roye.

—British air and naval bomb 3 German submarines by dropping depth bombs.

JUNE 10—United States Marines, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, in Belleau Wood, pierce German line two-thirds of a mile on 600-yard front.

—The French retake 2 miles to line of Baily and west of Nampcel.

—Norwegian steamer Henrik Lund sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatters.

—British destroy deck destroyed and a second damaged by Italian torpedo boat near Dalmanitz 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. Maur and gain a footing in Marqueglise, Courcelles, taken and retaken, remains with French. On centre Germans reach south edge of Cavilly Wood and Ressons-sur-Matz. French take nearly 1,000 prisoners.

—Germans take ridge east of Mery and break through fourth Allied position. Gen. von Schoeder's forces cross the Matz, attack heights of Marqueglise and Vignemont and advance to Anthelins. On the Oise, Germans advance as far as Rihencourt.

—Germans claim to have captured since May 27 up to 75,000 prisoners.

JUNE 11—Allies in counteroffensive advance on 7-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon, retake much ground.

—French nearly reach Fretot, take heights between Courcelles and Mortemer; retake Belloy and Genils Wood; reach south outskirts of St. Maur; in centre of No. Germans back beyond Lorge Farm and Anthelins. South of Ourcq United States troops capture Belleau Wood and 300 prisoners. British advance in region of Montcornet, 3/4 mile on 1 1/2 mile front; take 208 prisoners (5 officers), 31 machine guns. Under German 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, 1,597; wounded in action, 4,190; missing, 342.


—British Admiralty reports between June 6 and 9 (inclusive), 10 air raids bombed Thoncourt, Zedrugge lock gates, Bruges boats, Bruges docks, Bruges Canal, Ghentels, Marialtet and St. Denis-Western airdomes.

JUNE 12—French advance in region of Belloy Wood and St. Maur; take 400 prisoners. Germans get foothold on the Aisne. They destroy heights and gain on plateau west of Dommiers and Cutry. French are thrown back on front from Le Ploegy to Autochel. Germans clear Allied forces from west bank of the Oise. French are driven south as far as Trécy-le-Val.

—United States troops complete seizure of Belleau Wood.

—Final figures for eighth German War Loan (including army subscriptions) places total at $3,750,000,000.

—London announces that German advance has practically ceased. Germans claim to have taken since beginning of drive on June 6, 15,000 prisoners, 150 guns; they launch attack from Courcelles to north of Mery, between the Aisne and forest of Villers-Cotterets. Germans take villages of Laverseine; are repulsed at most other points. French drive Germans back across the Matz and recapture Melcocq. British aerial squadron bombs station at Treves and factories and stations at Dillingen. Swedish steamship Dora (1,555 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 Courcves-de-Valseroy, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is delayed.

—Norwegian ships Samsa and Kriegers, both small, sunk by U-boat, 90 miles off Virginia Capes; no casualties.

—German forces advance south in Russia in force of 10,000; Red Guards almost annihilated on shore of Sea of Azov.

—Turks occupy Tabriz, second largest city in Perseia; United States consulate and missionary hospital looted.

JUNE 15—French drive Germans from Courcves-Valseroy, south of the Aisne, and French improve position east of Montgobert; take 130 prisoners, 10 machine guns. North of Bethune, British take 196 prisoners, 10 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 60-mile front, from Asiago Plateau to the sea; on British right attacks fail. On left, Austrians pierce British lines for 1,000 yards on 2,500-yard front. Prisoners taken by British and Italians since beginning of fighting, 120 officers, 4,500 men.

—Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces more than 800,000 United States troops in France.

JUNE 16—London reports abnormal quiet after 6 days of desperate fighting. In local sectors French in region of Veulay take 20 German prisoners and a number of machine guns. British command bitmap heights of Meris, south of the Somme and near Huchet; take 28 prisoners, several machine guns. 600 German shock troops attack village of Zivray, in Poil 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 recapture scalp of Monte Solarola and at Monte Solferino salient; take 3,000 prisoners, including 50 officers. British also are back on original front line. Austrians claim to have crossed the Piave at numerous points and taken AE1 positions on the Piave and on both sides of the Oderzo-Trevio Railroad, and to have taken 6,000 prisoners.

—British aerial bomb railways at Armienieres, Estaires, Commines and Courtrai and docks of Bruges.

—United States casualties since entering the war total 5,000.

—Exchange of 160,000 French and German prisoners of war begins through Switzerland.

—Premier Orlando announces to Italian Chamber of Deputies that a peace offer of Emperor Charles, including proposed cession of territory, has been declined.

JUNE 17—Germans make unsuccessful attempt to construct a foot bridge across the Marne.

—Premier Radkaloff of Bulgaria resigns and is succeeded by ex-Premier Malinoff.
July 20—French and Italians push back Germans from mountains of Rheims, beyond Pourcy, and recapture Marfaix.

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 Justinia (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 2 miles; storm Hill No. 193; advance 1 mile.

German submarine attacks and sinks tug and 4 barges off Cape Cod.

Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, and Cabinet resign.

July 22—Fishing schooner is sunk by German submarine, 60 miles southeast of Cape Porpoise.

United States schooner Robert and Richard sunk by German submarine off Cape Ann; none lost.

United States and French forces advance, occupy area on north between Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and the Ourcq. On the marne, United States and French pursue fleeing Germans, who destroy villages and supplies.

July 23—At the west Americans capture Buzancy and Jaulgonne on the Marne. French in centre take Oulchy. On the east British capture Petitchamp Wood, near Marfain.

French in Picardy capture heights of Mailly-Rainiald, overlooking Valley of the Ayre.


Total German casualties since Gen. Foeh's drive began estimated at 180,000.

Several thousand British munition workers strike.

Japan agrees to all United States proposals for joint action in Russia.

Franco-British airmen bomb Bazoche, Courlandon, Fismes and Cucqecourt.

From beginning of present drive to date Allies have taken 23,000 prisoners, 500 cannon, thousands of machine guns; one-seventh of captives are boys of 19.

July 25—Allish continue to close the pocket of the Arme-Marne salient. British advance south of Rheims, between the Ardre and the Vesle. French are 3 miles in front 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.

July 25—Steamship Tippecanoe, outward bound, is repelled and sunk; crew lost.

Dr. von Seydler as Austrian Premier.

July 26—French recapture Villemontier and take Oulchy-le-Chateau and several hundred prisoners.

Southwest of Rheims, Allies lose Mery. British defeat German attempt to retake Metteren. In region of Epieds, Truny and Aisne, United States troops defeat the Germans.

Lloyd George announces strikes must either work or light. 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, shutting off Germans from the Marne.

Americans clear the woods on north bank and French push eastward.

Seizure of 2 men, accused of trying to blow up war plant at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

July 29—In Marne salient French and Americans advance 2 to 3 miles on 20-mile front, taking many villages. Blique, Ville-en-Tardenois captured the German submarine off Cape Cod.

Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, and Cabinet resign.

July 20—Americans and French lose and regain Cierges and Beugneux and push ahead 2 miles.

United States embassies to Russia, including United States, removed from Archangel to Kamalak.

Dr. von Hess, new Austrian Premier, declares Austria ready for honorable peace as soon as opponents renounce hostile plans.

United States and British draft treaty goes into effect; British and Canadians have 60 days in which to enlist; treaty does not affect Irish or Australians.

July 21—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, assassinated at Kiev.

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 man men.

Onondaga Indians of New York declare war on Germany.

Aug. 3—Allies drive Germans from edge of Forest of Nehe and before Sergy, and straighten out line from Bavany to Cierges and the Menneire Wood; in center Americans advance mile and a half on Fismes in advance; 200 prisoners, 315 missing.

French report taking 33,000 prisoners. July 15 to 31.

English report prisoners taken during July 4, 5, 6.

Aug. 3—Allies advance 20 miles to the Aisne and the Vesle, regain 20 villages, obliterates remnant of Marne salient. Germans evacuate positions on front of 5 miles west of the Ancre and withdraw east of that stream.

Americans reach outskirts of Cierges, Allied patrols west of Rheims hold Vele, fords.

Gen. March says it was the Rainbow Division of New York that last week defeated the Prussian Guard.

British ambulance transport Warilla, with 600 ill and wounded soldiers, homeward bound, sunk by German submarine near a British port; 123 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. Jenness sunk by submarine 100 miles off North Carolina coast; 1 killed, several injured.

Aug. 4—German retreat in Aisne district continues.

United States and French troops occupy Fismes and Vesle at four points. French occupy St. Vaast, cross Vesle at four points. French advance transport Warilla, with 600 ill and wounded soldiers, homeward bound, sunk by German submarine near a British port; 123 missing.

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Aug. 6—On Somme salient British and entire German Division 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 concession to Germany.

Dewitt C. Poole, United States Consul General to Moscow, destroys his codes and records and over business to a consulate to Swedish officials.

United States steamer 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 Dyquim, in Lys sector.

—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; 50 submariners said to have disappeared; 23 leaders of revolt sentenced to death.

—German raider sinks 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 Vologda, and attack Bolshevik columns, reinforced by Germans. A Japanese Lieutenant General is in command.

Aug. 9—Swedish steamer bombèd 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. Morlandeau captured and the Albert railroad reached, outflanking Montdidier. Germans begin evacuating Yves 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 Lenine tells Soviets Russia is at war with the Entente.

—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 3,000 town 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 sunk by German submarine, also the Sybil and Mary Sennett of Gloucester, Mass.

—French capture Montdidier and reach Chauny. United States troops capture Chipilly. British advance toward Braye; take nearly 400 guns and more than 27,000 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 Aisne; close in on Lassigny from east and south, and levered Roye-Noyon road. British and French fight for Chauny.

— British airmen on second day of Picardy offensive shoot down 61 German flyers, making total 126 for 2 days. Bolshhevik leaders prepare for fight, as counter revolutionary movement spreads in Russia.

—Aviators report Germans digging in and strunging barbed wire before Franco-American positions on the Vesle.

Aug. 11—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 sunk by U-boat.

—London reports 187 German flyers shot down in Picardy so far; the British losing 84.

—British steamship Penistone torpedoed by submarine 100 miles east of Nantucket.

Aug. 12—Allied advance slows up. Americans capture Bucquoy, in Lys sector.

—Disorder grows in Moscow. German Ambassador flees to Pskoff.

—Norwegian steamer Somesland 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 Commerstedt torpedoed off Fire Island.

—On the Vesle Franco-Americans are pushed out of Fismette, but recover it by counter attack.

—French transport Djemnah sunk in Mediterranean; 442 men missing.

—Steamer Frederick R. Kellogg torpedoed off Barne­
gat Light; 3 killed, 4 missing.


—Capt. James Fitzmorris of Royal Flying Corps killed near Cinci­nati while flying from Indianapolis to Dayton.

—Schooner Dorothy Barrett attacked by submarine near Cape May, N. J. Crew abandon vessel, which takes fire; no lives lost.

Aug. 15—Canadian troops capture villages of Damery and Parvillers, northwest of Roye. British advance northwest of Chauny; their patrols enter Albert.

—French make local gains between the 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.


—A British column, pushing up through Persia, reaches Bakut, on the Caspian Sea.

—United States schooner Madlingdale sailed and sunk by submarine near Winter Quarter Shoals Light Vessel.

—United States steamer Cuba (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 Aisne, reach the outskirts of Thiepval Wood. Germans evacuate Vaucourt-Berquin, on Lys salient.

—The Don Cossacks clear left bank of the Don and move south.

—Large tank steamer sailed off Cape Hatteras by a submarine and reported on fire; entire crew saved.

—United States cargo ship Montanan (6,659 gross tons) torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 5 men missing.

—A second United States transport carrying troops from Manila lands at Vladivostok.

—United States air squadron of 18 De Haviland machines (4 type), equipped with Liberty motors, makes successful flight over German lines.

—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 Esack (4,131 tons) torpedoed about 500 miles off French coast; 13 of 37 picked up; rest missing.

Aug. 17—United States cargo ship Joseph Cudahy torpedoed about 700 miles from English coast; 13 of crew rescued; 22 missing.

French capture plateau north of Autreches, between the Somme and the Marne salients.

Americans in the Vosges, east of St. Dié, capture village of Frappe.

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 bombarding Kazan.

British Admiralty reports 2 destroyers sunk by mines, with loss of life.

French cruiser Dupetit 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 Nordhav off Cape Henry.

Aug. 18—Americans in village of Frappe, on western front, repulse enemy light railway 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 explosion on the Somme, July 27.

Airline statistics for four American squadrons up to Aug. 1 show 59 German planes downed, exclusive of Luftby's.

Aug. 20—Marshall Foch begins drive on 15-mile front between the Aisne and the Oise; advances nearly 8 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'Ammuzio, 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 troller Triumph is captured by a submarine and converted into a raider to prey upon fishing vessels.


British troops capture Albert, in Lys salient; reach outposts of Neuf-Berquin. French widen front on south bank of Oise; cross the Aisne; approach fords of Cony, north of Oise; reach Divette 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 April 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 Verdun-Metz railroad.

Allied airplanes kill 5, injure 2 and damage private property at Cognac.

Aug. 22—At Paris a large loaded with 540 tons of gas, oil, belonging to United States expeditionary forces, taken fire.

Allied representatives at Archangel announce they have come at invitation of rightist constituted Russian Government to expel the Germans and establish the Lenin-Trotsky peace treaty.

The Gascomier, 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 Karlsruhe; 9 killed, 6 injured.

Australians take Chalucques and Chugnailles Valley and 4,000 prisoners, including 3 battalion commanders; shoot down 2 low-flying German air machines by air machines. British air force attack airfield at Buhl and railway junction at Treves.

Germans defeated on 50-mile front by British and French from the Coudel to the Allette, 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-Bolshevik force at Montisvetskan, Siberia.

Bray, La Boisselle, Orvillers, Monquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt are captured with 2,000 prisoners.

West of Fismes United States troops carry line as far as Soisson-Rheims road.

Two airplanes collide in fog off Fire Island; 3 of crew missing.

Aug. 24—Haig advances from the Ancre to the Somme. British capture Sapignies and Behagnies, towns north of Bapaume, Welsh troops capture Mametz Woods. French are in possession of entire south bank of the Oise and the Allette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Maxence.

Aug. 25—United States troops advance east of Bazoche; repel German raid in the Vosges.

Austrian airmen bomb city of Padua; British advance toward Bapaume, Picardy, on 50-mile front; capture Thiepval, Bray, La Boisselle, Moquet Farm and Grandcourt; surround town of Miraumont. United States troops advance on half-mile front to Soissons-Rheims road.

Submarine chaser No. 209 shelled and sunk by a steamer, Felix Tannery, by mistake; commander and 13 of crew missing; 4 killed, 5 injured.

Aug. 25—British advance 10 miles on 30-mile front, capture La Boisselle, take over 7,000 prisoners; attack Bapaume defenses, take over 3,700 prisoners, no losses.

British occupy entire south bank of the Oise, west of the Ailette and the Allette River, from the Oise to Pont Mt. Mareil; drive Germans from plateau of Andignicourt, Nampe and Carpeaux and from heights west of the Allette.

German submarine sinks United States schooner E. F. Platen and Canadian fishing vessels E. B. Walters, C. M. Walters and Morris B. Adams, no lives lost.

Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28—Allied war planes bomb Constantine 4 times in 3 days.

Aug. 26—British take Monchy and other towns on old Hindenburg line; repel German counterattack.

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 Bapaume, take 1,100 prisoners. French extend line on Oise nearly a mile. British again pierce Hindenburg line; capture Dompierre and Montmolin and enter Bapaume. South of Soisson Canadians take 2,000 prisoners.

Count von Bernstorff appointed German envoy to Constantine:


Gen. March says United States troops and Allies 8 weeks since July 1 have taken 102,000 prisoners. War Department estimates on basis of prisoners captured that Germany in same period have lost nearly 350,000 killed and wounded.

XX

Aug. 30—British capture Bullecourt and reach Wotan line. Germans retreat from Flanders. British occupy Baillen; capture Comblain and advance toward Peronne. United States and French retake Chavigny and extend line east of Concy.

—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 Lenine, Bolshevik Premier, wounded twice by assassin.

—Spanish steamer Ataz-Mendi, carrying coal from England to Spain, torpedoed and sunk; no lives lost. Spain seizes all interned German vessels.

Sept. 1—United States troops advance about 2 miles beyond Juvigny; take 600 prisoners. Allies take Peronne, 2,000 prisoners. Allies advance from south of Somme to Lys salient in Flanders. French advance north of the Ailette; gain foothold in wood west of Concy-le-Chateau; take Crecy-au-Mort, 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 Alkamahl and west of Vardar River.

Sept. 2—On western front Allied forces have taken since July 14, 128,502 prisoners, 2,069 guns, 1,734 machine throwers, 13,783 machine guns.


—British airmen bomb airrome at Buhl.


—United States cargo ship Lake Owens (2,308 gross tons) sunk by gunfire in foreign waters.

—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 Quincampoix to within 6 miles of Cambrai. French gain northeast of Noyon and cross Vesle on 20-miles 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 reported 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 Bapaume to Epargny take Hill No. 61, beyond Wolvemberh 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.

—A German steamer Mount Vernon struck by torpedo 290 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.

Sept. 7—General retreat of Germans on front of 100 miles, Arras-Cambrai sector to Rheims. British advance 9 miles beyond the Somme; take Haucourt, Sord-le-Grand and Metz-en-Centriere. French cross St. Quentin Canal; take German Bridge and station at St. Simon, also Tergnier, 3 miles from La Fere. British airmen bomb Mannheim, poison gas center.


Sept. 8—During first week in September British take 13,900 prisoners.

—United States refugees from Russia reach Stockholm.


Sept. 9—British close on south end of Hindenburg line; take Gouzeaucourt Wood and occupy Vermard and Vandelles. French again cross Crozet Canal, opposite Liey; hold entire length of canal.

—All British and French casualties during August controlled by Bolsheviki are imprisoned. Soviet Government offers to exchange diplomats with England, provided she guarantees safe conduct of all Russians held in London.

—Five hundred and twelve counter revolutionists at Petrograd shot in reprisal for killing of Moss Uritsky, Bolsheviki Commissioner, and 35 land owners sent 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 Berwind sunk by German submarine; 4 of crew lost.

Sept. 11—French capture Travecy, on Hindenburg line, 2 miles north of La Fere. British and French 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 Ekaterinburg, east of Ural Mountains, are defeated by Czechoslovakians and Siberian forces; lose 1,000 men, 3 armored trains and 11 locomotives, 60 machine guns.


—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, Verdin to Toul and Nancy via St. Mihiel, intact and open to the Allies. Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing to visit St. Mihiel a few hours after its capture.

—Allied airmen bomb Metz and Courcelles.

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Sept. 15—British capture Maimesney, 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 Calway Castle sunk by U-boat; 190 lost, 90 of them women and children.

—Germany makes peace offer to Belgium.

XXI
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 a raid Lorraine territory with bombs; many giant Handley-Page machines used by Americans—giant Handley-Page machines used by Americans.

Sept. 17—German civilians in St. Quentin and Ypres are being murdered by Arras-Cambrai road. French capture Saint-Vaast and Mont-Sens, one of the keys to Lorient. United States forces establish new line on St. Mihiel front, engineers repair highways in salient, preparing for further pursuit of Germans.

Sept. 18—United States rejects Austro-Hungarian peace proposal.


Sept. 20—On the western front British retake Moenvoues.

Sept. 21—French troops take town of Beny, south-east of Essigny. British take 6,000 prisoners in front of Messines and south of Ypres.

Sept. 17—On the western front British and French capture Vaux and Ypres and prepare to Laon. United States forces preparing to advance on St. Mihiel front.

Sept. 17—French and American forces move against Germans, preparing for further pursuit of Germans.

Sept. 18—United States states Buena Ventura torpedoed on voyage, Bordeaux to Philadelphia; 3 boats with 64 men missing.

Sept. 19—In Macedonia, Allies advance 5 miles on 12-mile front; take Gradischitsa, 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns (Jugoslav division fighting with the French).

Sept. 20—On the western front British retake Moenvoues.

Sept. 21—French troops take town of Beny, south-east of Essigny. British take 6,000 prisoners in front of Messines and south of Ypres.


Sept. 21—On the western front British retake Moenvoues.

Sept. 22—On the western front British troops make 2 raids on German northeast of St. Mihiel; take 54 prisoners, 2 machine guns.

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-Serbs capture Velež, 26 miles southeast of Uskub and Isp; also take Kožana. British capture Strumitsa, 6 miles across Bulgarian front.

-Naval patrol boat Tampa torpedoed and sunk in British Channel, with all on board (118).

-On warplanes bomb railway stations of Metz-Sablon, Andun-la-Roman, Meigers and Thionville, and the Frescati airdrome.

Sept. 27—British attack on Cambrai front, take Epinay and 575 prisoners. Canadian division passes Haynecourt, reaches Dain-Cambrai road. United States forces take Charpentry, Very, Epinonville and Ivoryry. French and United States forces advance 2 miles across road; 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, telegraphed the French Government that Bulgarian officers had applied for 48-hour armistice, that he had refused to suspend hostilities, but would receive delegates.

-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 1,300 officers, 700 guns, thousands of machine guns; total captures August and September 123,018 prisoners, including 2,783 officers, about 1,400 guns.

-Gen. Debeny's cavalry (French) entered St. Quentin at heels of retreating Germans. Cambrai in flames. Gen. Plumer (Belgian) crosses the Lys; takes Comines; he is only 4 miles from Courtrai. Belgian forces nearing Bruges. Gen. Couraud continues advance in Champagne district. United States forces battle with Germans in Argonne region. British capture Levarges, and with Canadians, Provriile and Tilley, and clear enemy from high ground south of Le Catelet.

-Since Sept. 26 French have taken 13,000 prisoners between the Meuse and the Argonne.

-Gen. Pershing reports United States airmen since Sept. 26 have brought down on western front more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons.

-Gen. Allenby captures Damascus and takes 7,000 Turks. Since Sept. 20 Allenby's forces have marched 120 miles; taken over 30,000 prisoners; destroyed 3 Turkish armies. Arab forces are fighting with Allies in Palestine and Syria.

-United States troops in Argonne region. British and Canadians take 97 gun and within 25 miles of Nein, against French forces.

-Oct. 2—Serbian troops enter Nish.

-Paris says officially Allies captured July 15 to Sept. 30 3,518 officers, 245,914 men, 5,609 cannon, more than 25,000 machine guns, hundreds of mine throwers.

-Oct. 12 German airplane bombs a French hospital at Chalon; many French soldiers killed and wounded.


-Thirty Italian naval units and a larger number of airmen bombarded town and harbor of Durazzo, in Albania.

-Oct. 3—Latest summary of war material taken by United States forces in Argonne section shows 150 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, thousands of shells, hundreds of thousands rounds of small arms ammunition.

-On western front in week ending today Allies have taken 60,000 prisoners and 1,000 guns.

-British troops are in Lenz and Armintieres and within 7 miles of Lille.

-United States cargo steamship Lake City (3,500 tons) collides with oil tanker James McKee off Key West and sinks; 20 of crew (52 reported) lost.

-Italian airmen Alberti, Trecce (2,825 tons) torpedoed about 300 miles off American coast; 21 of crew missing.

-Greek troops enter Drama; Bulgarians in withdrawing carry off cattle, cereals and rolling stock.

-French airmen bomb enemy cantonments and bivouacs in Lenz region, in Valley of Suippe and railway stations.
More than 60 United States bombing planes attack Bayoville, Belgium. Bombing planes attack Goes, Dutch front near the Sambre. 6,000 Germans are caught between advancing troops and the Holland frontier above Eecloo. Germans evacuate Lokeren Wood on northwest and Bantheville Wood to the northwest of Chenan, near Mons, as objective. British capture Ourcq. French advance between Serre and the Oise; reach Aisne-sur-Serre and the St. Jacques Farm northwest of Chalons. Czech-Slovak forces aid in the recapture of village of Terron.

Thursdays, Oct. 21-Oct. 24-

Oct. 21—British week's casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 317, men 4,671; wounded or missing, officers 1,674, men 7,198. British airmen attack barracks and railways at Metz; British are within a mile of Valenciennes and within 7 miles of Ghent. The French are within a mile of Valenciennes, and in Argonne and Meuse region. Germans withdraw from Belgium and French front near the North Sea to the Sambre. 6,000 Germans are caught between advancing troops and the Holland frontier above Eecloo. Germans evacuate Lokeren Wood on northwest and Bantheville Wood to the northwest of Chenan, near Mons, as objective. British capture Ourcq. French advance between Serre and the Oise; reach Aisne-sur-Serre and the St. Jacques Farm northwest of Chalons. Czech-Slovak forces aid in the recapture of village of Terron.

Oct. 22—British cross the Scheldt, 5 miles north of Tournai. French and Belgians advance toward Ghent, cross Lys Canal at several points. Allies drive toward Charleroi and Mons. Kaiser's personal arbitrary powers have been taken from him; denies hardship, states retreat destructive. Emperor says he will take up question of armistice with his belligerents; refuses to offer terms. Kaiser says he will have to consider demands of the Allied Governments of Germany we cannot trust it and must demand surrender.

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Oct. 23—President Wilson sends a request for retirement made by General of Infantry Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General and commander-in-chief of the 25th Infantry Brigade. Despatches of Ludendorff on the German capital indicate that the resignation had been forced by the pro-peace majority in the Reichstag. Ludendorff was the soldier who, on account of his reputation as an expert in retreat tactics, was put on the western front to extricate the Crown Prince's armies from the tightening grasp of the Allied forces.

Oct. 26—In last 4 days Allies have taken 12,000 prisoners; German casualties have been 50,000.
Oct. 20—Italians continue advance on mountain and Piave fronts; take 2,000 Austrian prisoners and advance in Albania.


—Italians and British cross the Piave, take the Island of Grive de Fodeleopho.

Oct. 30—Germans counter attack the French on the Oise front. French advance east of the Peron, in region northeast of Bois-les-Pargny. British south of Valenciennes advance between the Rhonnele and the Scheldt; take 100 prisoners. British troops enter Lys and are welcomed with enthusiasm.

American east of the Meuse attack Germans in Conservoye Wood and Ommen-Wood and are repulsed.

—Allies on 45-mile front drive Austrians 5 miles from the Piave toward the Liveng. Congeliono is taken and 15,000 prisoners.

—Gen. Pershing's artillery bombards the Germans Longworth-Mezieres shuttle service.

—Hungary sends note, signed by Count Andrassy, new Foreign Austro-Hungarian Minister, that it accepts all conditions, including independence of Czechoslovakia and the Sudetenland, to ready for armistice.

—M. Poincare, President of France, receives Col. Edward M. House.

—British Food Controller increases retail price of meat and other foodstuffs to ration rates to five-pound per week per person, except ham and bacon.

—Kaiser Wilhem 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 Rhonele. United States artillery bombard extensions of main line into Conflans and swept areas near Spincourt and nearby towns for miles. Germans shell Bauthville and Canal. Civilians in panic flee from Rumes town, taking their deposits from banks.

—Days United States casualties: Army, 500; marine corps, 0.

—United States airmen bomb Montigny and Davillers; 5 United States planes on reconnaissance missions are lost.

—Serbians advance 12 miles; now within 45 miles of Belgrade.

—From Oct. 14 to 27 Allied armies in Flanders took 18,293 prisoners (441 officers), 599 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 armistice and agreement.

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Nov. 3—United States troops advance to within 4 miles of Sedan, take many towns, prisoners and much booty; Gen. Pershing, in touch with Gen. Haig's and French, reach Ghent outskirts, enter Audenarde. United States bombing air machines attack Martincourt, Mouzay, Beauduc and Beaufort. French and Americans capture West of Bourgogne Woods and whole of Argonne region; take Châtillon-sur-Barre and Bois du Chemin, Toges, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Noiron and Les Alleux.

British 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-Slav is seize Austro-Hungarian fleet, except Viribus Unitis, recently sunk by Italians, and send wireless to President Wilson offering to hand vessels over to United States Government or representatives of Allied nations.

Serbian Army occupies Belgrade.

Nov. 4—British take Valenciennes, advance 5 miles on 30-mile front and are half way through Moral Forest; take 18,000 prisoners, 500 guns; on northern flank approach Belgian border. First British division take villages of Pesny, Hauts, and La Grose; 2nd division takes bank of the river, and drives enemy from Mesières, La Folle and Sambreton; 13th division take Soyers, Preux-au-Bois, Becc, Futoy and Louigny. Franco-American troops and Belgians, under King Albert, are in outskirts of Ghent and in possession of Audenarde. All towns on west bank of Meuse south of Halles now in American hands. United States troops penetrate village of Beurnont and occupy Langers, opposite Steny; take Les Grandes Armoises, an advance of over 3 miles. United States troops now 7% miles from Carignan, on Meizeres-Metz railroad. Nov. 6—Report 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 established east of the Meuse, the American Army has forced its way along both banks of the river, within 5 miles of Sedan from the south.

American and French forces continue their advance. Murieux, north of the Freya line and east of Dun, was reached this afternoon, and operations about the heights to the east 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 three armies, with the American Army 6 miles from Sedan. 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 has 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 menacing the German center communications. More than 100 villages were taken.

British forces are continuing their progress along the Franco-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valenciennes they have reached the outskirts of Quiévrain and Crespin, close to the Belgian border. Further south the town of Angre has been taken. Southeast of the Moral Forest the British have captured Monceau-St. Vaast and Dompière, 3 miles northwest of the railway junction of Avesnes.
Nov. 7.—A premature publication in afternoon newspapers that peace terms had been agreed to by Germany made New York City delirious with joy; whistles and sirens blared, bells rang out, and the streets filled up with motor traffic. But it was similar to an old night before New Year celebration. The excitement continued to a late hour in spite of the publication of details of authenticity of report.

—Admiral Harry 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 troops from the German Army are marching through the streets of Bruin.

—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 the Elbe.

—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 New York Times. 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, General 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 armistice line was to be the line of demarcation 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 Mezieres. His troops advanced from 5 to 8 miles in a day. Scores of villages were liberated. Artillery and supplies were rushed up over roads deep with mud and the German resistance became stiffer.

—The Americans have improved their positions 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 connections between the north and south armies, but have pushed their line to within 2 miles of Maubeuge, a total gain of 5 miles on a front of more than 30 miles.

—Emperor William has refused a demand of the Socialists that he and the Crown Prince should be Crowned King for Maximilian, unable to control the Socialists, who are the most powerful bloc in the Reichstag majority, has resigned.

A general 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, Red 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 abolished a few hours ago.

—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. Rebellions have occurred in Dusseldorf, Cologne, 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.

—The German battle ship Yper was anchored 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 German General von Below, 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 throwers. The American ambulances proved by mistake into the German lines northeast of Lion-dvant-Dun and were captured. Comrades organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, 4 prisoners and 3 guns. The Americans are in control of both sides of the Meuse and occupied Remoilles Wood. They crossed the river at Montouz, thus making their line on both sides complete from Villers-devant-Mouzon southward.

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 Pembroke on Dec. 19, 1909. She was 17,000 tons in weight, had a speed of approximately 19 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 Tourna the British are on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Herines 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 rearguards, taking prisoners and capturing guns, material and railway trains. Gligeon, Forines, Hirson, Anor and St. Michel were occupied. Our forces continued their pursuit beyond these localities on the general line of Montignies, the northern outskirts of the St. Michel Forest, Maquisnoise and Philippe Forge. Further east, after having forced a passage on the river, Thion and Aulne Rivers, they occupied the plateau to the north, took Signy-le-Petit and reached the Mezieres-Hirson railway at the village of Wagny and south of Maubeget-Fontaine. On the right they reached and surrounded Mezieres and Mozon, and crossed the Meuse further east, opposite Lumes.
Nov. 9—Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent Station. The French troops in Belgium, advancing beyond the Scheldt, were able to occupy Welden and Edelare. East of Melden the Heights of Koppenberg were captured.

—Friedrich Ebert, at the time 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 and 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. Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of the Krupp works and his wife, have been arrested.

—The ex-Kaiser and suite flee to Holland, arriving at Eysden, on the frontier, at 7:30 on Friday night, according to dispatches from Hamburg.

—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 Maudenge.

—In Vienna and Neustadt the aeroplane hangars have been burned. At Salzburg there has been shooting in the streets. From Ausiss and Pettan hunger revolts are reported, and 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 Liabach relate that the Jugoslovian troops to whom the fleet was handed, blew up all the biggest ships at Pola, valued at $14,000,000, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Italians."

—The Czecho-Slovak press agency wires from Liabach: "Italian military forces have occupied Trieste. The Slovene National Council has protested." The Jugoslav National Council at Agram has sent a deputation to the Serbian troops now occupying Mitrowitz, 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 Samadan, 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 showers 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 designed to the effect that in the event of the 6 German battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 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 advance base to enable them to reach the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to despaches from Hamburg.

—President Wilson reads the terms of the German armistice to Congress in joint session and announces the end of the war. Similar declarations were made 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, reporting that President Wilson has definitely indicated that "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 should be used to prevent the "termination of this crisis.

—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposal 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'Illanmancelles, through the Bois de Lavale, the Bois de Manheulles, the Bois Masseneuve, thence northwest, passing east to Blanize, east of Grammecourt, east and north of Nobras Woods, thence through the Grand Chenas, east of Beconvaux, through the Herbeois Woods, south of Biere, east of Vertus, 319, north of Chaumont-devant-Damvillers and Hill 324, to the east side of the Thiente Brook and the Damvillers-Metz road, north of Remoiville to the north of the Forest of Woevre and Paalon, east and north of Stenay, and west to the end of the sector north of Monzou, 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 Bosse River and up the right to a point slightly to northwest of the mile south of Pagny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Preny, thence through Remembrecourt to the north of the Bois Dommartin, and the Mainbois Farm skirting the northern end of Lake Lachauissee, through the Bois des Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Wa-
Where Our Soldiers Were in France

Location of the thirty-five combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American Army in France on Nov. 7, four days before the signing of the armistice, was announced by the War Department Nov. 27, as follows:

**COMBAT DIVISIONS.**

1st (Regulars)—Nourt and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank Parker.
2d (Regulars)—Fosse and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John A. Lejeune.
3d (Regulars)—Tannins and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Preston Brown.
4th (Regulars)—Lacey and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey.
5th (Regulars)—Came and St. dizier; Major Gen. Hanson E. Els.
6th (Regulars)—Stonne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon.
7th (Regulars)—Buenzlin and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer.
26th (New England)—Bras, Troyon-sur-Neuse, St. Dizier; Major Gen. William H. Hay.
27th (New York)—Corbie, Beauneaux, St. Dizier; Major Gen. John P. O'Ryan.
28th (Pennsylvania)—Houdecourt and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William H. Lewis.
31st (Georgia, Alabama, Florida)—Brest; Major Gen. LeRoy S. Lyon.
32d (Michigan, Wisconsin)—Amerivelle and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William C. Mann.
33d (Illinois)—Troyon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles A. Debi, Jr.
34th (Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Richmond, Le Mans; Major Gen. Robert L. Howe
35th (Rainbow)—Maloneville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes.
37th (New York City)—La Bassée, Varennes, St. Dizier; Major Gen. Major Gen. Robert A. Lemon.
39th (Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware)—Le Chappuy Haut and St. Dizier; Major Gen. James H. Murray.
42d (Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania)—Sommeville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite.
81st (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico)—Sommeville, Es-sur-Tille; Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey.
Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress named fourteen points as essential in a consideration of peace. His speech, in full, will be found on pages 17-18 of the 1918 World Almanac and 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 best interest of all. Without this healing act the structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored; and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and as- sured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Mr. Wilson’s declaration of fourteen peace points was made a day after the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, had stated in a public address to the trades unions what his country considered a basis for peace discussion.