

LIEUTENANT JAMES A. KIKER

Entered the service September 19, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Headquarters Co., 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Appointed Sergeant December 1, 1917. Sailed overseas June 4, 1918. Trained in 2nd Corps Army Engineers' Training School, Chatteon-Sur-Seine, France. In charge of Pioneer Platoon Headquarters' Co., 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Participated in occupation of Lucy sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive. Detailed to Officers' Training School at La Valbonne (Aisne) France. Recommended and passed examination for 2nd Lieutenant in the O. R. C., January 17, 1919. Landed in New York from overseas June 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) June 28, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

SERGEANT ROY F. O'BRIEN

From August, 1917, to May, 1918, at Dennis, Kansas, served as Chairman for Osage township, including Dennis, for Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Liberty Loan, and other patriotic drives. Entered the service at Cherryvale, Kansas, on May 15, 1918, and was sent to the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan for two months course in Radio. Later served in the Signal Corps at Fort Benjamin Harrison (Indiana), Fort Leavenworth (Kansas) and Camp Meade (Maryland). On October 1, 1918, was appointed Sergeant of the Fourth Training Battalion, Signal Corps, at Fort Leavenworth (Kansas), which rank was held at the time of honorable discharge at Camp Funston (Kansas) on January 17, 1919. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

MURRAY C. CAMPBELL

Enlisted in the U. S. Navy August 5, 1918, at Joplin, Mo. Passed the required examination given there, going then on August 7th to St. Louis for second and final examination. Leaving for Mare Island (California) to become a rookie "Gob" in Uncle Sam's Navy. Was a seaman while there, remaining until the following January. Then transferred to the "Blackgang" (firemen) being put on a draft for the East Coast, going to Hampton Roads, Va., remaining there for three weeks, then transferred to the U. S. S. Maine where the test was made while sailing for Cuba; cruised in Southern waters for over six weeks, coming back to the States to put in at Philadelphia Navy Yard. Three days later sailed for "somewhere." On April 11th sailed from Hoboken, N. J., for Brest, France, on the U. S. S. George Washington. After arrival at Brest was stationed at Base No. 5 for few weeks. May 5th the U. S. S. Imperator was brought down from Germany to which was assigned and steamed from Brest, France, on May 15th with over 15,000 troops, nurses and officers. Then made continuous trips from Hoboken, N. J., to Brest, France, until August 10, 1919, transporting our men back to the United States. From August 10th until September 25th lay docked at Pier 4, Hoboken, N. J., waiting further orders. Discharged from service on September 26, 1919, at St. Louis, Mo. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

JOHN S. GRIDLEY

Enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps at Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1917. Served with Co. F, Recruit Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., and Winthrop, Md.; 3rd Co., 1st Regiment, Philadelphia, Pa.; 140th Co., 3rd Replacement Battalion, Quantico, Va.; U. S. S. Henderson; Pontanezen Barracks (Brest, France), and Chatillon, France; 134th Co., 2nd Replacement Battalion, Grand Champ, France; 49th Co. 5th Regiment, Lucy, par Chateau Thiery; Headquarters, 1st Battalion, Lucy, France; 49th Co. 5th Regiment, Sarcy, France. In hospital at Jouy sur Marn, Coulommiers, Bazoilles and Tille. Replacement Camp, Maron, France. Headquarters 5th Regiment, Manonville, 49th Co., 5th Regiment at Monte le Vignoble and Courtisols, France. Seriously wounded near Somme-Py., France, October 4, 1918. In French Hospital "H. O. E." at de Vetry par Bussy-Lettree. Then to Base Hospitals at Limoges and Bordeaux, France. Returned to United States on U. S. S. Powhatan, U. S. Naval Hospitals at Hampton Roads, Va., and Philadelphia, Pa. Discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., June 25, 1919. Present address, Norfolk, Va.

CORPORAL HAROLD J. PROVOST

Enlisted in U. S. Army April 16, 1917. Assigned to Co. "F," 37th Regiment, C. A. C. Served in France in A. E. F. Now with 2th Infantry at Camp Travis (Texas). Residence, Parsons, Kansas.

FLOYD F. FRAME

Enlisted June 16, 1917. Assigned to Battery "B," 130th Field Artillery. Served in France with the 35th Division, A. E. F. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

SERGEANT CLARENCE O. DANIELS

Entered the service July 22, 1918. Assigned to Co. "B," 87th Engineers. Served in France with A. E. F. Discharged July 9, 1919. Present address, Kansas City, Kansas.



1—HARRY J. LYND
 2—PAYNE H. RATNER
 3—ARTHUR PEFLY
 4—ROBERT PATRICK

5—EARL E. BARKER
 6—DAVID N. RANDLE
 7—WALTER C. CRAWFORD
 8—CHARLES B. MILLER

CHARLES B. MARTIN

Volunteered in the late war as a member of the United States Army Postal Service. Enlisted May 15, 1918; sworn in May 19th at Washington, D. C. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, sailed from New York May 23, 1918. Landed in Bordeaux, France, June 3, 1918. Was with Captain Knox in A. P. O. 705 where he worked all Kansas mail. Then coming home for about 30 days. Then transferred to Supply Clerk in Paris on August 5. Then transferred to the 92nd Mobile Division at the Front, taking charge of A. P. O. 766, serving 35,000 men. Was with the 2nd Division through the Vosges Mountains, St. Mihiel, Argonne and Metz drives. After the battle of the Argonne this Division took over the Toul sector from Nancy to Mayme, including the towns of Champaignealle, Pompai, Marbache, Belleville, Doulevard, St. Genevieve, Pont-a-Mousson and the famous Hill No. 206. This hill was taken and retaken five times during the war. The 92nd Division drove the Germans out of Pont-a-Mousson and from Hill 206 on October 14 and 15, 1918, and was still advancing when the armistice was signed. On the 14th day of October was wounded by a shrapnel from a ten-inch shell: went back to the Division and was gassed at Pont-a-Mousson on the 28th day of October; was in the Division Hospital when the Division came home and was transferred to Ease Hospital No. 57. Sailed home as a Casual from LaHarve on the 22nd day of March, 1919, and was sent to the Hospital in Denver, returning home and resuming his duties in the postoffice on September 23, 1919. While in the service, his wife, Mrs. Amelia Martin, was working with the Red Cross at home and oldest son, Raymond W. Martin, was called into service just before the armistice and discharged. Employed in the Parsons, Kansas, postoffice for the past thirty years. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

WALTER C. CRAWFORD

Entered the service June 24, 1918. Received training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Discharged March 19, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CORPORAL ARTHUR E. PEFLEY

Entered the service August, 1918, assigned to Base Hospital, No. 87. In training at Fort Riley and Camp Funston (Kansas), and Camp MacArthur, (Waco, Texas). Served nine months overseas at Toul, France. Arrived home June, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) June 25, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

EARL E. BARKER, U. S. N. R. F.

Enlisted in the Navy April, 1917. Stationed at Great Lakes Naval Training Station (Chicago, Ill.), Radio Division. Transferred to Athletic Department, detailed to Public Works Department. Then transferred to Aviation Training School. Released from service February 9, 1919. Disenrolled September 30, 1921. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HARRY J. LYND

Enlisted in Aviation Section, U. S. Army, March 18, 1918. In training at Kelley Field (Texas) and Madison Barracks (New York). Served overseas with 26th Aero Photographers. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

PAYNE H. RATNER

Enlisted in the Navy when the United States entered the World War, was sent to first Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley (Kansas). On account of being under minimum age limit was sent back to school at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Made repeated attempts to get into the Navy but was rejected because of being underweight. Finally accepted July 15, 1918, after securing an order from the War Department. Served actively until January 16, 1919. Still a member of Naval Reserves. During training period was stationed at Municipal Pier, Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio. Cruised on the Ship Clifford F. Moll. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ROBERT H. PATRICK

Enlisted as mechanic in the Naval Service December 17, 1917. Assigned to U. S. S. Torpedo Boat "Dyer." Left Boston, Mass., July 4, 1918, for European waters. The "Dyer" was engaged as a submarine chaser. Made eleven round trips from Marseilles, France, to Gibraltar, convoying troops, and seven trips across the Mediterranean Sea. Was at Smyrna May 15, 1919, while a battle between the Turks and Greeks was in progress, during which 1,500 civilians were killed including many women and children, whom the Turks did not spare. Discharged August, 1919. Rated as Machinist's Mate, 1st Class. Present address, Kansas City, Mo. Mother, Mrs. Rosa Patrick, Parsons, Kansas.

DAVID N. RANDLE

Entered the service March 14, 1918. Stationed and in training at Camp Funston (Kansas). June 1, 1918, went to Camp Mills (New York). Sailed June 13, for France via Liverpool, England. Landed at La Harve, France, July 2, 1918. From there to Bordeaux, France, the following day. Going into camp at St. Helene remained there for thirty days. A short time later went to Toul, France, with the Division (89th) to take position in the St. Mihiel sector. Taking part in the St. Mihiel offensive, was then transferred to the Meuse-Argonne front where they were in the thick of the fighting until the armistice was signed. Went with the Division in the occupation of Germany. Left Brest, France, for America, May, 1919. Discharged from the army June 5, 1919, at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present residence, Parsons, Kansas.



1—SAMUEL A. THOMPSON
 2—W. H. SMITH
 3—GEORGE W. JONES
 4—EMERY LEO HERSH

5—BENJAMIN F. BINKLEY
 6—JOSEPH WIELGORECKI
 7—HARRY F. HITE
 8—ROBERT K. RYBURN

GEORGE W. JONES

Entered the service September 6, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "B," 341st Machine Gun Battalion, 89th Division. Sailed for France June, 1918. Took part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and Army of Occupation in Germany. Wounded three times, first, in the St. Mihiel drive; second, on the Argonne front, shell striking a box of cartridges, saving a serious wounding; third, on the Argonne front, being a serious wound was put out of action. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

SAM ALBERT THOMPSON

Entered the service August 25, 1918. Served as Private, 1st Class. Discharged from service at Fort Sam Houston (Texas) June 9, 1919. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

SERGEANT W. H. SMITH

Enlisted in the U. S. Army May 29, 1917. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 72nd Field Artillery, 11th Division at Camp Meade (Md.) Served with the Division overseas in France. Discharged March 3, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

HARRY F. HITE

Entered the service October 15, 1918, at Lawrence, Kansas. Assigned to Mechanic Dept., S. A. T. Co., Discharged December 22, 1918. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

BENJAMIN F. BINKLEY

Entered the service July 22, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Ammunition Train, 10th Division. Discharged January, 1919. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

ROBERT K. RYBURN

Entered the service April 11, 1917. Assigned to Truck Co. —, 1st Division. Sailed for France, August 7, 1917. Served in the Montdidier, Noyan, Aisne and Marne sectors, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Discharged August 20, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

EMERY LEO HERSH

Entered the service September 6, 1918. Stationed and in training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Provisional Transport Co. Discharged March 18, 1919. Present address Cherryvale, Kansas.

JOSEPH WIELGORECKI

Entered the service May 28, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to 17th Co., Depot Brigade. Transferred to Jacksonville, Fla., then to Newport News, Va. Sailed for overseas September 7, 1918, landing at Brest, France. Stationed at La Rochelle, France. Arrived back in U. S. June 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) July 23, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

WHEN THE BUGLES BLOW AGAIN

When the bugles blow again,
Across the misty fields—
For silent they long have lain,
Their lips by orders sealed—
I know that all is well with us,
That war and death are o'er
That soon I'll hear a mother's voice,
Sweet, as in the days of yore.

When the bugles blow again,
As clear as Sabbath bells,
I know that fever, cold and pain,
And gas, and mud, and bursting shells
Are memories: that we have won!
That ne'er again shall we go forth
Full battle fleged to fight the Hun,
Though mindful evil's still on earth.

When the bugles blow again—
Revell'y, taps, tattoo—
The notes as sweet as summer rain,

So clearly phrased a-new
Stir in my heart a love of life,
A fierce, long hope, and I
Who laughed at flame and shot and knife,
No longer wish to die.

When the bugles blow again,
The echo comes from you
Across the land, across the plain,
To tell me you are true.
Bugles that erstwhile sounded strife,
Sound with the same notes, home;
Sound with the same notes, life;
Sound with the same notes, home.

—Paul S. Bliss.

Written at Chateau de Chehery, Nov. 28, 1919,
when fatigue call was blown by Sam Cobb. Note:
the bugle was never used near the front line until
after the armistice was signed.



1—E. G. CRANDALL
2—JAY RICHMOND
3—JUNIUS A. GADDIS
4—CECIL E. KEITER

5—WILLIAM E. BRANNAN
6—FRANK G. TAYLOR
7—MILO E. GROSS
8—BENJAMIN N. MILLER

FRANK GLENN TAYLOR

Enlisted at Chicago, Ill., in Co. "B," 13th Ry. Engineers, May 17, 1917. Sailed from New York for overseas June 21, 1917. Landed at La Harve, France, August 17, 1917. Then stationed at Chalons, France, for further training. The 13th Engineers were attached to the French Fourth Army and French Second Army until September 1, 1918, in the Verdun, St. Mihiel and Champagne sectors. After September 1, 1918, with the American Army in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Sailed from Marseilles, France, via Gibraltar, for home April 12, 1919. Discharged at Rockford, Ill., May 14, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JUNIUS ALAN GADDIS

Entered the service September 5, 1917. Assigned to Co. "H," 60th Infantry, 5th Division. Served overseas 15 months. Took part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Seriously wounded in the Meuse-Argonne battle, October 11, 1918. Returned home August 1, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

BENJAMIN N. MILLER

With Truck Co. No. 2, 117th Ammunition Train, 42nd Division. Sailed for overseas October, 1917. Returned to United States May 15, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JAY RICHMOND

Enlisted in the Naval Reserves at Kansas University, October 2, 1918. Released from active duty December 12, 1918. Belong to the Naval Reserves at present time. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CECIL E. KEITER

Enlisted in the U. S. Army March 27, 1917. Assigned to 140th Field Hospital Corps, 110th Sanitary Train, 35th Division. Stationed at Camp Doniphan (Oklahoma). Transferred to 103rd Co. 35th Engineers as a machinist. Sailed from Camp Merritt (N. J.) March 27, 1918, for France. Landed at Brest, France, April 14, 1918. From there to Beziers, Hérault, France. January, 1919, was transferred to Lumar, France. March 18, 1919, was sent to Aiguville, France. From there to La Rochelle. Later to St. Nazaire, France. Left for United States July 8, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge (Iowa) August 5, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

MILO E. GROSS

Entered the service May 10, 1918. Sent to Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Then transferred to the 313th Cavalry. Stationed at Del Rio, Texas, for boarder duty. In August, 1918, was transferred to Battery "C," 69th Field Artillery and stationed at Camp Knox (Kentucky). Took a course in Field Gun Mechanism while there. Discharged at Camp Knox (Ky.) December 20, 1918. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ELBERT GORDON CRANDALL

In the Spanish-American War enlisted in the 161th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, June, 1898. Served in Cuba in the 7th Army Corps under General Fitzhugh Lee. Was captured by hostile tribe and held in prison for several weeks, during which time was roughly treated. Appointed Corporal after return to the Regiment. With the 161st Infantry went to Washington, D. C., by invitation of President McKinley.

In 1917 made application for admittance to Officers' Training Camp. Without waiting for appointment enlisted in the Army. Served until September 3, 1918. Recommended for appointment as 1st Lieutenant. Rejected for overseas duty on account of fast heart. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

WILLIAM EDWIN BRANNAN

Entered the service August 29, 1918. In training at Fort Riley (Kansas). Assigned to Co "E," Provisional Field Hospital, M. O. T. C., September 9, 1918. Transferred to 322nd Sanitary Train, 97th Division, Camp Cody (N. Mexico), September 20, 1918. Transferred to Field Hospital Co. 385, 97th Division, Camp Cody (N. Mexico), October 5, 1918. Transferred to 2nd Co., 1st Battalion, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston (Kansas), December 7, 1918. Discharged Camp Funston (Kansas) December 14, 1918. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

THE NEW ARMY

Who are those soldiers
Who go marching down?
They're the young fellows
Of your old home town.

The butcher's son, the baker's,
His Honor's lad, too;

The old casual mixture
Of Gentile and Jew.

Don't they march manly!
Ay, they step light;
And soon by the papers
Ye'll see they can fight!

—R. R. Kirk, S. S. U.



1—KARL S. WEISBROD
2—DAVE WOMBLE
3—EDMOND A. BEASLEY
4—WILLARD B. HALL

5—JACK W. MILLER
6—RALPH W. KENDALL
7—CARL V. RICKETTS
8—CHARLES BRITTON

CHARLES A. BRITTON

Enlisted in the U. S. Navy, July 1, 1918. Sent to Great Lakes (Ill.) for training . Assigned to U. S. S. Los Angeles, September 7, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa. Sailed for overseas from New York, arriving at Brest, France, September 19, 1918. Went overland from Brest to La Harve, France. Crossed the English Channel on a British boat with 900 German prisoners. Later was sent to Queenstown, Ireland. Sailed for home on U. S. S. Manley, December 23, 1918. Released from active duty January 5, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

KARL F. WEISBROD

Enlisted in the Coast Artillery. In training at Fort McKinley (Maine), and Fort Williams (Maine). Served in France with the 5th Anti-Aircraft Battalion, 55th Battery, Field Artillery. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

DAVE WOMBLE

Enlisted with the 66th Engineers, April 26, 1918. Stationed at Camp Laurel (Md.). Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., for overseas, June 29, 1918. Served in France one year. Arrived in U. S. July 5, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge (Iowa) July 15, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JACK W. MILLER

Enlisted in the Navy, December 27, 1917. In training at Great Lakes (Ill.) and Harvard College. Assigned to Battleship, U. S. N., as Radio Operator, which did convoy duty and European Coast defense duty. Discharged October 17, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

WILLARD B. HALL

Enlisted in the 1st Kansas Infantry, July 26, 1917, as musician. In training at Lawrence, Kansas, until October 17, 1917. Then went to Camp Doniphan (Okla.) Sailed for overseas with 110th Engineers April, 1918. Served in France until conclusion of the war. Discharged May 3, 1919, at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CORPORAL EDMOND AUSTIN BEASLEY

Entered the service September 19, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas), assigned to Co. "K," 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Went overseas with the Division in June, 1918, and in August, 1918, went into the trenches north of Toul, France. Was in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and occupation of Germany. Discharged June 2, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

RALPH W. KENDALL

Enlisted in the Navy as S 2 C., U. S. N. R. F., July 26, 1918. In training at Great Lakes (Ill.) and later transferred to U. S. Naval Radio School, Cambridge, Mass. Released from active service, January 29, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CARL V. RICKETTS

Enlisted in the 3rd Missouri Infantry, May 15, 1916. Served on Mexican border from June, 1916, to September, 1916. Recalled for guard duty at Kansas City, March 26, 1917. Stationed at Camp Doniphan (Okla.) in October, 1917, with 140th Infantry. March 1, 1918, transferred to 137th Field Hospital. Served eleven months in France. Was in the Haute Alsace, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Discharged May 7, 1918. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HOGGIN' IT

Well, I've eaten food sublime, and I've eaten food
that rotten,
From Alaska's coldest corner to where the land-
scape's cotton;
At times there has been plenty, then there's times
when there'e been none,
And I've kept me upper stiffest, for complainin'
I'm not one.
But it's now that I'm protestin'—oh, I've suffered
silence long—
It's fancy food I'm cravin' for me system's going
wrong.

Oh, it's bacon, bacon, bacon,
Till your belly's fairly ackin'
For some biscuits or some hot cakes that in your
mouth would melt;
There's no German do could dare me,
No fear of death would scare me,
If I only had some chicken a la King beneath my
belt.

Now I read where Mr. Hoover tell the folks to lay
off hoggin',
We'll be needin' lots of grub to put the Fritz on
the toboggan;
And the way that they've responded makes you
feel so awful proud
That you'd like to meet old Bill to take his measure
for a shroud.
Lord, it's plenty that we're gettin', but I'd be
dancin' jigs
If they'd pass an order home to stop a-killin' off
the pigs.

For it's bacon, bacon, bacon,
Till your very soul is shakin'—
If I could pick me eatin', it's a different song I'd
sing:
I'd not miss a raidin' party,
For patrol I'd be quite hearty,
Oh, I'd swap me chance of Heaven for some chicken
a la King.

—Med. Miq.



1—FRANK W. KNIGHT
2—LLOYD L. DYER
3—HORACE B. BARTLETT
4—ALBERT S. BLAKE

5—WILLIAM B. WILKS
6—C. BROWN BARBER
7—WILLIAM R. O'BRYAN
8—FRANCIS A. WILMOTH

SERGEANT WILLIAM R. O'BRYAN

Entered the service February 5, 1918. Served with 39th Engineers. Sailed for France June 7, 1918. Arrived back in U. S. June 9, 1919. Discharged June 21, 1919. Present address, Nevada, Mo.

SERGEANT FRANK W. KNIGHT

Entered the service May 14, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Assigned to Supply Troop, 313th Cavalry, stationed at Camp Del Rio (Texas). August 23, 1918, transferred to Supply Co., 70th Field Artillery. Sent to Camp Knox (Kentucky). Later transferred to Battery "B," 70th Field Artillery, as line Sergeant. Had charge of training 70th and 72nd Regiments, Field Artillery in Chemical Warfare Service. Discharged at Camp Knox (Ky.) February 3, 1919. Present address, Joplin, Mo.

CORPORAL WILLIAM B. WILKS

Entered the service September 19, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "K," 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Served in France with the 89th Division in the St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive. Also with Army of Occupation in Germany. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) June 2, 1919. Present address, Cherryvale, Kansas.

ALBERT S. BLAKE

Enlisted July, 1917. Assigned to Cassion Co. "F," 117th Ammunition Train, 42nd Division. Later transferred to 117th Ry. Engineers. Served with the 42nd Division in France. Discharged May, 1919. Present address, St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES BROWN BARBER

Enlisted at St. Joseph, Mo., June 8, 1918. Sent to Camp Pike (Arkansas). Transferred July 5, 1918, to 39th Division at Camp Beauregard (Louisiana). Transferred July 16, 1918, to Camp Stewart (Virginia). Sailed for France July 20, 1918. Stationed at Massa, France. Transferred August 22, 1918, to the 32nd Division, Co. "A," 126th Infantry. Participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Marched from the Argonne Forest to the Rhine, Germany, with the Division. A part of the Army of Occupation in Germany until April, 1919. Sailed for U. S. from Brest, France, May 3, 1919. Discharged at New York May 27, 1919. Present address, Denver, Colorado.

CORPORAL LLOYD L. DYER

Enlisted in the Army May 4, 1918. Assigned to Co. "E," 66th Engineers. Went to France June 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 9, 1919. Discharged as Camp Dodge (Iowa) July 16, 1919. Present address, Pittsburg, Kansas.

HORACE B. BARTLETT

Enlisted in Marine Corps, August 20, 1918. In training at Paris Island, and Indian Head. Discharged January 24, 1919. Present address, Eagle, Idaho.

FRANCIS A. WILMOTH

Enlisted March 17, 1917. Assigned to 44th Coast Artillery. Sailed for France August 14, 1917. Took part in the following fronts: Willer, Alsace, St. Mihiel offensive and Bonillonville. Accidentally injured May 2, 1918. Gassed October 2, 1918. Arrived back in U. S. February 4, 1919. Discharged June 4, 1920. Present address, Littleneck, Long Island, N. Y.

IF I WERE A COOTIE

If I were a cootie (pro-Ally, of course),
I'd hie me away on a Potsdam-bound horse,
And I'd seek out the Kaiser (the war-maddened
cuss),
And I'd be a bum cootie if I didn't muss
His Imperial hide from his head to his toe!
He might hide from the bombs, but I'd give him no
show!
If I were a cootie, I'd deem it my duty
To thus treat the Kaiser,
Ah, oui!
And after I'd thoroughly covreed Bill's area,

I'd hasten away to the Prince of Bavaria,
And chew him a round or two—under the Linden—
Then pack up my things and set out for old
Hinden—

(Old Hindy's the guy always talking 'bout straf-
fing)—
To think what I'd do to that bird sets me laughin'
If I were a cootie, I'd dem it my duty
To thus treat the Prince and old Hindy,
Ah, oui!

I'd ne'er get fed up on Imperial gore—
I might rest for a while, but I'd go back for more,
I'd spend a few days with that Austrian crew,
And young Carl himself I'd put down for a chew;
They'd be no meatless days for this cootie, I know,
They'd all get one jolly good strafing or so.
For if I were a cootie, I'd deem it my duty
To thus treat their damships,
Ah, oui!

—A. P. Bowen, Sgt., R. T. O.



1—EUGENE B. BEAVER
 2—GRADY B. SAYLOR
 3—CHARLES W. REED
 4—MAXIE M. REECE

5—GEORGE E. KNIGHT
 6—FRANK M. DIETSCH
 7—BENJAMIN ANDERSON
 8—HOMER G. GIBSON

GRADY B. SAYLOR

Enlisted in the Navy June 1, 1918. In training at Great Lakes (Ill.). Sent to Atlantic Coast for service as G. M. V. C. on U. S. S. Western Plain, U. S. S. Main and U. S. S. Mississippi. Made five round trips to France; the Southern cruise of the Grand Fleet to West Indies, South America, Ports of Spain, Trinidad and San Domingo. Also made the Ports of Liverpool and South Hampton, England; Bordeaux, La Havre and Brest, France; Italian ports, Constantinople, and Algiers. Was in Victory Parades with General Pershing at Paris, France, and London, England. Made 58,000 miles during service. Discharged at Philadelphia, September 10, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HOMER GLENN GIBSON

Entered the service September 6, 1918. Stationed and in training at Camp Funston (Kansas), Assigned to 8th Co., 5th Regiment, 164th Depot Brigade. Discharged November 26th, 1919. Present address, Edna, Kansas.

CORPORAL GEORGE EMEFY KNIGHT

Entered the service May 14, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Transferred to Del Rio (Texas), May 19, 1918. Assigned to Troop "A," 313th Cavalry. Transferred August 29, 1918, to Camp Knox (Kentucky), assigned to Battery "A," 69th Field Artillery. Discharged at Camp Knox (Ky.) December 20, 1918. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

FRANK M. DIETSCHKE

Entered the service October 4, 1917. Was in the service 22 months of which 14 months were overseas. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CHARLES W. REED

Entered the service August 26, 1918. In training at Fort Riley (Kansas). Served in France from November 2, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas), February 26, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

MAXIE M. REESE

Entered the service May 15, 1918. Assigned to 313 Cavalry, Del Rio, Texas. Transferred to Supply Battery, 69th Field Artillery, Camp Knox (Ky.) Discharged at Camp Knox, December 21, 1918. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

BENJAMIN ANDERSON

Enlisted in the U. S. Navy December 13, 1917. In Naval Aviation. In training at Great Lakes (Illinois), Philadelphia, (Pennsylvania). Was stationed at East Leigh, England; Panliac, France; Pelham Bay, N. Y.; Charleston, S. C., and Hampton Roads, Va. Discharged at St. Louis, Mo. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

EUGENE R. BEAVER

Entered the service May 14, 1918, with the 313th Cavalry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks (Mo.) Sent to Del Rio, Texas, June 18, 1918. Later was transferred to the Bakers' and Cooks School at Camp Travis (Texas) for training. On September 18, 1918, was transferred to 69th Field Artillery, Camp Knox (Ky.). Returned to Camp Travis (Texas), September 28, 1918, as First Class Cook. Discharged March 9, 1919, at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

I LOVE CORNED BEEF

I LOVE corned beef—I never knew
How good the stuff COULD taste in stew!
I love it WET, I love it DRY,
I love it baked and called MEAT PIE.
I love it camouflaged in HASH—
A hundred buck's I'd give—in CASH
To have a BARREL of such chow
A-standing here before me now.
I say "YUM YUM" when "soupie" blows,
I SNIFF and raise aloft my nose:
CORNED WILLIE! Ha! Oh, BOY, that's FINE!
Can hardly keep my place in LINE.
I kick my heels and wildly yell:
"Old Sherman said that 'WAR IS HELL,'
But GLADLY would I bear the heat
If corned beef I could get to eat!"
I love it HOT—I love it COLD,
Corned Willie never WILL grow old.
I love it—now PAUSE—listen, friend:
When to this war there comes an end
And PEACE upon the earth shall reign,
I'll hop a boat for HOME again.
Then to a RESTAURANT I'll speed—
No dainty MANNERS will I heed—
But to the waiter I will cry:

"Bring me—well, make it corned beef PIE!
And—better bring some corned beef STEW,
And corned beef COLD—I'll take that, too,
And—man, don't think I'm CRAZY,
But could you bring a corned beef CAN?
And—WAIT—I'm not through ORDERING yet—
I want a SIRLOIN STEAK—you BET,
With hash browned SPUDS—now, LISTEN friend,
I've got the CASH, you may depend—
Right HERE it is—let's see, I'll try—
Oh, bring me a piece of hot MINCE PIE
And ALL this stuff that's printed here;
My appetite is HUGE, I fear.
Then, when he's filled my festive board
With all these eats, I'll thank the Lord,
(For that's the PROPER thing to do),
And then I'll take the corned beef STEW,
The corned beef PIE, and corned beef COLD,
The corned beef CAN I'll then take hold
And RAM the whole WORKS into it
And say "NOW, damn you, THERE you'll sit,
You've haunted every DREAM I've had—
You don't know what shame IS, egad!
Now SIT there Bo—See how you FEEL—
And watch me eat a REG'LAR meal!"



1—JAY DALBERT KARAS

2—DENTON POULSON

3—HOWARD E. GILL

4—BYRON H. CARR

5—BOYDIE E. HOKE

6—JOHN F. CARSON

7—LESTER D. RICHARDSON

8—NATHAN R. BICKFORD

SERGEANT DENTON POULSON

Enlisted in the Aviation Service, U. S. Army, December 12, 1917. In training at Kelly Field (Texas), Mechanics Training School (Minneapolis, Minn.), and Selfridge Field (Michigan). Assigned to 829th Aero Squadron. Sailed for France August 31, 1918. Returned to United States September 5, 1919, and discharged September 13, 1919, at Camp Dodge (Iowa). Present address, Welch, Oklahoma.

HOWARD E. GILL

Entered the service August 29, 1918. Stationed and in training at Fort Riley (Kansas), assigned to Group "E4." Transferred on September 7, 1918, to Aviation Field No. 2, Garden City, L. I., New York, and assigned to work in the Port Hospital. Later sent to Cooperstown, N. Y. Some time later was transferred to the M. T. C. as chauffeur. Discharged September 25, 1919. Present address, Cherryvale, Kansas.

BOYDIE E. HOKE

Enlisted April 29, 1917, in U. S. Army. Sent to Jefferson Barracks (Missouri), assigned to Coast Artillery. Transferred to Camp Dade (Florida). Served there seven months as Gunner, 1st Class. Then stationed in Truck Transportation School at Jacksonville, Fla., for two months. Then back to Camp Dade (Florida). Later to Camp Eustes (Virginia). Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas), December 23, 1919. Present address, Coffeyville, Kansas.

JOHN F. CARSON

Entered the service August 5, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Battery "F," 30th Field Artillery, 10th Division. Discharged January 23, 1919. Present address, Wimer, Oklahoma.

JAY D. KARAS

Entered the service September 6, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "B," 28th Machine Gun Battalion. Discharged January 21, 1919. Present address, Independence, Kansas.

LESTER DELBERT RICHARDSON

Enlisted in the U. S. Army May 7, 1918. Served with 30th Battalion, Tank Corps, in France eight months. Discharged May 19, 1919. Present address, Salina, Kansas.

NATHAN R. BICKFORD

Enlisted in the U. S. Army February 23, 1917. Assigned to Co. "G" 9th Infantry, 2nd Division. In training at Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Served in France in the battles at Veaux, Chauteau Thiery, St. Mihiel, Champagne and Meuse-Argonne. Was gassed July 1, 1918, but did not leave the front. Wounded in right arm July 18, 1918, at Soissons, France. While in the thick of the Meuse-Argonne fighting, acting as scout in an advanced position, was badly wounded by machine gun bullet entering right shoulder, breaking three ribs and going through right lung. Arrived back in U. S. January 5, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 20, 1919. Present address, Manhattan, Kansas.

BYRON H. CARR

Enlisted in Field Hospital Corps at Parsons. Assigned to Field Hospital, 110th Sanitary Train, 35th Division. In training at Camp Doniphan (Oklahoma). Sailed for France with the Division and took part in the following battles and engagements: Messerling sector, August 14, 1918; Gerardmes, August 14-September 12, 1918; St. Mihiel offensive September 12-16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, September 26-October 1, 1918; Verdun sector, October 14-November 6, 1918. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 9, 1919. Present address, Angola, Kansas.

HOME IS WHERE THE PIE IS

"Home is where the heart is"—

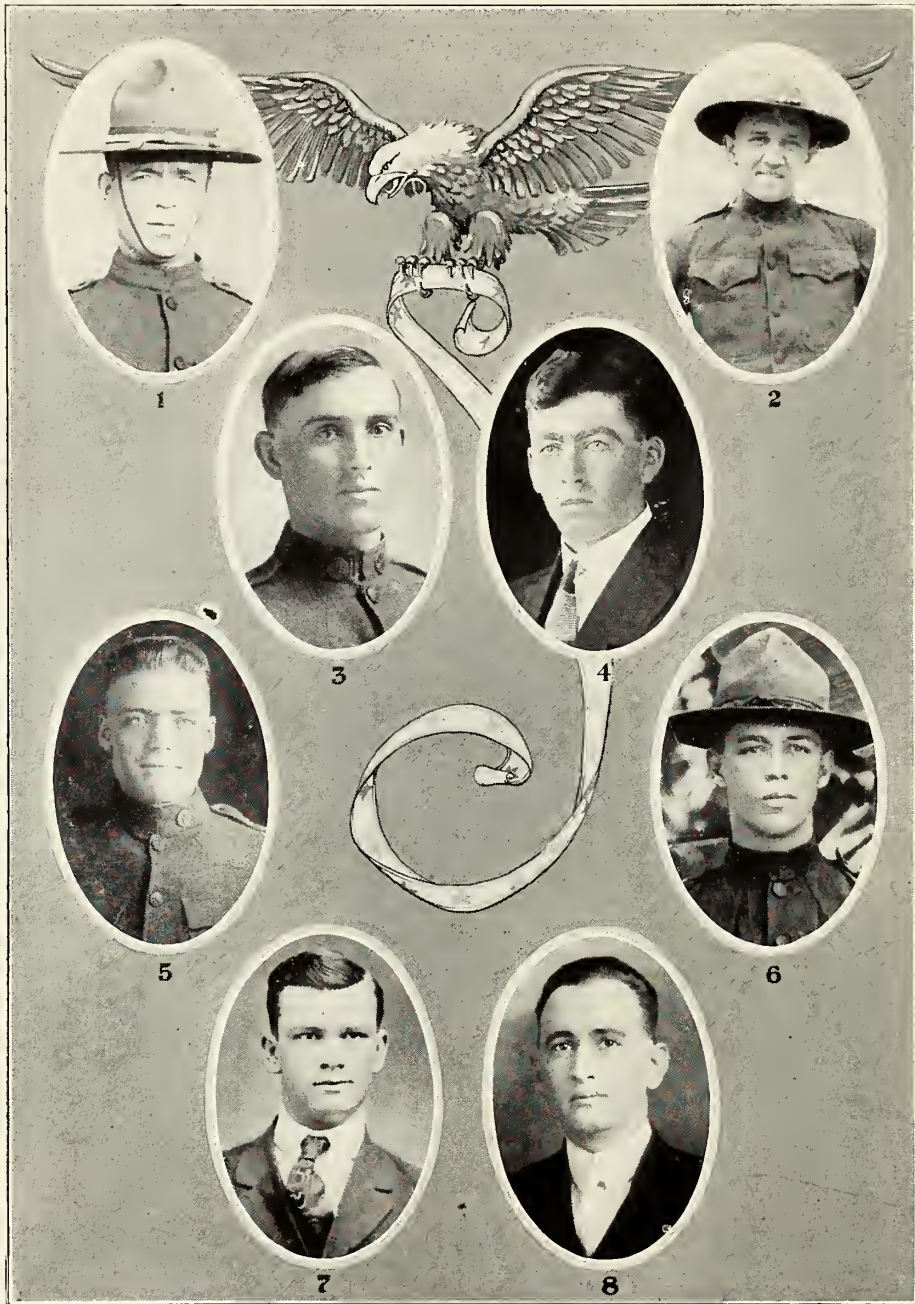
Thus the poet sang;
But "home is where the pie is"
For the doughboy sang.
Crullers in the craters,
Pastry in abris—
Our Salvation Army lass
Sure knows how to please!

Watch her roll the pie crust
Mellow than gold;
Watch her place it neatly
Within its ample mold;
Sniff the grand aroma
While it slowly bakes—
Though the whine of Minnie shells
Echoes far awakes.

Tin hat for a halo!

Ah, she wears it well!
Making pies for homesick lads
Sure is "beating hell;"
In a region blasted
By fire and flame and sword,
Our Salvation Army lass
Battles for the Lord!

Call me sacrilegious,
And irreverent, too;
Pies? They link us up with home
As naught else can do!
"Home is where the heart is"—
True, the poet sang;
But, "home is where the pie is"
To the Yankee gang!



1—CLARENCE HENRY RICE
2—JOHN CARROLL CARPENTER
3—WM. C. CARSON
4—HOWARD TRIEBEL

5—ERNEST T. CRAWFORD
6—MYRON V. GEORGE
7—FRED ROBERTS
8—CHARLES B. LANDAKER

CAPTAIN J. C. MISSILDINE

Enlisted in the Medical Corps, 16th Infantry, 1st Division, U. S. A. Was one of the two doctors from Labette County to go overseas in the American Expeditionary Forces.

CAPTAIN M. D. AILES

Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, M. R. C., April, 1917. Ordered to active duty May 29, 1917. Promoted to rank of Captain November, 1917. Honorably discharged May 29, 1919. Joined American Legion at Parsons, Kansas, 1920. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JOHN CARL BROWN

(First Labette County "Boy" to Be Killed in Action.)

Enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1915. Was stationed at Douglas, Arizona. Served with General Pershing in American Expeditionary Force in Mexico and on the Mexican border. Went overseas with General Pershing in 1917, and was in the thick of the fray until killed, June 15, 1918, in the battle of the Marne. He was the first boy killed in action from Labette County. At the time of his death was 23 years of age. His parents reside now in California.

SERGEANT JOHN CARROLL CARPENTER

Enlisted March 19, 1918, at Des Moines, Iowa, in Field Artillery, U. S. Army. Was later assigned to the 5th Ammunition Train, 5th Division, and stationed at Camp Logan (Texas). Sailed for overseas with the Division in May, 1918. Took part in the Vosges sector, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and the Army of Occupation in Germany. Sailed from France for home as a casual in January, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

CHARLES B. LANDAKER

Enlisted with Motor Truck Co. No. 10 at Parsons, Kansas, in July, 1917 (Motor Truck No. 10 being consolidated with Motor Truck Co. No. 2, 117th Ammunition Train, 42nd (Rainbow) Division.) Was in training at Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., until October 31, 1917, when the Division sailed for France. Took part in the fighting in the Luneville sector, Baccarat sector, Champagne sector, Marne and Chateau Thierry defenses, the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and the Army of Occupation in Germany. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CORPORAL MYRON V. GEORGE

Enlisted in the 4th Co., Coast Artillery. Stationed at Christobol, Panama, Canal Zone, during the World War. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

CLARENCE HENRY RICE

Entered the service May 28, 1918. Received first training at Camp Funston (Kansas) and Camp Dodge (Iowa). Assigned to Battery "B" 339th Field Artillery. Embarked at Hoboken, N. J., August 23, 1918, for France, by the way of Liverpool, England. Arrived at La Havre, France, September 12, 1918. Left the following morning for the front and remained in France until hostilities were concluded. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

FRED ROBERTS

Entered the service May 28, 1918. Received first training at Camp Funston (Kansas) and Fort Benjamin Harrison (Indiana). Assigned to Co. "F," 34th Engineers. Sailed for France August 16, 1918, via Liverpool, England. Stationed at St. Nazaire, France, greater portion of time overseas. Left Brest, France, for home September, 1919. Present address, Valeda, Kansas.

ERNEST TINDER CRAWFORD

Entered the service July 22, 1918. Received first training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Ambulance Co. 240, 10th Sanitary Train, later was transferred to Co. 239, stationed at Hagerstown, Maryland, when the armistice was signed. Received discharge January 23, 1919. Present address, Labette, Kansas.

HOWARD TRIEBEL

Inducted into the service a few days before the signing of the Armistice, was on the way to Fort Riley (Kansas) when hostilities ceased. Present address, Edna, Kansas.

WILLIAM C. CARSON

Inducted into the service at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to 15th Co., 4th Battalion, 164 D. B. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.



1—HOWARD M. LEE
2—CALVIN E. CADE
3—J. A. FARRELL
4—L. A. FARRELL

5—ROY H. BIRT
6—J. B. FARRELL
7—JAMES E. MCGINNIS
8—FRANK J. FARRELL

FRANK J. FARRELL

Enlisted May 1, 1917, as Landsman for Yeoman, U. S. Navy, at Kansas City, Mo. From Kansas City was sent to Great Lakes Training Station, there taught the first principles of the necessities of a "sea-going" Gob. At Great Lakes made the rating of Yeoman 3rd class and was shipped from there to Receiving Ship at Philadelphia; made the rating of Yeoman 2nd class. After a short period of service on the United States Ship Nevada, was transferred to the United States Ship Reina Mercedes, and from there to the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., served as Court Recorder, Ship's Writer and Captain's Writer, making the ratings of Yeoman 1st class and Chief Yeoman. While at the Naval Academy passed the examination for appointment as Assistant Paymaster but never got the opportunity to serve in that capacity due to the signing of the armistice. Received honorable discharge August 10, 1919. Present address, Kansas City, Mo.

CALVIN E. CADE

Entered the service January 24, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas) in the Infantry Division. On July 20, 1918, was transferred to Medical Department and sent to Fort Crook (Neb.) in charge of the dispensary at the Base Hospital. Transferred to Nitro, W. Va., September 1, 1918. Then transferred to Camp Sherman (Ohio) January 1, 1919, and discharged from the service January 9, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HOWARD M. LEE

Entered the service September 19, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Transferred to 35th Engineers, 21st Grand Division, January 7, 1918, and stationed at Camp Grant (Illinois). Sailed for overseas January 28, 1918. Served with the 35th Engineers in France until the end of the war. Returned to United States May, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ROY H. BIRT

Enlisted in National Guard May 22, 1917. Went into Federal Service August 5, 1917. Assigned to 140th Field Hospital, 110th Sanitary Train, 35th Division. In training at Camp Doniphan (Okla.) Sailed from New York for overseas May 18, 1918, via England. Landed at La Harve, France. Took part in the following fronts: Vosges sector, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Present address, St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES E. MCGINNIS

Enlisted in the U. S. Army May 26, 1917. Assigned to Battery "A," second Regiment (Missouri), Field Artillery. Discharged August 14, 1917, on account of physical disability. Re-entered the service August 29, 1918. Stationed at Fort Riley (Kansas). Assigned to Base Hospital No. 90, Officers Training Camp. Sailed for overseas November 10, 1918. Returned to U. S. from France July 6, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) July 14, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.



JOHN L. ODELL

Entered the service July, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "C," 118th Engineers. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.



1—HOMER BOWMAN
2—ROY G. McLANE
3—JOHN L. MILES
4—BENTON H. ARMES

5—OLIVER W. WARBINGTON
6—ROY S. HANDLEY
7—JAMES F. BLEVINS
8—LEE McCREARY

JOHN L. MILES

Enlisted October 1, 1918, at Manhattan, Kansas, where he was stationed until discharged December 12, 1918. Received appointment as Army Field Clerk, February, 1919. Assigned to duty at Headquarters' Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J. Sailed April 1, 1919, for unassigned duty in France with Army of Occupation. Received assignment for Port of Rotterdam, Holland, Supply Base, April 15, 1919. Transferred to Camp Pontanzen, Brest, France, August, 1919. Returned to U. S. October 28, 1919. Assigned to duty Headquarters Central Department, Chicago, Ill. Discharged December 31, 1919. Present address, Coffeyville, Kansas.

OLIVER W. WARBINGTON

Entered the service September 6, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "C," 29th Machine Gun Battalion. Discharged January 24, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

JAMES F. BLEVINS

Entered the service July 22, 1918. Sailed for France October 19, 1918. Served in Camp Hospital, Medical Corps, near Swiss border. Sailed for U. S. in July, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Edna, Kansas.

ROY S. HANDLEY

Entered the service July 20, 1918. Stationed at Fort Riley (Kansas). Went overseas September 12, 1918. Landed at Brest; sick in hospital for one month, ordered to front when armistice was signed. Then transferred to A. E. F. Hospital at Baume, France. Sailed for home June 15, 1919. Discharged July 15, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

HOMER BOWMAN

Enlisted in the U. S. A. at Wichita Falls, Texas, February 10, 1918. In training at Fort MacArthur (California). Assigned to Co. "A" 55th Ammunition Train, C. A. C., 5th Division. Arrived in France June 14, 1918. Took part in the Somme and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Discharged at Camp Bowie (Texas) March 29, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

LEE McCREARY

Enlisted in the U. S. Army December 6, 1917. In training at Charlotte, N. C. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., May 1918, for France. Landed at Brest, France, Decoration Day. Took part in the following fronts: Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, France, and with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Entitled to wear two Gold War Service Chevrons. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 12, 1919. Re-enlisted January 27, 1921, assigned to Co. "B," 64th Infantry, 7th Division. Stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. Residence address, Oswego, Kansas.

ROY G. McLANE

Entered the service May 28, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Served in A. E. F. in France from September 30, 1918, to July 4, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

CORPORAL BENTON H. ARMES

Entered the service May 28, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas) later at Fort Lavenworth (Kansas). Sailed for overseas July 9, 1918. Served with 413th Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, Detached Division. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 14, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JUST THINKIN'

Standin' up here on the fire-step,
Lookin' ahead in the mist,
With a tin hat over your ivory
With a rifle clutched in your fist;
Waitin' and watchin' and wond'rin'
If the Hun's comin' over tonight—
Say, ain't the thing you think of
Enough to give you a fright?

Things you ain't even thought of
For a couple o' months or more;
Things that 'ull set you laughin',
Things that 'ull make you sore;
Things that you saw in the movies,
Things that you saw on the street,
Things that you're really proud of,
Things that are—not so sweet.

Debts that are past collectin',
Stories you hear and forget,
Ball games and birthday parties,
Hours of drill in the wet;

Headlines, recruitin' posters,
Sunsets, 'way out at sea,
Evenings of pay days—golly,
It's a queer thing, this memory!

Faces of pals in Homeburg,
Voices of women folk,
Verses you learnt in schooldays,
Pop up in the mist and smoke,
As you stand there, grippin' that rifle,
A-starin', and chilled to the bone,
Wonderin' and wonderin' and wonderin',
Just thinkin' there—all alone!

When will the war be over?
When will the gang break through?
What will the U. S. look like?
What will there be to do?
Where will the Boches be then?
Who will have married Nell?
When's that relief a-comin' up?
Gosh! But this thinkin's hell!

—Hudson Hawley, Pvt. M. G. Bn.



1—VERNE L. YOUNG

2—GLENN U. CALDWELL

3—FRANCIS T. PROVOST

4—HERMAN T. MURRY

5—MARION T. BURTON

6—HARRY T. CAVANAGH

7—GLENN O. ROSS

8—IVAN L. DENNIS

SERGEANT CLARENCE E. HABIGER

Enlisted in the U. S. Army September 22, 1917, at Fort Bliss (Texas). Sent to Camp Grant (Ill.) and assigned to 21st Regiment Engineers, Light Railway. Later stationed at Camp Merritt. Sailed for overseas December 26, 1917, on U. S. S. President Grant. Arrived at Brest, France, January 10, 1918. Shortly after arrival in France was sent to front lines. The Headquarters were located at Neuf Etang Junction, in Nauginsard Woods. In July, 1918, was transferred with the Regiment to Relleville near Nancy, and given charge of Light Railways in the Nancy sector, remaining there until the St. Mihiel offensive was concluded then moved to Cheppy in the Argonne, taking over all the Light Railways in that sector, remaining there until armistice was signed, then stationed at Audun-le-Roman. Sailed from Brest, France, for home May 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Bowie (Texas) June 26, 1919. Present address, Walla Walla, Washington.

GLENN O. ROSS

Entered the service October 4, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Headquarters Co., 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Transferred to Camp Merritt (N. J.) March, 1918, as Company Clerk with Co. "E," 7th Infantry, 3rd Division. Sailed for France April 4, 1918. Stationed at Chaumont, France. First front line action was in the Chateau Thiery sector, then Belleau Wood. Wounded June 1, 1918, by machine gun bullet; also gassed. After being pronounced dead was left where he fell for two days, then picked up and sent to Base Hospital. Spent seven months in different hospitals. Recovering from wounds arrived in U. S. April 6, 1919. Discharged April 11, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

GLENN U. CALDWELL

Enlisted in the U. S. Army July 10, 1916, at St. Louis Mo. Served six months on Mexican border. Sailed for France May, 1917, with 1st Division. Took part in five major operations. Discharged August 30, 1921. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

SERGEANT HARRY T. CAVANACH

Entered the service July 15, 1918. Sent to Fort Hayes (Kansas) for training. Assigned to Motor Transport Corps, Fort Sam Houston (Texas) September 16, 1918, and remained there until the conclusion of the war. Discharged at Fort Sam Houston (Texas) April 17, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

IVAN L. DENNIS

Enlisted in the service July 19, 1917. Assigned to Co. "B," 117th Ammunition Train, Rainbow Division. Overseas in the service eighteen months, during which time took part in following: Luneville sector, Baccarat sector, Champagne-Marne defensive, Chateau Thiery front, Toul sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive, Army of Occupation in Germany. Discharged May 15, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

VERN LEWIS YOUNG

Enlisted in the U. S. Navy at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1917. In training at San Francisco, Calif. Transferred to Mare Island (California) Hospital for duty February 15, 1918, as Hospital Corpsman, 1st Class. Assigned to U. S. S. Mallory April 19, 1918. (The Mallory was in the first convoy that landed troops in France.) Made fourteen round trips across the Atlantic ocean, carrying an average of 2,200 soldiers each trip during the war. After the armistice carried an average of 900 sick and wounded each trip besides quota of returning soldiers. Transferred to Brooklyn Navy Yards September 15, 1919, aboard the U. S. S. Hartford. Discharged at Dallas, Texas, October 6, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

FRANCIS T. PROVOST

Enlisted in the Army April 15, 1917. Assigned to Co. "B," 110th Field Signal Battalion, 35th Division. Served in the Vosges sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne and Verdun. Earned two service chevrons. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

MARION T. BURTON

Enlisted in the Kansas National Guard, U. S. A., May 23, 1917, in Field Hospital No. 2. On August 5, 1917, became a part of 140th Field Hospital, 110th Sanitary Train, 35th Division. Going in the front lines of battle in France in June, 1918, took part in the following: Wesseling sector June 30-August 14, 1918. Guardman Sector August 14-September 12, 1918. St. Mihiel offensive September 12 to 16, 1918. Meuse-Argonne offensive September 26-October 1, 1918. Verdun sector October 14-November 6, 1918. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 9, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HERMAN T. MURRY

Enlisted in the service July 11, 1917, with Co. "B," 117th Ammunition Train, 42nd Division. Went to Camp Mills (N. Y.) August, 1917. Sailed for France October, 1917. First engagement in France was Lunneville sector February 27-March 22, 1918. Then Baccarat sector, Champagne-Marne defensive, Aisne-Marne defensive, Fisme, Toul sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive, Army of Occupation in Germany. Sailed from Brest, France, for U. S. April 20, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 15, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.



1—ARTHUR O. PHELPS
 2—WAYNE SILCOTT
 3—THOMAS E. HORN
 4—ALVIN S. BROOKS

5—CECIL D. WALLINGFORD
 6—GERALD HAGAN
 7—SERGEANT WILLIAM FRED CARDIN
 8—JAMES L. BAKER

JAMES L. BAKER

Enlisted in the U. S. A. April 19, 1917. Sent to Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Then Charleston (South Carolina). Attached to 2nd Co., C. A. C. Left Charleston July 26, 1917, for Newport (R. I.), then to Fort Adams. Sailed from New York City August 24, 1917, for overseas via Halifax, Canada, and Liverpool, England. Landed at La Harve, France, September 11, 1917. On March 21, 1918, went into an active sector and remained in active service at the front until the armistice was signed. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

SERGEANT WILLIAM FRED CARDIN

After entering the service was assigned to 313th Cavalry and stationed at Del Rio (Texas). Later was transferred to 69th Field Artillery and stationed at Camp Knox (Kentucky). Discharged from the service at Camp Knox (Ky.) December 21, 1918. Present address, Miami, Okla.

WAYNE SILCOTT

Enlisted in the service July 14, 1917. Assigned to Co "B," 117th Ammunition Train. Served overseas as follows: Luneville sector, Baccarat sector, Champagne-Marne defensive, Aisne-Marne offensive, Toul sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive, Army of Occupation in Germany. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 15, 1919. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

ARTHUR O. PHELPS

Enlisted in the Navy May 14, 1918. In training at Great Lakes (Ill.) three weeks. Assigned to U. S. S. Arkansas, which was a part of the 6th Battle Squadron of the British Grand Fleet during the war. Present at the surrender of the German fleet November 21, 1918. Later served on the U. S. S. Aeolus, transport, making six round trips from France with returning American soldiers. Discharged at St. Louis September, 1919. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

CECIL D. WALLINGFORD

Entered the service May 15, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Assigned to 313th Cavalry and sent to Camp Del Rio (Texas). Later transferred to 69th Field Artillery and stationed at Camp Knox (Kentucky). Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

GERALD HOGAN

Entered the service May 24, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas) and Camp Dodge (Iowa). Assigned to Co. "I," 349th Infantry, 88th Division. Landed in France September 19, 1918. Left France for U. S. May 19, 1919. Discharged June 12, 1919. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

ALVIN S. BROOKS

Entered the service September 8, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to 15th Co., 164th Depot Brigade. October 24, 1918, was transferred to Co. "G," 29th M. G. Bn., 10th Division. Sent to the K. S. A. C. at Manhattan, Kansas, January 6, 1919. Discharged February 5, 1919. Present address, Wichita, Kansas.

THOMAS E. HORN

Entered the service latter part of 1918, stationed at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to 29th Co., 164th Depot Brigade. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

TOUJOURS LE MEME

No matter how wise or how foolish
The company's cook may be,
When down at the table we're seated,
Two things we all plainly can see;
When we look at the chow
There's the bosom of sow,
And beans—beans—beans.

If quartered in city or country,
The cook never misses his aim;
If messing in swamp or on mountain,
Two things will remain quite the same;
Though it may cause a row,
We get bosom of sow,
And beans—beans—beans.

When tasks for the day are all ended,
And weary are body and brain,
Small matter it makes if we're eating
Indoors, or outside in the rain,
The cook makes his bow
With the bosom of sow,
And beans—beans—beans.

Of all that I've learned in the Army,
This fact I am sure I know well—
And others are certain to tell you—
The soldier's worst picture of hell
Is thrice daily chow
With the bosom of sow,
And beans—beans—beans.

—Vance C. Criss, Corp., Engrs.



1—OMER H. KEPHART
2—ADAM NICKEL
3—KEITH T. BELL
4—ADDISON D. OWENS

5—EARL JOHNSTON
6—HARRY A. MURPHY
7—ORAN B. WHITE
8—CHARLES F. MARSHALL

KEITH T. BELL

Entered the service September 19, 1917. At Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Headquarters Co., 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Went to Camp Mills (New York) May 25, 1918. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., with the Division June 4, 1918, for France via Liverpool, England. Landed at La Havre, France, last of June. Going into the trenches in the Limey-Flirey sector August 5, 1918. Was in the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne sectors. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

OMER H. KEPHART

Entered the service August 25, 1918. Served in the Medical Corps at Fort Omaha (Neb.) as Ward Master. Discharged January 15, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ADDISON D. OWENS

Entered the service October 8, 1918, at Pittsburg, Kansas. Discharged December 15, 1918. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ORAN B. WHITE

Enlisted July, 1917, in Truck Co. No. 2, 117th Ammunition Train, 42nd Division (Rainbow). Sailed for overseas August, 1917. Was with the Division in France and occupation of Germany. Discharged from service May, 1918. Present address, Faulkner, Kansas.

CHARLES FRED MARSHALL

Enlisted May 7, 1918, with 66th Engineers, Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Sailed for France June 30, 1918. Served with Transportation Corps in France for one year. Left for U. S. June 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge (Iowa) July 16, 1920. Present address, New Franklin, Mo.

EARL JOHNSTON

Enlisted May 21, 1917, in 140th Field Hospital Corps, 35th Division. Served with the Division in France. Discharged May 9, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ADAM NICKEL

Entered the service September 19, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "K," 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. On March 25, 1918, was transferred to Co. "L," 140th Infantry, 35th Division. Sailed for France, April 25, 1918. Took part in the following battles: Vosges, July 16-September 1, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, September 26-October 1, 1918; Tavannas sector, October 14 until signing of armistice. Discharged May 13, 1919, at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

CORPORAL HARRY A. MURPHY

In training at Camp Kearney (California). Assigned to Co. "K," 30th Regiment Infantry, 3rd Division. Was with Division in the Aisne-Marne defensive July 22-27, 1918. In the St. Mihiel offensive and in the Vesle sector. Gassed in the Meuse-Argonne offensive October 10, 1918. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

THE TANK

Oh, she's nothin' sweet to look at an' no sympathy
to hear;

She ain't no pome of beauty, that's a cinch—
She howls like Holy Jumpin' when a fellow shifts
a gear,

But she's sure a lovey-dovey in a pinch.
Just head her straight for Berlin and no matter
what the road,

Or whether it's just trenches, trees and mud,
And I'll guarantee she'll get there with her precious
human load

And her treads a-drippin' red with German blood.
Oh, you tank! tank! tank!

She's a pippin, she's a daisy, she's a
dream!

Where the star-shells are a-lightin' up the thickest
thickest of the fightin',

She'll be sailin' like a demon through the
gleam.

If the way is rough and stony and the vantage
point is far,

Just slip her into high and hang on tight,
Shove your food down on the throttle and to hell
with all the jar—

She'll take you clean from here to out of sight.
'Course you've got to clean and scrub her same as
any piece of tin

That's worth the smoke to blow her up the flue;
But just whisper to her gently, pat her back and

yell "Giddap!"

And there ain't a thing she wouldn't do for you.

Oh, you tank! tank! tank!

She's a Lulu, she's a cuckoo!

She's the goods!

When the Boches see you comin', they will set the
air to hummin'

A-wavin' of their legs to reach the woods.

When the last great rush is over and the last grim
trench is past,

She will roll in high right through old Berlin
town,

Her grim old sides a-shakin' and her innerds raisin'
hob,

Intent on runnin' Kaiser William down.

Then she'll find him and we'll bind him to her
grindin', tearin' treads,

And we'll start her rollin' on the road to hell.

Shove her into high and leave her, tie her bloomin'
throttle down—

We'll say she's lived her life and lived it well.

Oh, you tank! tank! tank!

She's a devil! She's a dandy!

She's sublime!

When her grimy hide goes hurlin' through the
dirty streets of Berlin,

Watch the goose step change to

Yankee double time!

—Richard C. Colburn, Sgt., Tank Corps.



1—SERGEANT JOHN L. RICKETTS

2—LYMAN A. WISE

3—CLARENCE W. COX

4—ALVA F. HUCKE

5—JACK L. WOLVERTON

6—FRED H. HUCKE

7—WILLIAM L. MARTIN

8—OWEN HOHN

WILLIAM LEONARD MARTIN

Entered the service April 29, 1918, with 66th Engineers. Stationed and in training at Camp Laurel (Md.). Sailed for France June 30, 1918. Landed at Brest. A few hours after landing was run over by a truck and confined to the Base Hospital at Brest for two months. Joining the 66th Engineers again at Montarge, France. Later volunteered for service in Northern Russia, being stationed at Murmansk and Sorka, Russia. Left Northern Russia July 27, 1919, for U. S. via Brest, France. Discharged August 29, 1919, at Camp Taylor (Ky.). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

SERGEANT JOHN L. RICKETTS

Entered the service March 28, 1918. Stationed and in training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to duty at Base Hospital. Sailed for France November, 1918, and served at the Base Hospital at Brest, France. Discharged September 28, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JACK L. WOLVERTON

Enlisted May 23, 1917, in 140th Field Hospital. In training at Camp Doniphan (Oklahoma). Sailed in May, 1918, for France. Served in France in the 140th Field Hospital, 110th Sanitary Train, 35th Division. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 10, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CORPORAL OWEN HOHN

Entered the service June 24, 1918. Stationed and in training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "M," 70th Regiment, Infantry. Discharged January 28, 1919. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

LYMAN A. WISE

Entered the service September 6, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to 14th Co., 164th Depot Brigade. Six weeks later transferred to Co. "H," 41st Infantry. Discharged June 21, 1919. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

CLARENCE W. COX

Entered the service August 8, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas) and Camp Logan (Texas). Sailed for France via Liverpool, England, September 1, 1918. Assigned to Base Hospital Corps, stationed at Mevs, and Boulzes, France. Paralyzed while in the service in France. Sailed for U. S. as a casual May 14, 1919. Discharged July 21, 1919. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

FRED H. HUCKE

Entered the service September 19, 1917, at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "K," 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Transferred May 3, 1918, to 52nd Co., 164th Depot Brigade. Discharged July 6, 1918. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

ALVA FRANK HUCKE

Enlisted in the service October 3, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas), until sailing for overseas February, 1918, from Hoboken, N. J. Reached St. Nazaire, France, March 11, 1918. Sent to the front lines in April. Wounded by a machine gun bullet July 20, 1918, in the fighting at Ballou Wood. Taken to a Field Hospital, then to a Base Hospital in France and was returned to U. S. November 7, 1918. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) April 4, 1919. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

TRENCH MUD

We have heard of Texas gumbo
And the mud in the Phillipines,
Where, if we had legs like Jumbo,
The mud would cover our jeans.
But never did we get a chance
To feel real mud till we hit France.

Our shoes are deep in it,
We often sleep in it,
We almost weep in it—
It everywhere;
We have to fight in it,
And vent our spite in in.
We look a sight in it,
But we don't care!

The mud that lies in No Man's Land
Is as thick on the other side,
And where the Germans Make their stand
Is where we'll make them slide,
For our hob-nailed shoes will force a way,
And we'll knock them cold—for the U. S. A.

Though we must eat in it,
Wash our feet in it,
Try to look neat in it,
This mud and slime;
Though we get sore in it,
Grumble and roar in it,
We'll win the war in it
In our good time!

—John J. Curtin, Sgt. Inf.



1—ROY B. HOOBLER
2—HOBERT HUFF
3—RALPH E. TRASTER
4—F. M. STALLARD

5—JAMES LUTHER HORN
6—EARL D. REYNOLDS
7—ISAAC M. HOUSE
8—HENRY R. WILSON

EARL DOUGLAS REYNOLDS

Enlisted in the U. S. Army at Kansas City, Mo., February, 1918. Was sent to Fort Myer (Va.) Transferred to Washington Barracks. Assigned to Co. No. 1, S. A. R. D. Engineers. Joined the A. E. F. in France August, 1918. Was in England and Ireland on special duty. Returned to the United States July, 1919. Mustered out of the service at Camp Taylor (Ky.) Present address, Houston, Texas.

RALPH E. TRASTER

Entered the service September 21, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Headquarters Co., 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Sailed for overseas with the Division and participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and in the Army of Occupation in Germany. Present address, Edna, Kansas.

ROBERT HUFF

Enlisted in the U. S. Army. Served with the 66th Engineers in France eleven months. Returned to United States July 15, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JAMES LUTHER HORN

Entered the service October 6, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Present address Houston, Texas.

ROLLIE B. HOOBLE

Enlisted in U. S. Army from Iowa. Served overseas one year. Present address, Coffeyville, Kansas.

MRS. PAUL CHRISTMAN

When the Labette County Chapter, Red Cross, was organized Mrs. Christman became one of the active workers, especially in the Surgical Dressing Department, being one of the sixty workers of this department to earn the right to wear the Red Cross on their headdress. Mrs. Christman was chosen as a member on the first committee of the Nursing Department and rendered valuable assistance in this branch of the Red Cross work. Present address is Wichita, Kansas.



LIEUTENANT ARTHUR G. MCKNIGHT

Enlisted in the Tank Service, U. S. Army, April 18, 1918. In training at U. S. Tank Training Station, Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa. Commissioned Lieutenant in September, 1918, and assigned to Recruiting duty at Philadelphia, Pa., for the Tank Service. Received his discharge at Camp Dix (N. J.) December, 1918. Present address, Kansas City, Mo. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McKnight, reside in Parsons, Kansas.



1—CHESTER L. BURKE
2—CLAIR F. HAVERFIELD
3—CLARENCE H. KESSLER
4—R. V. WASHABAUGH

5—ANSON C. CARSON
6—LOYAL D. BOON
7—LLOYD E. MATHIS
8—OSCAR F. STURM

CAPTAIN RALPH E. BAKER

Enlisted in Troop B 1st Cavalry, January 20, 1914. On duty Mexican border, New Mexico and Arizona. Assisted in rounding up the Appache Kid and his band of renegade Indians. Changed station to Fort Sill, Okla., 1896, to guard Geronimo and his band at that station. Participated in the Cuban campaign of Spanish-American War, 1898. Stormed San Juan Hill with Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Returning to U. S. A., and in 1900 sailed for the Phillipine Islands, served there for two years, returning to U. S. A., stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. In 1907 returned to the Phillipine Islands for two year detail. Discharged, February 13, 1910. Came to Parsons, March, 1910. Entered the Kansas National Guard 1916 as 2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry. Served with Troop A, Kansas Cavalry on Mexican border, being mustered out of Federal service March 8, 1917. Detailed on recruiting duty April 15, 1917, by Adjutant General Chas. I. Martin, K. N. G. Enlisted Field Hospital Corps in Parsons, also Motor Transportation Corps, Parsons, Kansas. Organized Troop C, 1st Kansas Cavalry, Dodge City, Kansas. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant June 20, 1917, and to Captain July 30, 1917. Entered Federal service August 5, 1917, in command of Troop A, 1st Kansas Cavalry, which troop was appointed Headquarters Troop, 35th Division. Camp Doniphan, Okla. February 1, 1918, transferred to 303rd Cavalry, Camp Stanley, Texas. August 15, 1918, 303rd Cavalry was transferred to the 52nd and 53rd Field Artillery. Remained with the 52nd F. A. as Regimental Supply Officer. Attended the School of Artillery Fire at Fort Still, Okla., and Cavalry Officers Training School at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, at close of which was assigned to the 4th U. S. Cavalry, Camp Sam Fordyce, Texas. Ordered to Camp Travis, Texas, for honorable discharge, September 16, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CHESTER L. BURKE

Enlisted in U. S. Army June 4, 1917. In training at Camp Doniphan (Oklahoma). Assigned to Co. "B," 110th Engineers, 35th Division. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., May 2, 1918, for overseas. Landed at Brest, France, May 10, 1918. Saw service with the British Army in the American sector 27-June 6, 1918. Was in the following sectors: Alsace, July 1 to August 31, 1918. St. Mihiel offensive, September 12 to September 16, 1918. Meuse-Argonne, September 26 to October 1, 1918. Verdun sector, October 15 to November 6, 1918. Sailed from Brest, France, for U. S. April 10, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 3, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ANSON C. CARSON

Entered the service February 13, 1917. In training at Camp Funston. Assigned to Co. "F," 32nd Engineers. Served in France with the 32nd Engineers. Present address, Dennis, Kansas.

LLOYD E. MATHIS

Enlisted September 6, 1918. Stationed and in training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "H," 41st Infantry, 10th Division. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

LOYAL DANLEY BOON

Enlisted in the U. S. Army June 27, 1917, at Akron, Ohio. Assigned to Medical Corps. Served during the World War. Discharged June 27, 1919. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

CLAIR F. HAVERFIELD

Entered the service September 6, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas) Assigned to 29th Field Artillery Band as 1st Class Musician. Discharged January 29, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

VIRGIL R. WASHBAUGH

Entered the service September 19, 1917. In training at Camp Doniphan (Oklahoma). Assigned to 140th Infantry, 35th Division. Served with 35th Division in France. Discharged May 13, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

OSCAR FREDERICK STURM

Entered the service May 6, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Assigned to Co. "E," 66th Engineers. Served one year in France. Discharged at Camp Dodge (Iowa). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CLARENCE H. KESSLER

Enlisted in Coast Artillery, U. S. A., April 24, 1917. Assigned to 41st, C. A. C. and stationed at Fort Monroe (Virginia). Left Newport News (Va.) July 17, 1918. Landed in France July 31, 1918. Assigned to 61st C. A. C. Stationed at St. Nazaire, France. From there was assigned to the First Army Corps as a reserve. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) March 24, 1919. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.



1—SERGEANT JAMES W. WRIGHT

2—EUGENE P. FULTON

3—SERGEANT LOIS LOWE

4—HARRY H. NEWMAN

5—JOHNNIE DODD

6—LON JOE HOLMES

7—HENRY LYDLE

8—CLAUDE W. LEWIS

SERGEANT LOIS LOWE

Entered the service October 27, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Machine Gun Co., then transferred to Co. "E," 317th Ammunition Train, 92nd Division. This Company had charge of the Ammunition Dump of 167th Field Artillery, Fort de Facq, France, for 53 days. For 21 days during that time were under heavy bombardment, and during that time handled 61,000 rounds of artillery projectors, 19,317 charges of powder, 62,620 fuses, 89,760 primers, a total of 1,789,280 pounds of ammunition. Honorably discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) March 19, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JOHNNIE DODD

Entered the service July 17, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Headquarters Co., 805th Pioneer Infantry. Sent to Camp Upton (New York) August 27, 1918. Sailing from New York for France September 2, 1918. Landed at La Havre, France, September 19, 1918. Immediately going to Reclampont, Haute Marne; after ten days there was sent to the front lines, being stationed at Clermont-en-Argonne. On October 21, 1918 the Company received its "Baptism of Fire" from German Airmen dropping bombs. Returned to U. S. A., June 27, 1919. Discharged July 7, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HENRY LYDLE

Entered the service June 20, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Sailed for overseas August 29, 1918. While in France served with 5th Depot Brigade. Served in France eleven months. Discharged at Camp Dodge (Iowa) July 26, 1919. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

LON JOE HOLMES

Entered the service October 1, 1918, at Lawrence, Kansas. Assigned to Co. "E" Infantry, U. S. A. Discharged November 26, 1918. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

CLAUDE W. LEWIS

Entered the service July 16, 1918. Assigned to Co. 11, Depot Brigade. Discharged September 2, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HARRY H. NEWMAN

Entered the service October 27, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co "E," 317th Ammunition Train, 92nd Division. Served in France until conclusion of the war. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

SERGEANT JAMES W. WRIGHT

Entered the service June 15, 1918. In training at Quindaro, Kansas. Then transferred to Camp Crant (Illinois). Assigned to Headquarters Co. 803rd Pioneer Infantry. Sailed from New York for France, September 17, 1918. Took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Arrived back in U. S. A., July 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge (Iowa) July 26, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

EUGENE P. FULTON

Entered the service July 30, 1918. In training at Camp Travis (Texas). Transferred to Camp Taylor (Kentucky) August 21, 1918. Assigned to the 801st Infantry. Sent to Camp Merritt (New Jersey) September 1, 1918. Sailed from New York for France September 8, 1918. Arriving at Brest, France, was sent into the Verdun sector, remaining there until November 24, 1918. Left Brest, France, May 3, 1919, for U. S. A. Discharged at Camp Travis (Texas) June 17, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CORP'RAL'S CHEVRONS

Oh, the General with his shiny stars, leading a
parade,
The Colonel and the Adjutant a-sportin' of their
braid,
The Major and the Skipper—none of 'em look so
fine
As a newly minted corp'ral comin' down the line!

Oh, the Bishop in his mitre, pacin' up the aisle,
The Governor, frock-coated, with a votes-for-women
smile,
The Congressman, the Mayor, aren't in it, I opine,
With a newly minted corp'ral comin' down the
line!



"Reading Their Shirts." Getting rid of cooties in the absence of steam disinfectors. Left to right: Pvt. John Heldenmenger, Pvt. John H. Meeham, Pvt. 1st Cl., S. J. Peters and Pvt. James Merwick, all of the 132nd Ambulance Co., 108th Sanitary Train, reading their shirts and boiling their clothes on the southeastern slope of Hill No. 373. Shells were coming over their heads into the valley below when this photograph was taken. Near Les Eparges, Meuse, France, October 30, 1918.



German prisoners, 35th Division Hdqrs., France, near Boureuilles, Meuse, France, Sept. 26, 1918.

General Roster of Labette County Participants in World War

Abell, Roy Francis
Ackerson, John
Adair, Russell K.
Adams, Arthur
Adams, Clarence Cecil
Adams, Elza Louis
Adams, J. Harry
Adams, Richard
Adamson, Truby H.
Adler, Harry
Agnew, Frank Thomas
Agostina, Gilbert
Ailes, M. D.
Albrecht, Edward
Alexander, Clyde
Alexander, Hosea L.
Alexander, William Tate
Alfred, Burton Otis
Allen, Clifford James
Allen, Jesse
Allison, Clarence Earl
Allison, Franklin
Allison, Robert E.
Alloway, Clifford Lee
Alvis, Ralph R.
Anderson, Alvin
Anderson, Benjamin
Anderson, C. B.
Anderson, Carl L.
Anderson, Chester
Anderson, George A.
Anderson, H. F.
Anderson, Irvin
Anderson, Lawrence Baxter
Andrews, Oren
Anthon, Edmund Howard
Arnes, Benton Harlan
Armstrong, Omar
Armstrong, William Burge
Arnett, Herbert
Arnold, Nathan Bobby

Arnold, William T.
Asbell, Frank
Asbell, Harold P.
Atchley, Howard
Atkins, Charles Seth
Atkinson, Charles
Au Buchon, Cletus W.
Auvinge, August Raymond
Auvinge, John G.
Avers, Maurice
Ayers, Lester C.
Ayers, Maurice F.
Babb, Herman
Babcock, Charles William
Babcock, Dewey Z.
Bacchus, Leslie J.
Bailey, Frank John
Bailey, George Franklin
Bailey, Homer Franklin
Bailey, Owen W.
Baird, Dow Kay
Baird, Harry
Baker, Herbert
Baker, James L.
Baker, Milton L.
Baker, R. Hallie
Baker, Ralph E.
Baker, T. J.
Balling, John T.
Ballough, Ray Allen
Ballough, Thomas
Banzet, Albert William
Banzet, Ernest
Barber, Charles Brown
Barber, Silas Earl
Barcus, Lawrence
Barker, Earl E.
Barnes, Frank
Barnes, George S.
Barnes, Harold H.
Barnes, J. Vernon

Barnett, Roy
Barnett, Clayburn
Barron, Lawrence
Bartlett, Horace Baylor
Bartlett, Oren
Bartlett, William H.
Barton, Andy Edward
Barton, John Henry
Bass, Emmett Courtney
Bates, C. W.
Bates, Otis Cook
Bates, Raymond Dyke
Baty, Lee
Baugher, James Wallace
Baxter, William Carl
Beach, David
Peach, Ross Homer
Beamer, Layton George
Beamer, Samuel Ray
Beard, Arley Elton
Beasley, Edmond Austin
Beasley, Henry Walter
Beasley, James Newton
Beaver, Eugene R.
Beaver, J. A.
Beaver, S. Ray
Becker, Elmer
Beckman, Clifford C.
Beethan, Herbert Howard
Beiderwell, Earl Reed
Belknap, William
Bell, Alexander R. Jr.
Bell, Gussie Chalmer
Bell, Keith T.
Bell, Lambert
Bell, Robert A.
Beller, Audrey
Beller, Clarence Elmer
Beller, Edward
Beller, Melvin Edgar
Beller, William Audra
Bemis, Earl
Bender, Harve L.
Bender, Vere William
Benefield, Otis
Bendure, Harve Leonard
Bennett, Charles F.
Bennett, M. Robert
Bennett, Oscar Nelson
Berentz, Bryan Arthur
Berg, Joseph
Berlin, W. B.
Bernard, Bugh

Berry, Oscar Roland
Best, O. W.
Bickford, Erroll
Bickford, Nathan R.
Bickle, Ellis T.
Bicknell, Edgar S.
Bicknell, John R.
Billelo, Frank H.
Billings, George Edward
Billingsley, George Franklin
Binkley, Benjamin F.
Bird, Charles
Bird, George Thaddius
Birt, Roy H.
Bishop, Clarence Wayne
Bishop, Raymond Parris
Bisnett, John
Bitsko, Joseph
Bitsko, Michael K.
Blanchwell, Emmett K.
Blackwell, Garnett Albert
Blaich, Fred William
Blair, Roy Thomas
Blake, Albert S.
Blake, Charles Andrew
Blake, James
Blaker, Clarence E.
Blaker, Linn D.
Blayton, St. Joseph
Blemens, Lyman
Blevins, James F.
Blevins, Otis
Blish, George L.
Bocker, Robert Francis
Boelens, Cornelius Andrew
Bohn, Ernest C.
Bolds, Van
Boles, Charles Lee
Bolinger, Elwyn F.
Bonar, Bayard B.
Bonhoffer, Carl
Bonne, Earl
Bonne, Ewing
Bonner, B. Thomas
Bonner, Emmon
Bonner, Griffith
Booker, Morton
Boon, Loyal Danley
Bordine, Walter
Bossi, John F.
Eoston, Van
Bour, Fred John

Bourquin, Roy
Bowman, Glenn T.
Bowman, Harold B.
Bowman, Harry Floyd
Bowman, Homer
Bowser, Arthur A.
Bowser, Ellis Ellsworth
Boyd, Kirk
Boyd, Ralph
Bradley, George Washington
Brady, W. R.
Bragg, Aidna
Bramlett, Harvey W.
Bramwell, George M.
Brandon, W. L.
Brannan, William Edwin
Braucht, Clarence
Braucht, Glen B.
Braugh, Oliver Audley
Braunsdorf, Harry F.
Bray, John
Bredine, Lester F.
Brehm, Arthur
Brehm, William
Brennan, W. E.
Brewer, J. L.
Brewster, Raymond B.
Brewster, Roger B.
Brickey, Herbert
Bride, John F.
Bridges, Joseph Lee
Briggs, Cleve S.
Briggs, Eugene
Briggs, Joseph Earl
Britton, Charles Alonzo
Britton, Donald
Britton, Paul
Brock, Joe Nelson
Brooks, Alvin Stanley
Brooks, James L.
Brown, A. G.
Brown, Clarence Leonard
Brown, Earl Vernon
Brown, Edwin Lloyd
Brown, John Burson
Brown, John Carl
Brown, Karl
Brown, R. S.
Brown, Seth Grant
Brown, W. E.
Broyles, Jesse R.
Bruce, Bert
Bryan, William S.

Bryant, Ode
Bryant, Harold William
Bryant, Roy Davis
Bryner, Ralph
Buckley, Charles Bernard
Buffin, William H.
Bunce, William Russell
Bunten, Daniel J.
Bunten, J. C.
Burg, Arthur Mason
Burge, Stanley T.
Burgess, J. E.
Burke, Chester L.
Burkhardt, William Henry
Burks, Presley Berl
Burmester, William Carl
Burner, Read B.
Burnette, Edgar Neal
Burnette, Wayne Eugene
Burns, Basil Levi
Burns, Harvey L.
Burns, Joseph Patrick
Burr, Walter
Burrel, Herbert
Burriss, Carl
Burriss, Cecil
Burriss, Curtis E.
Burriss, Jennie
Burriss, Raymond
Barris, Wiley Adam
Burton, Bert
Burton, Marion F.
Burton, Rollie C.
Busby, Paul
Busby, William Sion
Buser, Frederick Newton
Bush, Charles D.
Bush, Ray
Bushong, Ezram L.
Buvinger, Floyd H.
Byers, G. C.
Byrum, Dow L.
Cade, Calvin E.
Cadmus, Walter Gordon
Caldwell, Charles Dayton
Caldwell, Dalton L.
Caldwell, Earl W.
Caldwell, George Myer
Caldwell, Glenn U.
Caldwell, Kenneth W.
Calhoun, Thomas
Caller, Fred W.
Calloway, ———

Campbell, Alfred
Campbell, Arthur C.
Campbell, Charles C.
Campbell, Courtney
Campbell, Lloyd
Campbell, Louis
Campbell, Murray C.
Campbell, Ralph
Campbell, Raymond
Campbell, Winfield Clark
Canfield, Alba
Canfield, Edward
Canfield, Marion
Canfield, Willard I.
Cannady, Fred
Canney, Elmer
Cannon, Alfred Joseph
Cantrell, Albert Logan
Cardin, William Fred
Cardwell, Harry L.
Carey, Franklin R.
Carey, Tim
Carey, Walter R.
Carl, Melvin
Carl, Roy
Carlton, John Harold
Carpenter, Alfred Baker
Carpenter, Edmund Sinnott
Carpenter, John Carroll
Carr, Byron H.
Carr, Nolan W.
Carroll, Charles
Carson, Anson Clark
Carson, Clyde F.
Carson, John F.
Carson, William Clarence
Carter, Clyde
Carter, Francis Edward
Carter, Walter E.
Carter, Walter F.
Cartwright, Elisha B.
Cartwright, John C.
Cartwright, Randle
Cary, Walter E.
Cashman, Kenneth
Cassity, Guy
Cavanagh, Harry T.
Cave, Howard Grove
Cavitte, Robert
Caywood, William
Cecil, Calvin Ray
Cecil, Herbert
Cecil, Neal

Chambley, Louis E.
Chandler, Harold
Chaney, Emmett Davis
Chaney, James K.
Chaney, William Ray
Chansler, Arthur J.
Chansler, Clarence W.
Chansler, Lawrence W.
Chapman, John W.
Chapman, Robert A.
Chase, Frank A.
Cheney, Albert
Childress, Charles M.
Chowning, James Roy
Christie, Roy
Christman, Paul
Christy, A. L.
Christy, Ernest P.
Christy, Raymond A.
Cisco, Harry L.
Clark, Clifford
Clark, Harvey Ray
Clark, Kenneth
Clark, Wilmoth N.
Clarke, A. F.
Clarke, Edward
Clarke, Orville P.
Clarke, Roy Basil
Claxton, Clarence Clayton
Clayworth, Paul M.
Clemens, L. B.
Clinger, Raymond C.
Cloughley, Earl
Coad, William Roy
Cobb, Louis Earl
Cobb, Louis L.
Cobb, Oren Clyde
Coffin, W. D.
Colburn, Harry O.
Cole, Frank Lester
Condon, Clifford
Condy, George R.
Connor, Jean
Conway, Ralph Jack
Cook, Carson
Cook, Derrick
Cook, Harvey D.
Cook, Hester
Cook, James B. Jr
Cook, Louis Elliott
Cook, Preston M.
Cooper, Delbert
Cooper, George Otis

Cooper, Luther A.
Cooper, Roy Benjamin
Cooper, Thomas Earl
Cooper, Virgil
Cope, Byron Ellsworth
Corbett, Ralph A.
Corbett, Thomas Aloysius
Cordry, Peter B.
Corey, Ben L.
Cornelius, Louis
Cornell, John C.
Cornell, Stephen Andrew
Corns, Harry
Cory, Charles Henry
Cory, Franklin Robert
Cotton, Clyde Walter
Cottonjin, Humphrey Hubert
Cottonjin, Jasper
Couch, Walter Owen
Coulter, Fred Ernest
Coulter, William Seth
Courtney, George W.
Courtney, John W.
Cox, Charles
Cox, Charles J.
Cox, Clarence William
Cox, Fred H.
Cox, John Devereaux
Cox, Samuel
Cozine, Stephen Otis
Crabtree, Tyne
Crabtree, Wayne
Cragg, Leo F.
Crain, Obed Lorain
Cramer, Oscar
Crandall, Elbert Gordon
Crane, Cleo
Crane, Wilfred W.
Cranford, Charles W.
Crawford, Albert F.
Crawford, Ernest Tinder
Crawford, Walter C.
Crayhon, Charles
Crispell, Thomas P.
Crockett, Andrew C.
Crockett, Clyde
Crockett, Everett
Crockett, Ralph B.
Crowder, James B.
Cruse, John Edward
Cruse, Vern
Cummings, Dewey V.
Cunningham, Clyde T.

Curnutte, Claude Robert
Curry, Lewis Arthur
Dahl, Gust
Daigh, Raymond
Dairs, Roscoe
Daniel, Horace Swetson
Daniels, Clarence O.
Danielson, David
Darby, Clarence R.
Darling, Charles Kimball
Darling, Lee Claire
Darling, Ray
Daul, John F.
Daviager, Floyd Berre
David, Lester
David, Orla G.
David, William
Davidson, Harry
Davis, Bert Lester
Davis, Byron
Davis, Carl
Davis, Carl Leo
Davis, Eldred
Davis, Ezra Thomas
Davis, Fred
Davis, Harry B.
Davis, James Walter
Davis, Otto
Davis, Paul R.
Davis, Ray
Davis, Samuel M.
Davis, Theodore P.
Dawson, Abe
Dawson, Jeff
Dean, Jay H.
Dean, Robert Ogden
DeBolt, William Henry
Decker, John H.
Decker, Leo
Deckerman, A. H.
Decocq, Sherman Leopold
Dedrich, John
Dee, Paul
DeJarnette, Reven Sims
Delaney, Edward K.
Dellasega, Joseph A.
Dennis, Ivan L.
Densmore, Henry J.
Dent, Edward Clark
Dent, Raleigh J.
Deragowski, August
Deragowski, John Leo
DeWolf, Jay

Dick, Frank Nelson
Dickerson, Wynne
Dickman, Alfred H.
Dickson, Douglas
Dickson, Jeff
Dietsche, Frank Marion
Ditzler, Luther Herbert
Dixon, Douglas J.
Dixon, Otto
Dobbs, Henry Allen
Dodd, Clement L.
Dodd, Courtney C.
Dodd, Johnnie
Dodd, Loren, Arlie
Dodge, Herbert Clay
Donaldson, Edwin
Donaldson, Harry Leroy
Donaldson, Ivan Joseph
Donnellan, Robert E.
Donnelly, Karl
Doolittle, Benjamin F.
Doolittle, Frank
Doreas, Alfred
Doreas, Peter
Dotson, Earl Floyd
Doty John Gates
Dougherty, William P.
Doughman, Claude S.
Doughman, Lyle Leighton
Dow, Byrum
Downs, Carl
Downs, Harry B.
Doyle, Harvey
Drake, Morland W.
Drake, Thomas E.
Dramis, Alfred
Draper, Albert V.
Dreher, Charles
Dreher, Colon
Drescher, Jesse J.
Dresser, Ella W.
Drybread, Prentis
Dudley, Bernard M.
Dugan, Cuba J.
Dugan, Delbert
Duke, James E.
Dunham, John W.
Dunning, Barton
Duree, James Ernest
Duvall, Leo Frederick
Duvall, Paul Alexander
Dwyer, Patrick Bird
Dwyer, Patrick

Dwyer, Paul
Dye, James Edwin
Dyer, Lester Ernest
Dyer, Lloyd L.
Dykeman, Ivan
Edelen, Joseph Hubert
Edison, Charles
Edwards, Cedric Errol
Eggleston, James Hiram
Eisenbrandt, H. Lloyd
Elder, A. James
Elder, Clarence
Elder, Wilbur J.
Elledge, Charles
Elledge, Charles J.
Eller, Leslie
Eller, Shannon Ernest
Elloit, Jake Chester
Elliott Lewis
Ellis, Floyd C.
Ellis, Paul O.
Elmore, Fred Lee
Elwyn, Charles Bert
Elwyn, Russell H.
Emerson, Joseph Cowan
Emert, Herbert G.
Emery, Will
Englund, Carl Philip
Epting, L. R.
Ervin, Claude H.
Ervin, P. J.
Evans, George Henry
Evans, Horace
Evans, Leonard
Ewell, E. Robert
Ewery, Benjamin F.
Ewing, Hollis Edgar
Fairchild, Elza O.
Fairchild, John W.
Falconer, David Wilford
Falconer, H.
Fall, Norman B.
Farmer, Ray
Farran, James Robert
Farrell, J. A.
Farrell, James B.
Farrell, Frank J.
Farrell, Lawrence A.
Farren, Walter L.
Fasseller, James
Faulkner, Frank J.
Faulkner, James
Faygans, Robert

Fennell, Leonard
Fenny, Walter E.
Fette, George
Fields, George
Fields, Roscoe
Fike, Fred
Fineh, Harold
Finley, Clifford Aaron
Finley, Walter J.
Fisher, J. E.
Fisher, Leslie Paul
Fisher, Lester
Fisher, Willard
Fitzgibbon, J. F.
Fitzgibbon, Thomas T.
Flowers, Lewis
Flynn, John Joseph
Forbes, Harvey
Ford, Frank
Ford, Robert Ear!
Fordyce, F. H.
Forman, William Luther
Forsythe, Newton J.
Fortune, L. M.
Foster, Burl Preston
Foster, Dwight Harrison
Foster, Lester
Foster, Ray M.
Foster, True E.
Fouts, David
Fouts, Lorenz Monroe
Fowler, Harry
Fowler, John William
Fowler, Merle
Fox, Arthur Burl
Foxworthy, Carl
Foyle, Frank
Foyle, John
Frame, Frank
Frame, Floyd F.
Frame, Jake
Frankeburger, Frank
Franklin, Neil
Free, Carl L.
Free, John Noble
Freed, L. G.
Freeman, Edward Barnabas
Freeman, Joseph R.
Freeto, Frank
Frey, G. Robert
Freyermuth, Knox C.
Frye, Ed
Fugate, Paul

Fuller, Earl Clifton
Fulton, Eugene P.
Funk, Arthur C.
Furgesen, Wade M.
Futer, Fred
Gabriel, Harry E.
Gaddis, Junius A.
Gaffey, Jonas
Gail, Charles
Gail, Walter A.
Gale, A. C.
Gallagher, A. E.
Gallion, Frank N.
Galton, Sidney M.
Gamble, Chauncey
Gannon, E. Earl
Gardner, Clyde D.
Gardner, R. R.
Garland, Calvin
Garrett, Claude C.
Garrison, A. R.
Garvin, Thomas Everett
Gary, Gordon
Gates, Bryan
Gates, William J.
Galton, Sidney M.
Garrison, A. R.
Gebhart, Bert Alvin
Gebhart, Leslie Ernest
Gedney, Edgar T.
Geissmann, Karl
Gelsenhoner, Walter
Gemmell, Harry A.
George, Myron V.
Gerard, Harold
Gerard, Joseph
Giager, Fred
Gibney, E. H.
Gibson, Homer Glenn
Gill, Howard Ellis
Gillette, Wayne
Gillum, Earl H.
Glenn, David
Glidden, Leo Orville
Gobble, Clyva
Godfrey, Edgar D.
Going, Gordon Wilbur
Goldsmith, Arthur Byron
Goltra, Albert Jennings
Goltra, Ora Robert
Good, David Frank
Goodlow, Clarence
Goodrich, Roy C.

Goodwin, Arthur W.
Goodwin, John Will
Gordon, Neal J.
Gould, Ralph L.
Grady, George E.
Grady, James Wayne
Graham, Clifford
Graham, John Sterling
Grant, John Edward
Grant, Thomas Hale
Grass, Wilfred W.
Graves, Walter
Gray, Gordon
Gray, Irvin
Gray, Walter Strange
Green, Charles Henry
Green, John D.
Green, William Lewis
Greening, John Neal
Greenstreet, John
Greenwood, Robert
Gregg, Edward Shaw
Gregg, W. W.
Gridley, John S.
Griffin, George Washington
Griggs, Marten Robert
Grillot, R. A.
Grizzell, Ray
Gross, Milo E.
Groves, William Thomas
Grunden, Hershel E.
Guild, Albert L.
Guinn, Charles Ellis
Gunter, Scott
Gutshall, C. G.
Gwinn, W. P.
Haase, Eric
Habiger, C. E.
Hacker, Charles L.
Hackleman, Fred Earl
Hackler, Lloyd
Hagan, Gerald
Haggard, Samuel Arthur
Haines, Paul
Haite, Everett Moore
Hale, Ray
Haley, Fred Dwight
Haley, John Joseph
Hall, Albert
Hall, Alfred
Hall, Charles Wayne
Hall, Joseph William
Hall, Willard B.

Haman, Frank McKinley
Hamil, L. A.
Hamilton, Earl
Hamilton, Harry
Hamilton, Ralph William
Hammack, Clyde W.
Hammaek, Paul
Hammel, Lee Arthur
Hammar, Frank M.
Hammer, Fred
Hamsher, Chester Lee
Hand, Frederick Olin
Handley, Harold
Handley, Roy S.
Handy, James Ernest
Hanes, Clyde
Hankins, E. P.
Hankins, Harry R.
Hanks, Oliver
Hanna, John Berry
Hannigan, Seth
Hansen, Philip C.
Hansen, Wm. McKinley
Harlin, Walter E.
Harlow, James Harold
Harlow, Mack
Harrington, David Riddle
Harrington, Leon
Harris, Charles Austin
Harris, Charles Miles
Harris, Edson
Harris, Ernest L.
Harris, Herndon
Harris, Richard I.
Harris, Russell
Harshfield, Earl
Harshfield, William E.
Hart, Horace Alpha
Hart, James C.
Hart, Robert
Hart, Walter L.
Harvey, Frank H.
Harvey, Robert Ray
Harvey, Walker Hugh
Harvey, William
Haskett, John
Hasler, John
Hassell, J. H.
Hathaway, Elmer L.
Hatzfield, Edgar
Haverfield, Clare F.
Hawkins, Edward
Hawkins, R.

Hawksley, Wm. Fred
Hawman, Rollie E.
Hayden, Samuel Adrion
Hayes, Alfred Leslie
Hayes, Robin
Haynes, Joseph E.
Hazel, Eugene Wilson
Hazelton, Lee Lum
Hazen, Willard Glass
Heater, William Sanford
Heinbaugh, Earl C.
Heit, John Jacob
Helton, George William
Henaman, Frank
Henderson, Fred
Henderson, Lewis S.
Hendricks, A. G.
Hendrickson, John Homer
Henry, Fay
Henry, Otho Dale
Hersh, Emery Leo
Hewitt, Jack
Hiatt, Lee
Hiatt, Lloyd
Higginson, Arthur L.
Hight, Angus Samuel
Hightower, Overton
Hill, Daniel
Hill, J.
Hill, Warren Webster
Hillegos, Clifford A.
Hindenach, Raymond P.
Hinman, Thomas Wilson
Hite, Cecil
Hite, Harry Francis
Hite, Orville
Hobson, James Arthur
Hodge, Charles
Hodge, Francis Leonard
Hodge, Lester D.
Hodge, Thomas Lawrence
Hoefling, George F.
Hoff, Joseph
Hoffman, Alfonso Frank
Hogan, Thomas Leo
Hogelin, Ira Earl
Hohn, Owen
Hoisington, James W.
Hoke, Boydie
Holden, Ira
Holden, Marion
Hollar, Harold Raymond
Hollar, Henry Floyd

Holley, Harold James
Holley, Maurice G.
Holman, Orrin O.
Holmes, Lawrence B.
Holmes, Lon Joe
Holmes, Walter Francis
Holsom, Ersa Barron
Holzer, Oscar H.
Hoobler, Rollie B.
Hook, Emil
Hookey, Fred
Hookey, John
Hoover, John M.
Hoover, Martin R.
Hopkins, James
Hopkins, James H.
Hopkins, John
Hopkins, Joseph Henry
Hopkins, Nobert
Hoppock, Freeman G.
Horn, James Luther
Horn, Thomas Eldred
Hornback, Joseph Edward
Horstmeier, Alva William
Horton, Floyd F.
Horton, Lindsey L.
Houghton, Charles E.
House, Isaac M.
Howard, W. W.
Howard, Will
Howe, Richard
Howell, Herman Oscar
Howell, John
Hubbell, Lee
Hucke, Alva F.
Hucke, Fred Herman
Hucke, John Frederick
Hudgins, Richard Thomas
Hues, Harold
Huff, Robert
Hughey, Grant
Hulett, Harry Benjamin
Hull, L. J.
Hume, Frank P.
Hume, Robert F.
Humphrey, Claude M.
Humphrey, Orville S.
Hunt, Earl Hugh
Hunt, W. Ellsworth
Hunt, Ezra O.
Hunt, Ross Jacob
Hunt, Walter W.
Hunter, Edward

Hunfer, Fred
Hurlbut, Earl
Hurlbut, Fred
Huss, Asa
Hutchison, H. Ross
Hyde, Charles W. Jr.
Ice, Thew J.
Ingram, Arthur W.
Ingram, Clifford Howard
Ingram, Thomas E.
Irick, Earl William
Irvin, George Percy
Isbell, Maurice Thorlan
Isenbrandt, H. L.
Jackson, N.
Jackson, Stonewall
Jacobs, Harold
Jaggar, Buel William
Jamerson, William Campbell
James, Walter Herbert
Jarboe, John Anthony
Jarboe, Will
Jardine, Raymond
Jeffery, Richard C.
Jenkins, Grover Cleveland
Jennings, Charles
Jennings, Fred
Johnson, Carl R.
Johnson, Charles Arthur
Johnson, Earl W.
Johnson, Ernest
Johnson, John
Johnson, Lee
Johnson, Leonard
Johnson, Orville L.
Johnson, Robert Albert
Johnson, Roscoe Conklin
Johnston, Earl William
Joiner, Oscar
Jones, Alf L.
Jones, Arnold
Jones, Clifford
Jones, DeWitt T.
Jones, George Wesley
Jones, George William
Jones, Harry Nichols
Jones, Hershel William
Jones, Hobart McKinley
Jones, Horace Alexander
Jones, James Hamilton
Jones, Joseph Bernard
Jones, Lloyd Ross
Jones, McKinley

Jones, Newell
Jones, Oceay
Jones, Paul H.
Jones, Pearl Stephen
Jones, Perry Lewis
Jones, Ralph
Jones, Will
Jordon, Melville
Joslin, Orlando L.
Joyce, C. I.
Joyce, W. G.
Justice, Robert
Kale, Roy
Kane, Harry E.
Karas, Jay Delbert
Kastler, David Lewis
Keck, Alfred Andrew
Keck, Frank E.
Keck, John Joseph
Keefe, Paul Leo
Keene, Arthur Wilbur
Keene, Walter Mitchell
Keener, Alva Leroy
Keiter, Cecil E.
Kelley, Benjamin Harrison
Kelley, Claude Oliver
Kelley, Herbert
Kelley, Jack
Kelley, Sidney
Kemper, Gleeton E.
Kencel, Leslie Loy
Kemper, Peter
Kendall, Ralph William
Kendall, Walter Ezra
Kendrick, Lew Elden
Kennedy, Clyde
Kennedy, Earl Floyd
Kennedy, Maurice Joe
Kennelberger, Walter R.
Kenney, George E.
Kenney, Raymond M.
Kenney, Walter E.
Kent, James E.
Kephart, Omer H.
Kern, Jerome
Kerschner, W.P.
Kesler, Frank
Kessler, Clarence H.
Kessler, Vernice A.
Ketchum, Marvin
Kiblinger, Sankey
Kidney, Leonard
Kiker, James Arthur

Kilgore, H. E.
Kimball, Charles W.
Kimball, J.
Kimball, Pierre M.
Kimball, Ray Lester
Kimball, Webster W.
Kimmel, Prentice Harper
Kimmey, Virgil Adrion
Kinckeloe, W. D.
Kindall, R. W.
Kingore, Howard Egvert
Kingsbury, Roscoe R.
Kinney, Walter
Kinzie, Claude Edward
Kious, Fred
Kirk, Henry Hayden
Kirkpatrick, Alfred Emerson
Kirkpatrick, W. A.
Kleister, Fritz
Knight, Eddie Lee
Knight, Frank W.
Knight, Fred W.
Knight, George E.
Knox, Clarence Albert
Koch, Dick
Koch, Emil
Koch, Frank Charles
Kohler, Millard
Koonitz, E. W.
Kouen, E. J.
Kunzert, Charles
La Borde, Everett
Lackey, John E. Jr.
Lamb, Edward J.
Lamb, John
Lambert, Leroy P.
Lambert, Ray
Lamm, Charles Lewis
Lancaster, James Henry
Landaker, Charles B.
Landes, George A.
Landis, Wilbur
Landreth, Elmer H.
Landreth, Frank
Laney, Clyde
Lanham, Frank
Lansdowne, Hiram A.
Large, Fred
Larue, Allie
Lawler, William Lee
Lawrence, Irving Horace
Layton, Byron

Layton, Roy
Lear, Harry P.
Leaverton, Albert M.
Lee, Albert
Lee, Howard Marion
Lee, Owen
Lee, Robert Earl
Lee, Thomas Franklin
Leflingwell, Ray F.
Leftwich, Percy
Leightner, O. N.
Leitnaker, Cherry Frank
Lenox, Bert E.
Leonard, Clarence A.
Lersch, Albert
Leslie, Kenka Loy
Lett, Cecil P.
Lewinsohn, James G.
Lewinsohn, Milton Mart
Lewis, Claude Willis
Lewis, D. W.
Lewis, Thomas Hayward
Lewis, Willie Samuel
Leibfarth, M. C.
Lietsche, Gus
Liggett, Herbert H.
Liggett, William
Liggett, William E.
Lillibridge, Glenn
Lincoln, Lewis
Lindsey, Paul W.
Lindsey, R. Otto
Lindstrom, Walter Ray
Liston, Otis
Little, David
Little, Theodore Peroy
Livingston, Anderson I
Livingston, Charles R.
Locke, Herbret
Lockhart, Lee
Lodge, Edmund A.
Loe, Thomas Franklin
Lollar, Lionel L.
Lollar, Thomas Claude
Lombard, Ernest Alvin
Lombe, James
Lombe, Robert G.
Lombe, Warner
Long, Melvin
Long, William E.
Lonnecker, Virgil
Looney, Cecil A.
Lortz, Elmer J.

Love, Albert G.
Lovelady, George
Lovell, Clarence
Lowe, Henry
Lowe, Lewis
Lowe, Lois
Lozier, Thomas Lloyd
Lubbers, Eike R. Jr.
Luman, Arthur Brooke
Lumbeck, Walter Joseph
Lummi, Earl
Lush, Jay
Lush, Robert Henry
Luther, George Monroe
Lux, Lester A.
Lydle, Henry
Lynch, Willard Trollis
Lynd, Harry John
Lynd, Lloyd A.
Lyons, Malcolm
Lyons, Melvin
Lyons, Milton Frederick
McAleer, Clyde B.
McAleer, Ralph William
McBride, Bion
McCaffrey, Cleve
McCain, Paul T.
McCall, David
McCarey, Lacy
McCarthy, Justin G.
McCartney, Thurston L.
McCarty, Ira
McClain, David W.
McClain, Frank
McClain, H. C.
McClain, James Talmage
McClain, Robert Lee
McClain, W. J.
McClane, Edwin
McClannahan, Harvey
McClarey, Case Vernon
McClatchey, Eugene
McClaughlin, Calvin P.
McComas, John Franklin
McConnell, Paul Kepke
McCorkle, Charles Leo
McCormick, Ed Joseph
McCormick, George Dillon
McCormick, Richard D.
McCormick, Thomas J.
McCormick, William E.
McCowan, Earl W.
McCreary, Edmund

McCreary, Lee
McCullough, A.
McCune, Clifford L.
McCutcheon, Wilton M.
McDaniel, James A.
McDaniel, Samuel E.
McDole, Oscar
McDonald, Donald
McDonald, Edwin N.
McDonald, Horace
McDonald, Irvin Thomas
McDonald, Lawrence Dewey
McElhane, James J.
McFarland, Lee H.
McFarland, Lynn
McGee, Charles Adam
McGee, Claude Anthony
McGinnes, Claude St. Clair
McGinnis, James E.
McGinty, Martin B.
McKinnon, W.
McKnight, Arthur Glenn
McLane, Roy Gates
McMellon, Lee
McMurry, Ellis Ray
McMurry, Eugene Earl
McMurry, Otis H.
McMurry, Robert Uriah
Mackintosh, Robert O.
Maclean, Robert N.
Maddox, William Banty
Maginnity, Martin Berry
Maher, Robert
Mahon, _____
Mails, Mark
Mallory, George
Mallory, Robert
Maloney, Robert I.
Malsed, J. Arthur
Mann, Amba C.
Manners, Charles E.
Marion, Morrison Clyde
Marion, Henry
Marker, Charles Frank
Markley, Raymond
Marshall, Arthur Ray
Marshall, Charles Fred
Martin, Charles B.
Martin, Edward Lewis
Martin, Harry
Martin, Maxwell M.
Martin, Raymond W.
Martin, William Leonard

Martin, William S.
Mason, Samuel J. E.
Mason, William Stanley
Massa, William Harrison
Matheny, Arthur
Mather, Irvin Emerson
Mather, John
Mathis, Lloyd Edman
Mathis, Malcolm
Matson, Marshall A.
Matthews, Clinton Dee
Mattingly, Clovis
Maxwell, Charles T.
May, George Washington
May, Ralph E.
Mayo, Thomas D.
Meek, Richard C.
Mellon, Mack Lee
Merrill, Beecher
Merry, Oscar Daniel
Merwarth, Charles H.
Merwarth, George W.
Merwarth, Russell Raymond
Metcalf, Fred
Middleton, Raymond
Miles, Clarence W.
Miles, John Lawton
Milham, Chester Richard
Milham, Russell F.
Miller, Benjamin N.
Miller, Charles B.
Miller, Clarence W.
Miller, Cliff Darwin
Miller, Ernest
Miller, G. R.
Miller, Harry
Miller, Jack W.
Miller, Joseph
Miller, Lawrence
Miller, Oscar
Millican, Earl Crockett
Milliken, Charles E.
Milliken, Earl
Mills, David G.
Mills, Jack
Minniefield, Roy
Minton, Ernest
Missildine, John G.
Modlin, Albert Ray
Modlin, Fred
Mollenhour, George Earl
Moore, Borgis
Moore, Dewey R.

Moore, Ernest Ray
Moore, Everett
Moore, Floyd Cornelius
Moore, Hugh Allen
Moore, Lewis S.
Moore, Ray James
Moore, Victor Rhodes
Moore, William W.
Moran, Charles P.
Morgan, Evert Clarence
Morgan, John Earl
Morgan, Oscar A.
Morgan, Paul Harold
Morgan, Ross Conklin
Moritzky, Arley
Morris, Albert Wesley
Morrison, Stell Joseph
Morrow, John Elijah
Morrow, N. C.
Morton, Percy
Morton, Robert Henry
Mosely, Charles L.
Mosher, Hoyt
Mosher, S. J.
Moslander, Chauncey
Moslander, Harmon
Mosler, Clyde Davis
Moss, John Lewis
Moss, Walter Oscar
Moudy, Levi
Mountain, _____
Mullins, Roy O.
Murphy, David E.
Murphy, Ellis Walter
Murphy, Everett Clarence
Murphy, Harry A.
Murphy, Hiram
Murphy, James
Murphy, James Patrick
Murphy, Joseph W.
Murphy, William E.
Murry, Herman T.
Muxworthy, Ferris Thomas
Myers, Charles Finley
Myers, Vasser
Myers, William C.
Nafus, Nefie
Nash, A. R.
Neale, W. G.
Neffziger, W. D.
Neighbors, Cecil Paul
Neil, David
Needman, Benjamin

Nelson, Carl Ambrose
Nelson, Earl R.
Nelson, Lester Paul
Nesbit, J. P.
Neuman, Lewis Frank
Neville, Leslie Ira
Newby, Bertie
Newcomb, Verne
Newland, Emmett
Newman, Harry H.
Newton, Charles Pascal
Newton, Emmett
Newton, Manfred S.
Newton, Silas Arthur
Newton, William
Nichols, John N.
Nickel, Adam
Nickel, Charles Christian
Nickel, George Henry
Noble, Richard
Noll, David
Noll, John Joseph
Nolty, Frank Henry
Norman, Jeff
Norris, Frank R.
Norris, Willard
Norton, Dorsey
Nugent, William
Nutt, Lewis
Nutt, William Henry
Nuzum, Alonzo J.
Oakleaf, Cecil Hale
Oberwortman, Nugent Robert
O'Brien, Albert
O'Brien, Edgar Robert
O'Brien, Joseph
O'Brien, Roy F.
O'Bryan, William R.
O'Connell, Mark
O'Connell, Paul
O'Connor, John P.
O'Connor, John Jr.
O'Connor, S. M.
Odell, Guy
Odell, John Luther
O'Farrell, Jimmie
Oglesby, Thomas A.
O'Hara, William
O'Herin, J. J.
O'Herin, William
Olinger, R. F.
Oliphant, Charles W.
Olson, Everett A.

Olson, Harry
Olson, Otis
O'Reagan, Michael E.
Osborn, W. F.
Ott, Archie Lee
Otterslatter, J.
Owens, Addison Dimmitt
Owens, Harry V.
Packard, Grant L.
Palluch, Peter
Palmer, Harry J.
Pargen, John Joseph
Pargen, Owen Michael
Parker, Glen M.
Parker, John W.
Parker, Nay Jr.
Parker, Roy
Parks, Rav
Parrish, Willard
Pate, William Burl
Patilla, Charles
Patrick, Charles
Patrick, Robert
Patton, Jeffrey
Patton, Robert W.
Payne, Albert
Payne, Charles Delbert
Payne, James
Payne, Joseph Henry
Payne, Will
Pea, Charles
Peace, George W.
Peak, Toney A.
Pearce, Milton
Pearson, Arthur J.
Pearson, John T.
Peebles, Fred Elbert
Pefley, Arthur Edwin
Pendarvis, Earl
Perfactor, George Klein
Perkins, Clinton Allen
Perry, Harry Edward
Perry, Isaac Laddie
Peterson, Doak
Peterson, Edward C.
Peterson, Edward J.
Petty, C. N.
Peyton, Jesse
Phelps, Arthur O.
Phillips, A. C.
Phillips, Albert R.
Phillips, Harry E.
Phillips, Seigel C.

Phillippy, John Ernest
Pickering, Walter R.
Pierce, Darius Bynum
Pierson, R. S.
Piggott, Wayne F.
Pilkington, John A.
Pilkington, Oscar Albert
Pinkston, Elmer Edward
Pinson, Bernard W.
Pitts, P. C.
Pittser, Arthur
Pittser, Ollie F.
Plumb, Henry C.
Plummer, Ralph
Poage, George Washington
Portrum, Lloyd Ellis
Potter, Edward C.
Potter, Lieborn A.
Poulson, Denton
Powell, Warren Osborn
Powell, William
Powell, William Robert
Pownall, Willie A.
Prall, Jack D.
Pratt, Manny
Preston, Benjamin
Preston, Raymond C.
Price, Fitz L.
Price, Jack
Price, Ralph Waldo
Pritchard, James M.
Proctor, Willard
Provost, Francis T.
Provost, Harold J.
Pruitt, Raymond Ralph
Puffinbarger, Earl
Pulcher, Frederick W.
Pulcher, Walter R.
Pyatt, Charles Alfred
Qualls, D. L.
Quarles, G. L.
Quatham, John G.
Quick, Harry E.
Quinlin, Frank L.
Quinn, Edward J.
Quinn, Martin
Rafferty, Virgil John
Ragland, Claude
Railsback, Tyrrell J.
Randle, David N.
Randle, Frank
Ranson, Curtis W.
Ratliff, Charles C.

Ratner, Payne H.
Ray, James R.
Rayburn, Glen
Rayless, Avery Alphas
Raymond, Carl Augustus
Rea, James G.
Read, Charles Madison
Ream, Leland L.
Reater, William Sanford
Reed, Berry F.
Reed, Charles William
Reed, Roy J.
Reed, Robert
Reeder, Carl B.
Reedy, Harry A.
Reedy, Raymond
Reedy, Robert
Reese, Bellson
Reese, Maxie M.
Reeves, Allen Evert
Reeves, W. L.
Regan, Martin Joseph
Reibow, Homer
Reilly, Leo M.
Reinhart, James
Reinhart, Louis Edward
Remington, Merle Vernon
Reno, M. A.
Rettig, Fred
Reynolds, Earl D.
Reynolds, Lehman T.
Reynolds, Lewis R.
Reynolds, William L.
Rhodes, Harry Rexford
Rice, Carl V.
Rice, Clarence Henry
Rich, Raymond
Richardson, Henry C.
Richardson, John Franklin
Richardson, John W.
Richardson, L. T.
Richardson, Lester Delbert
Richardson, O. C.
Richardson, Oard
Richmond, Jay
Rickart, Russell Richard
Ricketts, Carl V.
Ricketts, John Leslie
Riddle, C. E.
Riddle, Earl A.
Riddler, Burl
Rieske, William Otto
Riggs, Herbert

Riley, Everett
Roach, Owen C.
Roach, Thomas R.
Robbins, Samuel Fanning
Roberts, Ed Winton
Roberts, Fred B.
Roberts, Hugh
Roberts, R. D.
Robertson, Harry H.
Robinett, Clyde
Robinson, Arden
Robinson, Arthur Ward
Robinson, Charles
Robinson, Ernest Lee
Robinson, Harvey Alfred
Robinson, Lincoln
Robinson, Maurice
Robinson, Preston
Robinson, Roy
Robinson, W. A.
Rockhold, Charles
Rochs, Philip P.
Rodeman, Clarence R.
Rodenburger, Cecil
Roesler, Edward Harry
Roesler, John Carl
Rooney, Tom Francis
Rorschach, Arthur Lee
Rorschach, Herbert
Rorschach, Hubert H.
Ross, Claude Orville
Ross, Glen O.
Ross, John Daniel
Ross, Orville Claude
Ross, Milton W.
Rosser, Russell
Rotter, C. C.
Rouse, Clyde Spaulding
Rouse, Spencer Kinley
Ruble, Roland O.
Rule, Herbert B.
Rule, Herbert Eugene
Rumbeck, Dick Vernon
Rush, Leonard Jonas
Rushton, Charles
Russell, Daniel Bailly
Russell, J. J.
Rutegen, Carl H.
Rutherford, Arthur
Rutledge, Paul Albert
Ryan, Alexander
Ryan, Asa
Ryan, Claude

Ryan, Floyd
Ryburn, Robert K.
Sadler, Wesley
Sage, Devon
Sage, William Howard
Sage, Lawrence Elmore
Sales, Floyd
Salisbury, George W.
Salisbury, Henry T.
Saloman, Solly
Sammis, C. Frank
Sand, Henry C.
Sandbickler, Emil
Sanders, D. A.
Sanders, George Porter
Sanders, Harry
Sanford, Willis
Sanger, Jack
Sargent, Roy Lawrence
Sarrison, C.
Satterfield, William
Sauter, Edward Adolph
Savage, Willis
Sawtell, Emmett
Sawtell, Hobart
Sawtell, John W.
Sawtell, Leroy
Sayer, H. A.
Saylor, Grady Bryan
Scalletty, Frank E.
Schaller, Frank
Schlicher, John L.
Schmidt, Donald
Schreck, Quinton P
Schuetz, Louis
Scott, Charles H.
Scott, Fred Paul
Scott, Glenn W.
Scott, Harry Alex
Scott, Howard
Scott, Ira S.
Scott, James W.
Scott, John Earl
Scott, Leonard
Scott, Preston
Scott, Thomas
Scott, Ward
Scully, Charles Pat
Searles, Clifford B.
Sebring, John Easter
Sedgewick, Fred S.
Sehrt, Albert
Sehrt, Robert

Seiler, R. C.
Selanders, Martin
Self, Asbury A.
Selfridge, Frank Ford
Setters, Pearl William
Severt, Daniel Edward
Shaffer, Charles
Shaffer, Joseph Frank
Shailer, James E.
Shaner, William
Shannon, James M.
Shannon, William J.
Sharp, Howard B.
Sharshel, Rudolph J.
Sharshel, William M.
Shaughnessey, Ralph Edward
Shaughnessey, William J.
Shaw, Thomas David
Shay, Maurice A.
Shea, Joseph C.
Shea, Robert
Shearhart, Everett
Shearhart, John E.
Sheddy, C. H.
Sheehan, Arthur T.
Sheets, Albert R.
Sheets, George W.
Shelhamer, Walter H.
Shelton, John Fay
Sheppard, Ernest Albert
Sherman, Everett
Sherwood, Earl A.
Shields, George S.
Shields, Onis
Shields, Roy
Shifflet, Uell
Shinn, Clarence A.
Short, Clyde
Short, Harry G.
Shouse, Dwight L.
Shreck, Lewis McKinley
Shreck, Quinton P.
Shrewsberry, Charles
Shultz, Leslie
Shumaid, George Grant
Shy, John
Shy, Lee
Shy, William W.
Silcott, Claude
Silcott, Wayne
Silkey, Carl E.
Simmons, A. R.
Simmons, Joseph R.

Simmons, Leroy S.
Simmons, Ralph
Simon, Lawrence Keith
Singer, Frank
Skaggs, Jesse Frank
Slanders, Scribe
Slane, Lefonse
Slane, Rufus A.
Slattery, Michael W.
Slonaker, Harry R
Smart, James Walter
Smay, Earl
Smith, Albert
Smith, Alex
Smith, C. R.
Smith, Calvin
Smith, Charles Elmer
Smith, Charles L.
Smith, Donovan Wise
Smith, Edwin F.
Smith, Ernest
Smith, George G.
Smith, George M.
Smith, Glenn E.
Smith, Harley
Smith, Harry P.
Smith, Hubert P.
Smith, Irvin E.
Smith, John B.
Smith, John George
Smith, John Walter
Smith, J. Lester
Smith, Otis
Smith, Peter
Smith, Russell Alfred
Smith, Terry L.
Smith, Ulysses J.
Smith, Walter
Smith, Walter R.
Smith, Wayne H.
Smith, William Herman
Smoot, Clarence Oscar
Smoot, John Roger
Snell, Dale George
Snowberger, Tulley A.
Snyder, Lester E.
Snyder, Martin Luther
Snyder, Ray
Sodeman, Frederick L.
Soloman, Sol
Sourbeer, Sidney Keith
Southerland, Martin
Spain, Herbert B.

Sparks, Albert Roy
Spear, Alfred
Speegle, A. Gaynes
Speer, Raymond Lee
Spellman, Curtis
Spencer, Ruben Knight
Spendiff, W. W.
Sphere, Alfred
Splitt, Leon Joseph
Spooner, Charles E.
Spoonier, Edward
Staber, Robert
Stadel, G. H.
Stafford, Gus A.
Stafford, Porter
Stainbrook, Bert
Stallard, Frederick M.
Stallard, Robert
Stanley, _____
Starkweather, R.
Startz, Clarence Joseph
Steeby, Carl Henry
Steeby, John Sherman
Steele, Charles David
Stemple, Earl Max
Stemple, William Clark
Stephens, Milo Emmett
Stephens, Ray
Stephenson, Alva
Stephenson, Dewey W.
Stephenson, J. C.
Steuber, Otto Engle
Stevens, Frank W.
Stevens, Lee Roy
Stevens, Roy Lee
Stevens, William R.
Stevenson, Clifford C.
Stevenson, Wilbur W.
Stewart, David R.
Stewart, Eugene Regnier
Stewart, Harold
Stewart, Herbert
Stewart, Lewis M.
Stewart, Shafter
Stewart, W. S.
Stewart, William
Stice, Harry F.
Stierwalt, Earl E.
Stinson, Clarence W.
Stinson, Cleo
Stinson, Gilbert Lee
Stinson, Charles Edward
Stinson, Verne

Stites, Arthur A.
Stites, Charles E.
Stites, Edward
Stockton, J.
Stone, Arthur R.
Stone, George Fenton
Stoobler, Rollic B.
Storey, Edward M.
Stout, W. W.
Strickland, Joseph L.
Sturm, Oscar Frederick
Studebaker, H. S.
Sullivan, Paul Wilbur
Summers, Chester
Sutton, Clarence A.
Sutton, Paul
Sutton, Richard
Swarthout, Andrew Eugene
Sweet, Ralph A.
Swisher, Frank H.
Swisher, Ziba
Tackett, James L.
Talbot, William P.
Tallman, Benjamin
Tanner, Homer Andrew
Tanner, James Loren
Taylor, Edward Everett
Taylor, Frank G.
Taylor, Holland
Taylor, Howard S.
Taylor, John
Taylor, Manning
Teat, Lee R.
Teepin, Herman A.
Templeton, Fred
Temps, George Henry
Terhune, Walter
Terrell, Frank
Terry, J. L.
Teter, Carl F.
Tharp, Ray S.
Thoman, Joseph Frank
Thomas, Andrew
Thomas, Charles Alfred
Thomas, Earl
Thomas, Ellsworth
Thomas, Herbert Oscar
Thomas, Pixley John
Thomas, Steve
Thompson, Arthur Ross
Thompson, Carl
Thompson, F. M.
Thompson, Fred

Thompson, George R.
Thompson, Harry H.
Thompson, John
Thompson, Sam Albert
Thompson, William Raines
Thompson, William Roland
Thornburg, Hardin B.
Thorp, Lewis N.
Tierney, Eugene F.
Tierney, John
Tifft, Cranston
Tillman, James E.
Tilton, William Henry
Tinder, John W.
Tinder, James Alford
Tinder, Loyal F.
Todd, Alvin Lewis
Todd, Earl Everett
Todd, Glenn W.
Toole, Ned
Towery, Fred Joseph
Townsend, Eden L.
Townsend, James G.
Tracy, Charles
Trafford, J. E.
Tramberger, George B.
Trammell, Jesse Elmer
Traster, Bert James
Traster, Ralph E.
Tratchel, Rex V.
Traughber, Alva C.
Traughber, Leland E.
Travis, Howard
Triplett, Oren Allen
Triplett, Orville Anderson
Triplett, Samuel
Tripp, George Enoch
Troester, William Lawrence
Trout, Leonard E.
Tucker, Frank
Tucker, Harry B.
Tungent, Clyde Bryan
Turner, Coleman
Turner, Earl F.
Turner, James Edwin
Turner, James Richard
Turpin, Ilo J.
Tuthill, Ernest
Tutor, Edward
Tweedy, Roy L.
Umphenour, Chester G.
Underwood, Albert
Underwood, Byron Weston

Utely, Claude Jacob
Utely, Lloyd Ashford
Vandervert, Earl J.
Van Dyne, Will A.
Van Flack, Thomas
Van Horn, Ralph
Van Huse, Samuel
Van Meter, Abraham R.
Van Meter, I. D.
Van Zant, Raymond
Vaughn, Lemon
Vice, Keet
Vickers, John L.
Von Buhn, Harmon
Von Treba, Albert E.
Voss, George R.
Wackerlee, Harold E.
Wade, Mark W.
Wade, William Cornell
Wadsack, Ray
Waggoner, Denver Ward
Wagner, Charles Jacob
Wagner, Harold Leonard
Walker, Jesse B.
Walker, C.
Walker, Emery F.
Walker, Harrison
Walker, Samuel T.
Wallace, I.
Wallace, Percy
Wallace, Richard
Wallen, James Elisha
Wallingford, Cecil D.
Wallingford, George S.
Wallingford, James
Walls, Clyde
Walters, Alva
Walters, Hal
Walters, William Richard
Waltrip, Roy
Warbington, Oliver Ward
Ward Denver
Ward, E. Harvey
Ward, John T.
Ward, R. H.
Ward, Sam B.
Warwick, R. A.
Washabaugh, Virgil R.
Waters, Frank
Watson, Charles Hill
Watson, Felix
Watson, Grover C.
Watson, Herbert

Watson, Hubert
Watson, Jack
Weathers, Delbert
Weaver, James H.
Webb, George Edgar
Webb, Merle H.
Webb, Nathan P.
Weeks, Charles Oscar
Weeks, Erwin
Weisbrod, Karl F.
Weissmann, Karl
Welch, Chester Ward
Welch, Clarence V.
Welch, Everett V.
Welch, Raymond Lester
Welch, Ross Conklin
Wellington, Hugh
Wells, Ivan Allen
Wells, James
Wells, Walter James
Wendell, John Phillips
West, Arley Ray
Westley, William
Weyland L.
Wharton, J. Frank
Whealan, Bert Frederick
Whealan, Ross
Wheat, Lewis H.
Wheat Volney D.
Wheeler, Edward Aloysius
Wheeler, John Martin
Whetstone, John
Whipple, Jack
White, Charlse R.
White, Claude Forest
White, Edward
White, Frederick T.
White, George R.
White, Guy
White, Ira Emerson
White, James Lewis
White, Oren B.
Whitney, Arthur Guy
Whitsell, S. R.
Widmer, Earl E.
Widmer, Henry C.
Wielgorecki, Joseph
Wiggins, Edgar
Wiggins, Edward J]
Wiggins, Forest William
Wiggins, Fred Andrew
Wiggins, James Bernard
Wiley, Max R.

Wilkerson, George Charles
Wilks, William Burton
Willahan, Arthur Edward
Willard, Donald Murray
Williams, Albert
Williams, Allen
Williams, Daniel Edward
Williams, Fred Vernon
Williams, Glen
Williams, Henry Warren
Williams, James Andrew
Williams, James Orla
Williams, John
Williams, Lloyd
Williams, Robert
Williams, Russell
Williams, W. C.
Williams, Warren
Williamson, Arthur
Williamson, John Martin
Willihan, Arthur Edward
Willis, George
Willis, Nat M.
Willis, Wilbur R.
Willis, William A.
Willison, Warren H.
Wills, Lawrence J.
Wilmoth, Francis A.
Wilmoth, Jesse B.
Wilson, Asa Theodore
Wilson, Charles R.
Wilson, Clinton O.
Wilson, Delbert
Wilson, Elbert
Wilson, Elmer
Wilson, Eugene
Wilson, Henry Rollin
Wilson, John
Wilson, Murray
Wilson, Roscoe Richard
Wilson, Roy E.
Wilson, Ulysses Elbert
Wilson, William H.
Wilson, William Robert
Wimmer, Alva C.
Wimmer, Gordon Thomas
Windbigler, John Leslie
Wine, John Robert
Wingfield, Ray
Wingfield, Ross R.
Winkle, W.
Wischer, Alva Lewis

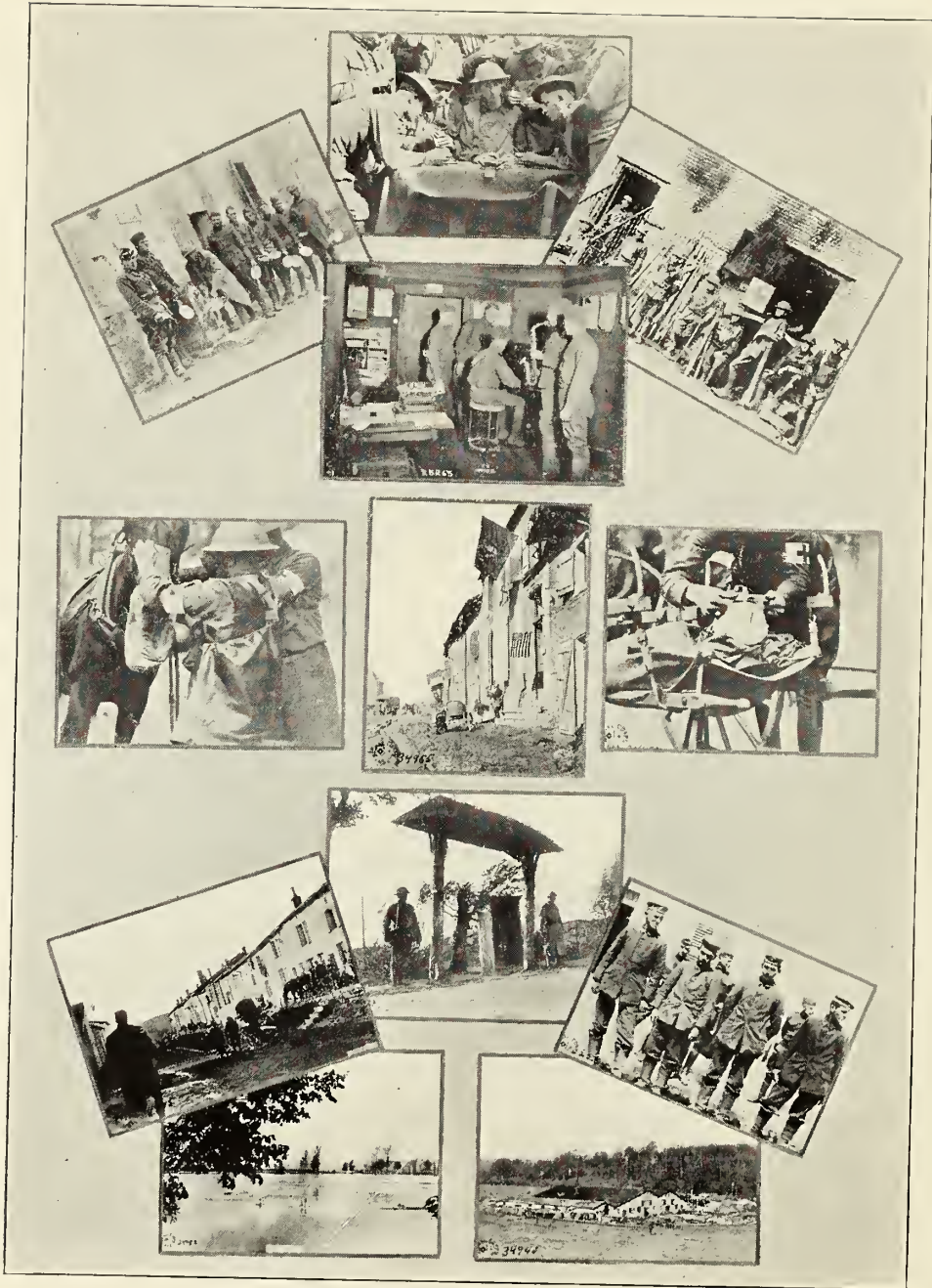
Wise, Lyman A.
Wise, V. Lloyd
Witt, Clarence
Wolfe, Charles W.
Wolfe, Daniel Harsche
Wolford, Harvey
Wolverton, Jack Leon
Womble, Dave
Wood, Charles Tremain
Woodman, Bruce Sylvester
Woodman, Clarence George
Woods, Lee Albert
Woods, Leo
Woods, Otto P.
Woods, Roy Amos
Woodward, C. L.
Woody, B. H.
Woolfolk, Wilford C.
Workman, Charles F.
Workman, David W.
Workman, George B.
Workman, Grover

Wright, Albert E.
Wright, George Daniel
Wright, James Pierce
Wright, James R.
Wright, James Wilbur
Yarbrough, Charles A.
Yeackle, Jack Oswald
Yinder, J. W.
Yoakum, Joseph E.
York, Solomon E.
Young, Edwin F.
Young, Hobart
Young, Lee
Young, Peter Ray
Young, Verne Louis
Younger, Eugene
Younger, James Glenwood
Zimmerman, Charlse C.
Zimmerman, Nelson Luther
Zook, Harry
Zuck, Ernest Glenn
Zuck, Harry Edwin

These were entrained but returned without service.

Alberts, Leslie
Aurentz, Vincent Joseph
Bennett, Francis Wesley
Booten, William B.
Carey, Ralph
Cooney, Bernard Ralph
Cooper, Willard Bruce
Cramer, John Walter
Crawford, William Washington
Dishman, Clyde Dewey
Foster, Lloyd Lester
Fouts, Twin Francis
Goldsmith, Charles R.
Harbin, George Hampton

Hockler, William Lester
Livesay, Thomas Virgil
McChenning, Floyd Calvin
Neer, Arlie
Parsons, Clifford Merle
Peters, John Wesley
Peters, Will Louis
Reece, Harold Everett
Reedy, Elmer Ellsworth
Ross, John Everett
Slusher, Otis
Spaulding, Benedict Joseph
Triebel, Howard
Triebel, William Harrison



Some scenes taken in France, by the "boys."

A General Roster of the Active War Workers In Labette County

(Gathered from public and private records.)

Abell, R. F.
Abby, Mrs. J. L.
Adams, Mrs. Ira
Adams, Mrs. J. D.
Alexander, Mrs. Emma A.
Alloway, Mrs. Jay
Anderson, H. F.
Anderson, Mrs. R. A.
Arbegast, Mrs. A. D.
Arbegast, Miss Anna
Arbegast, Miss Laura
Arnett, Miss Ada
Arnett, Creta
Arnett, E. A.
Arnett, Miss Ida
Arnett, M. A.
Arnold, Mrs. A. A.
Arnold, Mrs. Fannie
Athey, Mrs. J. W.
Atkinson, W. D.
Ayers, Mrs. F. J.
Bailey, Mrs. Myrtle
Baker, Mrs. Cyrus
Baker, Mrs. J. E.
Baker, L. S.
Baker, Mrs. Ralph E.
Baldwin, Mrs. Harry
Ballinger, Mrs. W. D.
Bane, Mrs. G. E.
Barnes, J. W.
Barnes, Mrs. John
Barnhart, Mrs. Stella
Barnhill, J. F.
Barrick, Mrs. N. E.
Barton, Miss Emily
Barton, Kirby
Barton, Mrs. Kirby
Bates, Mrs. George W.
Baty, Jennie M.

Beam, Mrs. Phoebe
Beamer, E.
Beck, Mrs. Harry
Bedwell, Mrs. Charles
Bedwell, Mrs. Minnie
Behm, Dessa
Bender, Mrs. H. L.
Bendure, Mrs. C. S.
Bendure, Miss Gertrude
Benjamin, Rev. E. S.
Bennett, Mrs. J. P.
Bennett, Mrs. J. W.
Benz, J. J.
Berglund, Mrs. G. A.
Bernard, J. O.
Bernardine, E. P.
Bero, Ed
Bertsch, Bertha
Bertsch, J. C.
Bever, Mrs. Eugene
Bever, Mrs. Frank
Bever, Miss Mamie
Bever, Miss, Mildred
Bierman, H.
Birt, J. M.
Birt, Mrs. Lydia J.
Blackman, Viola
Blackmore, Mrs. Mary
Blair, Mrs. B. K.
Blair, Hazel
Blair, Mrs. S. L.
Blair, Mrs. Stella
Blair, W. A.
Blake, Mrs. P. W.
Blake, Rolla A.
Blake, Miss Ruth
Blaker, Mrs. Mary
Blasdel, Dr. T. D.
Blasdel, Mrs. T. D.

Boardman, Dr. E. W.
Boardman, Mrs. Dr. E. W.
Boardman, Mrs. S. G.
Bobb, Mrs. S. C.
Boecker, A.
Boncbrake, Mrs. Ben
Bonebrake, R.
Boner, Mrs. Phil
Bond, O. H.
Boone, Mrs. Martha J.
Bowman, Henry
Bowman, Mrs. Henry
Bowman, Mrs. W. M.
Boyd, Beth
Boyd, Nellie
Boyd, R. L.
Bradbury, Miss C.
Bradley, Veronica
Brandenburg, Rev. W. H.
Bray, John
Bridger, Eulah
Briggs, Mrs. Henry
Briggs, Mrs. H. F.
Briggs, Mrs. H. S.
Britton, Mrs. Gilbert
Britton, S. G.
Brooks, Miss Amber
Brookshire, Mrs. T.M.
Broomhall, E. F.
Brown, Mrs. A. O.
Brown, Mrs. F. C.
Brown, Mrs. Frank
Brown, Mrs. H. H.
Brown, Mrs. Lou
Brown, W. W.
Bryant, H. A.
Bryant, Mrs. H. A.
Buckley, Alice
Buel, Walter
Buel, Mrs. Walter
Burkhart, Mrs. Effie
Burnett, B. E.
Burnette, Mabel
Burnette, Miss Myrtle
Burton, Mrs. L. C.
Bush, Mrs. C. W.
Bush, Mrs. George P.
Bushnell, Mrs. M. E.
Busley, Ruth
Butler, Mrs. Ed
Butner, E. P.
Buvinger, C. B.
Cadmus, Mrs. Belle

Cadmus, W. C.
Call, Guy
Caluber, Mrs. M. M.
Campbell, Floy
Campbell, Mrs. J. M.
Cardwell, Mrs. W. C.
Carlisle, Mrs. J. K.
Carlton, C. S.
Carpenter, Alfred B.
Carpenter, Sam
Carr, Mrs. Harriet B.
Carr, Joseph
Carter, Mrs. E. M.
Cary, Mrs. Will
Case, Mrs. Nelson
Castineau, Mrs. Nettie
Cellars, Margaret J.
Chaffee, Al
Chaffee, F.
Chambers, Rev. Grant
Chaney, Ethel
Chaney, Mrs. John
Chansler, Mrs. Minnie
Chapman, Mrs. Coma
Chapman, William
Chappel, Mrs. Fannie
Chappel, Mrs. T. H.
Chatham, J. L.
Chatham, Mrs. J. L.
Chatham, Miss Marguerite
Chellis, Mrs. A. M.
Chellis, Mrs. Jennie
Chesley, Mrs. Vivian
Chiple, L. B.
Christman, Mrs. Lillian
Christman, Paul
Christman, Mrs. Paul
Christman, Mrs. S. R.
Clarke, Prof. A. E.
Clark, Mrs. Blanche
Clark, Mrs. C.
Clark, G. H.
Clark, Howard
Clark, Laura
Clark, R. E.
Clark, Mrs. Sadie
Clinckenbeard, Mrs. Will
Cockrell, T. M.
Coggins, C. V.
Coggins, Mrs. C. V.
Cohoon, U. P.
Colopy, Mrs. M. E.
Comstock, Mrs. Harriet

Condon, Mrs. Hilda
Condon, W. H.
Conneway, Mrs. W. L.
Cook, J. G.
Cook, Mrs. Mary
Coon, R. W.
Coon, Ralph
Cooper, Mrs. Eva
Cooper, Mrs. J. H.
Cooper, Mrs. W. W.
Copes, Mrs. J. E.
Coppers, Mrs. H. L.
Cordry, Miss Ida
Cordry, Mrs. Sheffield
Cordry, Mrs. T. A.
Corbett, Mrs. A. B.
Corbett, Mrs. Neota
Corbett, Miss Sadie
Corlett, Mrs. Mary B.
Corns, Mrs.
Cortelyou, L.
Cottingham, Mrs. Laura
Cowles, Grandma
Cox, F. F.
Craft, O. L.
Craig, Mrs. Rose
Crane, H. D.
Crane, Mrs. L. D.
Cravens, Mrs. Clara
Cravens, Miss L.
Crawford, Mrs. Agnes B.
Creel, Dr. J. C.
Creel, Mrs. J. C.
Cunningham, Mrs. Mildred
Cunningham, Mrs. Clyde
Curry, Mrs. Belle
Dakan, Mrs. O. B.
Dale, Mrs. Charles
Dalton, B. J.
Danforth, Mrs. G. L.
Daniels, H. H.
Dannenbaum, Max
Dannenbaum, Mrs. Max
Davis, Mrs. Diana
Davis, I. N.
Davis, Mrs. Maurice
Davis, Dr. Otis M.
Davis, Mrs. Otis M.
Deardorf, Mrs. Laura E.
Deem, A. R.
De Laney, John
Delay, Florence
Deming, Robert, Sr.

Deming, Robert, Jr.
Dent, Charles
Denton, Mrs. E. E.
De Smidt, Mrs. J.
Dick, J. B.
Dick, Mrs. S. M.
Dienst, Dave
Dienst, Frank
Disch, W. A.
Dixon, Byron
Dixon, Mrs.
Dobson, Mrs. Dr.
Dobson, Miss Lenore
Doherty, J. J.
Donnellan, T. E.
Donnellan, Mrs. T. E.
Doughman, C. M.
Doughman, Milt
Doughman, Mrs. Harriet
Douglas, Mrs. Lizzie
Drew, Miss Pauline
Dryden, Mrs. J. H.
Dryden, J. W.
Duffy, P. P.
Duzan, Mrs. Augusta
Dyer, J. M.
Eagan, Mrs. Bert
Eagan, Mrs. W. A.
Eddington, Mrs. Anna
Edmondson, R. B.
Edmondson, Mrs. R. B.
Edwards, C. W.
Eggleston, Mrs. J. C.
Elledge, S. B.
Eller, Mrs. C. S.
Ellis, Mrs. Anna
Ellis, Mrs. J. E.
Elmore, Mrs. Grace
Elswick, Miss Carrie
Elswick, Lois
Emery, Mrs. Belle
Ervin, Mrs. C. E.
Ervin, C. E.
Evans, Mrs. C. I.
Evans, O. L.
Evans, Mrs. O. L.
Fairbanks, Alfred
Fairman, Mrs. Pearl
Farrell, John
Farris, J. R.
Farris, Mrs. J. R.
Feess, Otto
Fenn, H. L.

Ferch, Mrs. Anna
Ferguson, Mrs. D. F.
Ferguson, Miss Kate
Fessenden, Mrs. C. B.
Fette, A. H.
Fitch, Charles
Fitzsimmons, J.
Fletcher, James
Floyd, Mrs. Janet M.
Flynn, Mrs. Anna
Flynn, T. M.
Flynn, Mrs. T. M.
Forcum, Mrs. C. S.
Fordyce, Mrs. C. S.
Fordyce, Mrs. Clara
Foley, Mrs. P. T.
Folley, E. I.
Foresman, Frank
Fouler, Ralph
Fox, Fred
Fox, George
Francisco, Mrs. Charles
Francisco, Winifred
Fretchs, Mrs. Hannah
Frick, Phil
Froman, Miss Nellie
Funston, Aldo
Funston, Mrs. Aldo
Funston, Mrs. Maude
Furley, E. J.
Gaddis, Mrs. B. W.
Gaffey, Mrs. Troy
Gaither, Mrs. R. B.
Gallagher, Dr. J. E.
Gamble, Mrs. George M.
Gary, Fern
Gaston, Mrs. S. A.
Gebhardt, Mrs. C. E.
Gehring, Mrs. C. F.
Gehrs, Charles
George, Frank
George, Mrs. Frank
Gibbons, Mrs. Ed
Gibson, Mrs. I. G.
Gilbert, S. T.
Gilbert, Mrs. S. T.
Gillett, Mrs. Addie
Gillett, Mrs. Rose
Glauber, Mrs. Cora
Glick, Mrs. Alice
Goddard, Mrs. W. P.
Goodin, Mrs. A. A.
Goodin, Hilma

Goodwin, Miss Susie
Gore, Art
Gore, Clarence
Gossard, Mrs. Anna B.
Gossard, O.
Gottlieb, Mrs. Marion
Gottlieb, Mrs. S. A.
Gottlieb, Sidney
Gould, Mrs. A. C.
Graham, Mrs. Elizabeth
Grant, Mrs. C. S.
Graves, Mrs. J. P.
Graves, Mrs. Joe
Gray, Mrs. Mary
Green, Mrs. E. L.
Greer, _____
Gregory, J. H.
Gregory, J. M.
Gregory, Mrs. J. M.
Griffin, Wood
Grinstead, Mrs. Mary
Gross, Mrs. Adam
Gross, Mrs. Eliza
Hacker, Nora
Hadley, Mrs. William
Hall, A. L.
Hall, Mrs. H. F.
Hall, Miss Roma
Hall, Mrs.
Hallock, Naoma
Halloway, Mrs. Emma
Hambleton, Mrs.
Hamilton, Mrs. Dr.
Hamlin, A. B.
Hammond, L. B.
Hancock, Mrs. Jimmie
Hancock, Mrs.
Haner, A. E.
Haner, Mrs. A. E.
Hanson, Mrs. Ella
Hanson, Miss Grace
Harden, Mrs. H. P.
Harvey, Edith R.
Hawke, Rev. Alexander E.
Hawke, Miss Eleanor
Hay, Dr. G. W.
Hayden, G. A.
Haynes, Jake
Hazen, Mrs. W. P.
Heath, Mrs. A. L.
Hedges, Mrs.
Henderson, Mrs. W. L.
Henson, Dr. J. H.

Henson, Mrs. J. H.
Herman, L. C.
Hertzig, Susie
Hester, Mrs. H. G.
Hevel, Edith
Hewitt, Hildegard
Hicks, Mrs. W. N.
Hill, Mrs. F. R.
Hill, G. W.
Hillegos, Mrs. Myrtle
Hinds, I. M.
Hinnen, R.
Hoag, Mrs. K. G.
Hoes, Mrs. C. M.
Hoke, Mrs. A. C.
Hoke, Miss Marion
Holcomb, Mrs. D. H.
Hollar, Walter
Holley, Mrs. E. I.
Holliday, Mrs. E. A.
Holman, _____
Holmes, Mrs. Sadie
Holmes, Mrs. Oliver
Holmes, Mrs. V. A.
Holmes, Virgil
Holton, Mrs. Emma
Holton, J. F.
Hoobler, Frank
Hooper, G. H.
Hooper, Mrs. Glen
Hooper, Harry
Horton, Mrs.
Houn, Mrs. Ernest
Howe, Mrs. Effie
Howell, Miss Donna
Howey, J. O.
Howser, G. T.
Hucke, Lila
Hudgen, W. L.
Hudgen, Mrs. W. L.
Hughes, Miss Lillie
Humbert, Mrs. S. C.
Hume, Grant
Humphner, R.
Humphrey, C. O.
Humphrey, Mrs. W. E.
Hurst, Herman
Huston, H. R.
Ingles, Mrs. H. C.
Issett, Mrs. Hal
Jackson, L. W.
James, Mrs. C. E.
Jamison, S. J.

Jarboe, Miss Christine
Jepson, George
Johns, William
Johnson, F. V.
Johnson, Fred
Johnson, Mrs. Fred
Johnson, Mrs. Mabel
Johnson, Miss Ruth
Johnson, Mrs. W. A.
Johnston, C. O.
Johntz, Mrs. Harry
Johntz, Mrs. Pearl Maser
Jones, Mrs. Austin
Jones, Mrs. Emma
Jones, Mrs. Paul
Jones, W. W.
Kallenberger, Mrs. C. E.
Karr, George
Kelley, Arthur
Kellond, Mrs. W. A.
Kendall, Mrs. Charles L.
Kennedy, Mrs. Della M.
Kenney, Mrs. M. J.
Kersey, Mrs. Anna
Kersey, Dr. J. M.
Kersey, Mrs. J. M.
Kesler, Miss Bessie
Kesler, Miss Lara
Kesler, Mrs. W. L.
Keys, Mrs. W. B.
Kiblinger, Mrs.
Kiestler, Mrs. J. R.
Kightlinger, Mrs. W. R.
Kimball, Paul
King, Mrs. Mabel Steele
King, Mrs. Gertrude
Kinnick, Mrs. George
Kintz, Mrs. L. W.
Kirk, Ephrasia
Kleinbane, R. M.
Kleinbans, R. M.
Kleinbans, Mrs. R. M.
Kleiser, Dr. F. J.
Knapp, Mrs. R. C.
Knaur, L. M.
Knight, Mrs. Clifford
Knight, Mrs. Julia
Knight, Mrs. W. C.
Knowles, T. G.
Knowles, Mrs. T. G.
Koch, W. F.
Koger, Mrs. Belle
Kohler, Millard

Kriete, Mrs. A. J.
Kuder, Gene
Lain, Mrs. Ed
Laisure, M. O.
Lamb, C. A.
Lamm, Mrs. F. M.
Lancaster, Mrs. Sam
Lane, Charles
Larey, Frank
Larey, Fred
Lawrence, Mrs. Hattie
Lay, W. H.
Lay, William
Layton, Mrs. Erma
Lee, Mrs. O. O.
Lcek, Fred
Leinbach, C. K.
Leitnaker, E. H.
Leitnaker, Mrs. E. H.
Lemley, Mrs. Lizzie A.
Lenberger, Katherine
Lenington, Eva M.
Leonard, Mrs. A. L.
Lewinsohn, M.
Lewis, Mrs. Beth B.
Lewis, Mrs. Charles
Lewis, Mrs. D. S.
Lewis, Mrs. Josephine
Liggett, Dr. E. E.
Lindsay, C. R.
Lindsay, Mrs. C. R.
Lindsay, Roy
Lockwood, Miss Eva
Lonberger, Miss Kittie
Long, Miss Lorena
Long, Miss Matilda
Long, R. E.
Long, Ray
Lonnecker, Mrs. M. M.
Loper, Mrs. Ola
Lovell, Mrs. J. A.
Lucas, Dr. A. D.
Lucas, Mrs. A. D.
Lugenbeal, A. L.
Lugenbeal, Mrs. Mamie
Lynd, Miss Lena
Lyons, Mrs. George D.
Lyons, George D.
McAleer, W. F.
McAleer, W. H.
McBride, Mrs. Nancy
McBride, Mrs. Walter
McBride, Mrs. Sr.

McCaffrey, Mrs. J. B.
McCarthy, Loretta
McCarthy, A. H.
McCarty, Mrs. A. H.
McConnell, Mrs. Mayme
McCormick, Mrs. Adelbert
McCray, C. S.
McCreary, F. C.
McCullough, Father
McDole, Mary
McDonald, Mrs. N.
McDowell, Mrs. Nellie
McElwee, Mrs. M. S.
McGee, J. C.
McGee, Mrs. Ruby
McGregor, Mrs. Kate S.
McKee, Mrs. W. C.
McKee, Will
McKiernan, Rev. Father B. J.
McKnight, A. S.
McKnight, M. J.
McKnight, Mrs. M. J.
McKnight, Mrs. Sarah
McLoud, Donald
Maclean, Mrs. E. Potter
Maclean, Rev. R. E.
Maclean, Mrs. R. E.
Madden, Mabel
Maddock, Mrs. W. H.
Mann, L. S.
Marburger, Mrs. Eva
Marley, Miss Ida
Marshall, Miss Cora M.
Martin, C. B.
Martin, Mrs. C. B.
Martin, Mrs. E. H.
Martin, Mrs. Isabel
Martin, John
Martin, Miss Mary
Martin, W. H.
Martin, Mrs. W. H.
Maser, Mrs. G. W.
Maser, George
Maser, Mrs. George
Maser, Mrs. John
Massey, Mrs. G. R.
May, H. B.
May, F. W.
May, Mrs. F. W.
Mayberry, C. R.
Meador, Mrs. Rose
Medaris, Mrs. H. A.

Medcalf, Mrs. Bertha
Meeks, Mrs. M.
Meir, George
Merrill, Gray
Miller, C. M.
Miller, C. N.
Miller, Mrs. Ed.
Miller, Miss Grace
Miller, Mrs. Maud
Miller, Miss Nora
Miller, Prof. Oral
Miller, Mrs. W. E.
Miller, Mrs. Sr.
Mills, Miss Hazel
Missildine, Mrs. Helen
Missildine, Dr. J. G.
Missildine, Mrs. J. G.
Moake, Mrs. Fred. H.
Modlin, Miss Mabel
Moffatt, John
Mollenhour, Miss Retha B.
Monohan, E. A.
Montgomery, Mrs. F. W.
Montgomery, R. H.
Moore, Miss Dorothy
Moore, Mrs. F. H.
Moore, Mrs. J. A.
Moore, Mrs. J. O.
Moore, Mrs. James
Moore, Miss Mattie
Moore, Miss Mina
Moore, Mrs. Niles
Morgan, Mrs. J. M.
Moriarty, C. H.
Morley, J. W.
Morning, Mrs. W. J.
Morris, Clara
Morris, H. W.
Morris, Mrs. H. W.
Mortimer, Mrs. Ida
Mortimer, Mrs. W. S.
Mosher, Will
Mullen, Miss Zenith
Munn, H. D.
Munneke, Dr. S. A.
Munneke, Mrs. S. A.
Murphy, Mrs. Ed.
Murphy, Jimmie
Murphy, Miss
Murray, Mrs. T. A.
Musser, Mrs. Martha B.
Myers, Mrs. E. D.
Nading, Mrs. George

Nading, Mrs. Sr.
Nafus, Mrs. Anna
Nagle, Mrs. P. J.
Nance, E. S.
Neal, Mrs. Charles S.
Neal, Mrs. O. H.
Needs, Mrs. J. A.
Neely, Isabel
Neely, Mildred Worth
Neligh, W. T.
Nelson, F. W.
Nevins, Mrs.
Newton, Mrs. S. B.
Noble, P. M.
Norfleet, Dott
Noyes, Mrs. A.
Noyes, Mrs. A. H.
O'Brien, J. F.
O'Brien, Roy F.
O'Brien, Mrs. T.
O'Brien, Miss Theresa
O'Bryan, H. L.
O'Connell, Dan
O'Connor, J. P.
O'Herin, E. F.
O'Herin, Edward
Olson, J. C.
Olson, Minnie
Olson, Mrs. Shirley
Orchard, Mrs. Ida Dunn
Orchard, Mrs. R. T.
Orme, Mrs. Carrie
Osgood, Miss Clara
Osgood, Helen
Owens, Ben
Owens, Mrs. Bertha
Owens, Grant
Owens, Mrs. Mary
Parker, Mrs. A. L.
Parker, Mrs. Nellie
Parks, Mrs. Ella
Parks, Mrs. Nellie
Parnell, Mrs. Carrie
Parnell, Henry
Patrick, Mrs. Rosa
Patterson, Mrs. S. E.
Peak, Mrs. O. H.
Peck, Evelyn
Peckham, Mrs. M. C.
Pefley, Miss Rachel
Pendarvis, Mrs. G. F.
Perkins, Mrs. C. A.
Perkins, C. S.

Perkins, Fred
Perkins, Mrs. Fred
Perry, Bertha
Perry, Miss Loura Dale
Perry M. L.
Peters, Mrs. Charles
Peters, Mrs. E. H.
Peters, Mrs. Ida
Pever, Mrs. J. H.
Pever, Miss Kittie
Pfaff, George
Pfeiffer, Frank A.
Phillipy, Alex
Pierson, J. J.
Pierson, Lola
Pile, C. E.
Pile, Clair
Pilkington, Mrs. M. E.
Piper, Miss Helen
Poole, Homer
Poole, Mrs. Homer
Poole, Mrs. Katherine
Potter, Mrs. T. B.
Pratt, Mrs. George W.
Prentice, Mrs.
Pressey, Mrs. E. M.
Preston, Miss Jessie
Preston, Mrs. Kate
Price, M. M.
Pritchard, Mrs. Nellie
Proctor, Frank
Queree, Mrs. Doreas
Quirk, Mrs. Albert
Rakistraw, Ellsworth
Rakistraw, J. E.
Ramlow, Mrs. R. C.
Raschen, Edward
Read, Mrs. H. K.
Reed, Mrs. Claude
Reed, Esther
Reed, J. W.
Reed, Miss Mildred
Reeves, Dr. F. C.
Reeves, Mrs. T. B.
Reid, H. F.
Reid, Mrs. H. F.
Reid, Mrs. James
Reid, Miss Mildred
Reily, Mrs. Anna C.
Reily, Miss Frances
Reily, Mrs. J. F.
Reily, J. F.
Resboro, Mrs. Eda

Reynolds, Mrs. Claude
Reynolds, Mrs. Frances
Reynolds, Miss Olive
Rhodes, Mrs. Charles
Rhodes, Mrs. John
Rhodes, Miss Velma
Richmond, B.
Richardson, Miss Mabel
Richcreek, Mrs. J. C.
Riley, Mrs. Albert
Riley, Norman
Riley, Miss Norman
Roach, Mrs. Amanda
Roberts, J. Q.
Robinson, Mrs. A. D.
Rockhold, Dolph
Rockhold, J. R.
Romine, D. S.
Romine, Mrs. Hi
Rosell, Mrs. A. M.
Rotter, Mrs. Julian
Rowland, Helen
Rowland, Zaida
Rude, Miss Alice
Rude, Miss Hallie
Rude, Leonard
Ruethinger, Carl
Rummel, Mrs. B. F.
Russell, Mrs. Clela
Rust, J. H.
Rust, Ralph
Rutegen, Mrs. Anna
Ruvane, M. C.
Saffell, Mrs. S. B.
Sauter, Mrs. A. E.
Sauter, Mrs. Anna
Sauter, Miss Ruth
Saylor, James
Saylor, Mrs. Mabel
Saylor, Opaline
Saylor, Velma
Schilde, Mrs.
Scott, Mrs. Anna K.
Scott, Mrs. J. D.
Scott, Leta M.
Scott, Miss Mary
Scott, Mrs. T. R.
Scranton, Mrs. Lee
Searles, Mrs. B. E.
Sedgewick, Mary
See, Mrs. B. J.
Seiferf, C.
Shackelford, J. E.

Sheddy, Mrs. W. B.
Shepherd, Mrs. Mattie
Sherman, Mrs. E. L.
Shide, Mrs. Ida M.
Shone, Mrs. M. A.
Shone, Miss Mamie
Shone, Miss Nellie
Silcott, C. F.
Simpson, Mrs. Samuel G.
Singhiser, Mrs. Nancy
Skelton, Miss Lena
Slane, Edward
Slaughter, Mrs. J. M.
Sly, V. R.
Smalley, H. H.
Smith, Dr. Albert
Smith, Mrs. Albert
Smith, Asa
Smith, Mrs. Carrie
Smith, Miss Cora
Smith, J. S.
Smith, Mrs. Laura B.
Smith, Miss Vesta
Smith, W. S.
Snook, Mrs. J. M.
Snyder, Thomas
Southwick, Mrs. Pearl
Southwick, Will
Spangle, Mrs. George H.
Sparrow, Harry
Sparrow, Mrs. Mel
Spooner, C. E.
Spooner, Mrs. C. E.
Sprague, Alice
Sprague, T. A.
Staige, Miss Geraldine
Staige, Mrs. W. E.
Stallings, Ralph
Staveley, Rev. J. A.
St Clair, Mrs. Britus
Steele, Charles
Steele, Emily
Steele, Emma
Steele, J. F.
Steele, Mrs. Mabel
Steele, Mell
Stevens, Mrs. F. C.
Stevens, Mrs. Frank
Stephens, F. T.
Stephens, Mrs. Martha
Stevens, E. R.
Stevenson, Mrs. Clifford
Stice, George F.

Stocker, Mrs. Fred P.
Stone, Mrs. Flora
Stone, B. T.
Strasburger, H.
Strasburger, Mrs. Will
Struve, Mrs. E. W.
Swain, Mrs. Faudia E.
Swalm, L. O.
Swanson, Mrs. C. H.
Swanwick, A. D.
Swartzell, W. H.
Taft, B. L.
Taft, Mrs. B. L.
Tarr, Mrs. W. E.
Taylor, C. J.
Taylor, Mrs. H. C.
Taylor, Mrs. Mary
Taylor, Mrs. Ray
Taylor, Scott
Taylor, Mrs. Scott
Taylor, W. G.
Taussig, Mrs. James Sr.
Tedstrom, Mrs. Ota
Templeton, H.
Tharp, Mrs. O. J.
Thickett, A. R.
Thomas, Mrs. Anna
Thomas, Mrs. E. A.
Thomasson, Mrs. R. E.
Thompson, Mrs. D. M.
Thompson, Mrs. Gordon
Thompson, W. W.
Thornton, Betty
Thurston, George
Tierney, Mrs. J. R.
Tilleston, Mrs.
Todd, Mrs. T. A.
Tomlinson, Miss Blanche
Townsend, Allen
Townsend, Dr. P. A.
Trotter, T. L.
Trullinger, Mrs. Roy
Turner, Mrs. John
Tyler, Mrs. J. F.
Ubuch, Ethel
Underwood, Mrs. A. B.
Upham, Mrs. P. W.
Van Alstine, Sam
Vance, J. S.
Vance, Mrs. J. S.
Vance, Miss Phyllis
Vance, Mrs. Sylvia
Vandermark, Mrs. Jo

Van Meter, I. D.
Van Meter, Will J.
Van Slyke, Mrs. L. B.
Veach, Mrs. W. R.
Vedder, Louise
Vezie, N. L.
Vollmer, Mrs. John
Von Grafen, Agnes Rose
Von Trebo, Henry
Waite, Mrs. J. L.
Waite, Mrs. Joe
Walker, L. A.
Wall, Mrs. G. C.
Wallen, E. A.
Waller, Mrs. L. L.
Wallingford, D. H.
Walser, Mrs. Lora H.
Walsh, J. L.
Warbington, Elmer
Waters, Mrs. Elizabeth
Waters, Mrs. G. D.
Waters, Mrs. Robert
Watt, Mrs. Emma
Watt, F. M.
Watt, Mrs. R. A.
Webb, Mrs. Carrie
Webb, Mrs. J. O.
Weeks, Mrs. W. H.
Weeks, W. R.
Weeks, Mrs. W. R.
Weisbrod, Mrs. Theo
Wells, Ed.
Wells, Mrs. W. E.
Westhoff, W. H.
Wharton, Mrs. Ceola
Whealand, Maud
Wheat, May
Wheat, Naoma
Wheeler, F. E.
Wheeler, Mrs.
Wherry, Mrs. Ira
Whitby, C. G.
White, Ethel M.
White, Dr. George R.
White, Mrs. George

White, J. C.
Widmer, Mrs. Eliza A.
Widmer, Mrs. William
Wiggins, Mrs. Chloce
Willey, C. E.
Willey, Mrs. L. L.
Williams, Jack
Williams, Mrs. Mary
Williams, Mrs. Wanda
Williamson, Dr. J. A.
Willis, H. P.
Willis, Marie Frances
Wilson, A. B.
Wilson, Mrs. J. O.
Wilson, Mrs. J. W.
Wilson, Mrs. Press
Wilson, Mrs. Sallie
Wilson, Mrs.
Wimmer, Mrs. Fred
Wimmer, Mrs. Lizzie
Wimmer, Miss Ruth
Wirt, Katherine
Wirt, W. J.
Wise, Verna
Wiseman, Rev.
Witt, P. B.
Woodruff, Bert
Woodruff, G. A.
Woodruff, Mrs. G. A.
Woods, Mrs. J. W.
Woods, Mrs. Amanda
Woods, Mrs. Margaret E.
Woods, O. E.
Woods, Mrs. O. E.
Woods, Mrs. Ola
Woolover, Charles
Workman, Mrs. A. C.
Works, Mrs. Marion
Wright, C. L.
Wright, Mrs. G. T.
Wright, Mrs. Olive
Young, Mrs. George
Young, Mrs. Hattie
Young, Mrs. James



Pvt. A. L. Bogen, Co. A, 140th Regt. Inf., formerly the 3d and 6th Regt. Inf. Mo. N. G., and Pvt. F. G. Preece, Co. A, 140th Regt. Inf., both wounded but still able to feed Paul Sacker, a German prisoner. Cheppy, Meuse, Varennes, France, Sept. 29, 1918.



Four Good Looking Girls Unmasked, a convincing proof that beauty is only skin-deep. Left to right: Eric Krebs, Eddie Crawford, William Pauly and Daniel Burns, 27th Division. Oudozeele, France, August 4, 1918.

The Huns

(The Provocation.)

Believing theirs a race of super-men,
For forty years ambitious, vicious Huns
Looked forward to that lurid morning when
They'd use their subtle subs, their gas and guns.

Believing they held grace in God's own sight,
That "will to power" is truly ultimate,
That trick and might, forsooth, make all means
right,
They thought the world was theirs to confiscate.

June 8th, 1919.

The Serbian signal set the fatal hour
And flashed the fire into the fuse of war,
Which spread with light'ning speed from power to
power,
Till all the world was in a wild uproar.

August, 1914.

At once with wanton cruelty, on they came
Thru helpless Belgium into dauntless France
Despoiling same. With gas and liquid flame
And bomb and shell their hellish hoards advance.

Sept. 6-10, 1914. Jan.-Feb., 1915.

But at the Marne the sons of France hold fast,
And for a time the tide of war they turn;
Reserves are called for and reinforcements vast
The Huns receive. Then for revenge they burn!

April 22, 1915.

To them all rules of war are but "a scrap
Of paper." So, helpless victims writhe in pain
At Yvre's trap,—the gas! At this ghoul hap
Whole reg'ments fall and die, like sickled grain.

April, 1915.

The Prussian monster, sure to conquer France
And then bring haughty England to her knees
Gave reign to ruthlessness and arrogance
And visioned vassal states across the seas.

May, 1915.

He now believes he'll vanquish all that floats
And thinks WE might as well be in the fray;
We have, he notes, no army, guns or boats,
And whether in or not, we'll be his prey.

May 7th, 1915.

A warning note brings us assurance, then
The Lusitania sinks beneath the waves,
And "super-men" but smile as neutrals (men,
Women and children), to to wat'ry graves.

April, 1916.

At this the Yankee nerves are over-wrought,
Their patience lost, and few now hope for peace;
Good Wilson's haughty notes availeth naught
But promiscs, while sinkings do not cease.

July 9th, Nov. 1st 1916. Oct. 7, 1916.

Audacious, wily, foolish Huns twice sent
The Deutschland submarine unto our shore;
That we might know full well the threat this meant
There came the U-53 all armed for war.

October 8th, 1916.

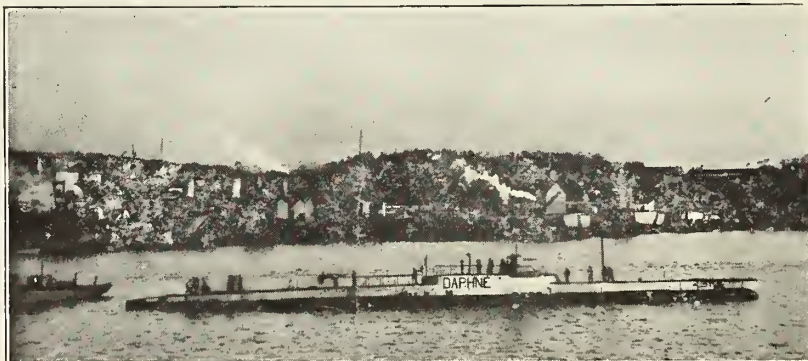
Just off our coast (to more impress this power),
It sank five ships, whose passengers and crews
Were left to cower adrift, till saved by our
Good ships, which dare not give the U's their dues.

January 31st, 1917.

At last they boldly say, the submarine
Will do its work in spite of all our roar.
Then, April sixth in nineteen seventeen,
Our Congressmen declare "We Are at War."

At three a. m. the fateful vote was cast;
The words were flashed o'er ever wire before
The night had passed. The Extras cried, "At last
The dreaded day has come, We Are at War."

—M. D. Ailes



A captured German Submarine—at Brest, France

Summary of Facts of American Participation in the World War 1917-1918

(Compiled by War Department.)

FIGURES OF AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

Total armed forces, including Army, Navy, Marine Corps, etc.....	4,800,000
Total men in the Army.....	4,000,000
Men who went overseas.....	2,086,000
Men who fought in France.....	1,390,000
Greatest number sent in one month.....	306,000
Greatest number returning in one month.....	333,000
Tons of supplies shipped from America to France.....	7,500,000
Total registered in draft.....	24,234,021
Total draft inductions.....	2,810,296
Greatest number inducted in one month.....	400,000
Graduate of Line Officers' Training Schools.....	80,568
Cost of war to April 30, 1919.....	\$21,850,000,000
Cost of Army to April 30, 1919.....	\$13,930,000,000
Battles fought by American troops.....	13
Months of American participation in the war.....	19
Days of battle.....	200
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle.....	47
Americans in Meuse-Argonne battle.....	1,200,000
American casualties in Meuse-Argonne battle.....	120,000
American battle deaths in war.....	50,000
American wounded in war.....	206,000
American deaths from disease.....	57,500
Total deaths in the Army.....	115,500

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE.

The willingness with which the American people accepted the universal draft was the most remarkable feature in the history of our preparation for war.

It is a noteworthy evidence of the enthusiastic support given by the country to the war program that, despite previous hostility to the principle of universal liability for military service, a few months after the selective service law was passed, the standing of the drafted soldier was fully as honorable in the estimation of his companions and of the country in general as was that of the man who enlisted

voluntarily. Moreover, the record of desertions from the army shows that the total was smaller than in previous wars and a smaller percentage occurred among drafted men than among those who volunteered. The selective service law was passed on May 19, 1917, and as subsequently amended it mobilized all the man power of the Nation from the ages of 18 to 45, inclusive. Under this act, 24,234,021 men were registered and slightly more than 2,800,000 were inducted into the military service. All this was accomplished in a manner that was fair to the men, supplied the army with soldiers as rapidly as they could be equipped and trained, and resulted in a minimum of disturbance to the industrial and economic life of the Nation.

The first registration, June 5, 1917, covered the ages from 21 to 31. The second registration, one year later (June 5, 1918, and Aug. 24, 1918), included those who had become 21 years old since the first registration. The third registration (Sept. 12, 1918), extended the age limits downward to 18 and upward to 45. The total number registered with the proportion who were actually inducted in the service is shown below:

Men Registered and Inducted.

Registration	Age Limit	Registered	Inducted	Per Cent Inducted
First and second	21 to 31	10,679,814	2,666,867	25
Third	18 to 20	13,228,762	120,157	1
Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.....	18 to 45 } 32 to 45 }	325,445	23,272	7
Total	18 to 45	24,234,021	2,810,296	12

FOUR MILLION MEN

The number of men serving in the armed forces of the Nation during the war was 4,800,000, of whom 4,000,000 served in the army.

In the war with Germany the United States raised twice as many men as did the Northern States in the Civil War, but only half as many in proportion to the population.

The British sent more men to France in their first year of war than we did in our first year, but it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France, and the United States accomplished it in one-half of that time.

Of every 100 men who served, 10 were National Guardsmen, 13 were Regulars, and 77 were in the National Army (or would have been if the services had not been consolidated.)

Of the 54,000,000 males in the population, 26,000,000 were registered in the draft or were already in service.

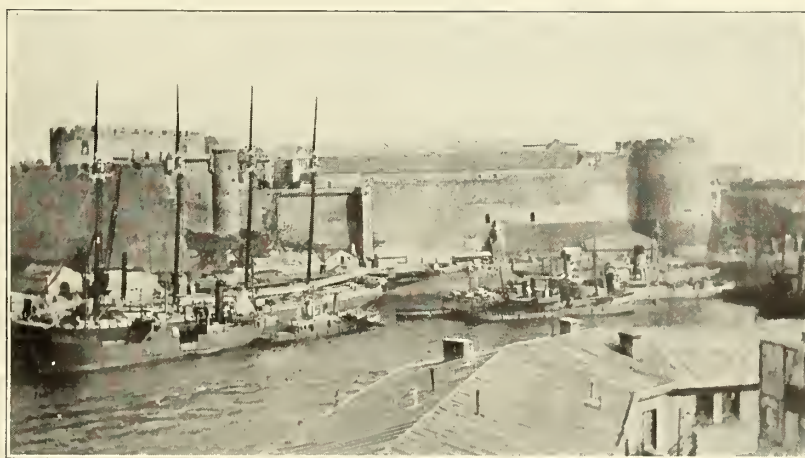
In this war twice as many men were recruited as in the Civil War and at native born better than foreign born.

In this war twice as many men were recruited as in the Civil War and at one-twentieth of the recruiting cost.

There were 200,000 army officers. Of every six officers, one had previous military training with troops, three were graduates of officers' training camps, and two came directly from civil life.

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY EACH STATE.

New York	367,865	Maryland	47,054
Pennsylvania	297,891	Washington	45,154
Illionis	251,074	Montana	36,293
Ohio	200,293	Colorado	34,393
Texas	161,065	Florida	33,331
Michigan	135,485	Oregon	30,116
Massachusetts	132,610	South Dakota	29,686
Missouri	128,544	North Dakota	25,803
California	112,514	Maine	24,252
Indiana	106,581	Idaho	19,016
New Jersey	105,207	Utah	17,361
Minnesota	99,116	Rhode Island	16,861
Iowa	98,781	Porto Rico	16,538
Wisconsin	98,211	District of Columbia	15,930
Georgia	85,506	New Hampshire	14,374
Oklahoma	80,169	New Mexico	12,439
Tennessee	75,825	Wyoming	11,393
Kentucky	75,043	Arizona	10,492
Alabama	74,678	Vermont	9,338
Virginia	73,062	Delaware	7,484
North Carolina	73,003	Hawaii	5,644
Louisiana	65,988	Nevada	5,105
Kansas	63,428	Alaska	2,102
Arkansas	61,027	A. E. F.	1,499
West Virginia	55,777	Not allocated	1,308
Mississippi	54,295	Philippines	255
South Carolina	53,482		
Connecticut	50,069		
Nebraska	47,805		
		Total	3,757,624



Napolcan Chatcau at St. Nazaire, France

PLACE OF ORGANIZATION OF DIVISIONS AND SOURCES BY STATES

Division	Camp	States from which drawn.
Regulars:		
1st.....	France.....	Regulars.
2nd.....	France.....	Regulars.
3rd.....	Greene, N. C.....	Regulars.
4th.....	Greene, N. C.....	Regulars.
5th.....	Logan, Texas.....	Regulars.
6th.....	McClellan, Ala.....	Regulars.
7th.....	MacArthur, Tex.....	Regulars.
8th.....	Fremont, Calif.....	Regulars.
9th.....	Sheridan, Ala.....	Regulars.
10th.....	Fuston, Kans.....	Regulars.
11th.....	Meade, Md.....	Regulars.
12th.....	Devens, Mass.....	Regulars.
13th.....	Lewis, Wash.....	Regulars.
14th.....	Custer, Mich.....	Regulars.
15th.....	Logan, Texas.....	Regulars.
16th.....	Kearny, Calif.....	Regulars.
17th.....	Beauregard, La.....	Regulars.
18th.....	Travis, Texas.....	Regulars.
19th.....	Dodge, Iowa.....	Regulars.
20th.....	Sevier, S. C.....	Regulars.
National Guard:		
26th.....	Devens, Mass.....	New England.
27th.....	Wadsworth, S. C.....	New York.
28th.....	Hancock, Ga.....	Pennsylvania.
29th.....	McClellan, Ala.....	New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia.
30th.....	Sevier, S. C.....	Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina.
31st.....	Wheeler, Ga.....	Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
32nd.....	MacArthur, Texas.....	Michigan, Wisconsin.
33rd.....	Logan, Texas.....	Illinois.
34th.....	Cody, N. Mexico.....	Nebraska, Iowa, S. Dakota, Minnesota, N. Dakota.
35th.....	Doniphan, Okla.....	Missouri, Kansas.
36th.....	Bowie, Texas.....	Texas, Oklahoma.
37th.....	Sheridan, Ohio.....	Ohio.
38th.....	Shelby, Miss.....	Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia.
39th.....	Beauregard, La.....	Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana.
40th.....	Kearny, Calif.....	California, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico.
41st.....	Fremont, Calif.....	Various States.
42nd.....	Mills, N.Y.....	Various States.
National Army:		
76th.....	Devens, Mass.....	New England, New York.
77th.....	Upton, N. Y.....	New York City.
78th.....	Dix, N. J.....	Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware.
79th.....	Meade, Md.....	Northeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia.
80th.....	Lee, Va.....	Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania.
81st.....	Jackson, S. C.....	North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico.
82nd.....	Gordon, Ga.....	Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee.
83rd.....	Sherman, Ohio.....	Ohio, Western Pennsylvania.
84th.....	Zachary Taylor, Ky.....	Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois.
85th.....	Custer, Mich.....	Michigan, Eastern Wisconsin.
86th.....	Grant, Ill.....	Chicago, Northern Illinois.
87th.....	Pike, Ark.....	Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama.
88th.....	Dodge, Iowa.....	North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Western Illinois.
89th.....	Funston, Kans.....	Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska.
90th.....	Travis, Texas.....	Texas, Oklahoma.
91st.....	Lewis, Wash.....	Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Utah.
92nd.....	Funston, Kans.....	Colored, various State.
93rd.....	Stuart, Va.....	Colored, various State.

SIX MONTHS OF TRAINING

The average American soldier who fought in France had six months of training here, two months overseas before entering the line, and one month in a quiet sector before going into battle.

Most soldiers received their training in infantry divisions which are our typical combat units and consist of about 1,000 officers and 27,000 men.

Forty-two divisions were sent to France.

More than two-thirds of our line officers were graduates of the officers' training camps.

France and England sent to the United States nearly 800 specially skilled officers and noncommissioned officers who rendered most important aid as instructors in our training camps.

TRANSPORTING 10,000 MEN A DAY

During our nineteen months of war more than 2,000,000 American soldiers were carried to France. Half a million of these went over in the first thirteen months and a million and a half in the last six months.

The highest troop-carrying records are those of July, 1918, when 306,000 soldiers were carried to Europe, and June, 1919, when 364,000 were brought home to America.

Most of the troops who sailed for France left from New York. Half of them landed in England and the other half landed in France.

Among every 100 Americans who went over 49 went in British ships, 45 in American ships, 3 in Italian, 2 in French, and 1 in Russian shipping under English control.

Our cargo ships averaged one complete trip every 70 days and our troop ships one complete trip every 35 days.

The cargo fleet was almost exclusively American. It reached the size of 2,700,000 deadweight tons and carried to Europe about 7,500,000 tons of cargo.

The greatest troop-carrier among all the ships has been the "Leviathan," which landed 12,000 men, or the equivalent of a German division, in France every month.

The fastest transports have been the "Great Northern" and the "Northern Pacific," which have made complete turnarounds, taken on new troops, and started back again in nineteen days.

47,000 TELEGRAMS A DAY

In order to operate the transportation of supplies in France, a new system of communication had to be set up; so the Signal Corps strung its wires over nearly every part of France.

Trunk lines led from all the principal ports to Paris, to Tours, and to general headquarters back of the American battle areas. The lines running to Coblenz for the army of occupation were taken over from the Germans. At the time of the signing of the armistice the Signal Corps was operating 282 telephone exchanges

and 133 complete telegraph stations. The telephone lines numbered 14,956, reaching 8,959 stations. More than 100,000 miles of wire had been strung. The peak load of operation reached was 47,555 telegrams a day, averaging 60 words each.

FOOD, CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

The problems of feeding and clothing the Army were difficult because of the immense quantities involved rather than because of the difficulty of manufacturing the articles needed.

Requirements for some kinds of clothing for the Army were more than twice as great as the prewar total American production of the same articles.

To secure the articles needed for the Army the Government had to commandeer all the wool and some other staple articles in the United States and control production through all its stages.

The distribution of supplies in the expeditionary forces required the creation of an organization called the Services of Supply, to which one-fourth of all the troops who went overseas were assigned.

American Engineers built in France seventeen new ship berths, 1,000 miles of standard-gauge track, and 125 miles of narrow-gauge track.

The Signal Corps strung in France 100,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wire.

Prior to the armistice 40,000 trucks were shipped to the forces in France.

Construction projects in the United States cost twice as much as the Panama canal, and construction overseas was on nearly as large a scale.

The Army in France always had enough food and clothing.

SPRINGFIELDS, ENFIELDS AND BROWNING

When war was declared the Army had on hand nearly 600,000 Springfield rifles. Their manufacture was continued, and the American Engfield designed and put into production.

The total production of Springfield and Engfield rifles up to the signing of the armistice was over 2,500,000.

The use of machine guns on a large scale is a development of the European war. In the American Army the allowance in 1912 was four machine guns per regiment. In 1919 the new Army plans provided for an equipment of 336 guns per regiment, or eighty-four times as many.

The entire number of American machine guns produced to the end of 1918 was 227,000.

During the war the Browning automatic rifle and the Browning machine gun were developed, put into quantity production, and used in large numbers in the final battles in France.

The Browning machine guns are believed to be more effective than the corresponding weapons used in any other army.

American production of small arms ammunition amounted to approximately 3,500,000,000 rounds, of which 1,800,000,000 were shipped overseas.

TWO THOUSAND GUNS ON THE FIRING LINE

When war was declared the United States had sufficient light artillery to equip an army of 500,000 men, and shortly found itself with the problem of preparing to equip 5,000,000 men.

To meet the situation it was decided in June, 1917, to allot our guns to training purposes and to equip our forces in France with artillery conforming to the French and British standard calibers.

It was arranged that we should purchase from the French and British the artillery needed for our first divisions and ship them in return equivalent amounts of steel, copper, and other raw materials so that they could either manufacture guns for us in their own factories or give us guns out of their stocks and replace them by new ones made from our materials.

Up to the end of April, 1919, the number of complete artillery units produced in American plants was more than 3,000, or equal to all those purchased from the French and British during the war.

The number of rounds of complete artillery ammunition produced in American plants was in excess of 20,000,000 as compared with 10,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British.

In the first 20 months after the declaration of war by each country the British did better than we did in the production of light artillery, and we excelled them in producing heavy artillery and both light and heavy shells.

So far as the Allies were concerned, the European war was in large measure fought with American powder and high explosives.

At the end of the war American production of smokeless powder was 45 per cent greater than the French and British production combined.

At the end of the war the American production of high explosives was 40 per cent greater than Great Britain's and nearly double that of France.

During the war America produced 10,000 tons of gas, much of which was sold to the French and British.

Out of every hundred days that our combat divisions were in line in France they were supported by their own artillery for 75 days, by British artillery for 5 days, and by French for 1½ days. Of the remaining 18½ days that they were in line without artillery, 18 days were in quiet sectors, and only one-half of 1 day in each hundred was in active sectors.

In round numbers, we had in France 3,500 pieces of artillery, of which nearly 500 were made in America, and we used on the firing line 2,250 pieces, of which over 100 were made in America.

AIRPLANES, MOTORS AND BALOONS

On the declaration of war the United States had 55 training airplanes, of which 51 were classed as obsolete and the other four as obsolescent.

When we entered the war the Allies made the designs of their planes available to us and before the end of hostilities furnished us from their own manufacture 3,800 service planes.

Aviation training schools in the United States graduated 8,602 men from elementary courses and 4,028 from advanced courses. More than 5,000 pilots and observers were sent overseas.

The total personnel of the Air Service, officers, students, and enlisted men, increased from 1,200 at the outbreak of the war to nearly 200,000 at its close.

There were produced in the United States to November 30, 1918, more than 8,000 training planes and more than 16,000 training engines.

The De Havilland-4 observation and day bombing plane was the only plane the United States put into quantity production. Before the signing of the armistice 3,227 had been completed and 1,885 shipped overseas. The plane was successfully used at the front for three months.

The production of the 12-cylinder Liberty engine was America's chief contribution to aviation. Before the armistice 13,572 had been completed, 4,435 shipped to the expeditionary forces, and 1,025 delivered to the Allies.

The first flyers in action wearing the American uniform were members of the Lafayette Escadrille, who were transferred to the American service in December, 1917.

The American air force at the front grew from three squadrons in April to 45 in November, 1918. On November 11 the 45 squadrons had an equipment of 740 planes.

Of 2,698 planes sent to the zone of the advance for American aviators 667, or nearly one-fourth, were of American manufacture.

American air squadrons played important roles in the battles of Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. They brought down in combat 755 enemy planes, while their own losses of planes numbered only 357.

THIRTEEN MAJOR OPERATIONS IN WHICH AMERICANS PARTICIPATED

Operation.	Approximate number of Americans engaged
West front—Campaign of 1917:	
Cambrai, Nov. 20 to Dec. 4.....	2,500
West front—Campaign of 1918:	
German offensives, March 21 to July 28—	
Somme, March 21 to April 6.....	2,200
Lys, April 9 to 27.....	500
Aisne, May 27 to June 5.....	27,500
Noyon-Montdidier, June 9 to 15.....	27,000
Champagne-Marne, July 15 to 18.....	85,000
Allied offensives, July 18 to Nov. 11—	
Aisne-Marne, July 18 to Aug. 6.....	270,000
Somme, August 8 to November 11.....	54,000
Oise-Aisne, August 18 to November 11.....	85,000
Ypres-Lys, August 19 to November 11.....	108,000
St. Mihiel, September 12 to 16.....	550,000
Meuse-Argonne, September 20 to November 11.....	1,200,000
Italian front—Campaign of 1918:	
Vittorio-Veneto, October 24 to November 4.....	1,200

TWO HUNDRED DAYS OF BATTLE

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,084,000, and of these 1,390,000 saw active service at the front.

Of the 42 divisions that reached France 29 took part in active combat service. Seven of them were Regular Army divisions, 11 were organized from the National Guard, and 11 were made up of National Army troops.

American divisions were in battle for 200 days and engaged in 13 major operations.

From the middle of August until the end of the war the American divisions held during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British.

In October the American divisions held 101 miles of line, or 23 per cent of the entire western front.

On the 1st of April the Germans had a superiority of 324,000 in rifle strength. Due to American arrivals the allied strength exceeded that of the Germans in June and was more than 600,000 above it in November.

In the battle of St. Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged, as compared with about 100,000 on the Northern side in the battle of Gettysburg. The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in history.

The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted for 47 days, during which 1,200,000 American troops were engaged.



Piling 'em up in France

The American battle losses of the war were 50,000 killed and 206,000 wounded. They are heavy when counted in terms of lives and suffering, but light compared with the enormous price paid by the nations at whose side we fought.

WOUNDED, PRISONERS AND MISSING

For every man who was killed in battle, six others were wounded, taken prisoner, or reported missing. The number who died of wounds was only 7 per cent as large as the number who were wounded. The hospital records show that about 85 per cent of the men sent to hospitals on account of injuries have been returned to duty. About half the wounded were reported as slightly wounded and many of them would not have been recorded as casualties in previous wars. Except for 373 who died, all the prisoners shown in the table have now been returned.

Battle Casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Killed in action	35,560	
Died of wounds	14,720	
Total dead		50,280
Wounded severely	90,830	
Wounded slightly	80,480	
Wounded, degree undetermined	34,380	
Total wounded		205,690
Missing in action (August 1, 1919)		46
Taken prisoner		4,480
Grand total		260,496

The number of men reported as missing has been steadily reduced from a total of 78,000 to the figure 46 shown in the table. This reduction has gone on without clearing any case as dead except on evidence establishing the fact of death. The total number of cases cleared as presumed dead will be about 1,550.

HEALTH AND CASUALTIES

Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors, who served in the war with Germany, two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities.

The total battle deaths of all nations in this war were greater than all the deaths in all the wars in the previous 100 years.

Russian battle deaths were 34 times as heavy as those of the United States, those of Germany 32 times as great, the French 28 times, and the British 18 times as large.

The number of American lives lost was 125,500, of which about 10,000 were in the Navy, and the rest in the Army and the marines attached to it.

In the American Army the casualty rate in the Infantry was higher than in any other service, and that for officers was higher than for men.

For every man killed in battle six were wounded.

Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty.

In the expeditionary forces battle losses were twice as large as deaths from disease.

Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who took part in the war with Germany two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities. In the Northern Army during the Civil War the number was about 10. Among the other great nations in this war, between 20 and 25 in each 100 called to the colors were killed or died. To carry the comparison still further, American losses in this war were relatively one-fifth as large as during the Civil War and less than one-tenth as large as in the ranks of the enemy or among the nations associated with us.

In this war the death rate from disease was lower, and the death rate from battle was higher than in any other previous American war.

Inoculation, clean camps, and safe drinking water, practically eliminated typhoid fever among our troops in this war.

Pneumonia killed more soldiers than were killed in battle. Meningitis was the next most serious disease.

Of each 100 cases of venereal disease recorded in the United States, 96 were contracted before entering the army and only 4 afterwards.

During the entire war available hospital facilities in the American Expeditionary Forces have been in excess of the needs.

MILLION DOLLARS AN HOUR

The war cost the United States considerably more than \$1,000,000 an hour for over two years.

The direct cost was about \$22,000,000,000, or nearly enough to pay the entire cost of running the United States Government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European war.

Our expenditures in this war were sufficient to have carried on the Revolutionary War continuously for more than 1,000 years at the rate of expenditure which that war actually involved.

In addition to this huge expenditure nearly \$10,000,000,000 have been loaned by the United States to the Allies.

The Army expenditures have been over \$14,000,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of our total war costs.

During the first three months our war expenditures were at the rate of \$2,000,000 per day. During the next year they averaged more than \$22,000,000 a day. For the final 10 months of the period, from April, 1917, to April, 1919, the daily average was over \$44,000,000.

Although the Army expenditures are less than two-thirds of our total war costs, they are nearly equal to the value of all the gold produced in the whole world from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of the European war.

The pay of the Army during the war cost more than the combined salaries of all the public-school principals and teachers in the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916.

The total war costs of all nations were about \$186,000,000,000, of which the Allies and the United States spent two-thirds and the enemy one-third.

The three nations spending the greatest amounts were Germany, Great Britain, and France, in that order. After them come the United States and Austro-Hungary, with substantially equal expenditures.

The United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war, and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures of the allied side.

PERMANENT ASSETS

As a result of the war efforts large quantities of munitions, supplies, and equipment have been secured which will be of value for many years to come. The Army now owns some of the finest docks in the world. The sixteen National Army cantonments and three of the National Guard camps will be retained permanently as training camps. A number of first-class aviation fields and depots and balloon schools will be a permanent asset. We have stocks of most articles of clothing sufficient to last our Army for a number of years. There is a large supply of standardized trucks.

As to rifles and machine guns and their ammunition, light and heavy artillery and ammunition, tanks and tractors, of these we have a supply more than sufficient to equip an army of a million men and maintain them in active combat for six months. These munitions are of the best quality and latest design—Springfield and Endfield rifles; Browning machine guns and automatic rifles; field guns and howitzers of tried French design. Articles of miscellaneous equipment are available in like quantity and quality.

Thousands of Liberty motors and service planes are immediately available for any emergency. Engineer, signal, and medical equipment is on hand to the value of millions of dollars.

All these are lasting assets which we have as a result of war expenditures. They give us a most valuable equipment for preparedness in the Military Establishment.



Americans bringing machine gun ammunition through the town of Remonville which was the first town to be captured by the 89th Division. The view shows some of the barricades thrown up by the Germans in an effort to defend the town. 89th Division, Remonville, Ardennes, France, November 2, 1918.

TEUTONISM TRIMMED TO A "T"

Truthful thinkers turning their thoughts to these troublous times trace the tributary terrors to Teutonism.

To test this theorem the tale-teller tersely tells this tragic tho truthful tale.

The Teutons turn their thought to treachery, to trickery, to tyranny.

They transmit these three thought types to transactions that testify to the truth that these triplicate Teutonic traits transcend the Turks topmost tyrannous thought.

Technically, the Teutons themselves think, tho truthfully told 'tis the Teutonic throne that thinks.

The tenantry, the throne's tools, truckle to the throne thought.

Tenantry talk takes the throne talk trajecory; the throne threateningly talks; the tenantry timidly talks; these twin talks tally.

The Teutonic throne, through their typographical text, through their Tagablatt, tells the tenantry that their Teutonic traditions, their technical training, their tremendous trade, their theocratic theories, their trained troops, thoroughly testify to thier tenable Teutonic transcendency.

This tirade, toothsome to themselves, they trumpet to those territorists that the Teutons tabu, though to the transatlantic territory they temper their threatening tone.

The transmarine territory's transactions tantalized the Teutonic throne; therefore, to tame these taunting Tommies, the Teutons traversed the thrifty tract 'twixt the two terrories.

There their troops thronged the terraced towns; they trampled the tillage; they tore to tatters the tenements, throwing the tenants to the tempest; they torpedoed the temples, turning tablatures to tinder; they terrified the toddling tots; they trailed the traditional Tophet through the thoroughfares.

The Teutons' tyranical treatment terminated the tattered territory's tolerance; that the Teutons terms timidity.

They tackled the tramping troops; their terrific thrusts thwarted the Teutons' trespassing till the territories, tolerant till then, took to themselves the task to turn the tyrannous tide.

Together toiled the transmarine, the trancontinental, the transmontance, the transatlantic territories; together they took their turn trumping the Teutonic trick.

Though trickery treaties tempted the Tzar's territories to turn their thoughts to themselves, the ties tightened that tied the trustworthy territories together.

They taxed their treasures; they tested their thrift; they trained troops to trigger tactics; they toughened them to trench terrors; they taught them to trail their titanic tanks through their tangled terrain.

Those thoroughly tested they tutored to tower the thunder-clouds; to trace the terra topography; to tackle the Taubes; to torpedo their targets through the treetops.

Thousands tendered their time, their talents, themselves, to tend tattered troops, to treat torn tissues.

Then transports tripling the tonnage, took these thousand times thousand to the trenches to test the Teuton's trumpeted transcendency.

There they'll tarry till the Teutonic throne tumbles.

Trust these tireless thoroughbreds; trust their traditional tenor, their true trend, their typical tact, their tested tenacity.

Trust them to transform Teutonic thought; to turn turmoil to tranquility; to trammel treaty trickery; to thwart the treacherous threatenings to Teutonize this terrestrial.

Thoroughly trust them to terminate Teutonism's tiniest trace. They'll taintlessly, totally triumph.

(This remarkable document is the work of Mr. Charles Dutton, of Montclair, N. J., at the age of 81.)



Celebration of armistice by Co. A, 343 Reg. Inf., 89th Division at church steps which they reached at 11 a. m. November 11, 1918. Stenay Meuse, France, November 11, 1918.



Logs arriving by ox-cart from adjoining woods, Co. C, 110th Engineers, Holsplatz, France, August 10, 1918

Some International Comparisons

THE DECLARATION OF WAR

Allied and Associated Nations	War declared by Central Powers	War dclared aganist Cen- tral Powers.	Duration of war		
			Yrs.	Mos.	Days
1. Serbia.....	July 28, 1914.....	Aug. 9, 1914.....	4	3	14
2. Russia*.....	Aug. 1, 1914.....	Nov. 3, 1914.....	3	7	3
3. France.....	Aug. 3, 1914.....	Aug. 3, 1914.....	4	3	8
4. Belgium.....	Aug. 4, 1914.....	Apr. 7, 1914.....	4	3	7
5. Great Britani.....	Nov. 23, 1914.....	Aug. 4, 1914.....	4	3	7
6. Montenegro.....	Aug. 9, 1914.....	Aug. 6, 1914.....	4	3	5
7. Japan.....	Aug. 27, 1914.....	Aug. 23, 1914.....	4	2	19
8. Portugal.....	Mar. 9, 1916.....	Nov. 23, 1914.....	3	11	19
9. Italy.....	.....	May 23, 1915.....	3	5	19
10. San Marino.....	.....	June 6, 1915.....	3	5	4
11. Roumania†.....	Aug. 29, 1916.....	Aug. 27, 1916.....	1	6	10
12. Greece.....	.....	Nov. 23, 1916.....	1	11	18
13. United States.....	.....	Apr. 6, 1917.....	1	7	5
14. Panama.....	.....	Apr. 7, 1917.....	1	7	4
15. Cuba.....	.....	Apr. 7, 1917.....	1	7	4
16. Siam.....	.....	July 22, 1917.....	1	3	20
17. Liberia.....	.....	Aug. 4, 1917.....	1	3	8
18. China.....	.....	Aug. 14, 1917.....	1	2	28
19. Brazil.....	.....	Oct. 26, 1917.....	1.....	.....	16
20. Guatemala.....	.....	Apr. 21, 1918.....	.....	6	21
21. Nicaragua.....	.....	May 6, 1918.....	.....	6	5
22. Haiti.....	.....	July 12, 1918.....	.....	3	30
23. Honduras.....	.....	July 19, 1918.....	.....	3	23

*Treaty March 3, 1918.

†Treaty March 6, 1918.

MEN IN ARMS (The Principal Countries).

United States	3,764,700	Servia	300,000
Great Britain	7,500,000	Germany	11,000,000
France	6,000,000	Austria-Hungary	7,500,000
Italy	5,000,000	Turkey	1,500,000
Russia	14,000,000	Bulgaria	1,000,000
Belgium	350,000		
Roumania	600,000	Total	58,514,700

THE BLOODIEST WAR

The war was undoubtedly the bloodiest which has ever been fought. One possible competitor might be the Crimean War, in which the casualty rate per 100 men was equally heavy. The British forces in the Crimean War lost 22 of every 100 men, the French 31, the Turkish 27, and the Russian 43. More than four-fifths of the losses were, however, deaths from disease, while in the recent war with Germany disease deaths were inconsiderable as compared with battle deaths. The forces engaged in the Crimean War were, moreover, much smaller.

Battle Deaths in Armies Engaged in Present War, 1914-1918

Russia	1,700,000
Germany	1,600,000

France	1,385,300
Great Britain	900,000
Austria	800,000
Italy	364,000
Turkey	250,000
Serbia and Montenegro.....	125,000
Belgium	102,000
Roumania	100,000
Bulgaria	100,000
United States	50,300
Greece	7,000
Portugal	2,000
Total	7,485,600

The total battle deaths in the recent war were greater than all the deaths in all wars for more than 100 years previous. From 1793 to 1914 total deaths in war may safely be estimated at something about 6,000,000. Battle deaths alone from 1914 to 1918 totaled about 7,500,000. As the final records are not yet wholly complete, these figures are approximate in some cases. Only deaths resulting directly from action are included. The total deaths from all causes is very much larger, as some of the armies last more heavily from disease and privation than from battle.

The table shows that Russia had the heaviest losses, in spite of the fact that she withdrew from the war after the fall of 1917. American losses are third from the bottom of the list. German losses were thirty-two times as great as the losses of the United States, the French twenty-times, and the British eighteen times as large.

That American losses were not more severe is due to the fact that our armies were only in heavy fighting for 200 days. The heaviest losses were in the Meuse-Argonne drive from the last week of September until November 11. The weekly deaths during a part of that period were around the 6,000 mark.

ESTIMATED TOTAL WAR EXPENDITURES OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS. WORLD WAR FIGURES

Allies and United States.

Great Britain and Dominions.....	\$ 38,000,000,000
France	26,000,000,000
United States	22,000,000,000
Russia	18,000,000,000
Italy	13,000,000,000
Belgium, Roumania, Portugal, Jugo-Slavia.....	5,000,000,000
Japan and Greece	1,000,000,000
Total.....	\$123,000,000,000

Teutonic Allies

Germany	\$ 39,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	21,000,000,000
Turkey and Bulgaria	3,000,000,000
Total.....	\$ 63,000,000,000
Grand Total.....	\$186,000,000,000

RATIONAL STRENGTH OF ALLIED AND TEUTONIC FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT AT THE TIME OF THE ARMISTICE

Allied, 6,427,100. German, 3,562,180.

There were 29,348 guns organized in batteries at the date of the armistice.

Battle airplanes in Allied and Teutonic armies at the date of the armistice:

Allied army, 6,784. Teutonic army, 3,352.

PRODUCTION OF ARTICLES OR ORDINANCE BY GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES DURING THE NINETEEN MONTHS OF AMERICAN PARTICIPATION FROM APRIL 6, 1917, TO NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

Rifles—		France	2,959,285,000
Great Britain	1,963,514	United States	2,879,140,000
France	1,396,938		
United States	2,505,910		
Machine Guns and Automatic Rifles—		Smokeless Powder, Pounds—	
Great Britain	179,127	Great Britain	291,706,000
France	223,317	France	342,155,000
United States	181,662	United States	632,504,000
Rifle and Machine Gun Ammunition—		High Explosives, Pounds—	
Great Britain	3,428,195,000	Great Britain	765,110,000
		France	702,964,000
		United States	375,666,000

GROSS TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING LOST THROUGH ACTS OF WAR

Great Britain	7,757,000	Russia	183,000
Norway	1,177,000	Spain	168,000
France	889,000	Japan	120,000
Italy	846,000	Portugal	93,000
United States	395,000	Belgium	84,000
Greece	346,000	Brazil	25,000
Denmark	241,000	Austria	15,000
Holland	203,000	Others	16,000
Sweden	201,000		
Germany	187,000	Total	12,946,000

ESTIMATED PRE-WAR NATIONAL WEALTH, PRE-WAR NATIONAL DEBTS, AND POST-WAR NATIONAL DEBTS OF FIVE NATIONS

United Kingdom—		Pre-war national debt.....	1,500,000,000
Pre-war national wealth.....	\$85,000,000,000	Post-war national debt.....	39,000,000,000
Pre-war national debt.....	3,500,000,000		
Post-war national debt.....	34,000,000,000	Italy—	
France—		Pre-war national wealth.....	\$16,000,000,000
Pre-war national wealth.....	\$67,000,000,000	Pre-war national debt.....	2,900,000,000
Pre-war national debt.....	6,500,000,000	Post-war national debt.....	11,000,000,000
Post-war national debt.....	27,000,000,000	United States—	
Germany—		Pre-war national wealth.....	\$220,000,000,000
Pre-war national wealth.....	\$78,000,000,000	Pre-war national debt.....	1,300,000,000
		Post-war national debt....	34,000,000,000

Chronology of the World War 1914-1918

1914

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia.
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4—State of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; Germany declares war on Belgium.
Aug. 8—Germans take Liege.
Aug. 20—German forces enter Brussels.
Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany.
Aug. 26—Large part of Louvain destroyed by Germans.
Aug. 28—British win naval battle near Helgoland.
Aug. 29—Germans inflict heavy defeat on Russians at Allenstein; Germans occupy Amiens.
Sept. 1—Germans win victory at Tannenberg, East Prussia; cross the Marne in France.
Sept. 2—Lemberg captured by Russians; seat of French government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign compact not to conclude peace separately.
Sept. 6—Allies win battle of Marne.
Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne; capture Maubeuge.
Sept. 7-10—Germans retreat to the Aisne.
Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne begins; pursuit by allies halted.
Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.
Sept. 18—Germans bombard Rheims; cathedral is damaged.
Sept. 19—Battle of Aisne develops into continuous trench fighting.
Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslau and start siege of Przemysl.
Sept. 22—British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue torpedoed and sunk in the North sea.
Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.
Oct. 12—Germans capture Ghent.
Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.
Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.
Nov. 1—British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth sunk off coast of Chile.
Nov. 7—Tsingato captured by Japanese.
Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.
Dec. 8—German cruisers sunk near Falkland islands by British fleet.
Dec. 9—French government officials return to Paris.
Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.
Dec. 17—Britain formally assumes a protectorate over Egypt.
Dec. 25—Italy occupies Avlona, Albania.

1915

Jan. 1—British battle ship Formidable sunk.
Jan. 11—Heavy fighting northeast of Sissons.
Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea, sinking the German cruiser Bluecher and damaging two other cruisers.
Feb. 11—Germans evacuate Lodz.
Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners.
Feb. 19—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.
March 1—Premier Asquith announces blockade by allies of all German, Austrian and Turkish ports.
March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.
March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk.
March 18—British battle ships Irresistible and Ocean and French battle ship Bouvit sunk in Dardanelles strait.
March 22—Fortress of Przemysl surrenders to Russians.
April 23—Germans force way across Ypres canal at Steenstraate and Het Sas.
May 2—Austro-Hungarian and German troops repulse Russians along the entire front of Malatow, Gorlice, Gromik and north of these places in West Galicia.
May 7—Lusitainia torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.
May 23—Italy formally declares war on Austria.
June 3—Przemysl recaptured by Germans and Austrians.
June 22—Germans and Austrians capture Lemberg.
July 3—Tolmino falls into hands of Italians.
July 29—Warsaw evacuated; Lublin captured by Austrians.
Aug. 2—Germans occupy Mitau.
Aug. 3-9—Battle of Hooge.
Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.
Aug. 5—Ivangorod taken by Germans.
Aug. 6—British land at Suvla bay, Gallipoli.
Aug. 17—Germans capture Kovno.
Aug. 19-20—Germans take Novo Georgievsk.
Aug. 26—Germans take Brest-Litovsk.
Sept. 2—Germans capture Grodno.
Sept. 5—Grand Duke Nicholas sent to the Caucasus.
Sept. 8—Russians stop Germans at Tarnopol.
Sept. 19—Germans capture Vilna.
Sept. 20—Austrians and Germans begin drive on Serbia.
Sept. 25-30—Battle of the Champagne.
Oct. 9-10—Austro-Germans capture Belgrade.
Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.
Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
Oct. 22—Bulgarians occupy Uskub.
Nov. 7—Italian liner Ancona sunk.
Nov. 22—British victory near Bagdad.

Nov. 30—Bulgarians take Prizrend.
 Dec. 1—British retreat from near Bagdad.
 Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.
 Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French.
 Dec. 27-30—Heavy Russian offensive in Galicia and Bessarabia.
 Dec. 30—Liner Persia sunk in Mediterranean.

1916

Jan. 6—Russians capture Czartorysk.
 Jan. 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.
 Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
 Jan. 10—Austrians capture Mount Lovein in Montenegro; dreadnaught King Edward VII sunk.
 Jan. 13—Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, captured by Austrians.
 Jan. 23—Scutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.
 Feb. 15—Erzerum captured by the Russians.
 Feb. 21—Germans under crown prince begin attack on Verdun defenses.
 Feb. 26—Germans capture Fort Douaumont; French transport La Provence sunk.
 March 2—Bitlis captured by Russians.
 March 16—Admiral von Tirpitz resigns.
 March 24—Sussex torpedoed and sunk.
 April 5-7—Battle of St. Eloi.
 April 17—Trebizond captured by Russians.
 April 18—President Wilson sends final note to Germany.
 April 19—President Wilson explains diplomatic situation in speech before congress in joint session.
 April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.
 April 29—British force at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to the Turks.
 April 30—Irish insurrection put down.
 May 3—Several leaders of Irish revolt executed.
 May 15—Austrians begin offensive against Italians in Trentino.
 May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.
 June 3—Germans assail British at Ypres; Russians under General Brussiloff begin successful offensive.
 June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.
 June 6—Italians stop enemy in Trentino.
 June 11—Russians capture Dubno.
 June 18—Russians capture Czeronowitz.
 June 25—General Brussiloff's army completes possession of Bukowina.
 July 1—Battle of Somme begins.
 July 25—Erzingan captured by the Russians.
 July 26—Pozières taken by the British.
 July 27—British take Delville wood; Serbs begin attack on Bulgars in Macedonia.
 Aug. 2—French take Fleury.
 Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason.
 Aug. 5—British win victory north of Pozières.
 Aug. 9—Italians take Goritz by assault.
 Aug. 15—Russians capture Jablonitza.
 Aug. 18—Serbs capture Florina from Bulgars.
 Aug. 24—French take Maurepas.
 Aug. 27—Italy declares war against Germany.
 Aug. 28—Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 30—Roumanians take Kronstadt in Transylvania; Bulgars seize Drama.
 Sept. 2—Roumanians take Orsova and Hermannstadt.
 Sept. 3—Allies take Guillemont and Clery.
 Sept. 7—Germans capture Tutrakan.
 Sept. 9—French recapture Fort Douaumont.
 Sept. 10—German-Bulgar forces take Silistria.
 Sept. 15—British take Flers, Martinpuich and Courcellette; French reach outskirts of Rancourt.
 Sept. 17—French capture Vermandovillers and Berny.
 Sept. 25—British take Morval and Les Bœufs.
 Sept. 26—French and British take Combles; British take Thirepvail and Guedeourt.
 Sept. 28—Venizelos proclaims provisional government in Greece; to aid allies.
 Sept. 30—Germans defeat Roumanians at Hermannstadt.
 Oct. 8—Germans recapture Kronstadt from Roumanians.
 Oct. 11—Germans defeat Roumanians in Alt valley and begin invasion of Roumania.
 Oct. 13—Italians win victory on Carso plateau.
 Oct. 23—Germans capture Constanza.
 Oct. 24—Germans take Predeal.
 Oct. 25—Germans capture Vulcan pass.
 Nov. 3—French reoccupy Fort Vaux.
 Nov. 12—French take all of Saillisel.
 Nov. 13—British win battle of Ancre.
 Nov. 19—Monastir taken by Serbs, French and Italians.
 Nov. 24—Germans capture Orsova and Turnu-Severin.
 Nov. 25—The Venizelist provisional government in Greece declares war on Germany.
 Nov. 28—Seat of Roumanian government removed from Bukharest to Jassy.
 Dec. 3—Battle of Argenson won by Germans.
 Dec. 5—British cabinet resigns.
 Dec. 6—Bukharest occupied by German forces.
 Dec. 10—New British cabinet formed with David Lloyd George at its head.
 Dec. 11—Italian battle ship Regina Margherita sunk.
 Dec. 12—Germany proposes peace negotiations.
 Dec. 15—French recapture Vacherauville, Louvemont and Fort Hardaumont.
 Dec. 28—President Wilson sends note to belligerent nations asking them to make known their peace terms and to neutral nations suggesting that they support America's action.
 Dec. 27—Rimnik Sarat taken by Germans.
 Dec. 28—Germany replies to President Wilson saying a direct exchange of views would be best way to bring about peace; gives no terms.
 Dec. 29—Scandinavian countries express sympathy with President Wilson's suggestions.
 Dec. 30—Allies make joint reply to German's peace proposal rejecting it.

1917

Jan. 5—Germans capture Braila.
 Jan. 7—Russians take offensive along Sereth river.
 Jan. 8—Germans capture Focsani fortress.
 Jan. 9—British battle ship Cornwallis sunk.
 Jan. 10—Allies make joint reply to President Wil-

- son and give their peace terms.
- Jan. 11—German government issues note commenting on entente's reply of Dec. 30.
- Jan. 17—British advance on both sides of Ancre creek.
- Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses United States senate on subject of world peace and the establishment of a league of nations.
- Jan. 23—Battle between British and German destroyers in North Sea.
- Jan. 31—Ambassador Count von Bernstorff hands note to Secretary Lansing in Washington, announcing the inauguration by Germany of an unrestricted submarine warfare on Feb. 1; Germany proclaims boundaries of blockade zones.
- Feb. 1—Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare.
- Feb. 3—American steamer Housatonic torpedoed and sunk.
- Feb. 3—President Wilson orders that Ambassador Count von Bernstorff be handed his passports, directs the withdrawal of Ambassador James W. Gerard and all American consuls from Germany.
- Feb. 7—United States senate indorses president's action in breaking with Germany; British capture Grandcourt; German ships interned in American ports found crippled by crews.
- Feb. 8—Germany detains Ambassador Gerard in Berlin; liner California torpedoed and sunk with loss of forty-one lives.
- Feb. 9—European neutrals decline to break with Germany; British take Saily-Saillisel.
- Feb. 13—Ambassador Bernstorff sails for Germany via Halifax and Norway.
- Feb. 15—Germans under crown prince take a mile and a half of French trenches between Reims and Verdun.
- Feb. 17—British troops capture enemy positions along a front of two miles on both sides of the Ancre.
- Feb. 25—"Hindenburg retreat" from Somme sector in full progress; British win at Sannaiyat on the Tigris; British take Serre and Butte de Waren-court.
- Feb. 26—President Wilson appears before congress and asks authority to supply merchant ships with defensive arms and to employ other methods to protect American ships and citizens; British capture Kut-el-Amara.
- Feb. 27—British take Gonnecourt.
- March 1—House grants president power to arm merchant ships.
- March 4—Filibuster by Senator La Follette and others prevents passage by senate of bill giving president power to arm ships; president rebukes senate for its lack of power to legislate.
- March 5—President Wilson inaugurated for his second term.
- March 6—British invade Palestine and capture Hebron; United States Supreme court decides Appam case in favor of owners.
- March 8—United States senate adopts cloture rule; Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin dies.
- March 9—President Wilson calls a special session of congress for April 16; issues orders for the arming of American merchant ships.
- March 10—Belgian relief steamer Storstad torpedoed.
- March 11—Successful revolution in Russia; British capture Bagdad; Ambassador Gerard reaches Havana.
- March 12—French capture Hill 185 in Champagne; state department in Washington gives formal notice of arming of American ships; American steamer Alogonquin sunk without warning by German submarine; China breaks relations with Germany.
- March 13—Russians take Kermanshah in Persia.
- March 15—Extra session of United States senate ends; Czar Nicholas II. of Russia abdicates throne for himself and his son.
- March 16—American steamer Vigilancia torpedoed with loss of fifteen lives.
- March 17—British take Bapaume; French take Roye; American ship City of Memphis sunk.
- March 18—British and French take Peronne, Chaumes, Nesle and Noyon; make ten mile gain on seventy mile front; Germans destroy everything in abandoned territory; American ship Illinois sunk by submarine.
- March 19—American Oil ship Healdton torpedoed with loss of a score of lives; French battle ship Danton torpedoed with loss of 296 men; British and French continue advance; Germans say retreat is for strategic purposes.
- March 21—President Wilson calls extra session of congress to begin April 2 instead of April 16; "state of war" admitted to exist.
- March 22—America recognizes new government in Russia.
- March 24—Washington announces withdrawal of Minister Brand Whitlock and American relief workers from Belgium; constitutional party in Russia votes for republican form of government; Germany extends barred zone to Russian arctic waters.
- March 25—President Wilson calls part of national guard in the east into the national service for policing purposes.
- March 26—British defeat large force of Turks at Gaza, Palestine; President Wilson calls into federal service 20,000 guardsmen in eighteen central states.
- March 30—President Wilson and cabinet decide that war with Germany is the only honorable recourse left to the United States.
- April 1—The Aztec, an armed American steamer, sunk by submarine; Russian armies invade Turkey from Persia.
- April 2—Special session of American congress opens; president in address asks that existence of a state of war with Germany be declared.
- April 4—Senate passes war resolution; Germans attack Russians on Stokhod river; American steamship Missourian sunk in Mediterranean.
- April 5—British and Russian armies join in Mesopotamia.
- April 6—House passes war resolution; president signs resolution and issues war proclamation; all American naval forces mobilized; German vessels

- in American ports seized; Germans blow up their auxiliary cruiser *Cormoran* at Guam.
- April 7—Cuba and Panama declare war on Germany.
- April 8—Austria-Hungary announces break in relations with the United States.
- April 9—Canadians take Vimy ridge in great British offensive north and south of Arras.
- April 10—Brazil breaks off relations with Germany.
- April 15—Great French offensive between Soissons and Reims begins.
- April 18—Germans driven out of six villages between Soissons and Reims.
- April 21—Turkey breaks off relations with the United States; Balfour mission arrives in the United States.
- April 22—British mission arrives in Washington; "United States day" celebrated in Paris.
- April 23—British begin new attack on Arras front; British capture Samara.
- April 24—Joffre-Viviani French mission arrives in America.
- April 25—Joffre-Viviani mission given ovation in Washington; president appoints Elihu Root head of mission to visit Russia.
- April 26—Vacuum, American steamship, torpedoed, thirty lives lost.
- April 28—Senate and house pass army draft bill; Secretary McAdoo announces that bond issue will be called "liberty loan of 1917."
- May 3—Canadians take Fresnoy; United States begins making large loans to allies; French mission received on floor of house.
- May 4—American destroyers arrive in British waters and begin patrol work; British transport *Transylvania* sunk with loss of 413 lives.
- May 5—Great Britain joins French in asking that American troops be sent to France at once; A. J. Balfour and members of British mission received in house of representatives; Marshal Joffre speaks in Chicago.
- May 7—War department in Washington announces that nine regiments of engineers are to be organized and sent to France.
- May 8—Germans regain Fresnoy; A. J. Balfour addresses United States senate.
- May 9—Liberia ends relations with Germany.
- May 17—First American Red Cross hospital unit arrives in England for service with the British in France.
- May 18—President Wilson orders the sending of a division of regulars to France under Maj.-Gen. J. J. Pershing; announces that he will not sanction raising of volunteer troops by Theodore Roosevelt for service in Europe; issues proclamation fixing June 5 as date for the registry of men eligible for service under draft law; Italians storm Monte Vodice.
- May 19—President Wilson asks Herbert C. Hoover to take charge of food administration in America during the war.
- May 21—Italian war mission arrives in America.
- May 24—Real-Admiral W. S. Sims appointed vice-admiral; plan of raising \$100,000,000 for Red Cross announced by Henry P. Davison.
- May 25—German aircraft raid England, killing seventy-six persons and inuring 174; President Wilson makes June 18-25 as Red Cross week.
- May 26—Italians storm second Austrian line on Carso plateau.
- June 5—Military registration day under selective draft law in the United States approximately 10,000,000 men register.
- June 6—Lord Northcliffe appointed to represent Britain in America.
- June 7—British began great offensive at Messines, storming Wyttschaete ridge and exploding great mines.
- June 8—Gen. Pershing with staff and clerical force reaches London; force of 100 American aviators reach France.
- June 10—British gain more ground around Messines in Ypres region.
- June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate his throne.
- June 13—Gen. Pershing lands in France; German airplanes raid London, killing 157 persons and wounding 430.
- June 16—Belgian war mission arrives in United States.
- June 26—Venizelos becomes prime minister of Greece; Chairman Davison of Red Cross war council announces subscription of \$114,000,000 to war fund.
- June 27—American troops arrive in France.
- June 29—Greece severs relations with Germany and her allies.
- June 29—Eighty-seven German ships seized in American ports turned over to shipping board.
- July 4—France celebrates July 4; American troops parade in Paris.
- July 9—President Wilson proclaims mobilization of national guard.
- July 12—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg resigns.
- July 14—George Michaelis becomes German chancellor.
- July 20—Draft day in the United States.
- July 22—Siam declares war on Germany.
- July 28—More American troops arrive in France.
- Aug. 6—Kerensky forms a new cabinet.
- Aug. 7—Liberia declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 14—China declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- Aug. 15—Pope's peace appeal is published; Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
- Aug. 16—British and French gain on nine mile front east and north of Ypres; British take Langemarck.
- Aug. 20—French attack on both sides of Meuse in Verdun region, taking Avocourt wood, Le Mort Homme, Corbeaux wood, Cumieres, Talou ridge, Hills 240 and 244, Mormont farm and 4,000 prisoners; fight witnessed by American officers.
- Aug. 21—Canadians take 2,000 yards of German trenches in outskirts of Lens.
- Aug. 24—Italians take Monte Santo; French take Hill 304 near Verdun.
- Aug. 27—General embargo on exports beginning
- Aug. 30 proclaimed by the president; full aid to

Russia pledged by President Wilson; reply of United States to pope's peace note.

Sept. 4 and 5—German airplanes drop bombs on American hospital camp in France, killing five and wounding ten persons.

Sept. 5—Five per cent of national army go to training camps.

Sept. 6—French repulse German attacks at Czerny.

Sept. 7—American liner Minnehaha sunk.

Sept. 20—British advance along Ypres-Menin road to a depth of more than a mile and a half.

Oct. 6—Extra session of congress ends.

Oct. 9—British drive Germans from Poelcapelle; mutiny on German fleet made public.

Oct. 17—United States transport Antilles sunk.

Oct. 24—Big Austro-German drive against Italian front began; part of Bainsizza plateau taken.

Oct. 26—Italians evacuate Bainsizza plateau.

Oct. 29—Whole Italian Isonzo line falls; Italians retreat to the Tagliamento river.

Oct. 30—Germans and Austrians take Udine.

Nov. 1—Germans advance southeastward from Udine.

Nov. 2—American steamship Rochester torpedoed and sunk; Italians abandon eastern bank of the Tagliamento river.

Nov. 3—Three Americans killed, eleven wounded and eleven captured by German trench raiding party; British attack Gaza.

Nov. 5—Austro-German forces cross the middle Tagliamento river.

Nov. 6—Italians abandon the Tagliamento line.

Nov. 7—Austro-Germans reach the Livenza river; British take Gaza.

Nov. 8—Austro-German forces cross the Livenza river and outflank the Italians.

Nov. 9—Gen. Armando Diaz made commander-in-chief of Italian army in place of Gen. Cadorna; Italians make stand on the Piave river allied military council formed.

Nov. 10—Italians yield the east bank of the Piave river; Germans make fruitless attacks on Verdun positions.

Nov. 12—Germans and Austrians advance down the Piave to Feltre.

Nov. 13—Austrians cross the Piave at Zenson.

Nov. 14—Americans ambush German patrol on French front.

Nov. 15—Italians hold their positions on the Piave river.

Nov. 16—Italians flood lands near Venice to stop advance of enemy.

Nov. 21—British under Gen. Byng take Germans by surprise in Cambrai region, advancing five miles and taking thousands of prisoners; German attacks in Monte Grappa region stopped by Italians.

Nov. 23—Battle of Cambria continues.

Nov. 26—British advance near Jerusalem; French and British infantry re-enforcements reach Italian lines.

Nov. 27—Allied war conference assembles in Paris.

Dec. 3—Every German colony is now occupied by allied forces.

Dec. 4—President Wilson asks congress to declare war on Austria-Hungary.

Dec. 6—United States destroyer Jacob Jones torpedoed and sunk.

Dec. 7—Congress passes resolution declaring state of war to exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

Dec. 8—Government in Portugal overthrown by revolution.

Dec. 9—Capture of Jerusalem by British under Gen. Allenby.

Dec. 11—Gen. Allenby formally enters Jerusalem.

Dec. 15—Col. E. M. House returns from war mission to Europe.

Dec. 17—A big Red Cross drive begun in United States.

Dec. 18—Senate agrees to house prohibition amendment.

Dec. 20—Premier David Lloyd George says the allies will fight to a finish.

Dec. 26—The United States takes over all railroad lines (beginning Dec. 28); Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo appointed director-general.

Dec. 30—Germans attack British south of Cambrai and gain some ground.

1918

Jan. 16—Fuel Administrator Garfield orders manufacturing concerns to shut down five days and also on Mondays until the end of March to save coal.

Jan. 28—Secretary Baker explains in detail to senate military committee the work of the war department in building up army, saying that 1,500,000 men can go to France in 1918; London raided by German airplanes; Russia and Rumania cut off relations; Secretary McAdoo asks for \$500,000,000 government corporation to finance war industries.

Jan. 30—Peace strikes in Germany growing more serious, 500,000 persons quitting work.

Feb. 1—Berlin placed in state of siege on account of strikes.

April 28-29—A sector in the vicinity of Breteuil, northwest of Montdidier, was occupied by the 1st division.

May 28—Cantigny was captured by the 1st division. A detachment of our troops, re-enforced by French artillery, successfully attacked the enemy on a front of about 2,200 yards. We occupied Cantigny, captured some 200 prisoners and inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

June 10—The 2nd division attacked in Bois de Belleau, advancing the line 900 yards on a front of one and one-half miles, capturing 300 prisoners, thirty machine guns, four trench mortars and stores of small arms, ammunition and equipment. Held all of Hill 204 down to the village on the northeast slope, thus preventing the enemy from concentrating his forces in the northern part of Chateau Thierry.

June 11—The 2nd division continued its advance in the Bois de Belleau, capturing more prisoners and machine guns and two 77 millimeter field-pieces. Our aviators executed their first bombing raid, dropping numerous bombs on the railway station at Dommary-Barancourt, northwest

- of Metz. All of our planes returned in safety. The artillery of the 2nd division shelled the enemy in their areas, preventing concentration near Torcy, Monthiers, Hill 128 and La Gonetrie farm. It discovered and dispersed a group of 210 machine guns in the wood south of Etrepilly. The 2d division captured the last of the German positions in the Bois de Belleau, taking fifty prisoners, machine guns and trench mortars.
- July 18—French and American troops advanced under the cover of a heavy storm on the front between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The greatest advance was in the northern part of the sector, where a depth of five miles was attained, and we reached the heights southwest of Soissons, dominating the railroad and highways.
- July 24—The advance of the Franco-American forces continued and in the evening the line ran east of Buzancy to Tigny, to Hartennes, Grand Rozoy, Ouchy-le-Chateau Armentieres, Coincy, Courpoil, and then joined the old line at Jaulgonne. West of Reims, Marfaux was retaken and the line ran from Aubilly, through Mezy, and joined the old line at Coulommies.
- July 25—The line ran from the Ourcq to the Marne, where the allied troops advanced six kilometers in the center and three to four kilometers on the flanks. The line in the evening ran from Armentieres to Bruyeres, the eastern edge of the Bois de la Tournelle, the eastern edge of Beuvarde, the eastern edge of La Charnel, the crossroads at Gros Chene, La Boulangerie, the northern edge of Treloup, Chassins.
- July 26—The line ran: Nanteuil, Notre Dame, Hill 123, Hill 118, La Misere, Hill 100, southwestern part of Bois de Tounelle, Hill 111, Le Charnel. Hard fighting continued all day and the French and Americans steadily advanced on Fere.
- July 27—The 42nd division tried to cross the Ourcq, but was driven back by heavy artillery fire.
- July 28—The 42nd division renewed the assault, crossed the river and after vigorous fighting took Seringes-et-Nesles, Nesles and Sergy. The 28th division held the line about one kilometer north of the Ourcq. During the day slow progress was made, the enemy slowly falling back after bitter rear guard action.
- July 29—Franco-American troops advanced three kilometers from Oulchy to Villers Agron and Bougneux, Saponay, Seringes, Nesles and Clerges were included within our lines.
- July 30—Our pressure continued on the right bank of the Ourcq. The railroad station at Fere and Cayenne farm remained in our possession. We lost Seringes-et-Nesles, but re-occupied Sergy, Hill 312 and the woods eight kilometers north of Roncheres.
- July 31—The 28th division retook Seringes-et-Nesles. The 32nd division attacked in Crimpettes woods with success; the woods were taken, and troops advanced to Cierges. German counterattacks were brilliantly repulsed with the bayonet, and an immense amount of material and equipment was taken from the enemy.
- Aug. 3—After continuous fighting late in the evening Soissons was taken, and a line extending along the Vesle to between Braisne and Bazoches was being consolidated. South of the Aisne our troops drove back the enemy rear guard. Acting with the 4th division, the 32nd division reached a line from Ville Savoye to a point just north of St. Gilles.
- Aug. 4—A large enemy patrol attacked in the vicinity of Coulees, but was driven off by a combat group of the 5th division, which had been re-enforced. Our troops were very active in patrolling, having sent out over seven reconnoissance, combat and ambush patrols. The 32nd division took Fismes. In an eight-day battle this division forced the passage of the Ourcq, took prisoners from six enemy divisions, met, routed and decimated a crack division of the Prussian guards, a Balvarian division and one other enemy division, and drove the enemy line back for sixteen kilometers.
- Aug. 6—The 28th division launched an attack the objective of which was the north bank of the Vesle. The attack was met by exceedingly heavy machine gun and artillery fire. On the right our troops succeeded in crossing the river and advancing to the highway which runs from Reims to Soissons. On the left the advance was held up by the enemy's fire.
- Aug. 7—The units on the left advanced across the river and occupied the railroad lines on the north bank. The casualties resulting from this operation were considerable. A violent enemy counter-attack was completely repulsed and a number of prisoners and machine guns were left in our hands.
- Aug. 8—As a result of successful operations on the evening of Aug. 8, eleven companies of infantry and some machine gun attachments of the 28th division reached the north bank of the Vesle.
- Aug. 10—The 28th division launched an attack in Fismette. A creeping barrage moved ahead of them. They made some progress, but were soon exposed to flanking fire from both the east and the west and were forced to fall back into Fismette. The position here was very difficult. Flankign machine gun fire came from both sides and heavy casualties were reported. A box barrage was placed around the town and ammunition was sent up. The town was held by one battalion, with one machine gun platoon, which received orders to hold the position at all costs.
- Aug. 17—After strong artillery preparation the infantry of the 5th division captured the village of Frapelle and consolidated the lines north of the road running into the town from the southeast.
- Aug. 19—The enemy continued shelling Frapelle positions and the artillery of the 5th division replied actively.
- Aug. 21—The 5th division repulsed hostile attack with heavy loss to the enemy and with no casualties to ourselves. The 32nd division, acting with the 10th French army, advanced to and held Juvigny. The 77th division cleared the small

- wood between the Vesle and the railroad west of Chateau du Diable.
- Sept. 3—During the five days prior to Sept. 3 the 32d division made daily advances through very difficult terrain and against violent opposition. It captured eleven officers and 920 enlisted men. A large amount of ammunition were captured. A patrol of the 77th division penetrated to Bazoches.
- Sept. 5—French and American units advanced in the Oise-Reims area as far as Conde. Strong patrols of the 77th division were pushed forward north of the Vesle and were encountered by machine gun resistance. Our casualties were slight. The 28th division crossed the Vesle in force and pursued the enemy to the north.
- Sept. 6—The artillery of the 28th division directed harassing and destructive fire on the Aisne bridges, while the enemy harassed the villages in our rear areas, using a great number of gas shells.
- Sept. 7—The 28th division repulsed two enemy counterattacks. The 77th division drove the enemy out of La Cendriere farm and passed the Aisne canal.
- Sept. 12—After four hours' bombardment our troops advanced on the south and west flanks of the St. Mihiel salient at 5 a. m. By 7:30 a. m. the forces operating on the south had reached the southern edge of the Bois Juli, the Quart de Reserve, and the northern edge of the Bois de Mort Mare. By noon they had reached Essey and Vieville and the army operating in the difficult ground in the west had captured Les Eparges. At 6 p. m. the troops had reached a point one kilometer east of Senzey and had taken St. Remy and Combres. During the night the troops on the western flank of the salient advanced five miles in five hours, reaching Vigneulles by 3 a. m.
- Sept. 14—There was general advance along the entire line, and the American army established itself on the following front: Manheulles, Fresnes, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, northeast of Woel, south end of the Etang de Lachausee, Vandiercs and across the Moselle at Champey.
- Sept. 17—American troops advanced along the Moselle within 300 yards of Paguy.
- Sept. 18—The 26th division made two raids during the night. One against St. Hilaire was without result, as the enemy had retired; the other against the Bois de Warville resulted in the capture of fifteen prisoners.
- Sept. 19—The 92d division repulsed an attempted enemy raid on the St. Die sector.
- Sept. 20—The 92nd division repulsed two enemy raids in the region of Lesseux.
- Sept. 26—The 1st army attacked northwest of Verdun on a front of twenty miles and penetrated to an average depth of seven miles.
- Sept. 27—The 107th regiment of the 27th division attacked east of Bellicourt and attained its objectives.
- Sept. 29—In the Argonne the Americans met with furious resistance. Their losses were heavy, and they were unable to do more than hold their own.
- Sept. 30—The 27th and 30th divisions took prisoners north of St. Quentin totaling 210 officers and more than 1,200 men.
- Oct. 1—The 28th division repulsed a hostile counterattack on the entire divisional front in the Aire valley, with very heavy losses to the enemy.
- Oct. 3—The 2nd division, operating with the 4th French army, made an advance of two kilometers, reaching Medeah farm in the afternoon. In the evening the 2d division advanced about three kilometers and their line ran from Medeah farm southwest along the road to Blanc Mont. They captured 1,000 prisoners and casualties were estimated at 500.
- Oct. 4—The 1st division attacked on both sides of Exermont and made progress in spite of strong opposition from the enemy, who resisted with machine guns in organized opposition. Approximately 300 prisoners were taken and our casualties were 1,500.
- Oct. 5—The 1st division captured Arietal farm and the line was advanced 400 yards beyond. The 6th division repulsed a larger enemy raid on Sonder-nach.
- Oct. 7—A brigade of the 82d division advanced seven kilometers, occupying Hill 223, north of Chatel Chebery; forty-six prisoners were captured, including one officer. Our casualties were light. Later the enemy counterattacked and re-occupied Hill 223, north of Chatel Chebery.
- Oct. 8—The 59th brigade of the 30th division attacked at 5 a. m. over a front of 5,000 yards, gained all first objectives by 9 a. m. and second objectives by noon. Fifty officers, 1,500 men and four 101 millimeter guns were taken.
- Oct. 8-9—The 2d corps advanced about seven miles on a front of 4,000 yards and captured about 2,000 prisoners and thirty guns.
- Oct. 9—In spite of strong resistance the 1st division advanced in the sector east of Fleville and captured 230 prisoners. The 33d division, operating with the 17th French army corps, attacked early in the morning north of Conservoye and reached its final objective about 9 a. m. About 650 prisoners were taken.
- Oct. 10—The 1st corps reached Cornay-LaBesogne ridge and passed Malassise farm, east of Grand Ham. The 60th brigade of the 30th division advanced six kilometers, reaching the Selle river, river, and held the St. Bemn-St. Souplet-La Haie-Menneresse line. Up to the evening of the 9th, fifty officers, 1,800 men and thirty-two guns were captured.
- Oct. 12—The 4th division repulsed two counterattacks by machine gun fire, with severe loss to the enemy.
- Oct. 13—An attack on Grandpre this morning met very heavy machine gun fire and troops of the 2d corps were finally forced to retire south of the Aire. A hostile counter-attack at 8 p. m. south of Landres-et-St. Georges was repulsed. The 81st division repulsed an enemy raid in St. Die sector. The 77th division took Grandpre.
- Oct. 17—The 29th division advanced to the summit of Bois de la Grande Montagne, east of the Meuse. The 42nd division took Cote de Chatillon. The 2d batalion of the 76th division reached the

- northern edge of Bois des Loges, west of Champigneulle. In an attack on a 4,000 yard front from St. Souplet to Molain our troops advanced 3,000 yards against very stiff resistance. All counterattacks repulsed. Prisoners taken were estimated at 2,500. Belgians enter Bruges and Zeebrugge and British occupy Ostend, Lille and Douai; King Albert enters Ostend; Americans take Cote Chatillon. British and French advance nine miles northeast of Pchain.
- Oct. 19—The 30th division attacked with the British at dawn and advanced 2,000 yards. Prisoners captured since the morning of the 17th totaled forty-four officers and over 1,500 men. The 78th division pushed its lines forward to Bellejoieuse farm and began to mop up the Bois des Loges. Belgian flags fly over every town on the Belgian coast; French occupy and pass beyond Thielt; French drive on Guise; Lille evacuated by the Germans and entered by the British.
- Oct. 21—In attacks on the Bois des Rappes the 5th division met with stubborn resistance by machine guns, supported by artillery and infantry fire. It captured the entire position with 170 prisoners, including five officers. An enemy counterattack, supported by heavy artillery fire, was repulsed with heavy losses. The 5th and 3d divisions took Hill 297 and Bois des Rappes. Attacking in the evening, the 89th division occupied the northern and eastern edge of the Bois de Bantheville.
- Oct. 23—Troops of the 3d corps reached the ridge north of the village of Bantheville, taking 171 prisoners. The 29th division captured the ridge of Bois d'Etrayes and Hill 361.
- Oct. 25—British, French and Italian troops begin new offensive on Italian front between the Brenna and Piave rivers, taking 3,000 prisoners; Americans capture Hill 360 east of the Meuse after severe fighting; President Wilson appeals for a democratic congress.
- Oct. 26—British troops advance south of Valenciennes; French pierce the Hindenburg line; Italians gain in attacks on Austrian defenses on Piave line; heavy fighting on Monte Grappa region; Turkish offer to surrender reported from Switzerland.
- Oct. 27—The 78th division entered Bellejoieuse farm, northeast of Grandpre, and found it unoccupied. The occupation of the right of way northwest of Grandpre was completed. General Ludendorff resigns as first quartermaster-general of German army; French gain five miles on Serre front and take ten towns; Italian forces cross the Piave and take 9,000 Austrians and fifty-one guns.
- Oct. 28—Austria again urgently asks for peace; French continue drive beyond the Oise; German administration moves from Brussels.
- Oct. 29—Allied forces in Italy capture Conegliano five miles from the Piave and push on along a front of thirty-seven miles; Rhine Germans in wild flight; disruption in Austria-Hungarian proceeding.
- Oct. 30—On Oct. 30 patrols were active along the entire front of the 28th division. The 33d division, in the north of Grandpre, advanced its lines and occupied the Bellejoieuse farm. On Oct 30 2,000 high explosives and gun shells fell in the vicinity of Fresnes. One of the divisional patrols captured five prisoners. New German note seeks to hasten decision on armistice terms; Czechs take over rule of Prague; Italians capture Vittorio and drive the Austrians back along the Piave from the mountains to the sea; taking of 33,000 Austrians in drive announced.
- Oct. 31—Turkey makes full surrender; Austrian collapse on Italian front; troops abandon everything in wild flight to escape; General Pershing's forces occupy Bellejoieuse farm; Belgians renew attack in direction of Ghent.
- Nov. 1—The troops of the 1st army captured Clerly-le-Grand. North of Ancreville they took fifty-three additional prisoners and continued their advance into the Bois de Bantheville. During the night of Nov. 1-2 the troops of the 37th division consolidated their positions and effected a crossing of the River Scheldt, confronted by enemy machine gun and rifle fire. The 91st division, supported by artillery and machine gun fire rapidly advanced over six kilometers in spite of enemy artillery and machine gun fire. The enemy was driven from the west bank of the Scheldt and at noon the heights northwest of Audenaerde were taken. Armistice terms were given to Austria; British get grip on Valenciennes; allies in Belgium take nineteen towns and gain ten miles.
- Nov. 2—On the evening of Nov. 2 the troops of the 78th division drove the enemy from the Bois des Loges and closely followed his retreat. The 92d division, in spite of machine gun resistance, pushed forward and advanced the line three kilometers.
- Nov. 3—The 91st division, in spite of active machine gun resistance, forced its way toward the bank of the Scheldt in the vicinity of Eyne. Italians capture Trent and Udine; whole Austrian front smashed; German forces east of the Meuse in full retreat.
- Nov. 4—On Nov. 4 a brigade of the 79th division attacked an enemy sector, taking eighty-one prisoners and eight machine guns, encountering strong resistance and repulsing several counterattacks. Austria makes complete surrender; British in advance between the Scheldt and the Oise-Sambre canal and with the French co-operating take 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.
- Nov. 5—On Nov. 5 the troops of the 77th division engaged in severe fighting, overcoming strong enemy resistance along the entire line. The artillery was active, firing on the enemy's retreating columns. Harassing artillery fire was returned by the enemy. Aviation was active on both sides. The enemy flew over our front lines and delivered machine gun fire on our advancing troops. Two enemy planes were brought down. German armies on western front retreat everywhere, losing hundreds of guns and thousands of prisoners; French take Guise and Marle; allied troops on three sides of Ghent.
- Nov. 6—Our troops of the 1st corps continued

- their successful advance, forcing the enemy to retire. The towns of Flabas, Raucours, Haraucourt and Autrecourt were taken and patrols pushed on as far as the Meuse. Large quantities of material were captured during the advance. Following heavy bombardment on the enemy's divisions, the troops of the 5th division attacked, rapidly overcoming the enemy's resistance, capturing Liondevant-Dun, Murvaux, Fontaine and Vilosnes-sur-Meuse, taking more than 250 prisoners. French win on 100-mile front, taking Vervins, Montcornet and Rethel; cross the Meuse river; Germans give up Ghent; Germans seeking truce reach French lines.
- Nov. 7—The troops of the 2d division cleared the west bank of the Meuse of the remaining machine guns and snipers in the vicinity of Mouzon. The 5th division, supported by artillery fire, continued its advance despite the enemy's continued resistance, principally with machine guns. Most of the artillery crossed to the east bank of the Meuse, following in support of the infantry. Additional prisoners were taken, including two officers and 132 men. Passage of German peace envoys to French headquarters arranged; allied armies drive along whole front.
- Nov. 8—The patrols of the 2d division crossed the Meuse south of Mouzon. The troops of the 33d division, aided by barrage fire, carried out a successful raid on Chateau Aulnois, capturing one officer and twenty-two men. Strong combat patrols were sent out from the lines of the 92d division, colored. Prisoners were captured and casualties inflicted in the enemy. German plenipotentiaries arrive at Marshal Foch's headquarters and are given armistice terms fixed by allied war council with time limit for acceptance fixed for 11 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 11; German socialists demand abdication of Emperor William; revolution in Berlin; Bavaria deposes king and proclaims a republic.
- Nov. 9—On midnight of Nov. 9 the patrols of the 5th division drove back the enemy, inflicting many casualties and capturing six prisoners. The troops consolidated and, despite stubborn resistance, principally from machine guns, drove the enemy from Bois du Canal and La Sentinelle and captured Brandeville. In these operations forty-seven prisoners, 125 machine guns and other material were captured. A strong combat patrol was active along the entire front of the 33d division, meeting with heavy machine gun resistance from the enemy, and a patrol of one company captured eight prisoners in the Bois de Warville. The troops of the 79th division advanced in a generally northeasterly direction, with the right flank in Bois de Damvillers. The 42d and units of the 1st seized the heights south of Sedan. Chancellor Prince Maximilian of Germany announces that kaiser and crown prince have decided to renounce the throne; Deputy Ebert made imperial chancellor.
- Nov. 10—The 33d division carried out a successful raid on Marcheville, occupying the town and taking eighty prisoners, including three officers. Strong patrols from the line engaged in sharp fighting. The 37th division, operating with the 34th French army corps, attacked in order to force a crossing of the Scheldt. Violent enfilading machine gun fire, heavy artillery and the flooded condition of the terrain delayed the construction of bridges and crossings. In the face of continuous heavy artillery fire, supported by machine guns, the troops advanced about two kilometers. The 90th division advanced toward Baalon, encountering no resistance. The 92d reached Bois Frahaut and captured 710 prisoners. Emperor William takes refuge in Holland.
- Nov. 11—The 3d division advanced three kilometers east of Breheville. Despite increased resistance by machine gun and artillery fire the 5th division continued to advance, capturing eighteen prisoners, three large calibre guns, six minenwerfers and considerable material. In accordance with the terms of the armistice hostilities on the front of the American armies ceased at 11 a. m. German envoys sign armistice terms and fighting ceases at 11 a. m. all along the line.
- Nov. 12—Abdication of Emperor Charles announced in Austria; Germany appeals to President Wilson to start peace negotiations at once; new Roumanian government declares war on Germany.
- Nov. 13—Bolshevism reported to be spreading in various parts of Europe; abdication of various German rulers announced; King Albert enters Ghent; allied fleet anchors off Constantinople.
- Nov. 14—German women appeal for food; Polish troops hold Warsaw; last of German military forces in East Africa surrender; British land on Gallipoli point.
- Nov. 15—Representatives of associated and allied governments begin conferences on peace preliminaries in Paris; Germany prepares for calling a constituent assembly.
- Nov. 16—Belgians petition King Albert for reforms; Postmaster-General Burleson takes over Atlantic cables.
- Nov. 17—Third American army, one of the armies of occupation, enters Montmady; Premier Clemenceau wants President Wilson to attend peace conference; arrangements made for surrender of part of German navy; King Friedrich III. of Saxony abdicates.
- Nov. 18—President Wilson announces officially that he will sail for Europe to take part in the settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace; Germans fear bolshevism; German ships sail to surrender; allies fight bolsheviki on Dvina river; King George expresses thanks to parliament.
- Nov. 19—American army of occupation carries relief to many towns; food supplies sent from the United States to northern France, Belgium and Austria; General Petain and French troops enter Metz; King Albert enters Antwerp.
- Nov. 20—American 3d army enters Luxemburg; Ukrainian government overturned; Germans make first surrender of twenty submarines at Harwich, England.
- Nov. 21—Germany surrenders large part of high seas fleet and nineteen more submarines; Luxem-

burgers acclaim American troops; Kolchak made dictator at Omsk; British cavalry ride over old field of Waterloo.

Nov. 22—William G. McAdoo resigns as secretary of the treasury and director-general of railroads; the former crown prince of Germany takes refuge in Holland; General Castelnau enters Colmar.

Nov. 23—American army of occupation crosses into Germany.

Nov. 24—More German submarines surrendered to the allies for interment; clashes between extremists and government group of socialists take place in Berlin; King Albert enters Brussels; French soldiers enter Strassburg.

Nov. 25—Marshal Foch with General Guillaumat and General Gourand enters Strassburg; bolshevik soviets try to take government from Ebert government.

Nov. 26—Allies prepare to make demand upon Holland for surrender of the former emperor of Germany; General Ludendorff goes to Sweden.

Nov. 27—Names of American delegates to peace conference announced in Washington.

Nov. 28—Vienna plans to try men who began the war; Liebknecht group of extremists losing ground in Berlin.

Nov. 29—Many strikes take place in Germany; allies ask Herbert C. Hoover to direct food distribution in Europe; Premier Lloyd George says William II. was to blame for the war; Germany asks for and gets formal abdication of former

kaiser; Japan names delegates to peace conference.

Nov. 30—German border towns hostile to American army of occupation; interment of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army ordered by Hungarian government; peace conference to be held in Paris and Versailles.

Dec. 1—German government starts investigation of German atrocities in Belgium; American army of occupation enters Treves, Germany; Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino arrive in London for conference with British leaders; Mauretania arrives at New York with more than 4,000 returning American soldiers.

Dec. 2—President Wilson delivers annual message to congress and tells of his decision to go to peace conference; allies delay action on kaiser until American delegates arrive; preliminary conference in London.

Dec. 3—President Wilson and party leave Washington late at night for New York.

Dec. 4—American peace delegation headed by President Wilson sail on the George Washington for France.

Dec. 5—Premier Clemenceau on return from London conference says there is complete agreement between the allies.

Dec. 6—Belgian troops occupy Dusseldorf, Germany.

Dec. 7—German soldiers stand by Ebert government; British to demand \$40,000,000,000 indemnity from Germany.

Big Battles of the War

Aisne, battle of, began—Sept. 14, 1914.

Aisne caverns, battle of—Oct. 23, 1917.

Allenstein, battle of—Sept. 1, 1914.

Ancre, battle of, began—Nov. 13, 1916.

Antwerp, capture of, by Germans—Oct. 9-10, 1914.

Argesu, battle of—Dec. 3, 1916.

Arras, battle of, began—April 9, 1917.

Artois, fighting in the—Sept. 26-Oct. 2, 1915.

Egdad captured by British—March 11, 1917.

Fainsizza plateau taken by Italians, Aug. 25, 1917; recaptured by Austrians and Germans, Oct. 25, 1917.

Eapaume captured by British—March 17, 1917; lost to Germans March 24, 1918; recaptured by British Aug. 29, 1918.

Beersheba captured by British—Oct. 31, 1917.

Belgrade occupied by Austrians—Dec. 2, 1914; recaptured by Serbians, Dec. 14, 1915; taken by Germans and Austrians, Oct. 9-10, 1916.

Belloy en Senterre, battle of—July 4, 1916.

Brest-Litovsk captured by Germans—Aug. 25, 1915.

Bruges occupied by Germans—Oct. 14, 1914.

Brussels occupied by Germans—Aug. 20, 1914.

Bul'harest captured by Germans—Dec. 6, 1916.

Bullecourt taken by Australians—May 12, 1917.

Cambrai, battle of—Nov. 21, 1917; Oct. 9, 1918.

Caporetto, battle of—Oct. 24, 1917.

Carso plateau, battle of—May 23, 24, 1917.

Cetinje captured by Austrians—Jan. 12, 1916.

Champagne, battle of the—Sept. 25-30, 1915.

Chateau Thierry, battle of—July 15, 1918.

Coeclette captured by British—Sept. 15, 1916.

Cornbles captured by French and British—Sept. 26, 1916.

Constanza captured by Germans—Oct. 23, 1916.

Craonne, battle of—Jan. 25, 27, 1915; village recaptured by French, May 4, 1917.

Ctespion captured by British—March 8, 1917.

Czernowitz captured by Russians—June 18, 1916.

Dardanelles campaign begun—Nov. 3, 1914; ended Jan. 9, 1916.

Dardanelles forts, bombardment of, begun—Feb. 19, 1913.

Dogger bank British naval victory—Jan. 24, 1915.

Douaumont fort, capture by Germans—Feb. 26, 1916; recaptured by French, Oct. 21, 1916.

Dubno captured by Russians—June 11, 1916.
 Dunajec, battle of the—May 1, 1915.
 Erzerum captured by Russians—Feb. 15, 1916.
 Erzingan captured by Russians—July 25, 1916.
 Falkland islands, naval battle of—Dec. 8, 1914.
 Festubert, battle of—May 16-17, 1915.
 Flers captured by British—Sept. 15, 1916.
 Fleury, battles of—July 11-Aug. 17, 1916.
 Florina taken by Serbs—Aug. 18, 1916.
 Fresnoy captured by Canadians—May 3, 1917.
 Gallipoli, allies land at—April 22, 1915, evacuated by British Jan. 9, 1916.
 Gaza, battle of—March 26-27, 1917.
 Geudecourt captured by British—Sept. 26, 1916.
 Gheluvelt, battle of—Oct. 31, 1914.
 Ghent captured by Germans—Oct. 12, 1914.
 Givenchy, battle of—Dec. 19-21, 1914.
 Goritz captured by Italians—Aug. 9, 1916; recaptured by Austro-Germans, Oct. 28, 1917.
 Grandcourt captured by British—Feb. 7, 1917.
 Guillemont captured by allies—Sept. 3, 1916.
 Helgoland, naval battle of—Aug. 28, 1914.
 Hermannstadt, battle of—Sept. 30, 1916.
 Hill 70 (near Lens) captured—Aug. 15, 1917.
 Hindenburg retreat began—Aug. 15, 1917.
 Hooge, battle of—Aug. 3-9, 1915.
 Huloch, battle of—Sept. 25-Oct. 2, 1915.
 Jaffa captured by British—Nov. 18, 1917.
 Jericho captured—Feb. 21, 1918.
 Jerusalem captured by British—Dec. 9, 1917.
 Jutland, naval battle of (Skager-Rak)—May 31, 1916.
 Kemmel hill taken by Germans—April 26, 1918.
 Kitchener, Lord, lost at sea—June 5, 1916.
 Kovno captured by Germans—Aug. 17, 1915.
 Kronstadt captured by Rumanians—Aug. 30, 1916; recaptured by Germans, Oct. 8, 1916.
 Kut-el-Amara, surrender of British force at—April 29, 1916; recaptured, Feb. 22-26, 1917.
 La Fassee, battle of—Jan. 25-28, 1915.
 Le Catcan, battle of—Aug. 26, 1914; Oct. 19, 1918.
 Lemberg taken by Russians—Sept. 2, 1914; recaptured by Germans, June 22, 1915.
 Les Bœufs captured by British—Sept. 25, 1916.
 Libau occupied by Germans—May 8, 1915.
 Lige captured by Germans—Aug. 5-8, 1914.
 Longueval taken by British—July 14, 1916.
 Loos, battle of—Sept. 25 to Oct. 8, 1915.
 Louvain burned—Aug. 26, 1914.
 Lublin captured by Germans—July 31, 1915.
 Marne, battle of—Sept. 6-11; second battle of, July 15, 1918.
 Martinpuich captured by British—Sept. 15, 1916.
 Maubeuge captured by Germans—Sept. 7, 1914.
 Maurepas captured by French—Aug. 24, 1916.
 Menni road, battle of—Oct. 4, 1917.
 Messinens ridge taken by British—June 7, 1917.
 Meuse-Argonne, battle of—Sept. 26, Oct. 4 and Nov. 1, 1918.
 Monastir captured by Bulgarians—Dec. 2, 1915; by allies, Nov. 19, 1916.
 Monchy le Preux, battle of—April 23, 25, 1917.
 Monfalcone occupied by Italians—June 9, 1915.
 Mons, battle of—Aug. 21-23, 1914.
 Monte Santo taken by Italians—Aug. 24, 1917; recaptured by Austrians and Germans, Oct. 28; 1917.
 Morval captured by British—Sept. 25, 1916.
 Neuve Chapelle, battle of—March 10-12, 1916.
 Nish captured by Bulgarians—Nov. 5, 1915.
 Novo Georgievsk captured by Germans—Aug. 19, 1915.
 Orsova captured by Germans—Nov. 24, 1916.
 Ostend occupied by Germans—Oct. 15, 1914.
 Peronne captured by allies—March 18, 1917; lost March 24, 1918; recaptured, Sept. 1, 1918.
 Piave, battles of—June 23 and Oct. 28, 1918.
 Pozieres captured by British—Aug. 9, 1916.
 Pisrend captured by Bulgarians—Nov. 30, 1915.
 Przemyśl, siege and capture of by Russians—Sept. 20, 1914, to March 22, 1915; recaptured by Germans, June 3, 1915.
 Rancourt captured by French—Sept. 25, 1916.
 Reims—Oct. 2-9, 1918.
 Richebourg, battle of—May 9-24, 1915.
 Sailly-Saillisel taken by French—Oct. 18, 1916.
 St. Eloy, battle of—Dec. 9, 1914.
 St. Juvin, battle of—Oct. 14, 1918.
 St. Mihiel, battle of—Sept. 12, 1918.
 Saloniki, allies land at—Oct. 5, 1915.
 Seutari captured by Austrians—Jan. 23, 1916.
 Serbia, invasion of, begun—Oct. 7, 1915.
 Silistria captured by Germans—Sept. 10, 1916.
 Skager-Rak, naval battle of—May 31, 1916.
 Soissons, first battle of—Sept. 15, 1914; second battle of, Jan. 8-12, 1915; lost by French, May 29, 1918; recaptured by French, Aug. 2, 1918.
 Somme, battle of, began—July 1, 1916.
 Stanislaw captured by Russians—Aug. 11, 1916.
 Suez canal, battle near—Feb. 2, 1915.
 Tennenberg, battle of—Aug. 26, 1914.
 Tarnopol, battle of—Sept. 8, 1915.
 Termonde destroyed—Sept. 18, 1914.
 Thiepval captured by British—Sept. 26, 1916.
 Tolmina occupied by Italians—July 3, 1915.
 Torcy, battle of—July 18, 1918.
 Trebizond captured by Russians—April 17, 1916.
 Trentino, Austrian offensive in—May 15-June 6, 1916.
 Tsingtao captured by Japanese—Nov. 7, 1914.
 Turnu-Severin captured by Germans—Nov. 24, 1916.
 Tutrakan captured by Germans—Sept. 7, 1916.
 Udine captured by Austrians and Germans—Oct. 30, 1917.
 Uslup captured by Bulgarians—Oct. 24, 1915.
 Vaux, battle of—July 1, 1918.
 Vaux, port, recaptured by French—Nov. 3, 1916.
 Verdun, German attacks on, began—Feb. 22, 1916.
 Vermandovillers taken by French—Sept. 17, 1916.
 Vilna captured by Germans—Sept. 18, 1915.
 Vimy ridge captured by Canadians—April 9, 1917.
 Wa saw captured by Germans—Aug. 4, 1915.
 Wyschaete captured by British—June 7, 1917.
 Ypres, first battle of—Oct. 20-31, 1914; second battle of, April 22-24, 1915; third battle of, July 30-Aug. 2, 1917.
 Zeebrugge, and Ostend blocked by British—April 22 and May 9, 1918.



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