
IN THE
WORLD WAR
1917-1918-1919
NOBLES COUNTY
MINNESOTA

The Honor Roll

1917 — 1918 — 1919

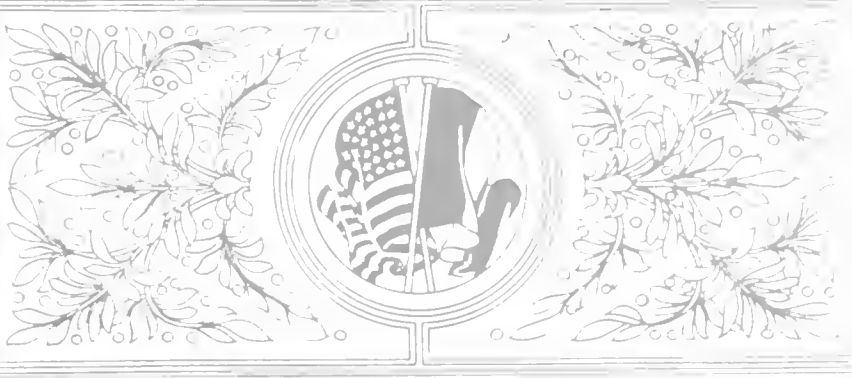
PUBLISHED BY

THE
LEADER PUBLISHING
COMPANY

PIPESTONE, MINNESOTA

They Served
to keep the Nation
from this-

MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH



General John J. Pershing

An Honor Roll

Containing a Pictorial Record
of the gallant and courageous
men from Nobles County,
Minn., U. S. A.,
who served in the Great War
1917 --- 1918 --- 1919

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

Nobles County's Honored Dead

ADOLPH MICHAEL BRABENDER, Adrian, Minn.
2nd Class Seaman, Gunners Mate's School, entered service May 13, 1918, trained at Great Lakes N. T. S. Died Sept. 19, 1918, influenza.

LEON C. BUTLER, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Hdqrs. Co., 16th Inf., 1st Div., entered service July 13, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 26, 1918. Battles, Soissons, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne. Died, Oct. 18, 1918.

ARTHUR LEONARD CALVIN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. G 110th Inf., entered service May, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August, 1918. Battles, Argonne. Killed in action Sept. 27, Aire River.

Nobles County's Honored Dead

CHARLES CHRISTIAN FLENTJE, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, Co. H, 359th Inf., 90th Div., entered service Apr. 29, 1918, trained at Camp Travis, departed overseas June 20, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Champagne. Died Sept. 26, at St. Mihiel. Killed in action.

CARL JOSEPH HANSON, Adrian, Minn.
Private, entered service Oct. 23, 1918, trained at Camp Cody. Died, Nov. 9, Camp Cody, influenza.

ROY J. HULETT, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. I, 163d Inf., entered service Sept., 1917, trained at Camp Pike, Ark., departed overseas July, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry. Missing in action, Aug. 3, Chateau Thierry.

Nobles County's Honored Dead

EMIL KOPPING, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 343d Inf., entered service June 25, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas Sept. 20, 1918. Died Oct. 3d, Dartford, England.

FERDINAND HENRY KOSTER, Fulda, Minn.
Sergeant, Electrician, Co. C, Dunwoody Training Detachment, entered service July 15, 1918, trained at Dunwoody Institute. Died, influenza, Oct. 7, 1918.

GILBERT JOSEPH LARSON, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 20th Engineers, entered service Sept. 21, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., departed overseas Jan. 1, 1918. Died August 6, 1918, Spanish influenza.

Nobles County's Honored Dead

ALEX LEGDON, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, Infantry, entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Mills, N. J., departed overseas August, 1918. Battles, Argonne. Killed in action, Oct. 8, 1918, Argonne.

FRED CHARLES LIBAIRE, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. M, 357th Inf., entered service April, 1918, trained at Camp Travis, departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel, Verdun, wounded, St. Mihiel. Died, pneumonia, March 16, 1919, Ft. Snelling.

CLYDE JAMES McCONKEY, Brewster, Minn.
Lieutenant-Colonel, 52d Field Artillery, entered service Jan., 1912, trained at Camp Stotsenberg, Manila, Philippine Islands, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, departed overseas Feb., 1918. Battles, served on Western front. Died, April 18, 1919, San Antonio, Texas.

Nobles County's Honored Dead

RENSE MILLER, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 111th Inf., 28th Div., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash. Battles, Argonne. Killed in action, Nov. 1, 1918.

WILLIAM J. MOHR, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 104th Inf., entered service Sept. 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, Ark., departed overseas June 15, 1918. Battles, Chatean Thierry, St. Mihiel. Killed in action, Oct. 16, 1918.

CARL WILLIAM NELSON, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Signal Corps, entered service Oct., 1917, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., departed overseas Dec., 1917. Battles, St. Mihiel. Died, pneumonia, Sept. 21, 1918.

Nobles County's Honored Dead

SELMER MELVIN NESS, Rushmore, Minn.

Sailor; entered service Dec. 8, 1916; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Died at Great Lakes Hospital, May 13, 1917.

CHARLES H. O'DAY, Adrian, Minn.

Private, First Class, Co I, 163d Inf., entered service Oct. 7, 1917, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., departed overseas Dec. 14, 1917. Battles, Chateau Thierry, Argonne. Killed in action, Oct. 11, 1918, near Romagne.

ROMAN FERDINAND PASS, Adrian, Minn.

Sergeant, 351st Inf., Co. A, entered service Sept. 19, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., departed overseas August 16, 1918. Died in No Man's Land, Oct. 18, 1918.

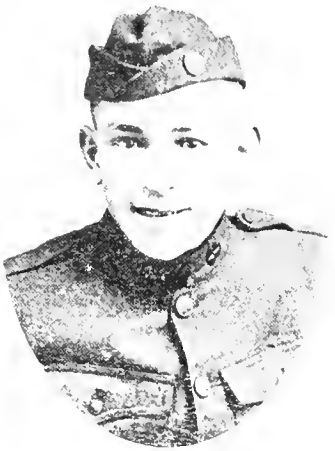
Nobles County's Honored Dead

HENRY B. PACHOLL, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. K, 357th Inf., 90th Div., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne. Killed in action, Oct. 25, 1918, Argonne.

FREDRIC J. PETERS, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 612th Aero Squadron, entered service March, 1918, trained at Camp McArthur, Camp Green, Wilbur Wright Field, Ohio. Died, pneumonia, Oct. 7th, 1918, Wilbur Wright Field.

HAROLD ELRIDGE RIGGLE, Reading, Minn.
Cook, Co. 19, 161st Depot Brigade, entered service Aug. 27, 1918, trained at Camp Grant. Killed in action in France.

Nobles County's Honored Dead



JOSEPH ARTHUR SUDING, Fulda, Minn.

Private, Co. K, 354th Inf., 89th Div., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., Camp Upton, N. Y., departed overseas Sept. 10, 1918. Battles, Argonne. Killed in action, Nov. 4, Argonne.

ARTHUR S. SWANSON, Worthington, Minn.

Private, 7th Construction, Co. A, entered service Jan. 3, 1918, trained at Camp Sevier, S. C., departed overseas July 1, 1918. Died, Jan. 21, 1919, after being accidentally struck by train.

JOHN TERNES, Adrian, Minn.

Private, Co. C, 111th Inf., 28th Div., entered service June, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., Camp Kearney, Cal. Departed overseas August 8, 1918. Battles, Argonne. Killed in action October 23, 1918.

Nobles County's Honored Dead

No Photographs Available

FRANK KNIESS, Ransom Township, Nobles County, Minnesota. Died in Camp. No further information available.

WILLIAM FREDERICK LICHT, Reading, Minn., Private in Limited Service; entered service Sept. 3, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; died October 4, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ill.

JOSEPH MOSER, Lismore, Minn., Private, Co. H, 166th Inf., 42d Div.; entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa; departed overseas in July, 1918. Battles: Chateau Thierry; killed in action, August 11, 1918.

Destruction of Bridge by German Bombardment

First Military Funeral in Nobles County.
Funeral of Christian Hansen at Brewster, whose death occurred at Fort Riley.

ARMY

CARL FREDERICK ALBERS, Rushmore, Minn.
Corporal, Truck Co. No. 6, 1st C. A. P. Motor Section, entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Jackson, S. C., departed overseas May, 1918. Battle, Chateau Thierry.

LUTHER W. ALWINE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. K, 309th Inf., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas September 13, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne Sectors.

AMIL ANDERSON, Worthington Minn.
Private, M. G. Co., of 58th Inf., entered service March, 1918, trained at Camp Green, N. C., departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry.

CARL H. ANDERSON, Kenneth Minn.
Private, Hdq. Co. 341th Inf., 4th P. R., 86th Div., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas September 7, 1918.

CARL IRVING ANDERSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October 11, 1918, trained at Hamline University.

CLARENCE G. ANDERSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October, 1918, trained at Gustavus Adolphus College.

CLARENCE WILLIAM ANDERSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 124th Engs., entered service October 22, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

ERICK W. ANDERSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Scout Sniper Co. A, Overseas Depot, entered service July 15, 1918, trained at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

MIKE ANDERSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, first class, Hospital Corps, entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

REUBEN MAURITZ ANDERSON, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, U. S. A. Base Hospital, Personnel Office, Camp Merritt, entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Merritt, N. J.

WALTER P. ANDERSON, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, M. G. Co. 61st Inf., 5th Div., entered service 1914, trained at Camp Green, N. C., departed overseas April, 1918. In Philippine service until 1917.

WILLIAM ANDRESEN, Reading, Minn.
Private Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas September, 1918.

JOHN W. ANKER, Lismore, Minn.
Private, Co. H, 111th Inf., 38th Div., entered service May 25, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 8, 1918. Battles, Verdun Sector, wounded shrapnel at Verdun, gassed at Verdun

LLOYD APEL, Worthington, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. C, 1st M. G. Bn., entered service April 14, 1917, trained at Douglas, Arizona, departed overseas June 14, 1917. Battles, Somme, St. Mihiel, wounded at Somme.

ANTON PETER ARENS, Dundee, Minn.
Sergeant, Medical Detachment 352d Inf., 88th Div., entered service December 17, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., departed overseas November 8, 1918.

CLIFFORD LEROY ARNESON, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, 221st Field Signal Bn., Co. C., entered service August 15, 1918, trained at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J.

ELMER WILLIAM ARNOLD, Adrian, Minn.
Lieutenant, 384th Amb. Co., 321 Sp. Tr., 96th Div., entered service July 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

BEVINS AUSTIN, Worthington, Minn.
2nd Lieut., Inf., entered service April 8, 1918, trained at Camp Lee, Virginia.

EDWIN BERNARD AXTON, Brewster, Minn.
2nd Lieut. 309th Vet. Reserve Corps, entered service April 20, 1918, trained at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga.

HARM J. BAKKER, Fulda, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 4th Bn., Inf. Replacement Camp, entered service September 5, 1918, trained at Camp Grant.

LAWRENCE M. BALK, Wilmont, Minn.
Private first class, Co. G, 354th Inf., 89th Div., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 8, 1918. Battles, Argonne wounded at Argonne.

CHARLES LLOYD BALLARD, Worthington, Minn.
Mechanic, M. G. Co., 59th Inf., 4th Div., entered service March 4, 1918, trained at Camp Green, S. C., departed overseas May 7, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry, Vesle, wounded at Vesle, 1918.

JOSEPH FERDINAND BALSTER, Rushmore, Minn.
Corporal, 424th R. R. Telegraph Bn., Signal Corps, entered service July 15, 1918, trained at Fort Leavenworth, departed overseas November 9, 1918.

EUGENE MICHAEL BALTES, Lismore, Minn.
Private, Co. D, 111th Engineers, entered service June 8, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, N. M., departed overseas June 29, 1918. Battles, Toul Sector, Argonne, Verdun sector.

FRANK N. BALTES, Lismore, Minn.
Private Co. H, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas August 30, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne.

LEO JOHN BALTES, Lismore, Minn.
Private, 2nd Bn. Engineers, entered service October 22, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JOHN BANK, Adrian, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. A, 49th Inf., 38th Div., entered service August 8, 1918, trained at Camp McArthur, Texas, departed overseas September 30, 1918.

JOSEPH BANK, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 110th Inf., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Calif, departed overseas August 11, 1918. Battles, Argonne, wounded, Meuse-Argonne.

JAMES SMITH BARCLAY, Magnolia, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 131st Inf., entered service February 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas May 22, 1918. Battles, Meuse, St. Hiliare, Marville action, Greasaire, Chippilly and Mort Homme action.

JOHN BAERENWALD, Magnolia, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. F, 311th Ammunition trains, entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 21, 1918.

PERL HENRY BARCLAY, Magnolia, Minn.
Private, 45th Balloon Co., entered service March 8, 1918, trained at Camp John Wise, San Antonio, departed overseas September 30, 1918.

WILMONT BARKELEW, Worthington, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. A, 28th Inf., 1st Div., entered service July 13, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918. Battles, Champagne, Toul, St. Mihiel, Argonne and Sedan, gassed at Argonne October, 30.

SYDNEY VALENTINE BARNES, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. S, 1st Reg., S. A. T. C., entered training October 10, 1918, trained at University of Minnesota.

EDWIN BARROW, Lismore, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. F, 136th Inf., 34th Div., entered service July 15, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, N. M., departed overseas October 13, 1918.

WILL BARTHALAMAUS, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Batt. D, 333d F. A., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant departed overseas September 2 1918

ARTHUR WILLIAM BAUMGARD, Brewster, Minn.
Private, 7th Co., 161st Depot Brigade, entered service September 5, 1918 trained at Camp Grant.

RALPH L. BEAL, Round Lake, Minn
Private, first class, Headquarters Co., 346th Inf., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, Ark., departed overseas August 24, 1918.

CLIFTON O. BEAL, Worthington, Minn
Private, Co. F, 136th Inf., 34th Div., entered service June 6, 1917, trained at Camp Cody.

CASPER BECKER, Jr., Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Hdqrs. Co., 351st Inf., 88th Div., entered service February 26, 1918 trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas May 11, 1918. Battles, St. Quentin, wounded, St. Quentin, September 29, 1918

GEORGE E. BECKER, Adrian, Minn.
Private, first class, Troop A, Hdqrs. 1st Army, entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas July 28, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel and Argonne.

HENRY LAURENCE BECKER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Ordnance, entered service August 15, 1918, trained at Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

MAX WILFRED BECKER, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training November 2, 1918, trained at Hamline University, St Paul.

ARBA S. BEDFORD, Rushmore, Minn.
Sergeant, Sanitary Squad No. 76, entered service June 6, 1916, trained at Camp Coly, departed overseas October 13, 1918

GEORGE W. BEHR, Fulda, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 47th Inf., 4th Div, entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas May 10, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry, wounded, Chateau Thierry, August 7, 1918

CARL O. BENSON, Rushmore, Minn.
Sergeant, 312th Mobile Ord. R. S., entered service October 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August, 1918.

HENRY BERNING, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas August 27, 1918.

JOE BERNING, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas August 27, 1918.

HERMAN OTTO BERREAU, Brewster, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. C, 322nd Reg. Inf., 81st Div., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal., departed overseas August 11, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne, St. Die sector, Somme-Dieu sector.

JOSEPH BIEL, Magnolia, Minn.
Wagoner, Bat. C, 123rd F. A., 33rd Div., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas July 1918. Battles, Argonne, Somme.

GEORGE BELSKEMPER, Wilmont, Minn.
Corporal, Co. I, 358th Inf., 90th Div., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., departed overseas August 10, 1918. Battles, Argonne, wounded at Argonne, October 10.

ALBIN H. BILSTEN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Inf., Repl. and Tr. Troops, entered service August 27, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

NICK BINHEKT, Lismore, Minn.
Private, first class, Veterinary Corps, entered service February 26, 1918, trained at Camp Hill, Newport News, Va., departed overseas, October 17, 1918, transport duty.

WILLIAM BIRD, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 354th Infantry, entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 9, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne.

JOSEPH BISCH, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 104th Engineers, entered service June 4, 1918, trained at Camp Meade, Md., departed overseas September 4, 1918. Battles, Argonne.

ORLO RENZO BINBY, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Co. C, 103d M. G. Bn., 26th Div., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas April 6, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne, gassed at Argonne, October 29, 1918.

WILLARD C. BINBY, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, 802d Stevedore Bn., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 27, 1918.

LEONARD E. BLACK, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, 41st U. S. Inf., entered service July 17, 1917, trained at Fort Brady, Mich.

DICK BLOEM, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 27, 1918, trained at Camp Stuart and Newport News, departed overseas September 2, 1918.

IRVIN A. BLOOM, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Q. M. C., entered service July 13, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918.

JOHN WILLIAM BLOOM, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. M., 55th Inf., 7th Div., tered service June 25, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 5, 1918.

EDWIN BLY, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. F., 23d Inf., 2d Div., entered service November 16, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Champagne, wounded in arm at Champagne, October 5, 1918

HUBERT LEO BOECKER, Adrian, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. H, 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas September, 1918.

WILLIAM FREDERICK BOECKER, Adrian, Minn.
Private, first class, 56th Guard Co., entered service July 29, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas September, 1918.

WILLIAM WALTER BOETTCHER, Lismore, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October 1, 1918, trained at Electrical Engineering School, Milwaukee, Wis.

FERDINAND W. BOFFENKAMP, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. C, S. A. T. C., entered training October 1, 1918, trained at St. Louis University.

MATTHEW BOFFENKAMP, Ellsworth, Minn.
Corporal, 341st Butcher Co., entered service June, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas August, 1918.

EDWARD ARNOLD BOLLUYT, Edgerton, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas September, 1918.

JOHN BONGA, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 82nd Inf., 16th Div., entered service May 28, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.

BEN HENRY BOOTS, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 124th Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JOHN BORRETSKY, Kinbrae, Minn.
Wagoner, Co. G, 313th Ammunition Train, 88th Div., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August 17, 1918. Battles, Center Sector Haute Alsace.

HERMAN H. BOSETZKY, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. 16, 161st Depot Brigade entered service June 25, 1918, trained at Camp Grant.

EDWARD D. BOYLE, Adrian, Minn.
Corporal, Co. C., 12th Reg. Ordnance Motor School Dept., entered service April 8, 1918, trained at Camp Jackson.

HENRY EMIL BRABENDER, Adrian, Minn.
Private, 313th Field Signal Bn., 88th Div., entered service September 7, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August, 1918

WILLIAM S. BRAKE, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. I, 158th Inf., 40th Div., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Calif.

FRED HENRY BRIGHT, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Evacuation Hospital No. 28, entered service April 26, 1918, trained at Camp Sherman, Ohio, departed overseas October 29, 1918.

HENRI BROWER, Worthington, Minn
Private, Co. I, 158th Inf., 40th Div., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 9, 1918.

ERNEST BROWN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Central Officers Training Camp, entered service April 12, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., and Jefferson Barracks.

MANUEL BERT BROWN, Dundee, Minn.
Private, Medical Supply Company, entered service June 23, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas August 1918.

OTTO G. BROWN, Dundee, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. F, 328th Inf., 82d Div., entered service February 23, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas May 1, 1918. Battles, Somme, St. Mihiel, Argonne.

ALVIE BURDETT BRUNER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 3rd Co., C. A. C., 64th Div., entered service February 13, 1918, trained at Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla.

ORAL BRUNER, Worthington, Minn.
Wagoner, Supply Co., 21st Inf., entered service February 11, 1917, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal.

CHESTER EDWARD BUCHAN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October 1, 1918, trained at Electrical Engineering School, Milwaukee, Wis.

LYLE COOKSTON BUCHAN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 872d Squadron, Sec. B, Air Service, entered service June 15, 1918, trained at St. Paul, Minn.

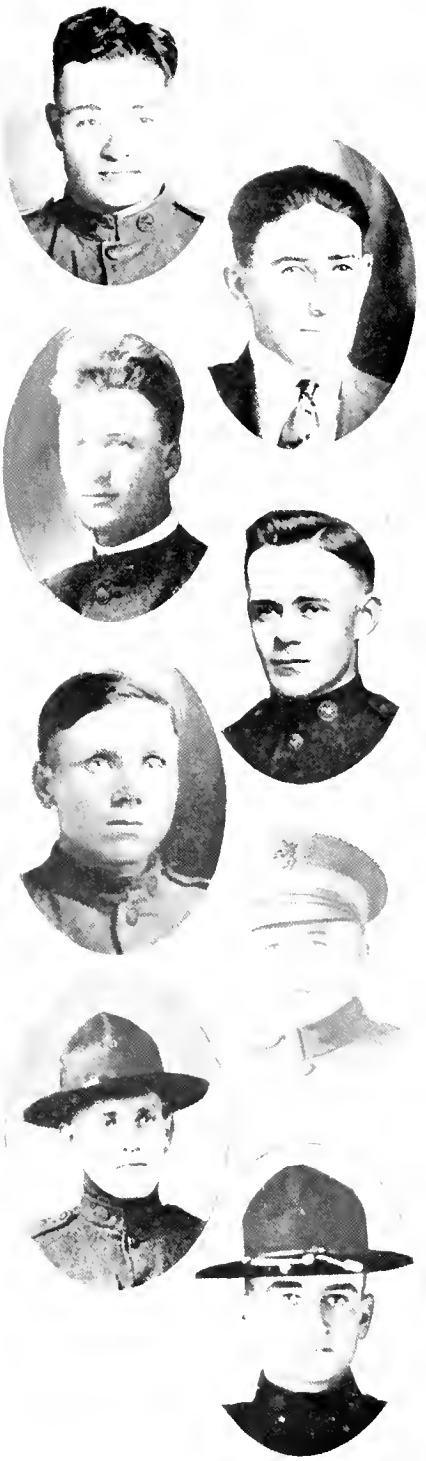
ANNA C. BUCHWALT, Kinbrae, Minn.
Army Nurse, Unit 117, Base Hospital No. 120, entered service March 26, 1918, trained at Tacoma Park, Washington, D. C., departed overseas May, 1918.

THEODORE BULLERMAN, Adrian, Minn.
Private, 344th Inf., 86th Div., entered service June 23, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 7, 1918. Battle, Argonne Woods, wounded at Argonne.

JOHN BUNNING, Round Lake, Minn.
Wagoner, Co. A, 319th M. G. Bn., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas May 3, 1918. Battles, Toul, St. Mihiel, Argonne.

WILLIAM FRANCIS BURKE, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 2nd Bn., 22nd Eng., entered service May, 1918, trained at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., departed overseas August 1, 1918.

CHARLES A. BUTLER, Wilmont, Minn.
Cook, Sergeant, Q. M. C., entered service July 9, 1918, trained at Fort Riley, Kan.



HARRY BUTLER, Wilmont, Minn.
Cook, Co. L, 47th Inf., 4th Div., entered service July 13, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas September, 1918.

ALFONSO E. CODY, Magnolia, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. F, 136th Inf., 34th Div., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody.

ROSS W. CAMERY, Worthington Minn.
Private, Co M, 47th Inf, 4th Div. entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas June 21, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry, wounded, Chateau Thierry.

THOMAS E. CAREY, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, 33rd Service Co., Signal Corps, entered service January 3, 1918 trained at Fort Leavenworth, departed overseas June 9, 1918.

JOHN OSCAR CARLSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 55th Eng., entered service February 27, 1918, trained at Camp Custer, Mich., departed overseas June, 1918.

AMASA K. CARR, Worthington, Minn.
2nd Lieutenant, Trs. Hdqrs., Military Police, 83rd Div., entered service September, 1917, trained at Camp Custer, Mich., wounded in action July, 1918.

FREDERIC GILBERT CASPER, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 139th Inf., entered service February 25, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas April 25, 1918. Battles, Wesserling sector, Alsace, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Argonne.

RUDOLF CHARLES CHAPA, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, Battery F, 305th F. A., entered service April 26, 1918, trained at Camp Upton, departed overseas July 9, 1918 Battles, Argonne Drive.

RAY A. CHAPA, Fulda, Minn.
Private, 124th Eng., Co. C, entered service October 22, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

GEORGE IVER CHRISTENSON, Worthington, Minn.
Ordnance Sergeant, Ordnance Corps entered service April 8, 1918, trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

RUSSELL JAMES CLARKE, Kinbrae, Minn.
Bugler, Co. L, 358th Inf., 90th Div., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas June 18, 1918. Battles, S. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne

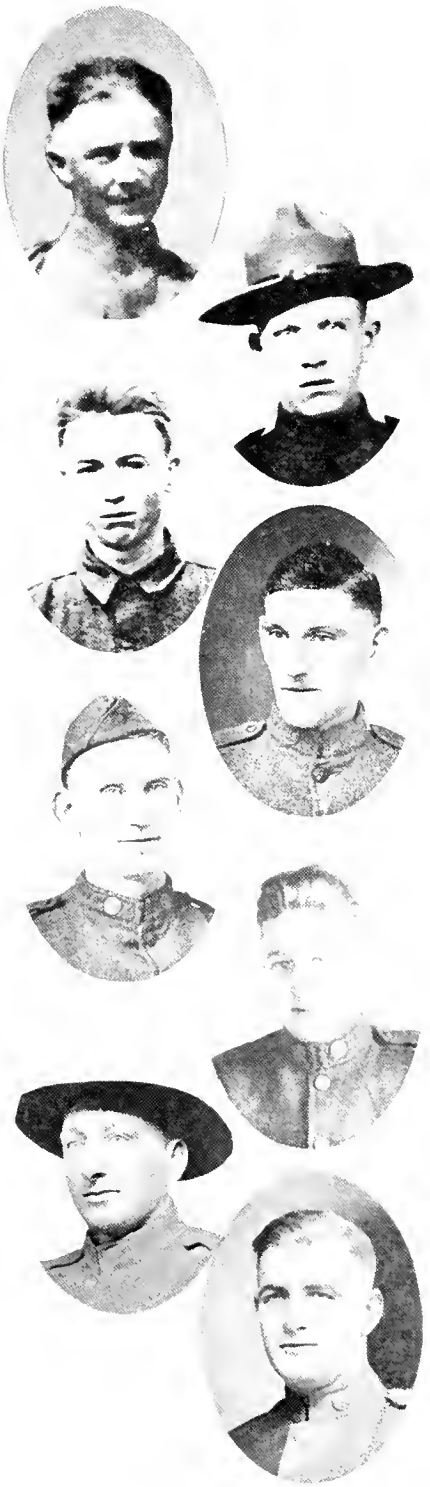
ALLEN B. CLEVENGER, Ellsworth Minn.
Private, Co. F, 344th Am. Train, entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas September 24, 1918.

ERNEST R. CONSTABLE, Rushmore, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. C, 109th Field Signal Bn., entered service May, 1914, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October 13, 1918.

VERN R. COOK, Bagelow, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas September, 1918

HAROLD W. COYOUR, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Infantry, entered service September 5, 1918, trained at Camp MacArthur, Texas, departed overseas September 5, 1918.

CARL C. COWIN, Adrian, Minn.
1st Lieut., Medical Corps, Evacuation Hospitals 16 and 22, entered service September, 1917, trained at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Camp Lee, Va., departed overseas August, 1918.



ERNEST CRAMER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. F, 311th Am. Train, entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 24, 1918.

OSCAR CREE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 3rd Prov. Co., 32nd Engineers, entered service March 11, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

WALTER COYOUR, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 21st Co. Engrs., 2nd Provisional Recruit Bn., entered service September, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JAKE DEGUISE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

HARRY G. DEGUISE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 328th Inf., Hdq. Co., entered service February 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas May 1, 1918. Battles St. Mihiel, Argonne.

JOHN HERMAN DE FREESE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, first class, 12th Provisional Recruit Co., Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

HARM H. DE FREESE, Fulda, Minn.
Private, Supply Co., 135th Inf., 34th Div., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918.

EGBERT DE JONGE, Rushmore, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. C, 135th Inf., 34th Div., entered service September 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October 11, 1918.

YAN DE BOER, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. D, 159th Inf., 40th Div., entered service May 25, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 3, 1918. Battle, Argonne.

CHARLES EDWARD DEAN, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Service Bn., entered service July, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June, 1918.

FRANK CHARLES DARLING, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas August 30, 1918.

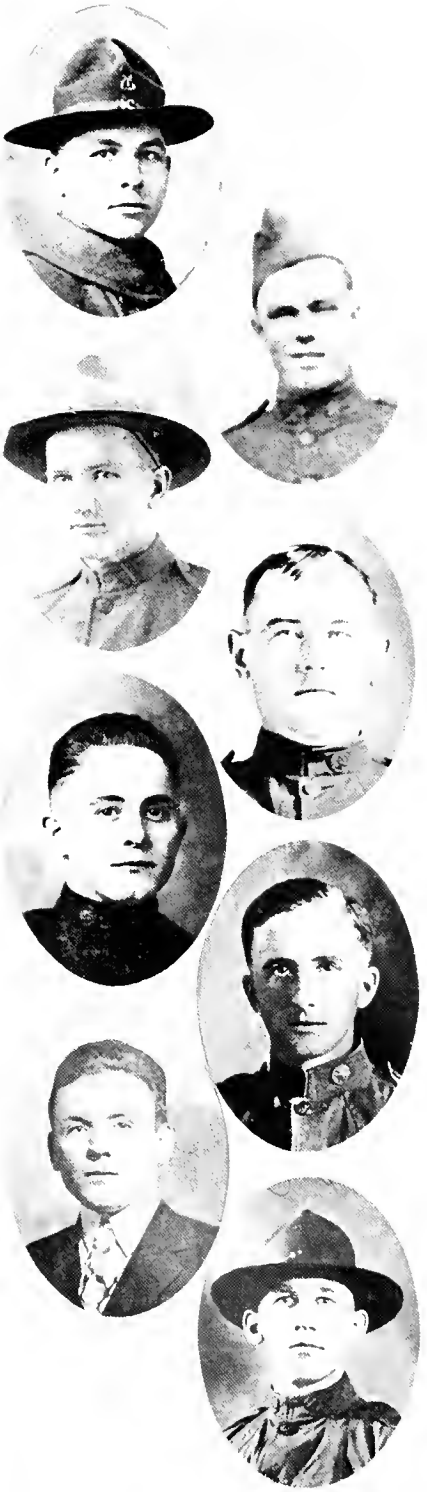
PETER JOHN DAWSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. H, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas August 30, 1918.

JOHN DANNEMAN, Fulda, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 30th Inf., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 13, 1918. Battle, Argonne, wounded, Argonne.

HENRY DAHLKE, Bigelow, Minn.
Corporal, Co. C, Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

ALFONSO DAHL, Adrian, Minn.
Private, 1st Engineers, entered service March 13, 1918, trained at Jefferson Barracks, departed overseas, June 10, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne, gassed at Argonne, October 4, 1918.

GEORGE AARON DESSEM, Worthington, Minn.
Musician, Coast Artillery, entered service July 15, 1918, trained at Fort Hancock, N. J.



HENRY EVERETT DESSEM, Worthington, Minn.
Musician, Medical Corps, entered service August 15, 1918, trained at Camp Crane, Pa.

CHARLES W. DINGWALL, Round Lake, Minn.
Corporal, Co. C, 117th Field Bn., Signal Corps, 42nd Div., entered service May 15, 1917, trained at Camp Mills and Camp Greene, departed overseas December 1917. Battles, Tuneville, Baccorat, Champagne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Meuse, gassed at Argonne, October 25, 1918.

JOHN REX DICK, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 111th Inf., 28th Div., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 1918. Battle, Argonne.

ANDREW H. DOEDEN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 349th Inf., entered service February 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August 8, 1918.

GEORGE A. DORENKAMPER, Lismore, Minn.
Private, 21st Company Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest.

RAYMOND I. DORENKAMPER, Lismore, Minn.
Private, Q. M. C., entered service May, 1918, trained at U. S. Hospital, Carlisle, Penn

JAMES M. DOUGHERTY, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Casual Detachment 163d Depot Brigade, entered service, October 23, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

NEAL ELLIS DOW, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, 5th Co., C. A. C., entered service July 21, 1918, trained at Fort Howard, Md., and Monroe, Va.

ALBERT DUWENHOEGGER, Lismore, Minn.
Private, Co. H, 119th Inf., 30th Div. entered service February 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Sevier, departed overseas May 11, 1918. Battles, Ypres, Flanders, St. Quentin wounded at St. Quentin, August 15, 1918.

FRED DUWENHOEGGER, Lismore, Minn.
Private, Co. K, 359th Inf., 90th Div., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, departed overseas August, 1918. Battle, Argonne.

WILLIAM DYKEMA, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, M. G. Bn., entered service October 24, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.

LEROY A. F. ERICKSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, first class, 28th Squadron, 2nd Reg. S. P. D. B. A. P., Air Service, entered service June 15, 1918, trained at Vancouver Barracks.

MARSHALL LEWIS ELLIS, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. G, 52nd Inf., entered service April 28, 1917, trained at Chickamauga Park, Ga., departed overseas July, 1918.

JOHN PETER EBERT, Brewster, Minn.
Corporal, 11th Co., 2nd Motor Mechanic Regiment, entered service December 11, 1917, trained at Camp Hancock, departed overseas, March 10 1918.

LOREN ECHEBERG, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. B, 357th Inf., 90th Div., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Travis, departed overseas June 20, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Chateau Thierry and Argonne.

GUY EERNISSE, Leota, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 40th Amm. Train, entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., and Camp Kearney, Calif.

ALBERT J. EHLERS, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Co. F., 136th Inf., 34th Div., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas April 6, 1918.

HENRY E. EHLERS, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. F, 136th Inf., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October, 1918.

WILLIAM J. EHLERS, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Tank Corps, 41st Div., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas April 6, 1918.

JOHN EHLMAN, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Military Police, entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.

EARL A. EIDE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, unassigned, entered service September 18, 1918, trained at Dunwoody Institute.

JOSEPH EISELE, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, 331st Field Artillery, 6th Eng., 36th Div., entered service June 25, 1918, trained at Camp Robinson and Camp Grant, departed overseas August, 1918.

JOSEPH G. ELLIS, Reading, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 59th Inf., 4th Div., entered service April 19, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, Chatean Thierry, Vesle, St. Mihiel, Argonne

CLIFFORD B. ELLSWORTH, Adrian, Minn.
Sergeant, Q. M. C., entered service November 8, 1914, trained at Camp Gordon, Ga.

WENDELINE EPPERS, Adrian, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. C, 11th M. G. Bn., 4th Div., entered service August 1, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas August, 1918.

LESTER G. ERICKSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October 14, 1918, trained at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.

DONALD HORACE ERPELDING, Adrian, Minn.
Private, 164th Pontoon Train, entered service July 16, 1917, trained at Camp Cody and Washington Barracks, Wash.

JOHN KENNETH ERPELDING, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Medical Reserve Corps, entered service October, 1918, trained at Jefferson Medical College.

PETER ERPELDING, Adrian, Minn.
Cook, 24th Co., 6th Bn., 166th Depot Brigade, entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis.

PETER H. EVANS, Adrian, Minn.
Wagoner, Supply Co., 55th Inf., 7th Div., entered service May 31, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 8, 1918. Battle, Puvenelle.

WILLIAM EVERDING, Adrian, Minn.
Private, first class, Remount Depot, entered service September 7, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, N. Mex.

HENRY HARRISON EWERS, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. F, 136th Inf., entered service June 24, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918, wounded in skirmish.

CHARLES IRVIN EMERSON, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, entered service July 25, 1917, trained at Camp Cody.

EUGENE MICHAEL FAGAN, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, 145th M. G. Bn., Co. A, entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August, 1918.

MELVIN N. FAGERNESS, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Battery C, 118th F. A., 31st Div., entered service June 4, 1918, trained at Ft. Caswell, N. C., and Jefferson Barracks, departed overseas October 21, 1918.

RUSSEL S. FALLGATTER, Wilmont, Minn.
Sergeant, Base Hospital No. 26, entered service December, 1917, trained at Fort McPherson, Ga., departed overseas June, 1918.

EDWARD J. FALVEY, Worthington, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October 1, 1918, trained at St. Thomas' College, St. Paul, Minn.

JERRY P. FALVEY, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Motor School F. A. R. D., entered service April 8, 1918, trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

REGINALD GEORGE FARAGHER, Adrian, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. A, 40th Engineers, Camouflage Section, entered service March 18, 1918, trained at Washington Barracks, departed overseas June, 1918.

JOHN FATH, Lismore, Minn.
Cook, Camp Hdqrs., 119th Co., entered service October 1918, trained at Camp Grant.

HARM FEEKEN, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, 16th Reg., Infantry, entered service October 23, 1918, trained at Fort Wingate, N. M.

HARRY ANTHONY FERGUSON, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Co. A, 59th Inf., 4th Div., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October 12, 1918.

HERMAN HENRY FISCHENICH, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas September 15, 1918.

JOSEPH LEO FISTMAN, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. G, 166th Inf., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 27, 1918. Battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel.

AUGUST FIXMER, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas September, 1918.

WILLIAM FLOYD, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. H, 359th Inf., 90th Div., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas June 20, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, wounded, St. Mihiel, September 22, 1918.

WILLIAM L. FOLLETT, Reading, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. C, 124th Engineers, entered service October 22, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest.

ADRIAN FORRETTE, Adrian, Minn.
Sergeant, M. C. Co., 306th Inf., 77th Div., entered service June 23, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 23, 1918. Battle, Chateau Thierry, gassed, Chateau Thierry.

ERNEST WILLIAM FREDERICKSON, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 56th Inf., 7th Div., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 9, 1918. Battles, Metz Sector.

PETER J. FREYBORG, Jr., Ellsworth, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. H, 35th Inf., 18th Div., entered service April 23, 1917, trained at Camp Travers, Texas, and Nogales Ariz.

LESTER BLAINE FRIMMING, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. K, 345th Inf., entered service September 16, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas June 18, 1918. Battles, Argonne, Soissons, Mt Sec.

LEO J. FUERSTENBERG, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Casual Detachment No. 1, 163d Depot Brigade, entered service October 23, 1918, trained at Camp Cody.

FRED FUNK, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 24th Co., Infantry, entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.

EDWARD ALOYSIUS GERBER, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. F, 136th Inf., 34th Div., entered service July, 1917, trained at Camp Cody.

NICK GERBER, Wilmont, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. F, 136th Inf., 34th Div., entered service July, 1917, trained at Camp Cody.

GEORGE J. GERDES, Fulda, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 118th Inf., 30th Div., entered service February 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas May, 1918. Battles, Argonne, Flanders, Salme, wounded at Argonne, gassed, Hindenberg Line.

CLARK GERDES, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 119th Co., 161st Depot Brigade, entered service August 27, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

VICTOR H. GEISENDORFER, Worthington, Minn.
2d Lieutenant, Co. E, 136th Inf., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody and Fort McArthur, Texas.

ALPHONSE J. GERKEN, Adrian, Minn.
Private, 5th Co., 161st Depot Brigade entered service September 5, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

EWALD F. GERKEN, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 21st Engineers, entered service June, 1917, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas December, 1917.

HUBERT H. GERKEN, Adrian, Minn.
Mechanic, Hdqrs. Co., 351st Inf., 88th Div., entered service February, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August, 1918.

FRED GEYERMAN, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. 13, 1st Reg., S. A. T. C., entered training October 3, 1918, trained at University of Minnesota.

GEORGE LEON GEYERMAN, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. 9, 1st Reg., S. A. T. C. entered training October 3, 1918, trained at University of Minnesota.

BENJAMIN BIRD GILBERT, Reading, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 111th Inf., 28th Div., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Kearney, Calif., departed overseas August, 1918, Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne, wounded, Argonne, shrapnel, Nov. 4.

LEO J. GOEDKEN, Adrian, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. C, 124th Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest.

PAUL GOEDTKE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 318th Inf., 80th Div., entered service June, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September, 1918. Battles, Argonne.

CARL W. GRAF, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 159th Inf., 40th Div., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., Co. M, 32d Inf., 16th Div.

OSCAR GERHARD GRANT, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. H, 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas August 29, 1918.

DAN ALDEN GREIG, Rushmore, Minn.
Cook, 7th Div. Sanitary Train, entered service October, 1917, trained at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., departed overseas September, 1918.

FRED G. GREIG, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 311th Amt., 86th Div., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camps Mills and Grant, departed overseas September 24, 1918.

RALPH EVERETT GREIG, Rushmore, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. B, 11th Regiment Marines, entered service May, 1917, trained at Paris Island, departed overseas Sept., 1918.

ROY ALFRED GREIG, Rushmore, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. B, 11th Regiment Marines, entered service May, 1917, trained at Paris Island, departed overseas Sept., 1918.

ANTON GREVEN, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, 22d Provisional Recruit Co., 2d Bn. Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, departed overseas December 26, 1918.

FLOYD W. GRIMES, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, 305th Engineers, Co. C, entered service July 25, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry, Meuse-Argonne.

CLAYTON OLAF GRIMSTAD, Brewster, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. D, 315th Engineers, entered service April, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel.

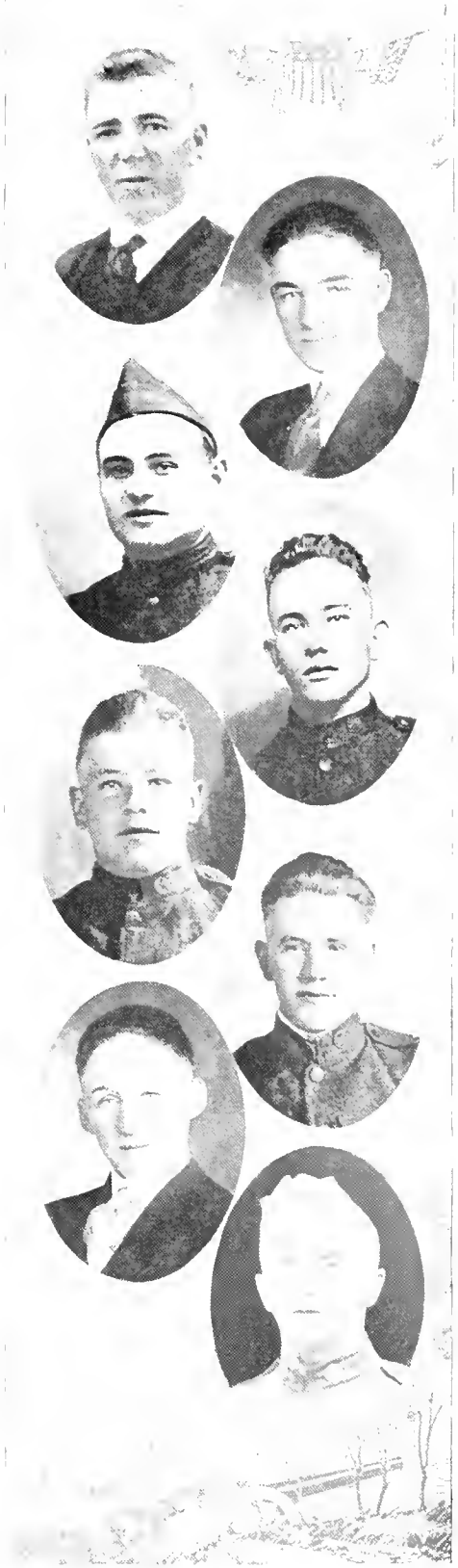
KNUTE EDWIN GRIMSTAD, Brewster, Minn.
Private, 81st Co., 6th Machine Gun Bn., entered service February, 1918, trained at Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C., departed overseas May, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry.

JOHN GROEN, Wilmont, Minn.
Corporal, Co. K, Composite Reg. 59th Inf., entered service September 10, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October 15, 1918.

ALLEN GROTJOHN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, first class, Field Remount Squadron 343, entered service July 23, 1918, trained at Camp Gordon, departed overseas October, 1918.

HENRY JULIUS GRUNOW, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. L, 59th Inf., 4th Div., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne.

OTHIE BURT GUNDERSON, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 388th Inf., entered service October 23, 1918, trained at Camp Cody.



ARTHUR L. GUSTAFSON, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. A, 59th Inf., 4th Div., entered service July 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October, 1918.

HENRY EARL HAGGE, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Battery B, 2nd Reg., F. A. R. D., entered service April 8, 1918, trained at Camp Jackson.

EMIL C. HAACK, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Co. C, 62d Engineers, entered service May, 1918, trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, departed overseas June, 1918.

MARTIN OTTO HAACK, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, Battery D, 5th Bn., A. A. C., entered service June 8, 1918, trained at Fort Williams, Me., Fort McKinley and Jefferson Barracks, departed overseas October 7, 1918.

ARCHIE P. HAGBERG, Worthington, Minn.
Private, first class, 3d Co., 3d A. S. M., entered service December 31, 1917, trained at Camp Greene, departed overseas June 23, 1918.

VICTOR CARL HAGBERG, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 12th Co., 2d Bn., Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, departed overseas January 7, 1919.

JOHN C. HAGGE, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Battery B, 2d Reg., F. A. R. D., entered service April 8, 1918, trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

HARRY FOREST HALL, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 106th Guard Co., entered service June 25, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

FLOYD LESTER HANSBERGER, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. C, entered service October, 1918, trained at Dunwoody Institute.

LE ROY HANSBERGER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Farrier, entered service April, 1918, trained at Fort Oglethorpe, departed overseas October, 1918.

HUGHO HAKEN, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. M, 118th Inf., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 9, 1918. Battles, Ypres-Lys offensive.

ADOLPH S. HANSEN, Rushmore, Minn.
1st Sergeant, 7th F. Artillery, entered service May 13, 1917, trained at Camp Logan, departed overseas August, 1918.

BEDA H. HANSEN, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 124th Engineers, entered service October 24, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest.

CARL JOSEPH HANSEN, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Hdqrs. Co., 124th F. A., 33d Div., entered service May 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, Meuse-Argonne, wounded at Argonne.

ELMER HANS ADOLPH HANSEN, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. G, 341st Inf., 86th Div., entered service June, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

EMIL R. HANSEN, Adrian, Minn.
Corporal, Co. H, 55th Inf., 7th Div., entered service May 3, 1918, trained at Camp McArthur, Tex., and Jefferson Barracks, departed overseas August, 1918. Battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

ROY CHARLES HARDING, Kinbrae, Minn.
Corporal, Co. I, 395th Inf., 87th Div., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike and Camp Dodge, departed overseas August 24, 1918.

EDWARD HARSMA, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

DAVID L. HART, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Field Hospital Co. 351, 88th Div., entered service June 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August 17, 1918. Battles, Alsace Front.

JAMES W. HART, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 120th Inf., 30th Div., entered service July 25, 1918, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas September 1918.

AXEL WILLIAM HAWKINSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. D, 331st Inf., 83d Div., entered service Aug. 8, 1918, trained at Camp McArthur, Tex., and Jefferson Barracks, departed overseas October 20, 1918.

LOUIS T. HEBIG, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. K, 53d Inf., entered service December 21, 1918, trained at Camp Gordon, Ga.

HARRY ELLWOOD HECKERT, Reading, Minn.
Private, first class, Auxilliary Remount Depot No. 322, Q. M. C., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

JAKE HEIKES, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. D, 353d Reg., 89th Div. entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas September 9, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne.

KOENO HEIKES, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, 163d Depot Brigade, entered service October, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

EDWARD J. HEIN, Brewster, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. B, 606th Engineers, entered service June 4, 1918, trained at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.

ALPHONS T. HEINRICHS, Adrian, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. G, 306th Inf., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 8, 1918. Battles, Argonne, St. Juvin, Meuse. Citation for bravery.

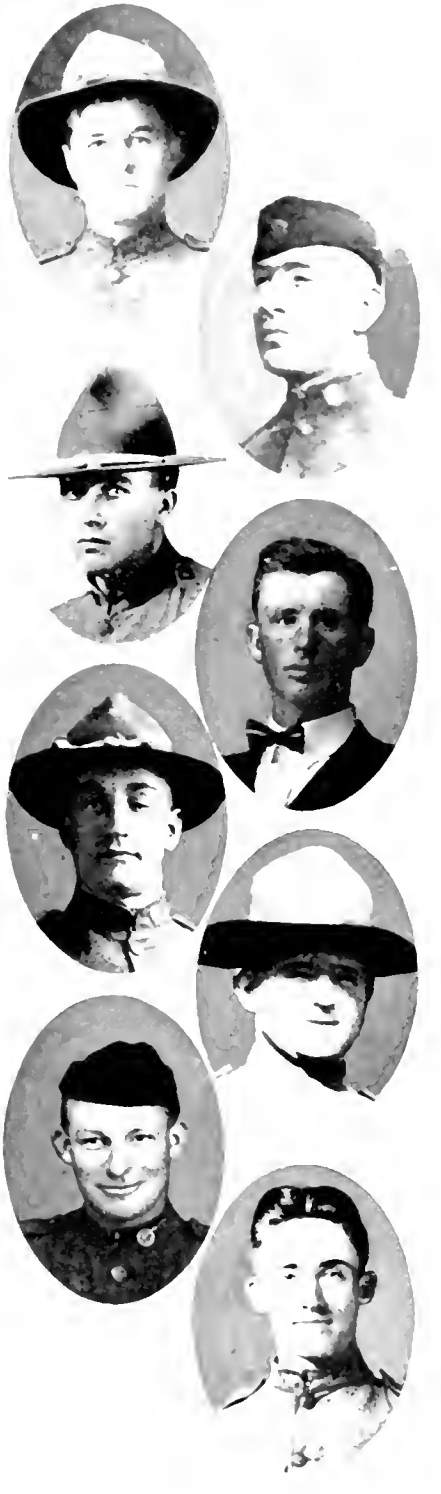
HERMAN J. HEINRICHS, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Engineers, entered service October 22, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

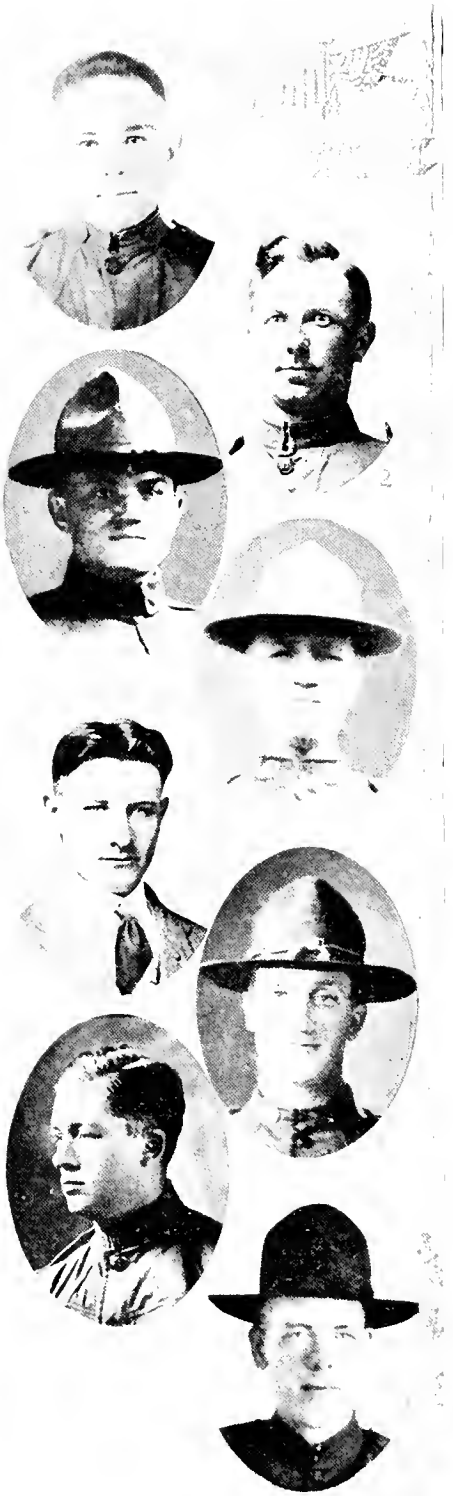
ANTON HEINTZ, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Mechanic, entered service October, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas October, 1918.

FRANKLIN HENRY HEITKAMP, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, Co. K, 23d Inf., 2d Div., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas May 8, 1918. Battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne. Wounded, Argonne Forest, October 3, 1918.

CHARLES C. HELMERICK, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas August, 1918.

JOSEPH JOHN HENNING, Lismore, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 130th Inf., 33d Div., entered service February 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan and Camp Upton, departed overseas May 16, 1918. Battles, Somme, Soissons, Alsace sectors. Gassed at Alsace-Lorraine front.





EDWARD A. HERMANN, Fulda, Minn.
Private, Battery C, 39th C. A. C., entered service April 1918, trained at Camp Upton.

LOUIS HERMANN, Fulda, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 350th Inf., entered service April, 1918, trained at Camp Sherman, Camp Dodge, Camp Riley, Fort Crook.

OTTO JOSEPH HERMANN, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, first class, Military Police, entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, departed over seas April 26, 1918. Battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel.

POPPE J. HICKMAN, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, 12th Provisional Recruit Co., 2d Bn., Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

ERNEST HENRY HINDT, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. G, 306th Inf., 77th Div., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August, 1918. Wounded twice on detail duty.

GEZIENES HOFFENKAMP, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, first class, Motor Transport Corps, entered service September 3, 1918, trained at Camp Holabird, Md., departed overseas April 12, 1919.

RAY ROY HOFFMEISTER, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 102d Inf., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas June 20, 1918. Battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Marshville, gassed, Argonne.

Le ROY HOLLEM, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Battery F, 35th Artillery, entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel.

CHARLES RONALD HOLLERAN, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 165th Inf., 42d Div., entered service June 26, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 26, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry, wounded at Chateau Thierry, July 28, 1918.

MIKE HOLZMER, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 143d M. G. Bn., 46th Div., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 10, 1918. Battles, Argonne.

OTTO HOPPE, Bigelow, Minn.
Corporal, Co. A, 161st Inf., 41st Div., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas September 23, 1918.

WALTER LEWIS HORST, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 124th Regiment Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

WILBUR E. HOSKINS, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Army of Occupation, entered service May 22, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Kearney, departed overseas July 8, 1918.

RALPH E. HUBBARD, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, Ambulance Unit, entered service April, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas July, 1918. Battles, Meuse Argonne.

MILTON E. HUBBARD, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 145th M. G. Bn., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 6, 1918. Battles, Meuse Argonne.

LYLE D. HULSER, Reading, Minn.
Sergeant, 72d Co., 7th Reg., U.S.M., entered service May 8, 1917, trained at Mare Island, Cal., departed for Cuba August 22, 1917.

RAY L. HULSANDER
Private, Co. B, 130th Inf., entered service February 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas May 14, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne, gassed, Troyon Sector.

ALBERT HULZEBOS, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 111th Inf., 28th Div., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney. Departed overseas August 8, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne, Thearcourt, gassed, Thearcourt.

SQUIRE ERNEST HUMPHREY, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Battery D, 122d F. A. 33d Div., entered service July 13, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 26, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, Argonne-Meuse.

FRANK HUNN, Wilmont, Minn.
Corporal, Hdqrs. 124th F. A., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918 Battles, St Mihiel, Argonne.

ROY T. HUTTON, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. F, 136th Inf., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

EVERETT J. HYKE, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Battery B, 348th F. A., entered service April, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.

FRED G. HYKE, Adrian, Minn.
Private, 3d Co., 306th Supply Train, 81st Div., entered service June, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash. and Camp Kearney, departed overseas June, 1918.

HERMAN ISAAC ISAACSON, Kenneth, Minn.
Private, Battery A, 333d H. F. A., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Le Corneau, France, departed overseas September 17, 1918.

HERMAN IVERS, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 313d M. G. Bn., entered service May, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas June, 1918.

WILLIAM ALBERT JENKINS, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. B, Ambulance Corps, entered service November 12, 1917, trained at Camp Sherman, O., departed overseas June 8, 1918.

JENS ALFRED JENSEN, Rushmore, Minn.
Wagoner, Hdqrs. Troop, 30th Div., entered service February 25, 1918, trained at Camp Sevier and Camp Dodge, departed overseas May 11, 1918. Battles, Ypres, Hindenburg Line, Belleau Court.

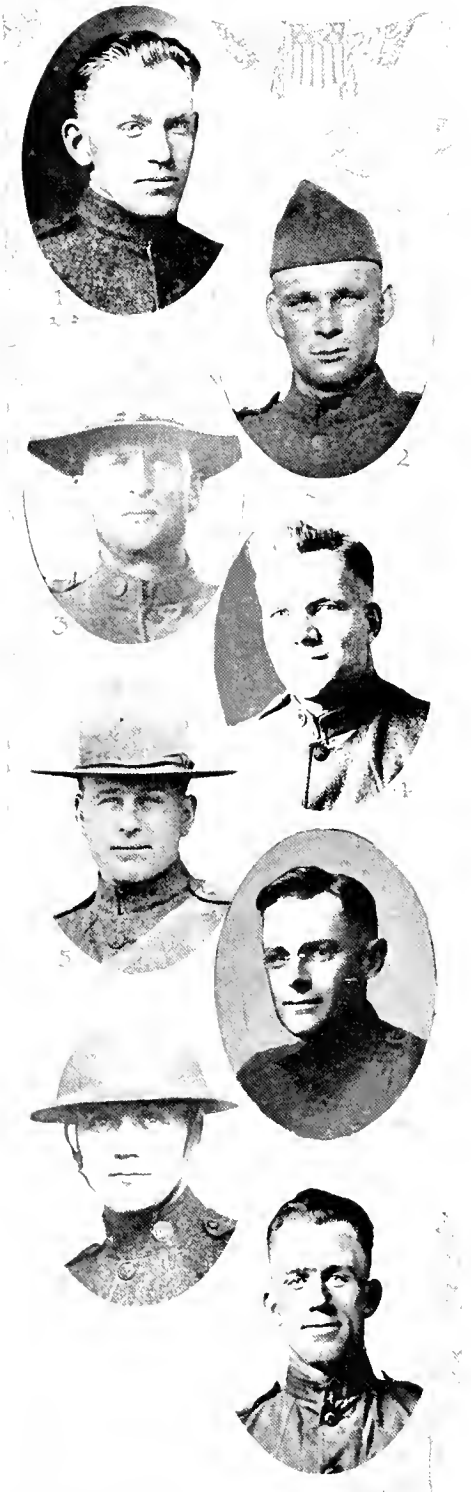
IRVIN Le ROY JACOBSON, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, first class, 21st Cavalry and Base Hospital Det., entered service May 15, 1917, trained at Fort Riley, Kan.

WILLIAM JANSSEN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 4th Am. T., Co. G, entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Greene, N. C.

MENNO JANSSEN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. D, 18th Bn., U. S. G., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Ft. Brady, Mich.

EARL SYLVESTER JENKINS, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, 35th Inf., Co. D, entered service April 23, 1917, trained at Nogales, Ariz.

IRA FRANKLIN JENKINS, Ellsworth, Minn.
Cook, Co. A, 136th Inf., entered service June 26, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October 13, 1918.



RAY A. JENKINS, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, 12th Co., Engineers, entered service October 22, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

GEORGE JEPSEN, Lismore, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 4th Supply Train, entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Green and Camp Dodge, departed overseas May 22, 1918. Battles, Marne, Vesle, St. Mihiel, Argonne.

NICK CHRIS JEPSEN, Lismore, Minn.
Corporal, Co. D, 13th Inf., 19th Div., entered service August 8, 1918, trained at Camp McArthur, Texas.

OTTO H. JOENS, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 308th Inf., 77th Div., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 5, 1918. Battles, Argonne, wounded in Argonne, October 14, 1918.

ALBERT J. JOHNSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 305th Inf., 77th Div., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 8, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne, wounded, November 1, gassed, November 1, 1918.

ADOLPH JOHNSON, Worthington, Minn.
Mechanic Co. D, 351st Inf., 88th Div., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August 16, 1918.

BENNETT LEONARD JOHNSON, Worthington, Minn.
Musician, 31st Engineers, entered service February, 1918, trained at Fort Leavenworth, departed overseas May, 1918.

CARL JOHNSON, Bigelow, Minn.
Wagoner, Co. F, 3d Corps Art. Park, entered service April 8, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth and Camp Hill, Va., departed overseas August 28, 1918.

EBERT J. JOHNSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 311th Amm. Train, entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas October 7, 1918.

JOHN HERBERT JOHNSON, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 124th Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JOHN VICTOR JOHNSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 81st Co., Military Police, entered service May, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August, 1918.

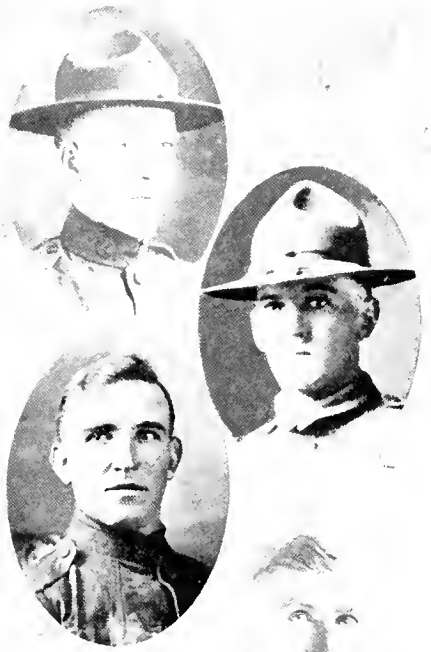
RALPH WILLARD JOHNSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 2d Army Hdqrs. Troop, entered service June, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September, 1918.

PETER JORGENSEN, Ellsworth, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. D, 35th Inf., entered service April 19, 1917, trained at Nogales, Ariz., Camp Travis.

JOSEPH NICHOLAS JOUL, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, first class, 3d Pioneer Infantry, entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas September, 1918.

JOHN A. JUENEMAN, Adrian, Minn.
Saddler, Hdqrs. Co., 124th F. A., 33d Div., entered service June 5, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918. Battles, Argonne-Meuse, St. Mihiel.

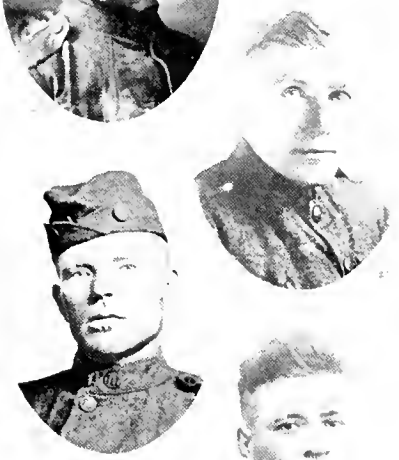
EDD F. KAHLE, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 124th Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.



CARL JOHN KALL, Worthington, Minn.
Private, first class, Reg. Hdqrs., 351st Engineers, 88th Div., entered service February 26, 1918, trained at Camp Lee, Va., Camp Dodge and Ft. Leavenworth.

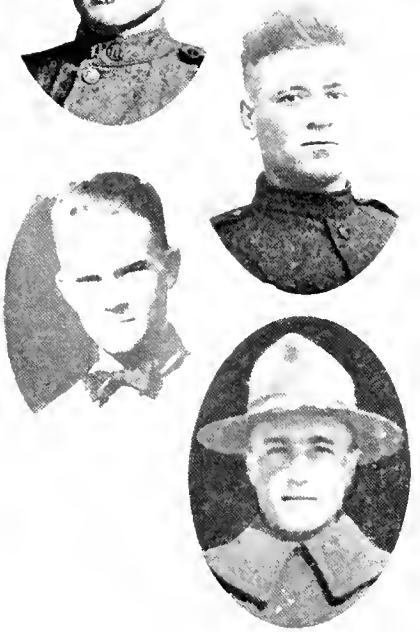
KLAAS KALLEMEYN, Leota, Minn.
Private, Casual Det., 4th Div., entered service September 18, 1917, trained at Camp Green, Camp Dodge and Camp Pike, departed overseas April, 1918.

BROWN KANNENGIESSER, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. D, 18th Bn., Infantry, U. S. G., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Fort Brady, Mich.



HARRY KAMSTRA, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, Remount Station, entered service February 23, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

HERMAN D. KARSTENS, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. 2, Wash. Bk., S. A. R. D., Engineers, entered service June 15, 1918, trained at the University of Minnesota, departed overseas September 25, 1918.



JOHN KARSTENS, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. M, 16th Inf., 1st Div., entered service July 26, 1918, trained at Camp Gordon, departed overseas September 19, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne.

GILBERT MICHAEL KEAVY, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant Infantry, entered service April, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October, 1918.

JOHN KEMPER, Lismore, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 388th Inf., entered service October 23, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

MARTIN JOSEPH KENT, Ellsworth, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. F, 12th Inf., 8th Div.; entered service April 22, 1917, trained at Nogales, Ariz., and Camp Fremont, Calif.

JOHN G. KETTLE, Bigelow, Minn.
Wagoner, Hdqrs. Co., 4th T. R. G. R., M. G. T., entered service May 1, 1918, trained at Camp Hancock, Ga., Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

HARLEY LEONARD KINGERY, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 12th Recruit Co., Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918 trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

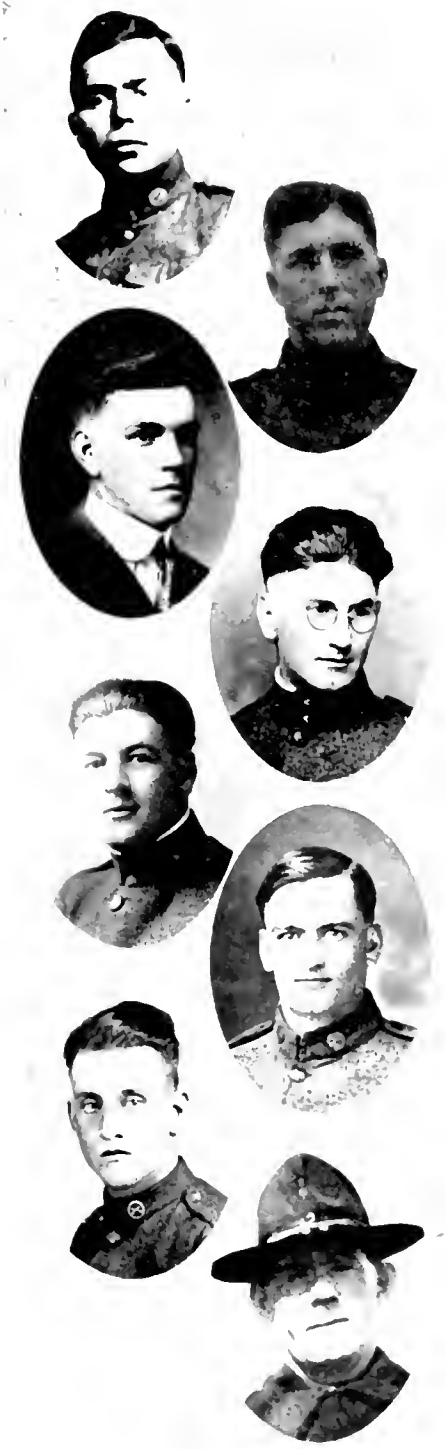
BERT A. KINSMAN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 12th Provisional Recruit Co., Engineers, entered service September 28, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

FRED C. KINSMAN, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Ammunition Train, 6th Div., entered service May 1, 1918, trained at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Camp Wadsworth.

SAMUEL RICHARD KIRLIN, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, Infantry, entered service May, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August, 1918. Battle, Argonne.

HARM J. KLOOSTER, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 67th Inf., entered service October 23, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

BEREND KLUMPER, Brewster, Minn.
Cook, School for Bakers and Cooks, Hdqrs. Co., 161st Depot Brigade, entered service August, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.



CONRAD KLUTE, Fulda, Minn.
Private, 3d Pioneer Infantry, entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas September, 1918.

GEORGE KNIPS, Lismore, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training September, 1918, trained at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

SAMUEL E. KIMMEL, Worthington, Minn.
Private, first class, Hdqrs. Co., 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 24, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Departed overseas August 31, 1918. Battle, Meuse-Argonne.

ROLAND W. KNIPS, Lismore, Minn.
Corporal, Co. C, 124th Engineers, entered service October, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

CLAUDE KNISS, Worthington, Minn.
Ordnance Sergeant, Ordnance Corps, entered service April 8, 1918, trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

CHARLES H. KNUTH, Brewster, Minn.
Regimental Sergeant-Major, F. A. Brigade, Firing Center, entered service April 8, 1918, trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

HENRY G. KOENS, Magnolia, Minn.
Private, first class, 328th Inf., entered service September 18, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas May 1, 1918. Battles, Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, wounded at Meuse-Argonne.

JOHN KOPPING, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, Co. I, 358th Inf., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, and Camp Travis, departed overseas June 20, 1918. Battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

BEN A. KOSSE, Adrian, Minn.
Private, first class, Battery E, 151st F. A., 42nd Div., entered service April, 1917, trained at Fort Riley, Kan., departed overseas October, 1917. Battles, Baccarat, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne, wounded March 7, 1918.

FERDINAND HENRY KOSTER, Fulda, Minn.
Sergeant, Electrician, Co. C, Dunwoody Training Detachment, entered service July 15, 1918, trained at Dunwoody Institute. Died, influenza, Oct. 7, 1918.

LAWRENCE EDWARD KRAFT, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Bugler, 146th F. A. Band., entered service July, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas September, 1918

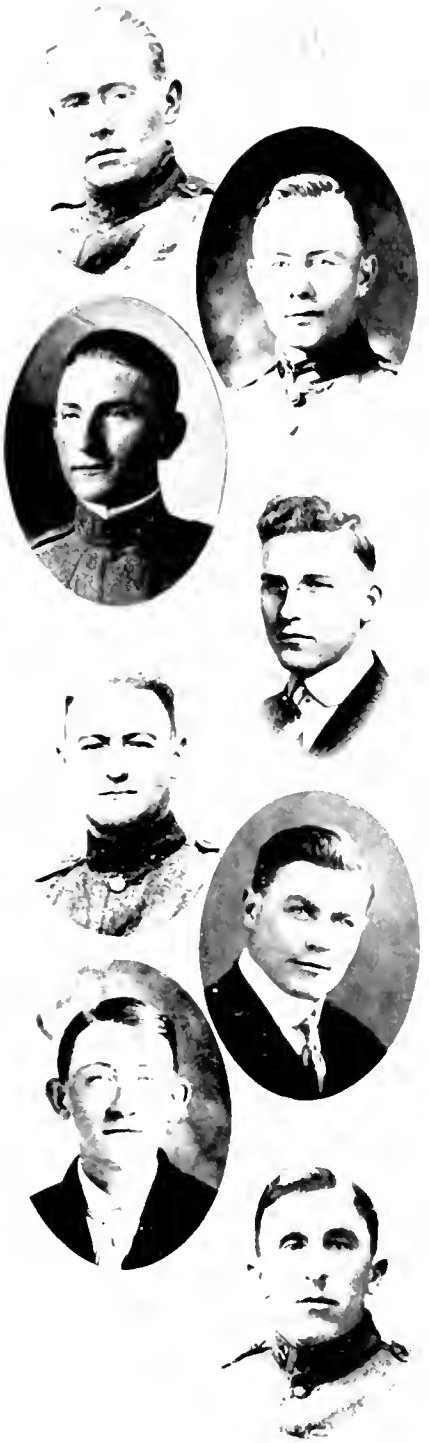
LEO RICHARD KRAFT, Worthington, Minn.
Musician, 351st Inf. Band., entered service September, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August, 1918.

GEORGE KREATSCH, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. K, 9th Inf., 2nd Div., entered service June 26, 1918, trained at Camp Merrill, N. J., and Camp Dodge Iowa, departed overseas September 17, 1917. Battle, Argonne.

JOHN LEO KREMER, Wilmont, Minn
Private, 23d Co., 3d M. G. Bn., 28th Div., entered service August 27, 1918, trained at Camp Hancock, S. C., and Camp Grant, Ill.

ALFRED EARL KRUEN, Leota, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 124th Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

NICK KRIEPS, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 127th Inf., 27th Div., entered service August 8, 1918, trained at Camp McArthur, Tex., departed overseas October 20, 1918.



FRANK H. KROGMAN, Adrian, Minn.
Private, first class, 307th Inf., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 8, 1918. Battle, Argonne, gassed, Argonne.

JOHANNES C. KROONENBERG, Little Rock, Ia.
Private, 331st F. A. Medical Detachment, entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

EDWARD JULIUS KRUEGER, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, Hdqrs. Casual Co., entered service October 23, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

BENJAMIN E. KRUIZE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 350th Inf., entered service February 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August 11, 1918. Battle, Upper Alsace.

CARL KRUIZE, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 124th Engineers, entered service October 22, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

EPPO KRUIZE, Adrian, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. F, 47th Inf., 4th Div., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Green, Camp Dodge, and Camp Pike, departed overseas May 9, 1918. Battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, gassed at Fismes, August 12, 1918.

MARTIN GEORGE KRUSE, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, S. A. T. C., entered training October 1, 1918, trained at Hamline University, St. Paul.

WILLIAM H. KRUSE, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Aviation, 22nd Balloon Co., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Eustis, Va.

CLAUS KRULL, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 314th Ammn. Train, entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 24, 1918.

RICHARD KRULL, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Hdqrs. Co., 32nd Inf., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal.

ALOYS J. KUEMPER, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 109th Inf., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 8, 1918. Battles, Metz and Lorraine.

JOSEPH A. KUEMPER, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 341st Inf., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas March 31, 1919.

ISIDOR WALLACE KUEMPER, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 118th Inf., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 9, 1918. Battle, Flanders Front.

HORACE E. LAMB, Worthington, Minn.
1st Lieut., Russian Railway Service Corps, entered service October 22, 1917, trained at Camp Harbin, Manchuria, departed overseas November 11, 1917.

JOSEPH LEO LAIS, Adrian, Minn.
Corporal, Co. D, 62nd Pioneer Inf., entered service July, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas January 11, 1919.

GREGORY P. LAIS, Adrian, Minn.
Private, P. W. E. Co. 242, entered service July 15, 1918, trained at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., departed overseas September, 1918.

EDWARD LAMMERS, Lismore, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. C, 351st Inf., 88th Div., entered service September 7, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August, 1918. Battles, Metz and Toul Sector.

ALBERT CORNELIUS LANDE, Rushmore, Minn.
Wagoner, 7th Div., Sanitary Trains, entered service December 7, 1917, trained at Chickamauga Park and Camp Greenleaf, departed overseas August 11, 1918. Battle, Argonne.

FLOYD WESLEY LANDES, Adrian, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October 9, 1918, trained at Minneapolis, Minn.

CARL V. LARSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 124th Co., Engineers, entered service October 22, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

CHESTER EUGENE LARSON, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, 81st Co., 81st Div., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 8, 1918.

JOHN EDWARD LARSON, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Infantry, entered service August 27, 1918, trained at Camp McArthur, Texas, overseas.

OTTO LAWRENCE LARSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas August 29, 1918.

WARNER R. LARSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Medical Detachment, 115th Inf., 29th Div., entered service June, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas September, 1918.

DALE H. LATTA, Worthington, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October 14, 1918, trained at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.

WADE HAMPTON LAWRENCE, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. H, 34th Inf., 7th Div., entered service May 1, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas August, 1918. Battle, Argonne.

MERITT LYNN LAWTON, Worthington, Minn.
2nd Lieut., Aviation Pilot, unassigned, entered service July 6, 1917, trained at Rockwell Field, Cal., departed overseas October 27, 1918.

STERLING LITTLE LAWTON, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. A, 309th Field Signal Bn., entered service October 10, 1917, trained at Camp Zachary Taylor, departed overseas September, 1918.

FRANK LEGUH, Adrian, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. F, 136th Inf., entered service June 20, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas September 15, 1918.

JOHN LEGUH, Adrian, Minn.
Sergeant, Infantry, entered service June 20, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas September 15, 1918.

PAUL T. LEKAS, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Aviation Section, 91st Spruce Squadron, entered service June 15, 1918, trained at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

ARTHUR CARL LEMKE, Lismore, Minn.
Private, first class, Evacuation Ambulance No. 66, entered service August 14, 1918, trained at U. S. A. Gen'l Hosp. No. 38.

ADOLPH J. LENZ, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Medical Detachment, entered service August 27, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

FRANK P. LENZ, Lismore, Minn.
Corporal, Co. A, 115th Amm. Train, 40th Div., entered service May 28, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal. and Camp Lewis, departed overseas August 1, 1918.

JULIUS W. LEOPOLD, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

GEORGE J. LEWIS, Adrian, Minn.
Private, 12th Co., Engineers, 2nd Bn., entered service October 22, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

HENRY A. LEWIS, Adrian, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. E, 2nd Inf., entered service August 30, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

ROY G. LEWIS, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 362nd Inf., entered service September, 1917, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.

CARL LEYDEN, Round Lake, Minn.
Saddler, 216th Military Police Co., 3d Army, entered service September 7, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

RAYMOND EVERETT LIBAIRE, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. D, 357th Inf., 90th Div., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Travis, departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, Argonne St. Mihiel, Verdun, gassed, St. Mihiel.

OTTO H. LINDEMANN, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, 55th Engineers, Co. A, entered service February 26, 1918, trained at Camp Custer, Mich., departed overseas June, 1918.

JESSE W. LINDLOW, Wakefield, Neb.
Private, first class, Co. L, 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas Aug. 31, 1918.

THOMAS LOGER, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 317th Inf., 80th Div., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal., departed overseas August 7, 1918. Battle, Argonne Meuse.

ALFRED A. LOOSBROCK, Lismore, Minn.
Corporal, Co. K, 324th Inf., 81st Div., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal., departed overseas August, 1918. Battle, Argonne.

LEO A. LOOSBROCK, Lismore, Minn.
Private, Hosp. Unit Band, entered service June 25, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas September, 1918.

RAYMOND WILMOT LOWRY, Worthington, Minn.
Asst. Band Leader, Hdqrs. Co., 136th Inf., entered service April 25, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, N. M., departed overseas October 13, 1918.

ROY A. LOWRY, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. I, 131st Inf., 33d Div., entered service February 26, 1918, trained at Camp Logan, Texas, and Camp Dodge, departed overseas June 15, 1918. Battles, Somme, Argonne, gassed, Argonne, October 10, 1918.

ALFIE LUND, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 366th M. G. Bn., entered service October 23, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

CHARLES G. LUND, Lismore, Minn.
Cook, Co. C, 307th Amm. Train, entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas May 2, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

MARSELIUS LUNDERVOLD, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, Infantry, entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas September 4, 1918

ELMER RINGLING LUNDGREN, Worthington, Minn.
Cook, Co. F, 136th Inf., entered service June 5, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 16, 1918.

CARL EDWIN LUNDEN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 139th Inf., 35th Div., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, and Camp Mills, departed overseas April 25, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne, gassed, Argonne, October 2, 1918.

WILLIAM H. LUNS, Ellsworth, Minn.
Corporal, Co. L, 31st Inf., entered service April 23, 1917, trained at Camp Fremont, Cal., departed overseas September, 1918. Battle, Siberian Front.

ANTON J. LUTMER, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Remount Station, entered service August, 1918, trained at Camp McArthur, Texas.

JOHN J. LUTMER, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 311th Engineers, 86th Div., entered service June 25, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas September, 1918.

LOUIS LUTMER, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Hdqrs. Co., 309th Inf., entered service June 25, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas September, 1918.

BEN R. LYNDE, Worthington, Minn.
Mechanic, Co. D, 335th M. G. Bn., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, Ark., departed overseas August 21, 1918.

HENRY C. LYONS, Dundee, Minn.
Private, Co. D, 106th Inf., 27th Div., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas September 15, 1918.

LEONARD F. McKENZIE, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Engineering Reserve Corps, S. A. T. C., entered training January 29, 1918, trained at the University of Minnesota.

FREDERICK R. McKENZIE, Adrian, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October 13, 1918, trained at the University of Minnesota.

JOHN J. McCHORD, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, 450th Truck Co., entered service April, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Meyers, Va., departed overseas August, 1918.

THOMAS H. MAGEE, Ellsworth, Minn.
Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co., 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas August 30, 1918.

ALFRED BENNETH MARTIN, Lismore, Minn.
Private, first class, Hdqrs. Co., 341st Inf., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas September 8, 1918.

ALBERT J. MAHER, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Q. M. C., entered service July 17, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June, 1918.

ARTHUR J. MAHER, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Medical Corps, Base Hospital No. 53, entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Fort Riley, Kan., departed overseas August, 1918.

EDWARD C. MAHER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Base Hospital No. 53, Medical Corps, entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Funston, departed overseas August, 1918.

CHARLES LeROY MAHER, Worthington, Minn.
Aviation Mechanic-Sergeant, 11th Co., 2nd Reg., A. S. M., entered service December 17, 1917, trained at Camp Hancock Ga., departed overseas February, 1918.

HENRY MANNING, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, 72nd Co., Franc Corps, entered service June 3, 1918, trained at Camp Benjamin Harrison, departed overseas July 13, 1918.

JOHN H. MANNING, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. G, 357th Inf., 90th Div., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Travis, Texas, departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne.

EDWARD ELMER MANUEL, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. 5, 1st Regiment, S. A. T. C., entered training October 3, 1918, trained at the University of Minnesota.

VICTOR H. MOELLER, Worthington, Minn.
Band Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co., 136th Inf., entered service May 7, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October 12, 1918. Army of Occupation.

FRANK MELVILLE MANSON, Worthington, Minn.
Captain, Medical Corps, entered service July 14, 1917, trained at Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, Ia.

CHESTER MARSH, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 313d Inf., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 11, 1918.

CLAYTON MARSH, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. H, 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas September 1, 1918.

EARL M. MARSTON, Adrian, Minn.
Bn. Sergeant Major, Co. F, 136th Inf., entered service May 26, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October 12, 1918.

DORIS MARTENS, Rushmore, Minn.
Co. H, 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas August 29, 1918.

STEPHEN VINCENT MARTIN, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Sanitary Train, entered service October 23, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

CHARLES HENRY MARTINSON, Magnolia, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 311th Engineers, 86th Div., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September, 1918. Battle, Argonne, gassed, Argonne.

DARWIN R. MAY, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 1st Gas Regiment, entered service October, 1917, trained at Jefferson Barracks and Fort Meyer, departed overseas March, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne, gassed, Argonne.

LEO A. McCANN, Lismore, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas August 30, 1918.

DAVID FRANKLIN McLEOD, Kinbrae, Minn.
Corporal, 10th Ordnance Guard Co., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Raritan Arsenal, N. J.

GEORGE DE WITT McMURTRY, Worthington, Minn.
Lieutenant, 312th Engineers, entered service September 7, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, Ark.

JAMES BRYAN McROBERT, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, 1st Reg., Co. 4, S. A. T. C., entered training October 16, 1918, trained at the University of Minnesota.

HARM J. MEESTER, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 111th Inf., 28th Div., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., and Camp Kearney, Cal., departed overseas August 6, 1918.

JOSEPH A. MEESTER, Ellsworth, Minn.
Mechanic, Co. E, 357th Inf., 90th Div., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas June 19, 1918. Battle, St. Mihiel, wounded, St. Mihiel, shrapnel, September 17, 1918, gassed, St. Mihiel.

EMIL W. METZ, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. H, 166th Inf., 42nd Div., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne.

PETER GEORGE METZ, Adrian, Minn.
Private, 12th Provisional Recruit Co., 2nd Bn., Engineers, entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JOE MUELMAN, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. D, 159th Inf., 81st Div., entered service May 28, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas July, 1918. Battle, Argonne.

JOSEPH THEODORE MEURER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 55th Engineers, Co. C., entered service February, 1917, trained at Camp Custer, departed overseas June, 1918.

RAY MEYER, Leota, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 145th M. G. Bn., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 8, 1918.

HARM MEYER, Fulda, Minn.
Private, Medical Corps, entered service August 27, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

EDWARD MILLER, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, 150th Co., Trans. Corps, entered service June 1, 1918, trained at Camp Dix, departed overseas June 29, 1918

PAUL A. MILLARD, Worthington, Minn.
Acting Drum Major, 2nd Regt., S. A. T. C., entered training October 14, 1918, trained at the University of Minnesota.

FRANCIS MILLER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Battery D, 122nd F. A., 35th Div., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918. Battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

GOY AMBROSE MILLER, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 113th Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas September 23, 1918.

HERO MILLER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Q. M. C., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

JOHN MILLER, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Veterinary Corps, entered service September 22, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

JOHN JAMES MITCHELL, Worthington, Minn.
Quartermaster, 2nd Class, 1st Section Ship's Co., entered service March 26, 1918, trained at Wissahickson Barracks, N. J., and Cape May.

ALLIE GORDON MITCHELL, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, first class, Co. C, 109th Field Signal Bn., entered service March 5, 1915, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October 13, 1918.

MERREL J. MITCHELL, Worthington, Minn.
1st Lieutenant, M. G. Co., 342nd Inf., 86th Div., entered service September 20, 1917, trained at Camp Grant, Ill

ARNOLD H. MOELLER, Worthington, Minn.
Band Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co., 351st Inf., Band, 88th Div., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August 15, 1918.

CLINTON C. MYERS, Spirit Lake, Ia.
Private, Co. E, 313th Ammunition Train, entered service April, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August, 1918.

RAY W. MOSHER, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, 6th Photographic Section, entered service November, 1917, trained at Camp Kelley, departed overseas July, 1918.

CHESTER A. MOSHER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 322nd Co., Motor Transport Corps, entered service April, 1918, trained at Fort Meyer, Va., departed overseas August, 1918.

THORVALD B. MORTENSEN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. H, 49th Inf., entered service June 24, 1917, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas September 24, 1918.

GEORGE W. MYERS, Worthington, Minn.
Private, P. W. E. Co. 276, C. P. W. E., No. 1, entered service April, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, departed overseas August, 1918.

EARL S. MYERS, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Ward 21, Base Hospital No. 2, entered service August, 1918, trained at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, and Fort Wingate.

GEORGE BERNARD MYRUM, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Musician, 149th F. A. Band 42nd Div., entered service May 5, 1917 trained at Camp Cody departed overseas October 11, 1918.

OSCAR JOHN MYRUM, Worthington, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October, 1918, trained at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.

A. H. NAZARENUS, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, 2nd Co. 2nd A. S. M., entered service December 14, 1917, trained at Camp Hancock, departed overseas March 11, 1918.

ALBIN NELSON, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, Co. D, 345th Inf., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, Ark., and Camp Dodge, Ia.

DEWEY NELSON, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 387th Inf., entered service October 23, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

EDD NELSON, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, Supply Co., 305th Field Artillery, entered service February 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., departed overseas April 26, 1918.

HENRY T. NELSON, Brewster, Minn.
Private, first class, M. G. Co., 346th Inf., 88th Div., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, Ark., and Camp Dodge, Ia.

PEARLY SIDNEY HILTON NELSON, Dundee, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 1st Regiment, entered service June 28, 1918, trained at Overland Mechanical School, St. Paul.

STANLEY ARTHUR NELSON, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. D, 159th Inf., 40th Div., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal., departed overseas August, 1918. Battle, Argonne, wounded, Argonne, October 8, 1918 by machine gun.

STANLEY EMIL NELSON, Adrian, Minn.
Corporal, 136th Regimental Band., entered service July, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October, 1918.

THEODORE NELSON, Ellsworth, Minn.
Sergeant, Ordnance Section, Camp Supply Det., entered service June, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

FRANK N. NETTER, Worthington, Minn.
Merchant Marine, U. S. S. Dundeus, entered service November, 1918, trained at Seattle, Wash.

WILLIAM H. NETTER, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, first class, 109th F. S. Bn., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October 12, 1917.

AUGUST NEUBERT, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Provost Guard Co., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

THOMAS SYLVESTER NEYENS, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 55th Engineers, entered service February, 1918, trained at Camp Custer, Mich., departed overseas June, 1918.

BEN A. NOLTE, Adrian, Minn.
Private, M. G. Co., 351st Inf., entered service May 21, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Mills, departed overseas July, 1918. Battles unknown.

JOHN H. NOLTE, Ellsworth, Minn.
Corporal, Co. H, 346th Inf., 87th Div., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, Ark., departed overseas August 24, 1918.

EMORY EMANUEL NORBERG, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 306th Inf., 81st Div., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., and Camp Kearney, Cal., departed overseas August, 1918. Battle, Verdun Front.

ARTHUR NEH. NORMAN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 101st Engineers, entered service June 28, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June, 1918.

HENRY NORMAN, Adrian, Minn.
Cook, Hdqrs. Officers Training School, entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, Ark., and Camp Dodge, Iowa.

WALTER IRVING NORRIS, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Battery D, 119th F. A., 32nd Div., entered service August, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, Montfaucon, Soissons, Argonne.

MATTHEWS LOUIS NOVOTNY. Worthington, Minn.
Private, 12th Provisional Recruit Co., entered service October 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

ALBERT NYVELDT, Lismore, Minn.
Corporal, 59th Inf., 4th Div., entered service June 30, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October 13, 1918.

GEORGE HAROLD OAKES, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Veterinary Co. No. 1, entered service January 11, 1918, trained at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

JAMES FRANCIS O'DAY, Adrian, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October 1, 1918, trained at St. Thomas College.

ERNEST M. OLIVER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 58th Brigade, F. A. Hdqrs. Det., entered service May 4, 1914, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, Argonne, Meuse, St. Mihiel.

CARL H. OLSON, Worthington, Minn.
Military Police, 81st Co., Wild Cat, entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, departed overseas August 1, 1918.

GUY WILLIAM OLSON, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. H, First Replacement Engineers, entered service June, 1918 trained at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., departed overseas November, 1918.

RAY CARL OLSON, Dundee, Minn.
Private, 346th M. G. Bn., 91st Div., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, departed overseas July 7, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel, Lys offensive.

SIGURD EDWIN OLSON, Magnolia, Minn.
Bugler, 12th Provisional Recruit Co., 2nd Bn., entered service October 21, 1918.

JOHN ONKEN, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Q. M. C., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

ALBERT OOLMAN, Lismore, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. F, 136th Inf., entered service July 1, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October 13, 1918.

IRWIN E. OSTROM, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October 11, 1918, trained at Hamline University, St. Paul.

CHRISTIAN OTTO, Wilmont, Minn.
Corporal, 552nd Motor Transport Co., entered service June 15, 1918, trained at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.

JOHN A. PACHOLL, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 362nd Inf., 91st Div., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Lewis, departed overseas July 6, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Flanders.

ANDREW PACHOLL, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, 337th Tank Corps, entered service August, 1917, trained at Gettysburg, Pa., and Camp Cody, departed overseas October, 1918.

SAMUEL G. PAPPAS, Worthington, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. M, 30th Inf., entered service September 21, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918. Battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne, Verdun, wounded at Verdun.

RALPH U. PARKER, Dundee, Minn.
Musician first class, Hdqrs. Co., 345th Inf., entered service September 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas August 14, 1918.

DONALD PATTERSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 76th Field Artillery, 3d Div., entered service May, 1917, trained at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., departed overseas April, 1918. Battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne. Army of Occupation 303d Field Remount Squadron.

ALBERT PETER PAULSON, Kinbrae, Minn
Private, Co. M, 308th Inf., 77th Div., entered service July 17, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas May 20, 1918. Battles, Lorraine Sector, St. Mihiel, wounded, September 11, 1918, St. Mihiel, left hand and back of head

BERT PAULSON, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 53d Inf., 6th Div., entered service May 1, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

JOHN PEDERSON, Kinbrae, Minn
Private, first class, 6th Ammunition Train, 6th Div., entered service May 1, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas July 14, 1918.

MARTIN C. PEDERSON, Lismore, Minn.
Sergeant, first class, Headquarters Co., Engineers, entered service December 14, 1917, trained at Camp Meigs, D. C.

OSCAR F. PEDERSON, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, 12th Co. 2nd Bn. Engineers, entered service October 28, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JOHN P. PERRY, Adrian, Minn.
Private, first class, Co. C, 310th F. S. Bn., Signal Corps, entered service June 15, 1918, trained at Fort Leavenworth, departed overseas September 16, 1918.

FRANK J. PETERBURS, Lismore, Minn.
Lieutenant, Infantry, entered service September 7, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas September, 1918.

LIONEL ARTHUR PETERS, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, first class, 229th Aero Squadron, entered service May, 1917, trained at Jefferson Barracks, Camp Grant, Camp McArthur, and Call Field, Wichita Falls, Texas.

CARL PETERSEN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. D, 356th M. G. Bn., entered service October 23, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

ELMER PETERSEN, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, 16th Recruit Co., entered service July 8, 1918, trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

GEORGE BENJAMIN PETERSON, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Infantry, entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 8, 1918. Battle, Argonne, gassed, Argonne.

JOHN PETERSEN, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, P. of W. E., Co. 228, entered service July 23, 1918, trained at Camp Gordon, Ga., departed overseas August 1918.

ROLLAND A. PETERSON, Worthington, Minn.
2nd Lieutenant, Hdqrs. Co., Inf. Rec. and Training Center, entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, N. M., and Camp McArthur.

WILBURT VALE PETERSON, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Aviation, entered service October 25, 1917, trained at Fort Worth, departed overseas May 19, 1918.

MAURICE GOODWIN PHILLEO, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Field Artillery, Central Officers Training School, entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Zachary Taylor ;37th Co., 10th Bn., 166th Depot Brigade.

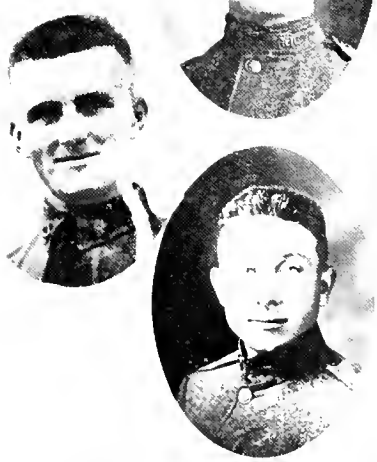
VIRGIL PHILLIS, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Co. E, 59th Inf., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October 13, 1918.

DARYL W. PHILLIPS, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. A, 38th M. G. Bn., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.

HERBERT B. PINZ, Brewster, Minn.
Corporal, Aviation Service, 404th Squadron, entered service September 18, 1917, trained at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

JOSEPH JOHN POLLMAN, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Battery E, 123d F. A., 41st Div., entered service July, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas July, 1918. Battles, Verdun, Argonne.

JAMES PREVRATIL, Worthington, Minn.
Musician, First Class, 19th Engineers, entered service June, 1917, departed overseas July, 1917.



JOSEPH PREVRATIL, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 62d Inf., entered service July, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

TITUS PRONK, Leota, Minn.
Private, First Class, 125th Inf., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas July 7, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

LEAOUN A. PROPER, Reading, Minn.
Private, Message Center, 6th Div. Hdqrs., entered service Mar. 1, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas July 1918. Battles, Argonne.

BRUCE EARL RAABE, Adrian, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. F, 112th Inf., 28th Div., entered service Aug. 8, 1918, trained at Camp MeArthur, departed overseas Sept. 22, 1918. Battles, Verdun sector, gassed Verdun front.

HANO RABENBERG, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. F, 136th Inf., entered service June 24, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas Oct. 12, 1918. Battles, Argonne front.

ADOLPH JOHN RAMERT, Fulda, Minn.
Private, Co. K, 341st Inf., 86th Div., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

FRED LEO RANK, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Co. E, 125th Inf., 32d Div., entered service Dec. 23, 1918, trained at Camp Sherman, departed overseas Feb. 7, 1918. Battles, Dollern sector, second battles of Marne, Soissons sector, Juvigny, Verdun sector, Kremhilde Stellung, wounded, Argonne.

WILLIAM JOHN RECKER, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, 12th Provisional Recruit Co., 2d Recruit Bn., entered service Oct. 22, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JOHN JOSEPH RECKERS, Adrian, Minn.
Cook, Hdqrs. Co., 55th Engineers, entered service Feb. 26, 1918, trained at Camp Custer, Mich., departed overseas July 4, 1918.

LOUIS A. RECKERS, Adrian, Minn.
Sergeant, Hdqrs. Detachment, 10th Inf., entered service June 15, 1918, trained at Camp Funston, Kan.

ADAM REDDER, Adrian, Minn.
Corporal, Hdqrs. Co., 351st Inf., 88th Div., entered service Feb. 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August 16, 1918. Battles, Haute-Alsace sector, Oct. 6 to 31, 1918.

GROVER CLEVELAND REED, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. D, 32d Engineers, entered service Feb. 23, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas June 7, 1918.

CLEMENS N. REIFENBERGER, Adrian, Minn.
Private, 341st Co., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, departed overseas Aug. 14, 1918.

PAUL JOSEPH REIFENBERGER, Adrian, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October, 1918, trained at St. Thomas College, St. Paul.

JACOB E. REISDORFER, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 341st Inf., 86th Div., entered service June 26, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas August, 1918.

FRANK P. REISDORFER, Adrian, Minn.
Cook, 24th Co., 6th Bn., 166th Depot Brigade, entered service May 25, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.

PRESTON F. REIGHTMYER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, First Class, Battery E, 304th F. A., 77th Div., entered service March 22, 1918, trained at Camp Devens, Mass.

SOLON B. RENSHAW, Rushmore, Minn.
Captain, 17th Field Artillery 2d Div., transferred to Supply Co. of 5th Marines, 2d Div., entered service May, 1917, trained at Newport News, Va., departed overseas Feb. 18, 1918. Battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Bluemont, Soissons.

JAY HARLAN REESELL, Worthington, Minn.
First Lieutenant, 125th M. G. Bn., 135th Inf., 23d Inf. (Reg.), 351st Inf., entered service June 18, 1915, trained at Camp Cody, N. M., departed overseas Sept. 17, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne. Served in Army of Occupation until May 12, 1919.

GEORGE H. RETHLAK, Adrian, Minn.
Private, 129th Inf., 33d Div., Co. E, entered service Feb. 26, 1918, trained at Camp Logan, departed overseas May 10, 1918. Battles, Argonne, Dancourix, Bois de Chaume, gassed, Argonne.

CURTIS J. RHANOR, Adrian, Minn.
Cook, 139th Inf., Co. D, entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas Oct. 13, 1918.

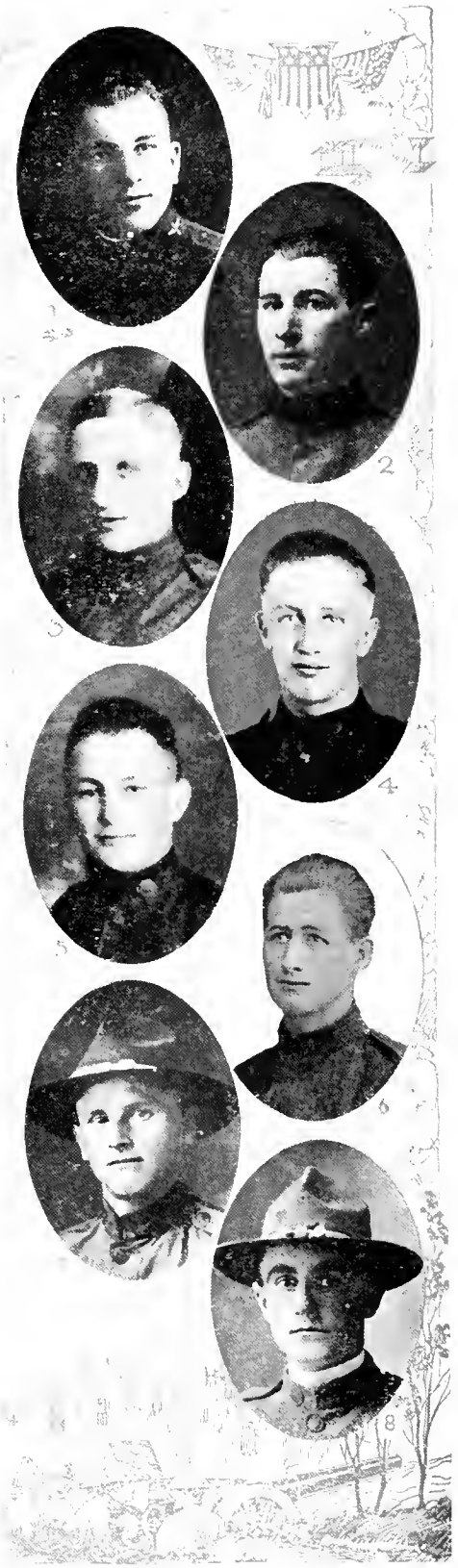
THEODORE R. RIDGEWAY, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 305th Bn. T. C. entered service May 25, 1918, trained at Camp Polk, N. C.

HAROLD ELDRIDGE RIGGLE, Reading, Minn.
Cook, Co. 19, 161st Depot Brigade, entered service Aug. 27, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

HENRY RISS, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Co. B, 2nd M. G. Bn., 1st Div., entered service April 17, 1917, trained at El Paso, Texas, and Jefferson Barracks, departed overseas June 14, 1917. Battles, Toul, Baumont, Cantigny. Wounded, Baumont Mar. 12, Cantigny, June 5, 1918, by high explosive.

JOHN ROBERTS, Worthington, Minn.
1st Lieutenant, Co. F, 136th Inf., 34th Div., and Co. M, 59th Inf., 4th Div., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas Oct. 13, 1918.

WILLIAM JOSEPH ROEDER, Lismore, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 135th Inf., entered service April 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas Nov. 1, 1918.



GEORGE HENRY ROLL, Ellsworth, Minn.
Lieutenant, Air Service, entered service Jan. 16, 1918, trained at Mather Field.

ALFRED JOSEPH ROLL, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, 168th F. H., 117th San. Tr., 42nd Div., entered service Aug. 4, 1917, trained at Camp Baldwin, Denver, departed overseas Oct. 18, 1917. Battles, Luneville sector, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Verdun, Champagne. Gassed, Champagne. With Army of Occupation Nov. 11th, 1918 to April 15, 1919.

EDWARD H. ROSAUER, Lismore, Minn.
Private, 7th Engineers Band, 5th Div., trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas Sept. 1918.

LOUIS H. ROSAUER, Lismore, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas August 1918.

FRANK M. ROSAUER, Lismore, Minn.
Cook, Co. L, 47th Inf., 4th Div., entered service July 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October, 1918.

JOHN ALBERT ROSKAM, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas Sept., 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne offensive.

GEORGE ROSS, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. K, 125th Reg., 32nd Div., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 8, 1918, Battles, Argonne. Wounded, Argonne, Oct. 9, 1918.

WILLIAM ELDEN ROWE, Adrian, Minn.
Color Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co., 136th Inf., 34th Div., entered service June 24, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed over seas Oct. 13, 1918.

CHARLES C. RUSHER, Round Lake, Minn.
Sergeant, 666th Aero Squadron, entered service Nov. 20, 1917, trained at Kelley Field, Texas, departed overseas March 8, 1918.

HERMAN H. RUST, Adrian, Minn.
Corporal, Motor Transport Corps 354, entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal.

CARL O. J. RUTZEN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Casual Camp, Co. 11, entered service Oct. 31, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

JAMES F. SALING, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 325th Inf., 82nd Div., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas Sept. 7, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne.

CARL I. SALSTROM, Worthington, Minn.
Private, entered service Oct. 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

CLARENCE WILLIAM SALZMAN, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. I, 47th Inf., entered service Sept. 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas June 19, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry. Wounded, Chateau Thierry.

CHARLES SASSE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 110th Ammunition Train, 35th Div., entered service April 8, 1918, trained at Camp Jackson, departed overseas July 17, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel, Vosges sector.

JAMES CLAUDE SAXON, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, Ambulance Driver, entered service Aug. 15, 1918, trained at Camp Crane, Pa.

FRANK HUGH SCHMIDT, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, 13th Service Co., Signal Corps, entered service Sept. 7, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Vail, N. J.

LEON L. SCHOEL, Worthington, Minn.
2nd Lieutenant, 53rd Artillery, C. A. C., R. A. R., entered service April 23, 1917, trained at Fort Monroe, Va., departed overseas Aug. 25, 1917. Battles, St. Mihiel.

THEODORE CHARLES SCHNEIDER, Adrian, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training Oct. 1918, trained at St. Mary's College, Winona.

REINHOLD JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, Adrian, Minn.
Private, 12th Provisional Recruit Co., entered service Oct. 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

FRANCIS M. SCHOLTES, Ellsworth, Minn.
Wagoner, 3rd Corps, Artillery Park, entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918. Battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

HENRY W. SCHROEDER, Brewster, Minn.
Wagoner, 305th F. A. Supply Co., entered service Feb. 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas April 26, 1918. Battles, Oise-Aisne offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive, Argonne, Baccarat sector, Vesle sector.

FRED GEORGE SCHROEDER, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, Co. K, 53rd Inf., entered service May 1, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas July 7, 1918, Battles. Wounded, Nov. 15, 1918.

JOHN J. SCHUBERT, Brewster, Minn.
Sergeant, Motor Transport Co. 738, entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

FRANK M. SCHUCK, Worthington Minn
Private, First Class, Hdqrs. Co., 339th M. G. Bn., 88th Div., entered service Sept. 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August, 1918.

HERMAN SCHULTZ, Rushmore, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. A, 32nd Engineers, entered service Feb. 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., and Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas June 8, 1918

JOHN SCHULTZ, Fulda, Minn.
Private, Co. I, 35th Inf., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas June 19, 1918 Battles, St. Mihiel, Verdun. Cassol, Verdun.

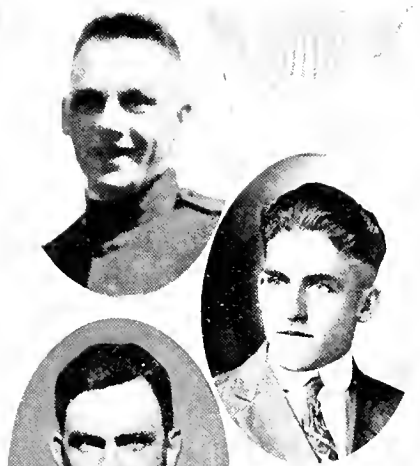
ADOLPH SCHUMAN, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Machine Gun Bn., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal.

AUGUST SCHUMAN, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Artillery, entered service June 4, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Meuse Argonne.

HENRY SCHUMAN, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Battery C, 122nd F. A., entered service June 22, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 27, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Argonne-Meuse.

JOHN C. SCHUT, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Battery A, Artillery, entered service April 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918 Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne. Wounded, Argonne by shrapnel Nov. 14, 1918.

ALBERT SCHUTZ, Adrian, Minn
Private, Infantry, entered service Feb 26, 1918, trained at Camp Logan.



CLARENCE SCOTT, Rushmore, Minn.
Cadet, Commissioned Lieut. in Reserve, Observer, Air Service, entered service Dec. 15, 1917, trained at Post Field.

DELOSS JAMES SCOTT, Worthington, Minn.
Private, entered service Oct. 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

GEORGE DANIEL SCOTT, Rushmore, Minn.
2nd Lieutenant, Battery E, 78th F. A., 6th Div., entered service Sept. 20, 1917, trained at Camp Douglas and Camp McArthur, departed overseas Feb. 1, 1918.

JOSEPH H. SEE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, First Class, Co. 5, S. A. T. C., entered training Oct. 1, 1918, trained at Ames, Iowa.

CHARLES A. SELL, Adrian, Minn.
1st Lieutenant, Dental Reserve., entered service Aug. 7, 1917.

EMIL ROBERT SELL, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Mechanical Training, entered service April 8, 1918, trained at University of Ohio, Cincinnati, departed overseas July 23, 1918. Battles, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne.

HAROLD FRED SELL, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. 2, Reg. 1, S. A. T. C., entered training Oct. 11, 1918, trained at University of Minnesota.

RICHARD ALBERT SELL, Adrian, Minn.
Private, M. E. R. C., entered service April 4, 1918, trained at University of Michigan, Dental College.

ORVAL COGSWELL SELBY, Worthington, Minn.
Captain V. C., 91st and 11th Div., entered service August 25, 1917, trained at Camp Meade, Camp Lewis, and Fort Oglethorpe.

CORNELIUS SHAW, Wilmont, Minn.
Sergeant, Bakery Co. 108, Q. M. C., entered service July 26, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

LOUIS SHELBY, Kenneth, Minn.
Private, 125th Co., Engineers, entered service Nov. 1, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JOHN E. SHELQUIST, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, 391st Motor Transport Corps, entered service Oct. 23, 1918, trained at Fort Bliss, Texas.

CHARLES SHERFIELD, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Military Police, entered service Oct. 23, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

RAYMOND E. SHORE, Rushmore, Minn.
Sergeant, Hdqrs. Co., 346th Inf., entered service Sept. 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, Ark., departed overseas Aug. 24, 1918.

WILBUR ERNEST SHORE, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 148th Inf., 37th Div., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas Sept. 8, 1918. Battles, Flanders Front, Belgium, Oct. 31 to Nov. 10, 1918.

PERRY OVERTON SIDWELL, Legrand, Ia.
Wagoner, Supply Co., 124th F. A., entered service June 16, 1916, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 26, 1917. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, Argonne Meuse.

HENRY ALOIS SIEFERT, Adrian, Minn.
Private, First Class, Hdqrs. Co., 346th Inf., entered service Sept. 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas August 24, 1918.

BERNHARD SIEMER, Ellsworth, Minn.
Corporal, Ordnance Corps, entered service October 23, 1918, trained at Fort Wingate, N. M.

JOSEPH M. SISTERMAN, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

EDWARD W. SISTERMAN, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, First Class, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas August 30, 1918

CHARLES N. SISTERMAN, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 357th Inf., 90th Div., entered service April 29th, 1918, trained at Camp Travis, Texas, departed overseas June 19, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Argonne. Gassed, Argonne.

LAWRENCE J. SISTERMAN, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. 6, 1st Reg., S. A. T. C., entered training Oct. 12, 1918, trained at University of Minnesota.

FRED SLADE, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Battery E, 331st F. A., entered service June, 1918, trained at Camp Robinson, departed overseas Sept., 1918.

HENRY L. SLATER, Rushmore, Minn.
Cook, Co. C, 131st Inf., entered service Feb. 26, 1918, trained at Camp Logan, departed overseas May 22, 1918. Battles, Somme offensive, Meuse-Argonne, Amiens.

HARRY J. SLIVER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 307th Inf., Co. C, entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal., departed overseas August 8, 1918. Battles, Argonne Meuse. Gassed, Argonne.

ALVA E. SMITH, Wilmont, Minn.
Sergeant Bugler, 36th Co., 163rd Depot Brigade, entered service July, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

CHARLES WESLEY SMITH, Adrian, Minn.
Corporal, 68th Balloon Co., entered service March 8, 1918, trained at Kelley Field, Texas, and Camp John Wise.

CLAUDE M. SMITH, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, 125th Inf., 32nd Div., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, departed overseas August 7, 1918. Battles, Argonne. Gassed, Argonne.

DONALD W. SMITH, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, Battery E, 58th C. A. C., entered service Oct. 24, 1917, trained at Fort Howard, Md., departed overseas May 22, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Toul sector.

HAROLD FREDRIC SMITH, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 343rd M. G. Bn., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Travis, departed overseas June 20, 1918. Battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel, Chateau Thierry, Wounded.

JEDDY E. SMITH, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. 59, Ambulance Corps, entered service Aug. 15, 1918, trained at Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., departed overseas Nov. 14, 1918.

JOHN SMITH, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, First Class, Battery B, 82nd F. A., 28th Div., entered service May 15, 1917, trained at Fort Bliss, Texas.

MARION SMITH, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Supply Co., 346th Inf., entered service Sept. 1917, trained at Camp Pike, Ark., and Camp Dodge, Departed overseas August 1918.

RAY C. SMITH, Kinbrae, Minn.
1st Lieutenant, 8th Aerial Squadron, entered service Aug. 27, 1917, trained at Fort Snelling, and Fort Worth, Texas, departed overseas May 19, 1918. Battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

RAY ERNEST SMITH, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, S. A. T. C., entered training Oct 1, 1918, trained at Hamline University, St. Paul.

STELLE S. SMITH, Worthington, Minn.
2nd Lieutenant, Battalion Adjutant, 5th Battalion, U. S. Guards, entered service Sept. 18, 1918, trained at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

VIRGIL SMITH, Kinbrae, Minn.
Corporal, Co. K, 1st Div. Infantry, entered service June 19, 1917, trained at Camp Green, N. C., overseas. Battles, Chateau Thierry, Cantigny, Champagne. Wounded, Cantigny, March 2, 1918. Gassed, Chateau Thierry, July 20, 1918.

WILLIAM B. SMITH, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Hdqrs. Troop, 19th Div., entered service Sept. 1, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

WILL SMITH, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 307th Inf., 77th Div., entered service May 15, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., and Camp Kearney, departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne.

ROY OLIVER SOWLES, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. F, Marines, entered service May 10, 1917, trained at Mare Island, Cal.

JOHN NICHOLAS SPARTZ, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas Sept. 1918

CHARLES SPRIGGS, Lismore, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 310th Inf., 78th Div., entered service June 24, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, departed overseas Sept. 9, 1918. Battles, Argonne.

JOHN M. STAMP, Reading, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas August 1918

CHARLES HILLERMAN STANTON, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Hdqrs Co., 5th Regt. F. A. R. D., entered service April, 1918, trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

DEL T. STANTON, Ellsworth, Minn.
Corporal, 165th Div. French Army, Casual Dept. S. S. U. Sec. 583, 691st Dem. Group, entered service June 1917, trained at Allentown, Pa., departed overseas Jan., 1918. Battles, Amiens, Compiegne, Montdidier, Oise Aisne, Meuse, Argonne. Wounded, Oise-Aisne at Candor.

LEON ALEXANDER STEFFENS, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Medical Reserve Corps, entered training November, 1917, trained at the University of Minnesota, S. A. T. C., Oct., 1918 to Dec. 1918.

GEORGE B. STEMLER, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, 346th Hdq. Co., Inf., entered service Sept. 20, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas Aug. 23, 1918

ALBERT W. STENZEL, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, 16th Co., M. G. Bn., entered service Sept. 5, 1918, trained at Camp Hancock, Ga., and Camp Grant, Ill.

FRED H. STERLING, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 2nd Engineers, entered service April 1, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas April 6, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry, Soissons, Argonne.

LEE W. STERLING, Worthington, Minn.
Private, First Class, S. A. T. C., entered training Oct. 2, 1918, trained at Hamline University, St. Paul.

HOWARD ALLEN STOUFFER, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Motor Transport Corps, entered service Sept. 5, 1918, trained at Camp MacArthur, Texas.

HOWARD OLLIVER STOWE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 136th Infantry, entered service November, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry.

VANCE MILFORD STOWE, Worthington, Minn.
Main Cook, 59th Infantry, entered service November, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

BONDE CLIFFORD STROM, Worthington, Minn.
1st Lieutenant, 811th Pioneer Inf., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas Oct. 13, 1918.

THOMAS L. STRONG, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Medical Detachment, entered service Oct. 23, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Fort Bayard, N. M.

CLAIR HOVERY ST. JOHN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 864th Aero Squadron, entered service August 10, 1918, trained at Air Service Mechanics' School, St. Paul.

BERNARD S. STRONKS, Brewster, Minn.
1st Sergeant, 216th Engineers, Co. A, 16th Div., entered service Feb. 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal., and Camp Humphreys, Va.

OLE STULEN, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Evacuation Hospital 30, 3rd Army, entered service Sept., 1917, trained at Camp Green, N. C., departed overseas October, 1918.

DANIEL SULLIVAN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 6th Div., Amm. Train, entered service May 1, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas July, 1918.

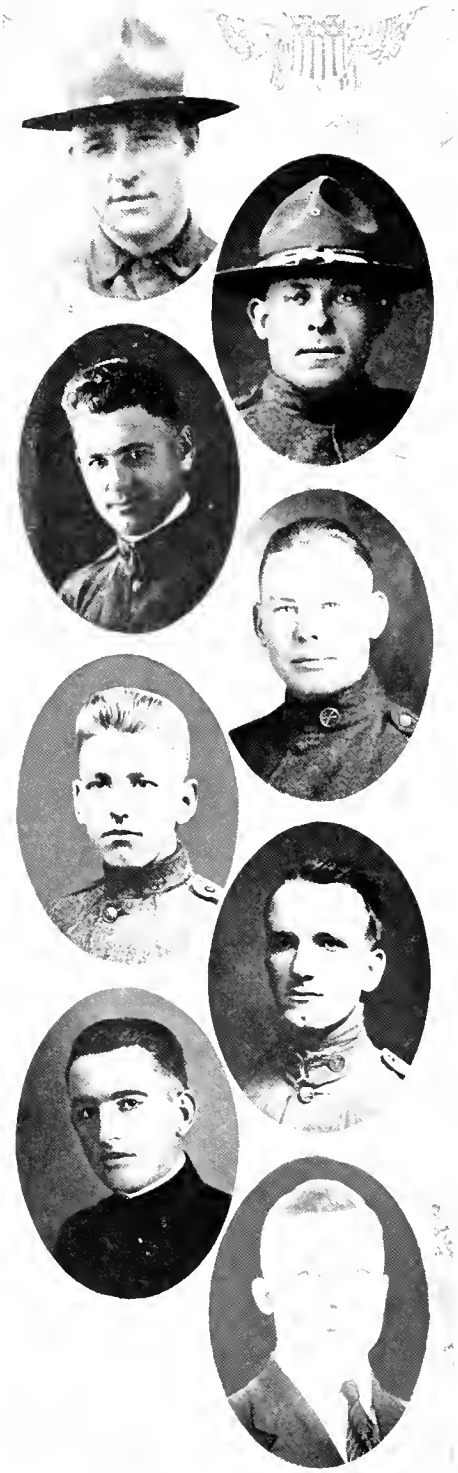
DENNIS JULIUS SULLIVAN, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, 305th Rail Head Supply, Q. M. C., entered service July 19, 1918, trained at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., departed overseas October, 1918.

FRANCIS WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. F, 2nd Reg., 144th Inf., entered service Sept. 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas October, 1918.

ELMER JAMES SUTHERS, Fulda, Minn.
Private, Co. H, 118th Infantry, 30th Div., entered service Feb. 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., departed overseas May 11, 1918. Battles, Ypres, Hindenburg line, Braccourt.

JOSEPH SULLIVAN, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 350th Inf., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., departed overseas August, 1918.

EDMUND DE FOREST SWANBERG, Worthington, Minn.
2nd Lieutenant, Officers Reserve Corps, 13th Service Co., Signal Corps, entered service May 28, 1918. Trained at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., and Little Silver, N. J.



ARVID E. SWANSON, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, 159th Inf., Co. D, entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal., departed overseas Aug. 8, 1918.

AXEL E. SWANSON, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Co. F, 349th Inf., 88th Div., entered service Feb. 27, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas Aug. 8, 1918.

CARL LEANDER SWANSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, First Class, 145th M. G. Bn., Co. A., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal., departed overseas Aug. 8, 1918.

ELMER E. SWANSON, Worthington, Minn.
Wagoner, Co. C, 3rd Corps, Art. Park., entered service April 8, 1918, trained at Camp Jackson, S. C., departed overseas August 28, 1918. Battles, Meuse, Argonne.

RICHARD E. SWANSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 357th Inf., 90th Div., entered service April 27, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Travis, departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne. Gassed, Argonne Forest, Nov. 10, 1918.

DONALD FRANCIS SWEENEY, Ellsworth, Minn.
Sergeant, Hospital Corps, entered service May 12, 1917, trained at Fort Wayne, Mich.

BYRON CHARLES TAYLOR, Adrian, Minn.
Candidate, 3rd Co., 1st Battalion, I. C. O. T. C., entered service August 15, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

TONY H. TELTENBERG, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Hdq. Co., 119th F. A., 32nd Div., entered service July 28, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas June 28, 1918. Battles, Meuse, Argonne.

EDWARD LEONARD TENTLER, Lismore, Minn.
Private, First Class, Co. F, 136th Inf., 34th Div., entered service June 4, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

WILLIAM D. TENTLER, Lismore, Minn.
Corporal 346th Inf., Hdqrs. Co., entered service Sept. 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike and Camp Dix., departed overseas August 23, 1918.

CHARLES LEONARD THOMPSON, Worthington, Minn.
Seaman, U. S. S. Wolverine, entered service May 3, 1917, trained at Great Lakes Training Station.

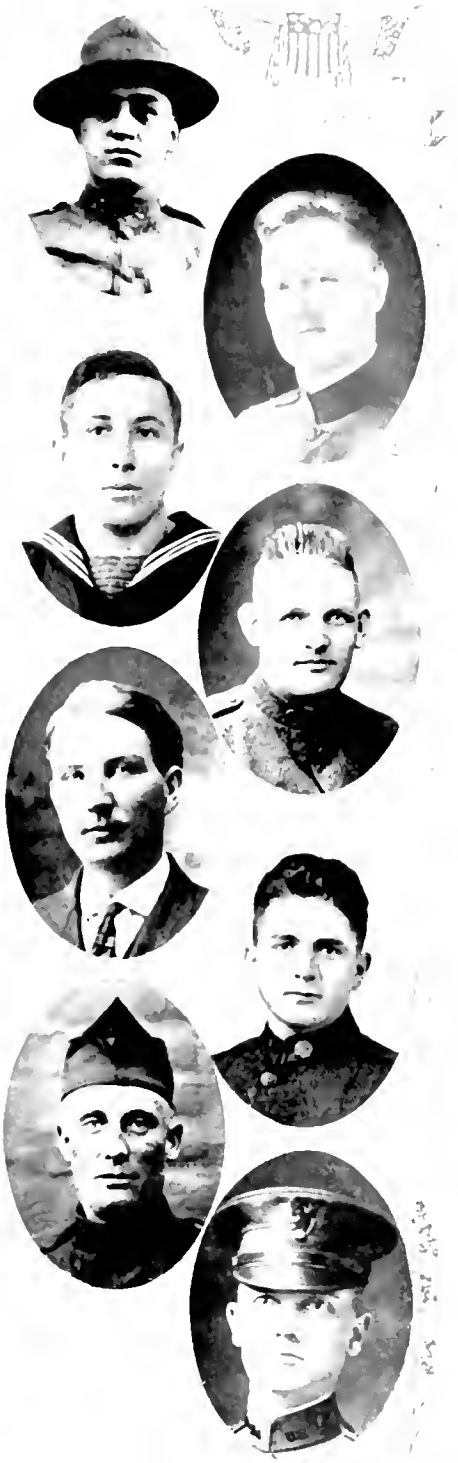
CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON, Adrian, Minn.
Mechanic, 88th Div., entered service April 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

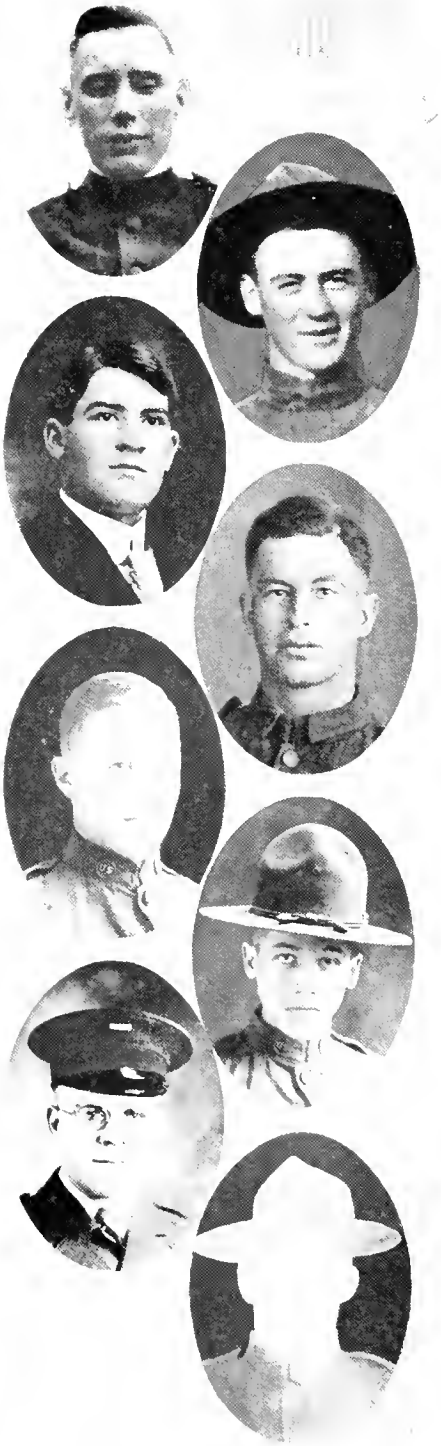
HENRY ARTHUR THOMPSON Lismore, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 311th Engineers, entered service June, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas August, 1918

NEIL MERRENUS THOMPSON, Kinbrae, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 4th Inf., 3rd Div., entered service Aug. 8, 1918, trained at Camp MacArthur, departed overseas October, 1918. Participated in battles.

HENRY NISEN THUESON, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, Co. H, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas August 31, 1918.

BENJAMIN LYLE THURBER, Worthington, Minn.
1st Lieutenant, Co. C, 8th Engineers, entered service June 5, 1917, trained at Fort Bliss, Texas.





HENRY F. TIMM, Wilmont, Minn.
Corporal, 29th Co., M. G. Bn., entered service Sept. 1917, trained at Camp Hancock, Ga.

EDWARD JOSEPH TOGARTY, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, First Class, Co. F, 302d Engineers, entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas May 26, 1918. Battles, Vesle sector, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne offensive. Gassed, Vesle.

CLINTON SPENCER TOW, Brewster, Minn.
Private, 63rd Inf., Co. E, entered service Feb. 1917, trained at Camp Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

GLENN TRIPP, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 23, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas September, 1918.

HARLAN E. TRIPP, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October 12, 1918, trained at Macalester College, St. Paul.

LESLIE E. TRIPP, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, S. A. T. C., entered training October 12, 1918, trained at Macalester College, St. Paul.

ARTHUR W. TURNER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, First Class, 313th Engineers, Co. E, entered service Sept. 19, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

JOHN A. UTZ, Fulda, Minn.
Private, Co. 13, M. T. D., Machine Gun Bn., Group 2, entered service Sept. 3, 1918, trained at Camp Hancock, Ga.

WILLEM VAN BEEST, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, First Class, Co. B, 62nd Inf., 91st Div., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., departed overseas July 6, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Lys-Scheldt.

JOHN W. VANDERAH, Adrian, Minn.
Private, First Class, entered service Feb. 26, 1918, trained at Camp Sevier, departed overseas May 12, 1918. Battles, Ypres, Cambria, St. Quentin. Wounded, St. Quentin.

FRED VISCHER, Adrian, Minn.
Corporal, Regimental Hdqrs., 59th Inf., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas Oct. 13, 1918.

CARL CLEO VOGAN, Adrian, Minn.
Private, Co. I, 350th Inf., entered service July 15, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas August 16, 1918. Battles, Alsace, Toul Sector.

ANDREW M. VOGELSBERG, Ellsworth, Minn.
Corporal, 718t Co., Transportation Corps, entered service May 16, 1918, trained at Fort Benjamin Harrison, departed overseas July 10, 1918.

JOHN NICHOLAS VOGELSBERG, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Machine Gun Bn., entered service Oct. 23, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

PERRY VOORHEES, Brewster, Minn.
Private, 51st Co., 2nd Bn., 2nd Div., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C., entered service April 11, 1918, trained at Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas, departed overseas August 12, 1918. Battles, Meuse, Argonne Forest, St. Mihiel, Champagne.

JAMES WAISHULL, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, Inf. Replacement Training Troops, entered service June 25, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

GEORGE EDWARD WALKER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. D, 42nd and 72nd Engineers, entered service Feb. 26, 1917, trained at American University, Washington, D. C., departed overseas May 8, 1917.

RALPH COVER WALKER, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Hdqrs. Troop, 6th Div., entered service May, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas July, 1918. Battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

ROY R. WALKER, Worthington Minn.
Cook, M. G. Bn., Co. D, 338th Inf., 87th Div., entered service Sept. 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas March 18, 1918. Gassed, Chateau Thierry.

DAVID J. WALLACE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. E, 55th Engineers, entered service Feb. 26, 1918, trained at Camp Custer, Mich., departed overseas June 24, 1918.

JOSEPH DAWES WALLER, Wilmont, Minn.
1st Lieutenant, Surgeon, S. A. T. C., entered training April 10, 1918, trained at University of Wisconsin.

BRUCE PHILLIP WARRICK, Worthington, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. A, 309th F. S. Bn., Signal Corps, 84th Div., entered service July 18, 1917 trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., departed overseas Sept. 21, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel.

GERRITT WASSEM, Leota, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 55th Engineers, entered service Feb. 26, 1918.

HORACE PERCY WATSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 166th Co., C. A. C., President's Guard, entered service April 26, 1917, trained at Fort Monroe, Va.

JOSEPH P. WEIS, Adrian, Minn.
Private, 416th Telephone Bn., S. C., entered service May 30, 1918, trained at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., departed overseas July 15, 1918.

CLARENCE E. WELCH, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 351st Inf., 88th Div., entered service Sept. 18, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas Sept. 25, 1918. Battles, Argonne. Wounded, Argonne, Nov. 3, 1918.

EARL EUGENE WELCH, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 58th Regiment, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas Sept. 1918.

DONALD WELLINGTON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Hdqrs. Co., 362nd Inf., 91st Div., entered service May 26, trained at Camp Lewis, departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Lys Scheldt

ROBERT WELLINGTON, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Co. D, 144th Inf., 36th Div., entered service August 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas September, 1918.

EDWIN LANSING WEMPLE, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Guard and Fire Co., Q. M. C., entered service August 5, 1918, trained at Camp Hill, Va.

CALVIN WESTBY, Bigelow, Minn.
Musician, 345th Field Artillery Hdqrs. Co., entered service April, 1918, trained at Camp Travis, Texas, departed overseas July 2nd, 1918.

HOWARD WESTBY, Bigelow, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. I, 345th Inf., entered service Sept. 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas Aug. 22, 1918

FRANK WEY, Brewster, Minn.
Private, Supply Co., 164th Inf., entered service May, 1917, trained at Camp Green, departed overseas May, 1918.

JOSEPH WEY, Brewster, Minn.
Private, First Class, 288th Military Police Co., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas July, 1918.

PATRICK JAMES WHELAN, Reading, Minn.
Private, Royal Munster Fusiliers, entered service Sept., 1915, trained at an English Camp. Departed overseas, left U. S. in fall of 1915 and enlisted in Ireland. Battles, Flanders and Italian fronts.

HARRY E. WHIPKEY, Rushmore, Minn.
Sergeant, First Class, Q. M. C., entered service Sept. 7, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

WILLIAM S. WHIPKEY, Rushmore, Minn.
2nd Lieutenant, Co. G, 1st Cavalry, entered service May 15, 1917, trained at Fort Russel, Wyo., and Jefferson Barracks.

JOHN W. WHITTLE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 19th Co., 161st Depot Brigade, entered service August 27, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

FOREST VERNON WILSON, Worthington, Minn.
Private, First Class, Co. B, 309th Field Signal Bn., entered service October 17, 1917, trained at Camp Zachary Taylor, departed overseas Sept. 9, 1918.

WILLIAM H. WILSON, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. M, 148th Inf., 37th Div., entered service June 26, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas Sept., 1918. Battles, Ypres Front. Wounded, Ypres.

JOHN WINTER, Adrian, Minn.
Private, 109th Supply Train, entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

JACOB FREDRICK WOOD, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 127th Inf., entered service July 14, 1917, trained at Camp MacArthur, departed overseas March 13, 1918. Battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, Soissons sector, Alsace-Lorraine sector. Wounded, Fismes, August 4, 1918.

LESTER G. WOOD, Rushmore, Minn.
2nd Lieutenant, Aviation, entered service Dec. 15, 1917, trained at Barrow Field, Ft. Worth, Texas.

JOHN WIECHMAN, Worthington, Minn.
Cook, Supply Co., 346th Inf., 87th Div., entered service Sept. 19, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas August 24, 1918.

EMERY EDWARD WHITE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, First Class, Co. D, 59th Inf., 4th Div., entered service July 21, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, departed overseas Oct. 12, 1918.

CLARENCE EDWIN YOUNG, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, 9th Inf., Co. F., entered service Sept. 7, 1917, trained at Camp Pike and Camp Dodge, departed overseas June 20, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Champagne, Argonne.

EMERY YOUNG, Edgerton, Minn.
Private, Hdqrs. Co., 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas July 28, 1918.

LOREN WINTHROP YOUNG, Worthington, Minn.
Private, First Class, Co. D, 357th Inf., 90th Div., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Travis, departed overseas June 20, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, and Argonne-Meuse. Gassed at Mont, Argonne Woods.

WILLIAM W. ZILM, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Battery B, 306th F. A., entered service Feb. 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas April 24, 1918. Battles, Baccord sector, Vesle sector, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne.

CHARLES BENJAMIN WARD, Worthington, Minn.
Captain, Co. F, 136th Inf., 34th Div., entered service April 17th, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.

MRS. JULIUS DECKMAN, Worthington Minn.
War Camp Community Service Work, served at Greenville, S. C., Camp Lee, Va.

JULIUS DECKMAN, Worthington, Minn.
War Camp Community Service Work, served at Fort Slocum, N. Y., Pelham Bay, Camp Sevier, Camp Wadsworth, Camp Jackson, Paris Island, Newport News.

(MISS) ANNABELLE MITCHELL, Worthington, Minn.
Stenographer, Camp Senator Warren, Washington, D. C.

(MISS) IDA ANN NETTER, Worthington, Minn.
Red Cross Nurse, Base Hospital No. 101, entered service February, 1918, trained at Camp Houston, Texas, departed overseas, October, 1918.

REUBEN W. OAKES, Worthington, Minn.
Educational Secretary, Navy Y. M. C. A., entered service February, 1918, trained at Great Lakes N. T. S.

VICTOR EARL BLY, Brewster, Minn.
Private, 1st Class, Co. A, 327th Inf., 82nd Div., entered service Feb. 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, departed overseas April 25, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse Argonne Offensive. Slightly gassed in Argonne.

CHARLES A. DANIELSON, Worthington, Minn.
Cook, Co. A, 59th Inf., 4th Div., entered service July 15, 1917, departed overseas Oct. 12, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, with Co. F.

WALTER A. DIETRICH, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 69th Eng., entered service June 1, 1918, trained at Camp Meade, Md., and Ft. Myers, Wash., departed overseas in September, 1918.

PAUL ALBERT GRAF, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Co. F, 136th Inf., 34th Div., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody.

BEN C. GREVE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 12th Provisional Co., entered service Oct. 22, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

HENRY VINCENT HARTMAN, Ellsworth, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Co. C, 343th Amm. Train, Co. K, 328th Inf., 82nd Div., entered service Sept. 19, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Gordon, Camp Upton, departed overseas May 1, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, gassed Oct. 8, 1918, in Argonne.

EDWARD HARSMA, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, 12th Recruit Co. Eng., entered service Oct. 21, 1918, trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

GEORGE HIEMSTRA, Lismore, Minn.
Sergeant, Remount Depot, Quartermaster Corps, and 365th Field Remount Squadron, entered service, Sept. 19, 1917, trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.

JAMES CLINTON HOISINGTON, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Co. F, 144th Inf., 36th Div., entered service July 15, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, N. M., Co. F., departed overseas Oct. 13, 1918.

CHARLES ARTHUR KING, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Co. 2, Eng., entered service March 28, 1918, trained at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., departed overseas Sept. 25, 1918, with Co. K, 1st Replacement Troops.

HERMAN S. KRUEGER, Adrian, Minn.
Private, M. G. Co., 108th Inf., entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., and Camp Kearney, Cal., departed overseas Aug. 8, 1918.

HENRY M. ROBERTSON, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 3rd Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918. Battles, Meuse-Argonne Offensive Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918.

THEO. E. SAMPSON, Round Lake, Minn.
Private, Co. B, 337th M. G. Bn., 88th Div., entered service, April 26, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, departed overseas Aug. 16, 1918.

ELMER SMITH, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, Co. B, Signal Corps, entered service Oct. 26, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.

EDWIN H. A. STOLTE, Alpha, Minn.
Private, Co. K, 125th Inf., 32nd Div., entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Cal., departed over seas Aug. 8, 1918. Battles, Argonne.

JAMES D. VAN HOORSSEN, Wilmont, Minn.
Private, Co. L, 59th Inf., 4th Div., entered service Jan. 14, 1918, trained at Camp Greene, S. C., departed overseas May 3, 1918. Battles, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne. Wounded July 20, 1918, Chateau Thierry, bullet in wrist, and October 26, 1918, Argonne, bullet in ankle.

BEN ANDERSON, Worthington, Minn.
Storekeeper, Second Class, Navy, entered service March 20, 1918, trained at U. S. Naval Base, Lewis, Del.

HARRY ATROPS, Worthington, Minn.
Seaman, Submarine Chaser 136, U. S. S. Maury, entered service November, 1917, trained at Mare Island Navy Yard, departed overseas Feb., 1918.

LAWRENCE BECKER, Adrian, Minn.
Seaman, 2nd Class, General Detail, U. S. N. Aviation, entered service May 7, 1918, trained at Great Lakes, Ill.

PAUL G. BECKER, Wilmont, Minn.
Seaman, Quartermaster S. S. West Leda, entered service July 24, 1918, trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and Bremerton Navy Yards.

MICHAEL JOSEPH BREMAN, Adrian, Minn.
Sailor, entered service May 1917, trained at Hampton Roads, Norfolk, Va.

ERNEST J. COLVIN, Adrian, Minn.
Musician, S. S. Great Northern, entered service April, 1918, trained at Pelham Bay.

FRANCIS J. CROWLEY, Ellsworth, Minn.
2nd Quartermaster, 4th Naval Division, entered service July 26, 1917, trained at Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va. Served eleven months on U. S. S. New Hampshire, six months on U. S. S. Destroyer Thather, later with Pacific fleet.

PETER G. DECKER, Bigelow, Minn.
Private, 96th Co., 6th Reg., U. S. Marine Corps, entered service Nov. 6, 1917, trained at Quantico, Va., departed overseas Jan. 18, 1918. Battles, Verdun front, Chateau Thierry, Gassed, Chateau Thierry (Belleau Woods).

OTTO J. J. DEITSCHMAN, Dundee, Minn.
L. E. R., Navy, entered service March 22, 1918, trained at Cambridge, Mass.

JOSEPH EBERT, Jr., Brewster, Minn.
Medical Naval Reserve, entered service March, 1918, trained at Creighton Medical Department, Omaha.

GODFREY HERBERT ERLANDSON, Rushmore, Minn.
Private, 1st Regiment Marines, entered service July 4, 1918, trained at Camp Dewey.

WILLIAM GLENN FARAGHER, Adrian, Minn.
2nd Class Seaman, U. S. S. South Dakota, entered service Dec. 18, 1917, trained at Great Lakes, Ill.

FLOYD FULLWILER, Round Lake, Minn.
Wireless Operator, Adonis, entered service May 4, 1917, trained at Goat Island, Cal., and Harvard Radio.

PETER RUDOLPH GEYERMAN, Brewster, Minn.
Yeoman, U. S. S. Savannah, entered service May, 1917, trained at Norfolk, Va., departed overseas Dec., 1917.

DIEDRICH ATROPS, Worthington, Minn.
2nd Class Seaman, U. S. S. Destroyer O'Brien, entered service May 28, 1918, trained at Great Lakes, departed overseas August 26, 1918.

RAYMOND JORGENSEN, Fulda, Minn.
Seaman, 2nd Class, entered service March 1918, trained at Cape May, Md., and Philadelphia.

JOHN L. KRUSE, Worthington, Minn.
Fireman, 2nd Class, U. S. S. Explorer, Coast Patrol, trained at Hampton Roads and Great Lakes, Ill.

CARL OSCAR LARSEN, Worthington, Minn.
Seaman, Marine Detachment, U. S. S. Brockley, Asiatic Fleet, entered service July 16, 1915, trained at Asiatic Station, departed overseas Sept., 1915.

JOS. W. LEGUIL, Adrian, Minn.
Boatswain's Mate, U. S. S. Seattle, entered service March, 1917, trained at Great Lakes Naval Station, departed overseas Sept., 1917.

CLIFFORD P. LOVELESS, Worthington, Minn.
Pay Clerk, entered service May 1, 1918, trained at Great Lakes, Ill.

FRED J. LUDTKE, Brewster, Minn.
Machinist's Mate, Submarine Chaser, No. 177, entered service April 19, 1918, trained at Cherry Stone Island Naval Base.

MARTIN F. McCARDELL, Ellsworth, Minn.
Quartermaster, 2nd Class, Submarine Chaser 233, entered service May 22, 1918, trained at Cape May, N. J., departed overseas August, 1918.

JAMES G. MOTT, Worthington, Minn
Carpenter's Mate, Aviation, Dunwoody Naval Bn., entered service August 8, 1918, trained at Dunwoody Institute.

ELMER LEROY NELSON, Worthington, Minn.
Instructor, Aviation Mechanic, Co. E, Instructor's Barracks, entered service June, 1918, trained at Great Lakes, N. T. S.

HAROLD NICHOLAS NETTER, Worthington, Minn.
Seaman, 2nd Class, 20th Regiment, entered service January, 1919, trained at Great Lakes N. T. S.

PAUL A. NEUBER, Worthington, Minn.
Seaman, U. S. S. Leviathan, entered service Feb., 1918, trained at Great Lakes N. T. S., departed overseas May 30, 1918.

WALTER L. OLIVER, Worthington, Minn.
Armed Guard, U. S. S. Liberator, entered service March, 1918, trained at Wissahickon Barracks (5 voyages to France).

EDWARD CARSTEN OLSON, Wilmont, Minn.
Seaman, Naval Police, Newport News, entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

ERNEST F. SAMPSON, Worthington, Minn.
Assistant Paymaster, U. S. S. Helena and U. S. S. Tjisondari, entered service April, 1917, trained at Great Lakes N. T. S., boarded ship November, 1917

EMERSON REUBEN PALLESEN, Fulda, Minn.
Gunner's Mate, 3rd Class, entered service April 23, 1918, trained at Annapolis, Md.

FRANK MATHEW PARRISH, Brewster, Minn.
2nd Mate, Merchant Marine, "Yahaney," entered service April, 1917, trained at Ulmarks Academy, N. Y. City.

EDWARD JAMES PHILLIPS, Worthington, Minn.
Quartermaster, 3rd Class, Atlantic City Radio Station, entered service March 26, 1918, trained at Wissahickon Barracks, N. J., and Cape May.

FRANK PREVRATH, Worthington, Minn.
Radio Operator, entered service August 1917, trained at Great Lakes N. T. S.

JACOB N. REITER, Ellsworth, Minn.
Seaman, 2nd Class, entered service May 6, 1918, trained at Caldwell, N. J., Camp Logan, Ill., Camp Peekskill, N. Y.

RUDOLPH RILEY, Ellsworth, Minn.
Seaman, 1st Class, Oregon, Pacific Coast Patrol, entered service June 1, 1918, trained at Bremerton, Wash., departed overseas June, 1918.

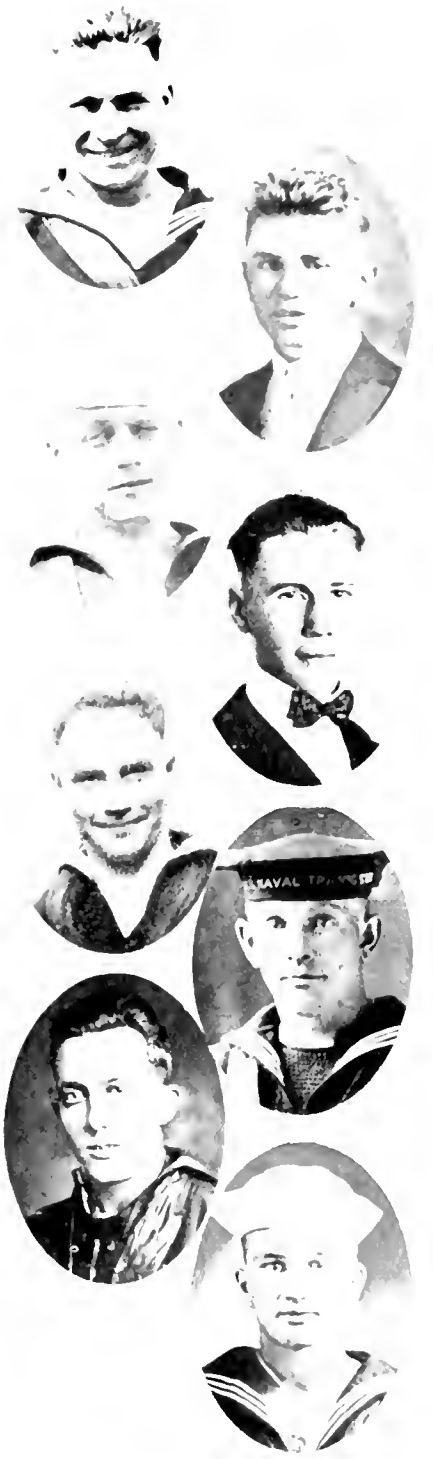
ERNEST SAMUEL ROSE, Worthington, Minn.
Seaman, entered service March 27, 1918, trained at Zion City, Ill., and Camp Logan, departed overseas April 19, 1919.

PAUL J. SCHMIDT, Worthington, Minn.
Gunner's Mate, 1st Class, Seaman Gunner's School, Fortress Monroe, entered service June 12, 1916, trained at Newport, R. I., and Newport News, and Great Lakes N. T. S. Wounded, U. S. S. Moreni, sunk off Gibraltar.

EARL A. SEELEY, Worthington, Minn.
Seaman, 2nd Class, Hospital Corps, entered service April 5, 1918, trained at Great Lakes N. T. S., and Perry, Ill.

WILLIAM J. SIEVERS, Wilmont, Minn.
Seaman, U. S. S. Texas, entered service July 24, 1918, trained at Great Lakes, Ill., Hampton Roads, and U. S. N. Rifle Range Camp, Logan, Wis. departed overseas Feb. 3, 1919.

BENJAMIN F. SMITH, Rushmore, Minn.
Flag Signalman, U. S. S. Western Bell, entered service June, 1918, trained at Signal Corps section, N. T. S., Puget Sound Navy Yard, departed overseas Oct. 1, 1918.



EARL GEORGE SMITH, Worthington, Minn.
Seaman, 2nd Class, U. S. S. South Dakota, entered service March 26, 1918, trained at Brooklyn Navy Yard. Crossed ocean ten times.

CECIL H. SOWLE, Worthington, Minn.
Private, 117th Co., 9th Regiment Marines, entered service Feb. 17, 1917, trained at Mare Island, Cal. (22 mo. in Hawaiian Is.), overseas June 5, 1917.

CARL FREDERICK SPILLMAN, Worthington, Minn.
Seaman, 2nd Div., U. S. S. Mississippi, entered service Feb. 1, 1918, trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and Norfolk, Va., departed overseas Aug. 8, 1918, U. S. S. Oklahoma.

RALPH STANLEY STEFFENS, Worthington, Minn.
3rd Class Electrician, Radio, U. S. S. Kansas, entered service Aug. 16, 1917, trained at Great Lakes and Harvard University, boarded ship May 15, 1918.

ROBERT ARSENE STEFFENS, Worthington, Minn.
2nd Class Electrician, Radio, U. S. S. Kimberly, entered service Sept. 17, 1917, trained at Great Lakes N. T. S., and Harvard University, boarded ship July 2, 1918.

STANLEY V. SWANSON, Worthington, Minn.
Gunner's Mate, 3rd Class, U. S. S. Minnesota, entered service November 23, 1917, trained at Yorktown, Va., and Philadelphia Navy Yard.

ALVIN FRANCIS UMHOEFER, Adrian, Minn.
Musician, 2nd Class, Great Lakes Naval Band, entered service Feb. 8, 1918, trained at Great Lakes N. T. S.

GILBERT H. VAN DUZER, Worthington, Minn.
Yeoman, 3rd Class, "Iowa," entered service Dec. 1917, trained at Great Lakes N. T. S., Harvard Radio School, Cambridge, departed overseas Jan., 1919.

FRANK J. WAGNER, Bigelow, Minn.
Fireman, U. S. S. North Dakota, entered service May 4, 1917, trained at Great Lakes N. T. S.

OTIS N. WICKLUND, Brewster, Minn.
Fireman, U. S. S. Ohio, entered service July 29, 1918.

EVERETT WILLIAM WYATT, Bigelow, Minn.
Fireman, 2nd Class, U. S. S. Michigan, entered service March 23, 1917.

HOWARD GADIVA, Worthington, Minn.
Seaman, Merchant Marine, entered service Nov., 1916, trained at U. S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Served three months in Company C, discharged because of sickness, enlisted May 25, 1918, trained at Boston Navy Yard.

CHARLES A. LOPSHIRE, Wilmont, Minn.
Mess Sergeant, Cook and Bakers' School, Camp Grant, Ill., entered service August 27, 1918.

HERMAN REYNHOLD, Cumberland, Wis.
Private, 189th Division, Co. F, trained at Camp Grant, Ill., departed overseas June, 1918. Battles, St. Mihiel, Chateau Thierry, Argonne.

LEONARD SELINE, Worthington, Minn.
Corporal, Co. M, 104th Inf 26th Div., entered service May, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, departed overseas July, 1918. Battles, Verdun Front.

JEROME ALLEN, Worthington, Minn.
Sailor, Student Radio Operator, entered service May 23, 1918, trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and at Hampton Roads, Harvard Radio School, Cambridge, Mass.

ROY ALFRED GREIG, Rushmore, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. B, 11th Regiment, Marines, entered service May, 1917, trained at Paris Island, S. C., departed overseas Sept., 1918.

RALPH EVERETT GREIG, Rushmore, Minn.
Sergeant, Co. B, 11th Regiment Marines, entered service May, 1917, trained at Paris Island, S. C., departed overseas Sept., 1918.

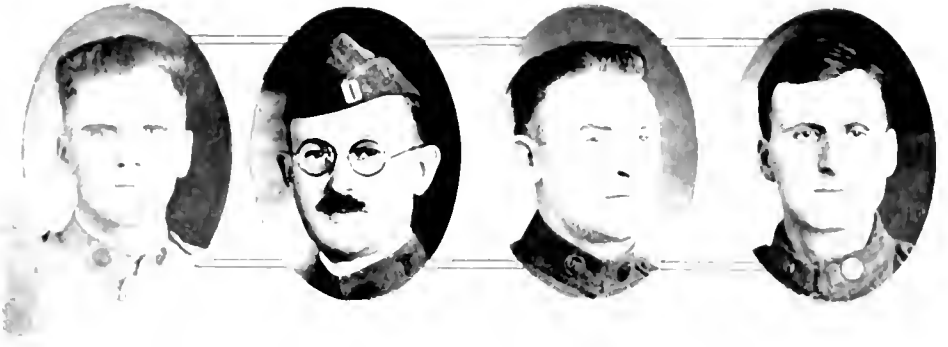
ALFRED R. JACKSON, Worthington, Minn.
Sailor, Ship's Cook, 3d Class, entered service Dec. 24, 1917, trained at Goat Island Navy Yard, California Naval Air Station, San Diego, Cal.

JOHN JAMES MITCHELL, Worthington, Minn.
Quartermaster, 2nd Class, 1st Section Ship's Co., entered service March 26, 1918, trained at Wissahickon Barracks, N. J., and Cape May.

FRANK N. NETTER, Worthington, Minn.
Merchant Marine, U. S. S. Dundeus, entered service November 1918, trained at Seattle, Wash.

ROY OLIVER SOWLES, Worthington, Minn.
Private, Co. F, Marines, entered service May 10, 1917, trained at Mare Island, Cal.

CHARLES LEONARD THOMPSON, Worthington, Minn.
Seaman, U. S. S. Wolverine, entered service May 3, 1917, trained at Great Lakes Training Station.



Lester Greg. Minn. Capt. A. B. W[illegible] Ernest W[illegible]

Dr. A. B. Williams of Wilmont was called into the service Sept. 15, 1917, was trained at Camp Pike, Ark., as Battalion Surgeon, 347th Inf., and departed overseas with Regiment on Sept. 24, 1918. Commissioned Captain Aug. 15, 1917.

Ernest Wellhausen enlisted at Windom, Minn., Nov. 6, 1918. Trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Service Records

The following are records of Nobles County men of whom no photographs are available.

Osmund Anderson, Worthington, Minn., Private Medical Corps, entered service Oct. 22, 1918, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

George H. Barnes, Bigelow, Minn., Private, Co. L, 3d Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas in August, 1918.

Albert Herman Baumgard, Brewster, Minn., Private Co. H, 3d Pioneer Inf. entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, departed overseas Sept. 1, 1918.

Domenic Corti, Worthington, Minn., Bugler, Co. D, 59th Inf., 4th Division.

John DeBruin, Worthington, Minn., Private, Hdq. Troop 9th Army Corps, entered service July 25, 1918, trained at Camp Pike, departed overseas Sept. 26, 1918.

Charles Emerson, Wilmont, Minn., Private, Co. F, 136th Inf.; entered service July 14, 1917, trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

Roy Robert Fitch, Worthington, Minn. Private Co. B, 7th Platoon, Army Service Corps, entered service August 5, 1918, trained at Camp Upton, New York; departed overseas Nov. 10, 1918.

Stanley Greenley, Rushmore, Minn., seaman; entered service April, 1918; trained at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, served on the U. S. S. Arizona.

Hosea Alva Griswold, Worthington, Minn., Corporal, Co. I, 358th Inf., 90th Div., entered service April 29, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Camp Travis, Texas, departed overseas June 18, 1918.

John Jackson Grubaugh, Round Lake, Minn., Private, 1st Class, Co. C, 360th Inf., 90th Div.; entered service April 25, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Travis; departed overseas June 14, 1918. Battles: St. Mihiel, wounded Sept. 14, 1918 at St. Mihiel.

John Francis Glasgow, Worthington, Minn., Corporal, Co. M, 21st Eng. Entered service June, 1918, trained at Jefferson Barracks.

Carl Haibeck, Lismore, Minn., Private, Co. A, 308th Inf., 77th Div., entered service May, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., and Camp Kearney, Calif. Departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918. Battles: Argonne.

L. J. Hazlewood, Worthington, Minn., Sergeant, Co. G, 4th Div., entered service June 1, 1918; trained at Camp Niagara, on the lake, departed overseas July 11, 1918. Battles: Valenciennes, Cambrai Sector; wounded Nov. 10, at Valenciennes.

Guy P. Hazlewood, Worthington, Minn., Private, Co. B, 303th Eng., 82nd Div., entered service Sept. 19, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, and Camp Gordon, departed overseas May 19, 1918. Battles: Toul Sector, Argonne, Meuse.

Alfred R. Jackson, Worthington, Minn., Cook, 2nd, U. S. N. A. S. North Island, San Diego, California.

Arthur John Johnson, Bigelow, Minn., Sergeant, Co. D, 111th Tr. Bn., entered service Sept. 6, 1917, trained at Camp Meade, Md., and Camp [illegible] Lee, [illegible]

overseas Aug. 30, 1918.

Hugh Kelley, Worthington, Minn., Locomotive Fireman, Co. B, 54th F. C.

Horatio LeGros, Adrian, Minn., Second Lieutenant 15th M. G. Instruction Co.; entered service November 1918; trained at Fort McPherson and Camp Hancock.

Arthur Licht, Rushmore, Minn., Private, Co. F, 314th F. A., 89th Div.; entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa; departed overseas June 29, 1918. Battles—St. Mihiel, Argonne.

Carl Herman Licht, Rushmore, Private, Co. H, 359th Inf., 90th Div.; entered service, April 29, 1918; trained at Camp Travis, Texas; departed overseas, June 19, 1918. Battles—St. Mihiel, Argonne.

Verner V. Lindgren, Adrian, Minn., Second Lieutenant, Co. G, 351st Inf.; entered service Sept. 7, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas August 16, 1918. Battles—Haute Center Sector, Alsace.

Walter A. Mason, Worthington, Minn., Sergeant, Bat. D, 149th Field Artillery, 42d Division.

Fred Libaire and Raymond Libaire.

James A. May, Adrian, Minn., Private in Marine Corps, entered service Oct. 12, 1918; trained at Paris Island, S. C.

John W. McNulty, Wilmont, Minn., Water Tender, U. S. S. Eastern Light; entered service April 10, 1918; trained at Bremerton, Wash.; transport duty; departed from U. S., Aug. 18, 1918.

Leo Francis McNulty, Wilmont, Minn., fireman, 1st Class, U. S. S. Eastern Light; entered service July 5, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and Puget Sound; first departed overseas March 17, 1917; transport duty.

Rollo S. Montgomery, Ellsworth, Minn., First Lieutenant Veterinary Corps; entered service in July, 1917; trained at Macon, Ga.

Bernard John Mormon, Adrian, Minn., Private, First Class, Co. H, 346th Inf., 89th Div., entered service Sept. 19, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas April 18, 1918.

Victor A. Mortenson, Ellsworth, Minn., Mechanic, Co. A, 136th Inf., 34th Div.; entered service June 26, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas Oct. 13, 1918.

Herman O. Nelson, Round Lake, Minn., Private, Co. K, 322d Inf.; 81st Div.; entered service May 27, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Kearney; departed overseas Aug. 8, 1918. Battles—Verdun Sector.

George Norman, Adrian, Minn., Wagoner, Supply Company, 135th Inf.; entered service Sept. 19, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Camp Cody, N. M., departed overseas Sept. 9, 1918.

Joseph A. Pacholl, Wilmont, Minn., Private, 53d U. S. Inf.; entered service April 30, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas July 6, 1918. Battles—St. Mihiel, Argonne; Army of Occupation.

John H. Peterson, Worthington, Minn., Private, Co. C, 307th Inf., 77th Div.; entered service May 26, 1918, trained at Camp Kearney, Calif.; departed overseas Aug. 7, 1918. Battles—Argonne; wounded Oct. 15, 1918, gunshot wound in left side.

Robert W. Refsell, Worthington, Minn., Private, S. A. T. C.; entered training at Hamline University, October 15, 1918.

George D. Rice, St. Cloud, Minn., Major; Evacuation Hospital No. 15.

Lawrence N. Riley, Ellsworth, Minn., Private; entered service Aug. 30, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Henry Joseph Sasson, Adrian, Minn.; Private, 90th Div.; entered service April 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Travis; departed overseas June, 1918; Battles—Chateau Thierry, Argonne, St. Mihiel; wounded in foot in the Argonne Forest; gassed in the Argonne, on Nov. 9, 1918.

Paul Shafer, Worthington, Minn., Corporal, Company F, 136th Infantry.

Karl Kent Smith, Worthington, Minn., Private, 157th Infantry Band; entered service April 17, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, and Brownsville, Texas.

Paul J. Smith, Worthington, Minn., First Class Gunner's Mate in the Navy; wounded, June, 1917.

Nathaniel Stearns Thayer, Worthington, Minn., Captain, Field Artillery; entered service August, 1917; trained at Camp Grant, Ill., and Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Hugo Trump, Worthington, Minn. Participated in action in France.

Monno Torbeck, Rushmore, Minn., Corporal, Co. E, 53d Inf., 6th Div.; entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas, July

6, 1918. Battles—Vosges Sector, Meuse Argonne.

Tony Van Prooien, Ellsworth, Minn., Private, Co. L, [illegible] Pioneer Inf., entered service July 22, 1918, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., departed overseas Aug. 29, 1918. Battles—Argonne.

Henry Voss, Bigelow, Minn., Private, trained at Camp Cody, New Mexico.

Arthur B. Williams, Wilmont, Minn., Captain, M. C., 337th Inf., entered service Sept. 15, 1917, trained at Camp Pike, Ark., departed overseas August, 1918.

Alfred Seline, Worthington, Minn., Private, 444th Field Reserve Service, entered service April, 1918, trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa; departed overseas July, 1918.

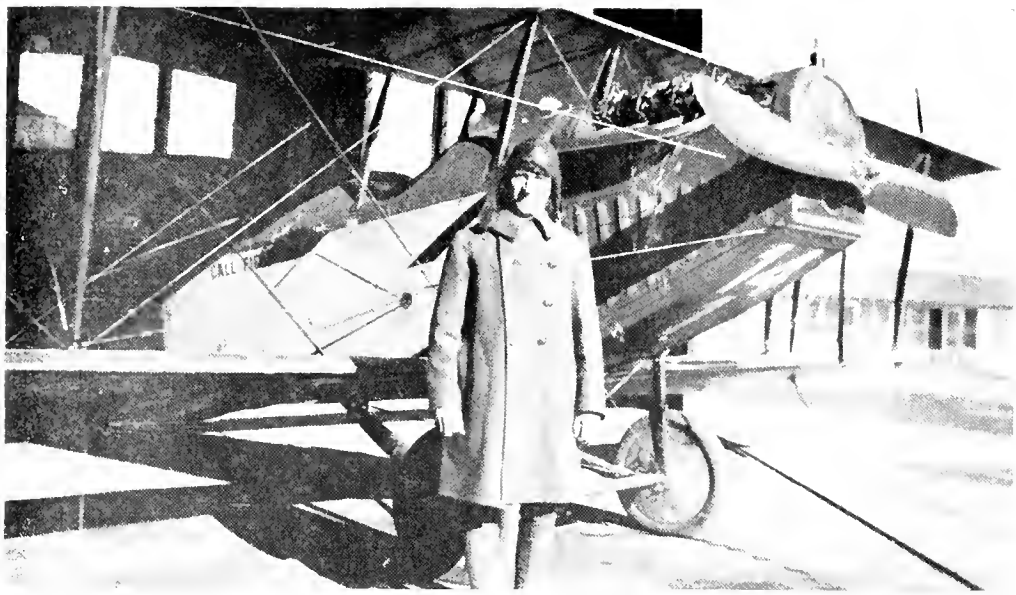
Nobles County War History Advisory Committee

Rev. H. R. Upton, Chairman

The Nobles County War History Advisory Committee was organized February 14th, 1919, when the representative of the Leader Publishing Company met with a number of the representative citizens of the county.

The work as outlined was deemed commendable by those assembled, and Rev. H. R. Upton was appointed Chairman, and Gus Swanberg Secretary of the Committee. Among those who were present at the meeting and who were appointed on the committee were A. W. Fagerstrom, J. J. Kies, W. E. Oliver, Clyde S. Jones, P. O. Reisell, P. J. Martin, and Judge L. S. Nelson. Other members who were appointed were A. M. Welles, A. R. Schmid, Fr. J. L. O'Connor, of Worthington; W. F. Stanton, Ellsworth; J. E. Orr, Adrian; F. D. Mitchell, C. W. Becker, Wilmont, F. J. Comisky, Lismore, Henry Hotkamp, Leota; Roy Rice, Reading; Chas. West, Seward Twp.; F. W. Kane, Kinbrae; E. N. Bogelson, Dundee, A. F. Dean, Round Lake; John Salstrom, Bigelow, W. C. Thom, Rushmore. The members of the Committee assisted in every possible way in securing the necessary data in compiling the volume.

Bayonet Drill



First Sergeant L. R. Peters, Call Field, Wichita Falls, Texas.

The Charms of Music.—Picture furnished by Mrs. H. H. Myrum, Worthington, Minn.

HOME TRAVELERS

The First, Second and Third Liberty Loan Campaigns

J. Burr Ludlow, Chairman

Nobles County people can take just pride in the results of the Liberty Loan campaigns, for not once during the five loans did the county fail to take its full quota, and in every case a large over-subscription demonstrated the univeral desire to whip the Kaiser's forces with every man and dollar that the nation possessed. This excellent showing is entirely due to the heavy purchases of bonds by the patriotic citizens of the county, and much credit comes as a just due to the committeemen, who in many cases gave practically all of their time to this work during the various drives.

J. B. Ludlow, of Rushmore, who was early appointed a member of the state committee, took charge of the Liberty Loan work in the county. The First Loan quota of June, 1917, was $100,000. $101,500 in bonds were taken by the banks of the county and sold to their customers, the percentage taken by the various banks being in proportion to the capital and surplus of the institution.

Mr. Ludlow continued as Chairman of the Second and Third Loans. The Second Loan quota of October, 1917, was $600,000, and Nobles County went Uncle Sam one better by oversubscribing its quota $28,250.00. The average per capita sale in the Ninth District was 14%, but Nobles County with its 15,112 inhabitants had 4,695 subscribers, or a startling percentage, at that time, of 30.46%. As a result of this record sale Nobles County was awarded the banner for the Second Loan.

The Third Loan campaign was conducted in April, 1918. The County was given an apportionment of about $1,000,000, and subscribed $1,067,450.

Following were the committeemen:

J. B. Ludlow, Chairman for the County, Rushmore.

Executive Board.

J. B. Ludlow, Rushmore.
F. D. Mitchell, Brewster.
A. W. Fagerstrom, Worthington.
Edwin Brickson, Adrian.

Divisional Territory.

F. D. Mitchell, Brewster.

For the villages of Brewster, Round Lake, Dundee and Kinbrae. For the townships of Graham Lakes, Seward, Hersey, Lorain and Indian Lake.

First, Second and Third Liberty Loan Campaigns—Cont'd.

A. W. Fagerstrom, Worthington.
For the city of Worthington and village of Bigelow. For the townships of Elk, Worthington and Bigelow.

W. C. Thom, Rushmore.
For the village of Rushmore. For the townships of Dewald and Ransom.

L. A. Salstrom, Wilmont.
For the village of Wilmont and Reading. For the townships of Wilmont, Larkin, Bloom and Summit Lake.

Edwin Brickson, Adrian.
For the villages of Adrian, Ellsworth and Lismore. For the townships of Grand Prairie, Little Rock, Westside, Olney, Lismore and Leota.

F. W. Stanton, Ellsworth.

F. J. Cummiskey, Lismore.

B. C. Denkman, Round Lake.

Worthington.
W. E. Oliver, Chm., A. T. Latta, J. J. Kies, G. W. Brammer, L. M. Herbert, M. G. Hurd, Ernest Sterling, A. J. Goff and C. S. Jones.

Brewster.
L. E. Johnson, Chm., A. C. Severson, Nick Kaufman, Pete Doeden, F. R. Geyerman and Al Wells.

Round Lake.
E. A. Tripp, Chm., Edward Wellhausen, J. C. Thomas, A. F. Diehn, J. H. Sather and Andrew Johnson.

Bigelow.
O. F. Johnson, Chm., R. H. Wicks, F. L. Lane, Emil Olson, J. J. Kramer and Guy Ostrom.

Rushmore.
W. R. McLeod, Chm., F. J. Johnson, H. C. Constable, August Rosenberg, S. B. Bedford, E. S. Wemple and Henry Fischer.

Reading
J. W. Hamilton, Chm., Joe Derivan and E. A. Post.

Wilmont
C. W. Becker, Chm., Oscar Young, G. W. Baker, E. L. Scully, M. J Kremer, Peter Spartz, Joe Scholtes and L. A. Young.

Lismore.
Herman J. Lebbens, Chm., John Kop, B. Kemper, Fred W. Miller, J. N. Nicolay, Nick Bach, H. Olberding and T. P. Noonan.

Adrian.
J. C. Becker, Chm., Dr. K. L. Rice, B. P. Weis, H. H. Martens, Gerhard Lewis, Andrew Johnson, E. C. Mead and P. J. Kircher.

Ellsworth.
J. H. McRobert, Chm., Jas. Carey, E. L. McFarland, John Kester, Pat Hefferan, H. J. Meester, Ben Korf, George Pardens.

Dundee.
F. J. Knott, Chm., Anton Arens and S. H. Nelson.

Kinbrae.
C. E. Harding, Chm., S. H. McMaster.

List of solicitors for each township in Nobles County, Minnesota, with postoffice address.

ELK.

P. R. Long, Chairman, Reading
J. H. Luther, Reading
G. C. Kellam, Reading
M. Ronan, Reading
J. O. Soderholm, Reading
C. F. Martin, Worthington
C. Atkinson, Worthington
Adolph Nelson, Worthington

OLNEY.

J. S. Cox, Chairman, Adrian
R. K. Doe, Adrian
Geo. Beacom, Adrian.
H. J. Kleve, Adrian
Pat Dalton, Adrian
I. J. Rohwer, Rushmore
F. V. Thom, Rushmore
Jake Meinders, Rushmore
Will Mitchell, Rushmore
R. C. Thom, Rushmore

First, Second and Third Liberty Loan Campaigns—Cont'd

WEST SIDE.

Manuel Cross, Chairman, Adrian.
A. H. Rust, Adrian
H. J. Turner, Adrian
Oscar Nash, Adrian
Jacob Metz, Adrian
G. L. Lenz, Adrian
Joe Lutz, Adrian
W. E. Grogan, Adrian

BLOOM.

D. C. Warren, Chairman, Wilmont
Frank Pothast, Wilmont
John Paradies, Wilmont
Ben Farris, Wilmont
Fred Bultmann, Fulda
A. W. Buss, Fulda
E. C. Crippen, Reading
Will Steen, Reading

GRAHAM LAKES.

J. A. Gardner, Chairman, Kinbrae
Harry Clarke, Kinbrae
Roy Mead, Kinbrae
Hans Gehl, Kinbrae
J. C. Miller, Kinbrae
J. J. Finy, Kinbrae
C. J. Cunningham, Kinbrae
Herman Haack, Kinbrae
J. A. Anderson, Fulda
Emil Peterson, Fulda
John Rammerth, Fulda
Peter Mathias, Fulda

LARKIN.

Mat Arens, Chairman, Rushmore
Mike Hendel, Rushmore
Henry Slater, Rushmore
John Krull, Rushmore
George Elsing, Rushmore
John Moser, Adrian
Henry Boots, Adrian
Albert Brandt, Adrian

SEWARD.

Chas. West, Chairman, Fulda
C. J. Johnson, Fulda
N. R. Jorgenson, Fulda
Harvey Pallesen, Fulda
Leonard Busch, Fulda
A. T. Behr, Fulda
W. H. Brown, Fulda
Wm. Brace, Fulda
Wm. Koster, Fulda
R. T. Fenning, Fulda
B. N. Janssen, Fulda
H. P. W. Pingston, Fulda

WILMONT.

Albert Johanning, Chairman, Wilmont
Felix Lais, Wilmont
Frank Lund, Wilmont
Herman Habelman, Wilmont
Rev. Father Schneider, Wilmont
Tom Helbig, Wilmont
John Loosbrock, Lismore
Henry Bruns, Lismore

LORAIN.

Wm. Wehler, Chairman, Brewster
Wm. Dwyer, Brewster
J. A. Carter, Brewster
Henry Voss, Worthington
L. B. Kinsman, Worthington
John Hansberger, Worthington
F. W. Knapp, Worthington
Alex Wilson, Worthington
A. M. Mortenson, Worthington

HERSEY.

P. H. McCall, Chairman, Brewster
O. A. Reeve, Brewster
John S. McCarvel, Brewster
John A. Voorhees, Brewster
Chas. Paine, Brewster
W. S. Gordon, Brewster
Thomas Johnson, Brewster
Ben Peterson, Brewster
Sam Towe, Brewster
Chas. King, Worthington

LISMORE.

Wm. Maher, Chairman, Magnolia
Henry Rust, Lismore
Joe Thompson, Lismore
H. G. Loonan, Lismore
Elmer O. Toole, Adrian
John Wester, Adrian
Nick Hendel, Adrian
John King, Kenneth

LEOTA.

N. DeBoer, Chairman, Leota
John Hopkamp, Leota
John Schmidt, Kenneth
Matt Homan, Kenneth
O. Poole, Kenneth
Elmer Egan, Lismore
O. Anderson, Chandler
C. M. Cook, Edgerton

First, Second and Third Liberty Loan Campaigns—Cont'd.

Nobles County Awarded Banner in Honor of Second Liberty Loan Record.

Judge L. S. Nelson, Gov. Theo. Wold, J. B. Ludlow, Gov. J. A. A. Burnquist, G. Osten Saken, Lieutenant-Aide to Gov. Burnquist.

DEWALD.

W. C. Renshaw, Chairman, Rushmore
O. J. Roskam, Rushmore
E. J. Carney, Rushmore
S. C. Wilson, Rushmore
George Greig, Rushmore
W. R. Davis, Rushmore
Fred Kuhl, Worthington
Arthur Boddy, Worthington

RANSOM.

John Shore, Chairman, Rushmore
L. T. Eide, Rushmore
Chris Kunkel, Rushmore
Chas. Ashbaugh, Rushmore
Nels Sorem, Bigelow
Ben Sorem, Bigelow
Paul Huff, Rushmore
I. Milton, Rushmore
Henry Klessig, Bigelow

WORTHINGTON.

Fred Trunk, Chairman, Worthington
G. Selberg, Worthington
W. Shanks, Worthington
E. Miller, Worthington
J. F. Ulrich, Worthington
Geo. Goodrich, Worthington
Gus Wahl, Worthington
M. Alvine, Worthington

GRAND PRAIRIE.

Wm. Hocking, Chairman, Ellsworth
Elmer Egan, Ellsworth
A. W. Nelson, Ellsworth
Robert Hickman, Ellsworth
Joe Hickman, Ellsworth
Eike Christian, Ellsworth
J. A. Fahrager, Adrian
R. M. V. Lenz, Adrian

LITTLE ROCK.

W. C. Davey, Chairman, Rushmore
Paul Kienetz, Rushmore
J. W. Christian, Rushmore
E. W. Teisler, Rushmore
Elmer Thompson, Adrian
Wm. Rowe, Adrian
K. J. Feeney, Adrian
A. J. Fiihr, Ellsworth.

First, Second and Third Liberty Loan Campaigns—Cont'd.

BIGELOW.

Will Robertson, Chairman, Worthington
H. A. Voss, Worthington
Ed Olson, Worthington
Wm. Malcolm, Worthington
C. B. Timeson, Bigelow
J. E. Moberg, Bigelow
H. Bjornstad, Bigelow
P. H. Nystorm, Bigelow

INDIAN LAKE.

Jens Langseth, Chairman Worthington
Chas. G. Larson, Worthington
C. Langseth, Worthington
J. H. Horstman, Round Lake
Frank Morgan, Round Lake
A. Hector, Round Lake
Frank Anderson, Round Lake
R. W. Abbott, Round Lake

SUMMIT LAKE.

James Baird, Chairman, Reading
Gus Peningoth, Reading
Will Bulick, Reading
J. A. Good, Reading
Sid Kizer, Wilmont
Harm Heidebrink, Wilmont
Simon Anderson, Wilmont
Steve Fett, Rushmore

Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan Campaigns

A. W. FAGERSTROM, Chairman

Mr. Ludlow, in removing from the county, was succeeded as County Chairman, by Mr. A. W. Fagerstrom of Worthington in the Fourth and Fifth Loans. The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign started September 28th, 1918. The Fourth Loan quota was the largest of the quintet of Loans, but Nobles County, as ever, was equal to its task and over subscribed its allotted amount. $1,140,000.00 was asked for and the sum of $1,290,200.00 was subscribed.

Following are the allotments and amounts raised, followed by the committee men of the Fourth and Fifth Loans.

The Fifth Liberty Loan campaign was conducted during the first part of May, 1919, under the direction of Mr. Fagerstrom. The reducing of the bond issue owing to the ending of the war made the amount easier to raise in this campaign. The total amount raised in the Victory Loan was $884,050.00. Nobles County had fought the good fight and won. In the years to come when the activities of the World War for freedom are reviewed, the people of this county can point with an everlasting pride to the superb record made in the purchase of the five Liberty Bond issues, and feel indeed that they did their bit to help win the world for Christ and democracy.

Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan Campaigns—Cont'd.

	Allotment.	Subscribed
Indian Lake	$34,900	$41,750
Round Lake Village	22,300	25,350
Bigelow Township	38,500	44,700
Bigelow Village	14,500	16,400
Ransom	38,600	40,750
Little Rock	40,300	45,950
Grand Prairie	40,500	43,400
Ellsworth Village	36,400	40,950
Lorain	34,200	35,500
Worthington Township	36,200	37,500
Worthington City	143,300	156,750
Dewald	36,400	38,100
Rushmore Village	19,400	23,100
Olney	35,500	38,900
Adrian Village	64,900	65,800
Westside	40,100	42,100
Hersey	34,300	32,850
Brewster Village	25,400	26,100
Elk	36,300	35,950
Summit Lake	40,300	41,350
Larkin	34,200	34,250
Lismore Township	36,100	39,200
Lismore Village	20,300	21,250
Graham Lakes	38,500	40,600
Kinbrae Village	7,000	7,300
Dundee Village	14,600	15,050
Seward	40,500	45,350
Bloom	30,200	29,900
Wilmont Township	40,800	43,650
Wilmont Village	23,300	25,100
Leota	39,700	40,000
	$1,140,000	$1,290,200

A. W. Fagerstrom, Chairman for the county, Worthington

Executive Board.

A. W. Fagerstrom, Worthington
F. D. Mitchell, Brewster
Edwin Brickson, Adrian

Divisional Territory.

F. D. Mitchell, Brewster. For the village of Brewster and the townships of Hersey and Lorain.

E. W. Kane, Kinbrae. For the village of Dundee and Kinbrae and the township of Graham Lakes.

B. C. Denkman, Round Lake. For the village of Round Lake and the township of Indian Lake.

J. A. Salstrom, Bigelow. For the village of Bigelow.

A. W. Fagerstrom, Worthington. For the city of Worthington and the townships of Bigelow, Worthington, Elk and Seward.

W. C. Thom, Rushmore. For the village of Rushmore and the townships of Dewald and Ransom.

Roy Rice, Reading. For the village of Reading and the township of Summit Lake.

L. A. Salstrom, Wilmont. For the village of Wilmont and the townships of Bloom, Wilmont and Larkin.

F. J. Cummiskey, Lismore. For the village of Lismore and the townships of Leota and Lismore.

Edwin Brickson, Adrian. For the village of Adrian and the townships of Westside and Olney.

C. A. Bird, Ellsworth. For the village of Ellsworth and the townships of Grand Prairie and Little Rock.

All bankers were ex-officio members of the Committee.

List of solicitors in each village in the County of Nobles.

Worthington.

W. E. Oliver, Chairman, A. T. Latta, J. J. Kies, G. W. Brammer, L. M. Herbert, M. G. Hurd, Ernest Sterling, A. J. Goff, C. S. Jones, R. M. Richardson, J. A. Snyder, Frank Baker, Pete Peters, H. Tellander, David Anderson, Newton Fauskee, L. M. Shell, J. E. Godfrey, Will Ronan and R. H. Torrance.

Brewster.

L. E. Johnson, Chairman, A. C. Severson, Nick Kaufman, Pete Doeden, F. R. Geyerman and Al Wells.

Round Lake.

E. A. Tripp, Chairman, J. H. Sather, Edward Wellhausen, J. C. Thomsen, A. F. Deihn and Andrew Johnson.

Bigelow.

R. H. Wicks, Chairman, F. L. Lane, Emil Olson, J. J. Kramer, Guy Ostrom and Rudolph Bird.

Rushmore.

F. J. Johnson, Chairman, H. C. Constable, August Rosenberg, S. B. Bedford, E. S. Wemple and Henry Fischer.

Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan Campaigns—Cont'd

Reading.
J. W. Hamilton, Chairman, and E. A. Post.

Wilmont.
C. W. Becker, Chairman, Oscar Young, G. W. Baker, F. L. Scully, M. J. Kremer, Peter Spartz, Jos. Scholtes and L. A. Young.

Lismore.
Herman J. Lebbens, Chairman, John Kop, B. Kemper, Fred W. Mills, J. N. Needlay, Nick Bach, H. Olberding and T. P. Noonan.

Adrian.
F. C. Mead, Chairman, J. C. Becker, Dr. K. L. Rice, H. H. Marstens, Gerhard Levis, Andrew Johnson, P. L. Kuecker and Henry Heinekes.

Ellsworth.
J. H. McRobert, Chairman, E. L. McFarland, John Koster, Pat Heffernan, H. J. Meester, Wm. Borenkamp, M. Guinen and F. A. Link.

Dundee.
F. J. Knott, Chairman, Anton Arens and S. H. Nelson.

Kinbrae.
Paul Paulson, Chairman, L. A. Langer and S. M. Knutson.

List of solicitors for each township in Nobles County, Minnesota, with post office address.

ELK.

P. R. Long, Chairman, Reading
J. H. Luther, Worthington
A. C. Kellam, Reading
M. Ronan, Reading
J. O. Soderholm, Brewster
C. E. Martin, Worthington
C. F. Atkinson, Worthington
Adolph Nelson, Worthington

OLNEY.

J. J. Rotwer, Chairman, Rushmore
F. A. Thom, Rushmore
Jake Meinders, Rushmore
Will Mitchell, Rushmore
R. C. Thom, Rushmore
J. S. Cox, Adrian
R. K. Doe, Adrian
Geo. Beacom, Adrian
H. J. Kleve, Adrian
P. T. Dalton, Adrian

WEST SIDE.

Jacob Metz, Chairman, Adrian
C. T. Lenz, Adrian.
Joe Fritz, Adrian
W. E. Grogan, Adrian
Manuel Cross, Adrian
A. H. Rust, Adrian
H. J. Turner, Adrian
Oscar Nash, Adrian

LARKIN.

Mat. Arens, Chairman, Rushmore
Mike Hendel, Rushmore
Henry Slater, Rushmore
John Krull, Rushmore
George Elsing, Rushmore
John Moser, Adrian
Henry Boots, Adrian
Albert Brandt, Adrian

GRAHAM LAKES.

J. A. Gardner, Chairman, Kinbrae
Harry Clarke, Kinbrae
Roy Mead, Kinbrae
Hans Gehl, Kinbrae
J. C. Miller, Kinbrae
T. J. Fury, Kinbrae
C. J. Cunningham, Kinbrae
Herman Haack, Kinbrae
J. A. Anderson, Fulda
Emil Peterson, Fulda
John Rammerth, Fulda
Peter Mathias, Fulda

SEWARD.

Chas. West, Chairman, Fulda
C. L. Johnson, Fulda
N. R. Jorgenson, Fulda
Harvey Pallesen, Fulda
Leonard Busch, Fulda
A. F. Behr, Fulda
W. H. Brown, Fulda
Wm. Brace, Fulda
Wm. Koster, Fulda
R. J. Enninga, Fulda
B. H. Janssen, Fulda
H. P. W. Pungston, Fulda

WILMONT.

Albert Johanning, Chairman, Wilmont
Felix Laus, Wilmont
Frank Lund, Wilmont
Herman Habelman, Wilmont
Rev. Father Schneider, Wilmont
Tom Hebig, Wilmont
John Loosbrock, Lismore
Henry Bruns, Lismore

BLOOM.

Fred Bultman, Chairman, Fulda
A. W. Buss, Fulda
E. C. Cripoen, Reading
Will Steen, Reading
Frank Pothast, Wilmont
John Paradies, Wilmont
Ben Farris, Wilmont
Carl Popkin, Fulda

LORAIN.

Wm. Dwyer, Chairman, Brewster
J. A. Carter, Brewster
Henry Voss, Worthington
O. M. Mortenson, Worthington
S. Halverson, Worthington
Henry Jansen, Worthington
L. B. Knisman, Worthington
John Hansberger, Worthington
F. W. Knapp, Worthington
Alex. Wilson, Worthington
W. S. Whitney, Worthington
L. S. Kenney, Worthington

Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan Campaigns—Cont'd.

HERSEY.

P. H. McCall, Chairman, Brewster
O. A. Reeve, Brewster
John A. Voorhees, Brewster
Chas. Paine, Brewster
Geo. Sorensen, Brewster
Chas. Wing, Brewster
J. P. Coyle, Brewster
W. S. Gordon, Brewster
Sam Tow, Brewster
John Knapp, Brewster
T. F. Mulligan, Brewster
Dave Bryngelson, Brewster

LISMORE.

Wm. Maher, Chairman, Magnolia
Henry Rust, Lismore
Joe Thompson, Lismore
H. G. Looman, Lismore
Elmer O. Toole, Adrian
John Wester, Adrian
Nick Hendel, Adrian
John King, Kenneth

LEOTA.

N. DeBoer, Chairman, Leota
John Hopkamp, Leota
John Schmidt, Kenneth
Matt Homan, Kenneth
O. Poole, Kenneth
Elmer Egan, Lismore
O. Anderson, Chandler
O. M. Cook, Edgerton

DEWALD.

W. C. Renshaw, Chairman, Rushmore
O. J. Roskam, Rushmore
E. J. Carney, Rushmore
S. C. Wilson, Rushmore
George Greig, Rushmore
W. R. Davis, Rushmore
Fred Kuhl, Worthington
H. Redenias, Rushmore

RANSOM.

John Shore, Chairman, Rushmore
L. T. Eide, Rushmore
Chris Kuncle, Rushmore
Chas. Ashbaugh, Rushmore
Nels Sorem, Bigelow
Ben Sorem, Bigelow
Paul Huff, Rushmore
L. Milton, Rushmore
Henry Klessig, Bigelow

WORTHINGTON.

Fred Trunk, Chairman, Worthington
W. Shanks, Worthington
E. Miller, Worthington
R. Chapman, Worthington
J. F. Ulrich, Worthington
Geo. Goodrich, Worthington
Gus Wahl, Worthington
M. Alvine, Worthington

GRAND PRAIRIE.

Wm. Hocking, Chairman, Adrian
John Egan, Ellsworth
T. F. Carey, Ellsworth
Nick Eppers, Adrian
Joe Hickman, Ellsworth
J. A. Fahrager, Adrian
Rudolph Lenz, Adrian
Herman Nolte, Adrian

LITTLE ROCK.

W. C. Davey, Chairman, Rushmore
Paul Kienetz, Rushmore
J. W. Royer, Rushmore
Henry Hanson, Adrian
Elmer Thompson, Adrian
Wm. Rowe, Adrian
K. J. Feeney, Adrian
A. J. Fiihr, Ellsworth

INDIAN LAKE.

Jens Langseth, Chairman, Worthington
Chas. G. Larson, Worthington
C. Langseth, Worthington
J. H. Horstman, Round Lake
Frank Morgan, Round Lake
A. Hector, Round Lake
Frank Anderson, Round Lake
R. W. Abbott, Round Lake

BIGELOW.

Will Robertson, Chairman, Worthington
H. A. Voss, Worthington
Ed Olson, Worthington
Wm. Malcolm, Worthington
C. B. Thueson, Bigelow
J. E. Moberg, Worthington
H. Bjornstad, Worthington
P. H. Nystrom, Worthington

SUMMIT LAKE.

James Baird, Chairman, Reading
Gus Penningroth, Reading
Will Bulick, Reading
J. A. Good, Reading
Sid Kizer, Wilmont
Harm Heidebrink, Wilmont
Simon Anderson, Wilmont
Steve Feit, Rushmore

Nobles County Ranks Third in Six States

MISS IDA GREIG

Of Rushmore, Minn., who christened the S. S. Nobles, at the Hog Island Navy Yards, August 23, 1919.

Forty-six and eight-tenths of Nobles County's population purchased Liberty Bonds of the Fourth issue. As a result of this record purchase, Nobles County was one of the leaders of the nation in per capita sales. The Ninth Federal Reserve District comprising the states of Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, led the United States in the largest number of sales of Liberty Bonds. The highest percentage in the Ninth District was 55 per cent. Thus it will be seen that Nobles County followed closely the percentage of the winner of the District honors. As a mark of recognition of the splendid efforts of the people of this county, the Federal Liberty Loan Board ruled that one of the ships in course of construction at the Hog Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, Pa., should be christened "Nobles." Miss Ida Greig, of Rushmore, a trained nurse, was named to act as sponsor. The christening took place August 23, 1919, at noon at the Hog Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia. As the noon whistles blew, the planks which held the ship were sawed, the ship began to move slowly, the bugler blew the colors, and Miss Greig stepped forward and called in a clear voice, "I christen thee 'Nobles,'" breaking at the same time a bottle of champagne over the bow of the boat. The ship slipped slowly into the Delaware river, and was taken by tug boats to the west basin where the machinery was to be installed and the craft completed.

The "Nobles" is a cargo carrier of 7,825 tons burden, the rudder alone weighs ten tons. The vessel is 401 feet long, 58 feet deep, and 54 feet wide. It is painted green 14 feet down from the top, and the remainder of the way is of two shades of gray, one indicating the water line for the cargo when unloaded, and the other when loaded.

Those present in the christening party were: Miss Ida Greig, Lester Greig, Mrs. A. G. Thom, Miss Pearl Thom, George Innes of this county; Miss Eleanor Shane, Mr. Helm, Mr. Baringster, Mr. Wood, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Chas. Burnette, of St. Louis.

War Savings Stamp Campaign

A. W. Fagerstrom, County Chairman

The War Savings Stamp campaign in Nobles County was conducted over the period of one year, beginning Dec. 1st, 1917 and continuing until Dec. 1st 1918. While no intensive campaign was instituted at any certain time, it seems that the people of the county were steady and consistent purchasers of these issues of the U. S. Government. During the above period the sales at the Worthington post office amounted to $173,700.14. The largest individual sale made, was the grand total of C. C. Erwin, Rural Mail Carrier on Route 1 out of Worthington, who sold a total of $9,429.26 worth of War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

The list of committeemen follows:

A. W. Fagerstrom, Chairman for the County, Worthington

Executive Board.

A. W. Fagerstrom, Worthington
F. D. Mitchell, Brewster
Henry Nystrom, Worthington
W. C. Thom, Rushmore
T. A. Fallgater, Wilmont
F. J. Cummiskey, Lismore
J. W. Mooty, Adrian
F. W. Stanton, Ellsworth

Divisional Territory.

F. D. Mitchell, Brewster.
For the villages of Brewster, Round Lake, Dundee and Kinbrae. For the townships of Graham Lakes, Hersey, Lorain and Indian Lake.

Henry Nystrom, Worthington.
For the city of Worthington and village of Bigelow. For the townships of Bigelow, Worthington, Elk and Seward.

W. C. Thom, Rushmore.
For the village of Rushmore. For the townships of Dewald and Ransom.

T. A. Fallgater, Wilmont.
For the villages of Wilmont and Reading. For the townships of Wilmont, Larkin, Bloom and Summit Lake.

J. W. Mooty, Adrian.
For the village of Adrian. For the townships of Westside and Olney.

F. J. Cummiskey, Lismore.
For the village of Lismore. For the townships of Lismore and Leota.

F. W. Stanton, Ellsworth.
For the village of Ellsworth. For the townships of Grand Prairie and Little Rock.

All bankers were ex-officio members of the Committee.

Standing Committeemen for each village in the county:

F. W. Stanton, Ellsworth.
J. W. Mooty, Adrian.
W. C. Thom, Rushmore.
F. J. Cummiskey, Lismore
C. W. Baker, Wilmont.
Roy Rice, Reading.
F. D. Mitchell, Brewster.
J. H. Sather, Round Lake.
J. E. Salstrom, Bigelow.
B. N. Bodelson, Dundee.
E. W. Kane, Kinbrae.
A. W. Fagerstrom, Worthington.

Editors and Newspapers of the County of Nobles who assisted in the War Savings Campaign:

Rushmore Enterprise, A. H. Higley; Worthington Progressive, P. O. Refsell; Nobles County Democrat, P. J. Carter; Lismore Free Press, E. W. Thompson; Worthington Globe, A. M. Welles; Wilmont Tribune, F. H. Densmore; Round Lake Graphic, J. N. Kain; Brewster Tribune, F. J. Betty; Ellsworth News, Loverin & Loverin.

List of Bankers in County of Nobles, who assisted in the War Savings Campaign:

Brewster State Bank, Brewster, F. D. Mitchell, cashier.
First National Bank, Brewster, Theo. West, cashier.
State Bank of Round Lake, Round Lake, B. C. Denkman, cashier.
Farmers State Bank, Round Lake, W. D. White, cashier.
State Bank of Dundee, Dundee, B. N. Bodelson, cashier.
Kinbrae State Bank, Kinbrae, E. W. Kane, cashier.
State Bank of Reading, Reading, R. S. Rice, cashier.

War Savings Stamp Campaign Cont'd.

State Bank of Worthington, Worthington, Ned Jones, cashier
Citizens National Bank, Worthington, Henry Nystrom, cashier
Worthington National Bank, Worthington, E. E. Tagetstrom, cashier.
State Bank of Bigelow, Bigelow, J. F. Salstrom, cashier.
Rushmore State Bank, Rushmore, J. B. Ludlow, cashier.
First National Bank, Rushmore, W. C. Thom, cashier.
First National Bank, Wilmont, L. A. Salstrom, cashier
Farmers State Bank, Wilmont, L. A. Edgatter, cashier
State Bank of Lismore, Lismore, A. J. Rice, cashier.
Lismore Farmers State Bank, Lismore, E. J. Cummiskey, cashier
Adrian State Bank, Adrian, Edwin Brickson, cashier
First National Bank, Adrian, J. W. Mooty, cashier.
National Bank of Adrian, Adrian, F. J. Forkenbrock, cashier
German State Bank, Ellsworth, F. W. Stanton, cashier.
First National Bank, Ellsworth, Chas. Bird, cashier
Merchant Representatives for each village in the county.

P. A. Osdaba, Adrian.
R. H. Wicks, Bigelow.
R. Geyerman, Brewster.
O. H. Johnson, Dundee.
John Crowley, Ellsworth.
Paulson Bros., Kinbrae
N. DeBoer, Leota.
Olberding Bros., Lismore
Bert Reimersma, Org. (postoffice Worthington).
S. T. Fair, Reading.
J. H. Sather, Round Lake.
A. C. Constable, Rushmore.
Scholtes Bros., Wilmont.
A. F. Hart, Worthington.

List of solicitors in each village in the County of Nobles.

Worthington.
W. E. Olver, Chm., A. T. Latta, J. J. Kies, G. W. Brammer, L. M. Herbert, M. G. Hurd, Ernest Sterling, A. J. Golf, C. S. Jones, R. M. Richardson, J. A. Snyder, Frank Baker and Pete Peters

Brewster.
L. E. Johnson, Chm., A. C. Severson, Nick Kaufman, Pete Doeden, F. R. Geyerman, M. Wells.

Round Lake.
J. H. Sather, Chm., Edward Wellhausen, J. C. Thomas, A. F. Deihn, E. A. Tripp, Andrew Johnson.

Bigelow
O. F. Johnson, Chm., R. H. Wicks, F. L. Lane, Emil Olson, J. J. Kramer, Guy Ostrom.

Rushmore.
W. R. McLeod, Chm., F. J. Johnson, H. C. Constable, August Rosenberg, S. E. Bedford, E. S. Wemple, Henry Fischer.

Reading.
J. W. Hamilton, Chm., Joe Derivan, F. A. Post

Wilmont.
C. W. Becker, Chm., Oscar Young, G. W. Baker, E. L. Soully, M. J. Kremer, Peter Spartz, Joe Scholtes, L. A. Young.

Lismore.
Herman J. Lebbens, Chm., John Kop, B. Kemper, Fred W. Mills, J. N. Nicolay, Nich Bach, H. Olberding, T. P. Noonan.

Adrian.
J. C. Becker, Chm., Dr. K. L. Rice, B. P. Weis, H. H. Marstens, Gerhard Lewis, Andrew Johnson, E. C. Mead, P. J. Kircher

Ellsworth.
J. H. McRobert, Chm., Las Carey, E. L. McFarland, John Kester, Pat Hefferan, H. J. Meester, Ben Korf, George Pardons.

Dundee
F. J. Knott, Chm., Anton Arens, S. H. Nelson

Kinbrae
C. F. Harding, Chm., S. H. McMaster.

List of solicitors for each township in Nobles County

ELK.

P. R. Long, Chairman, Reading
J. H. Luther, Reading
G. E. Kellam, Reading
M. Roman, Reading
L. O. Soderholm, Reading
C. F. Martin, Worthington
C. Atkinson, Worthington
Adolph Nelson, Worthington

War Savings Stamp Campaign—Cont'd.

OLNEY.

J. S. Cox, Chairman, Adrian
R. K. Doe, Adrian
Geo. Beacon, Adrian
J. H. Kleve, Adrian
Pat Dalton, Adrian
J. J. Rohwer, Rushmore
F. V. Thom, Rushmore
Jake Meinders, Rushmore
Will Mitchell, Rushmore
R. C. Thom, Rushmore

WEST SIDE.

Manuel Cross, Chairman, Adrian
A. M. Rust, Adrian
H. J. Turner, Adrian
Oscar Nash, Adrian
Jacob Metz, Adrian
G. T. Lenz, Adrian
Joe Fritz, Adrian
W. E. Grogan, Adrian

LARKIN.

Mat Arens, Chairman, Rushmore
Mike Hendel, Rushmore
Henry Slater, Rushmore
John Krull, Rushmore
George Elsing, Rushmore
John Moser, Adrian
Henry Boots, Adrian
Albert Brandt, Adrian

GRAHAM LAKES.

I. A. Gardner, Chairman, Kinbrae
Harry Clark, Kinbrae
Roy Mead, Kinbrae
Hans Gehl, Kinbrae
J. C. Miller, Kinbrae
J. J. Fury, Kinbrae
C. J. Cunningham, Kinbrae
Herman Haack, Kinbrae
J. A. Anderson, Fulda
Emil Peterson, Fulda
John Rammerth, Fulda
Peter Mathias, Fulda

SEWARD.

Chas. West, Chairman, Fulda
C. J. Johnson, Fulda
N. R. Jorgenson, Fulda
Harvey Pallesen, Fulda
Leonard Busch, Fulda
A. F. Behr, Fulda
W. H. Brown, Fulda
Wm. Brace, Fulda
Wm. Koster, Fulda
R. J. Enninga, Fulda
B. N. Janssen, Fulda
H. P. W. Pfingston, Fulda

WILMONT.

Albert Johanning, Chairman, Wilmont
Felix Lais, Wilmont
Frank Lund, Wilmont
Herman Habelman, Wilmont
Rev. Father Schneider, Wilmont
Tom Hebig, Wilmont
John Loosbrock, Lismore
Henry Bruns, Lismore

BLOOM.

D. C. Warren, Chairman, Wilmont
Frank Pothast, Wilmont
John Paradies, Wilmont
Ben Farris, Wilmont
Fred Bultman, Fulda
A. W. Buss, Fulda
E. C. Crippen, Reading
Will Steen, Reading

LORAIN.

Wm. Dwyer, Chairman, Brewster
J. A. Carter, Brewster
Henry Voss, Worthington
O. M. Mortensen, Worthington
S. Halverson, Worthington
L. B. Kinsman, Worthington
John Hansberger, Worthington
F. W. Knapp, Worthington
Alex Wilson, Worthington

HERSEY.

P. M. McCall, Chairman, Brewster
O. A. Reeve, Brewster
John S. McCarvel, Brewster
John A. Voorhees, Brewster
Chas. Paine, Brewster
W. S. Gordon, Brewster
Thomas Johnson, Brewster
Ben Peterson, Brewster
Sam Towe, Brewster
Chas. King, Worthington

LISMORE.

Wm. Maher, Chairman, Magnolia
Henry Rust, Lismore
Joe Thompson, Lismore
H. G. Loonan, Lismore
Elmer O. Toole, Adrian
John Wester, Adrian
Nick Hendel, Adrian
John King, Kenneth

LEOTA.

N. DeBoer, Chairman, Leota
John Hopkamp, Leota
John Schmidt, Kenneth
Matt Homan, Kenneth
O. Poole, Kenneth
Elmer Egan, Lismore
O. Anderson, Chandler
O. M. Cook, Edgerton

DEWALD.

W. C. Renshaw, Chairman, Rushmore
O. J. Roskam, Rushmore
E. J. Carney, Rushmore
S. C. Wilson, Rushmore
George Greig, Rushmore
W. R. Davis, Rushmore
Fred Kuhl, Worthington
Arthur Boddy, Worthington

War Savings Stamp Campaign Cont'd.

RANSOM.

John Shore, Chairman, Rushmore
L. T. Eide, Rushmore
Chris Kunkel, Rushmore
Chas. Ashbaugh, Rushmore
Nels Sorem, Bigelow
Ben Sorem, Bigelow
Paul Hutt, Rushmore
J. Milton, Rushmore
Henry Klessig, Bigelow

WORTHINGTON.

Fred Frank, Chairman, Worthington
G. Selberg, Worthington
W. Shanks, Worthington
E. Miller, Worthington
J. F. Ulrich, Worthington
Geo. Goodrich, Worthington
Gus Wahl, Worthington
M. Mync, Worthington

GRAND PRAIRIE.

Wm. Hocking, Chairman, Ellsworth
Elmer Egan, Ellsworth
A. W. Nelson, Ellsworth
Robert Hickman, Ellsworth
Joe Hickman, Ellsworth
Eike Christian, Ellsworth
J. A. Fahrager, Adrian
R. M. V. Lenz, Adrian

LITTLE ROCK.

W. C. Davey, Chairman, Rushmore
Paul Kienetz, Rushmore
J. W. Christian, Rushmore
E. W. Teisler, Rushmore
Elmer Thompson, Adrian
Wm. Rowe, Adrian
K. J. Feeney, Adrian
A. J. Fuhr, Ellsworth

INDIAN LAKE.

Jens Langseth, Chairman, Worthington
Chas. G. Larson, Worthington
C. Langseth, Worthington
J. H. Horstman, Round Lake
Frank Morgan, Round Lake
A. Hector, Round Lake
Frank Anderson, Round Lake
R. W. Abbott, Round Lake

BIGELOW.

Will Robertson, Chairman, Worthington
H. A. Voss, Worthington
Ed Olson, Worthington
Wm. Malcolm, Worthington
C. B. Thueson, Bigelow
J. F. Moberg, Bigelow
H. Bjornstad, Bigelow
P. H. Nystrom, Bigelow

SUMMIT LAKE.

James Bairs, Chairman, Reading
Gus Penngoth, Reading
Will Bulick, Reading
J. A. Good, Reading
Sid Kizer, Wilmont
Harm Heidebrink, Wilmont
Simon Anderson, Wilmont
Steve Fett, Rushmore

Minnesota's share in the Two Billion War Savings Campaign was 47 million dollars.

The allotment for Nobles County was $426,250.00 which was apportioned to the townships and villages as follows:

This apportionment was figured on practically the same basis as that of the Third Liberty Loan.

Indian Lake	$12,200.00	Hersey	13,050.00
Round Lake Village	10,250.00	Brewster Village	13,300.00
Bigelow Township	13,800.00	Elk	13,300.00
Bigelow Village	7,500.00	Summit Lake	15,250.00
Ransom	14,800.00	Larkin	12,650.00
Little Rock	13,900.00	Lismore Township	12,800.00
Grand Prairie	14,000.00	Lismore Village	9,850.00
Ellsworth Village	15,500.00	Graham Lakes	11,700.00
Loram	12,400.00	Kinbrae Village	5,300.00
Worthington Township	13,300.00	Dundee Village	7,600.00
Worthington City	52,300.00	Seward	13,950.00
Dewald	13,150.00	Bloom	11,200.00
Rushmore Village	10,100.00	Wilmont Township	13,550.00
Olney	11,550.00	Wilmont Village	10,800.00
Adrian Village	25,100.00	Leota	12,400.00
Westside	10,700.00	Total	$426,250.00

Knights of Columbus War Fund Campaign

A campaign was conducted in Nobles County, for the Knights of Columbus War Fund, to be used in the K. C. overseas work. The mark set by the National organization, to be raised, was $3,000,000. An assessment was levied upon the members in Nobles County during the week of December 1, 1917, and the sum of $3,211.00 was raised, greatly exceeding the county's allotted quota.

United War Work Campaign

A. W. Fagerstrom, County Chairman.

The United War Work campaign for funds for the six organizations doing active war work, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. C., Jewish Welfare, War Camp Community Service, and Salvation Army, was conducted during the first part of November, 1918, by a corps of solicitors under the direction of A. W. Fagerstrom, of Worthington. In spite of the influenza ban which made a personal campaign difficult, the drive was carried on so successfully that Nobles county furnished the sum of $49,155.53 for the overseas work of the six societies.

Followings are the committees:

Executive Board: A. W. Fagerstrom, Chm., Worthington; F. D. Mitchell, Brewster; Edwin Brickson, Adrian.

Divisional Territory.

F. D. Mitchell, Brewster.
For the village of Brewster, and the townships of Hersey and Lorain.

E. W. Kane, Kinbrae.
For the village of Dundee and Kinbrae and the township of Graham Lakes.

B. C. Denkman, Round Lake.
For the village of Round Lake and the township of Indian Lake.

J. A. Salstrom, Bigelow.
For the village of Bigelow.

A. W. Fagerstrom, Worthington.
For the city of Worthington and the townships of Bigelow, Worthington, Elk and Seward.

W. C. Thom, Rushmore.
For the village of Rushmore and the townships of Dewald and Ransom.

Roy Rice, Reading.
For the village of Reading and the township of Summit Lake.

L. A. Salstrom, Wilmont.
For the village of Wilmont and the townships of Bloom, Wilmont and Larkin.

F. J. Cummiskey, Lismore.
For the village of Lismore and the townships of Leota and Lismore.

Edwin Brickson, Adrian.
For the village of Adrian and the townships of Westside and Olney.

C. A. Bird, Ellsworth.
For the village of Ellsworth and the townships of Grand Prairie and Little Rock.

All bankers were ex-officio members of the Committee.

List of solicitors for each township in Nobles county

ELK.

P. R. Long, Chairman, Reading
J. H. Luther, Worthington
E. C. Kellam, Reading
M. Ronan, Reading
J. O. Soderholm, Brewster
C. F. Martin, Worthington
C. F. Atkinson, Worthington
Adolph Nelson, Worthington

OLNEY.

J. J. Rohwer, Chairman, Rushmore
F. V. Thom, Rushmore
Jake Meinders, Rushmore
Will Mitchell, Rushmore
R. C. Thom, Rushmore
J. S. Cox, Adrian
R. K. Doe, Adrian
Geo. Beacom, Adrian
H. J. Kleve, Adrian
P. F. Dalton, Adrian

WEST SIDE.

Jacob Metz, Chairman, Adrian
C. T. Lenz, Adrian
Joe Fritz, Adrian
W. E. Grogan, Adrian
Manuel Cross, Adrian
A. H. Rush, Adrian
H. J. Turner, Adrian
Oscar Nash, Adrian

LARKIN.

Mat Arens, Chairman, Rushmore
Mike Hendel, Rushmore
Henry Slater, Rushmore
John Krull, Rushmore
George Elsing, Rushmore
John Moser, Adrian
Henry Boots, Adrian
Albert Brandt, Adrian

United War Work Campaign Cont'd.

GRAHAM LAKES.

J. A. Gardner, Chairman, Kinbrae
Harry Clarke, Kinbrae
Roy Mead, Kinbrae
Hans Gehl, Kinbrae
J. C. Miller, Kinbrae
J. J. Fury, Kinbrae
C. J. Cummings, Kinbrae
Herman Haase, Kinbrae
J. A. Anderson, Fulda
Emil Peterson, Fulda
John Kammerdt, Fulda
Peter Mathias, Fulda

SEWARD.

Chas. West, Chairman, Fulda
C. J. Johnson, Fulda
N. R. Jorgenson, Fulda
Harvey Palleson, Fulda
Leonard Busch, Fulda
A. F. Behr, Fulda
W. H. Brown, Fulda
Wm. Brace, Fulda
Wm. Koster, Fulda
R. J. Emminga, Fulda
B. H. Janssen, Fulda
H. P. W. Pungston, Fulda

WILMONT.

Albert Johaning, Chairman, Wilmont
Felix Lais, Wilmont
Frank Lund, Wilmont
Herman Habelman, Wilmont
Rev. Father Schneider, Wilmont
Tom Hebig, Wilmont
John Loosbrock, Lismore
Henry Bruns, Lismore

BLOOM.

Fred Bultman, Chairman, Fulda
A. W. Buss, Fulda
E. C. Crippen, Reading
Will Steen, Reading
Frank Pothast, Wilmont
John Paradies, Wilmont
Ben Farris, Wilmont
Carl Popkin, Fulda

LORAIN.

Wm. Dwyer, Chairman, Brewster
J. A. Carter, Brewster
Henry Voss, Worthington
O. M. Mortensen, Worthington
S. Halverson, Worthington
Henry Jansen, Worthington
L. B. Kinsman, Worthington.
John Hansberger, Worthington
F. W. Knapp, Worthington
Alex Wilson, Worthington
W. S. Whitney, Worthington
L. S. Kenney, Worthington

HERSEY.

P. H. McCall, Chairman, Brewster
O. A. Reeve, Brewster
John A. Voorhees, Brewster
Chas. Paine, Brewster
Geo. Sorensen, Brewster
J. P. Coyle, Brewster
W. S. Gordon, Brewster
Sam Tow, Brewster
John Knaon, Brewster
T. F. Mulligan, Brewster
Dave Bryngelson, Brewster
Chas. Wing, Brewster

LISMORE.

Wm. Maher, Chairman, Magnolia
Henry Rust, Lismore
Joe Thompson, Lismore
H. G. Loonan, Lismore
Elmer O. Toole, Adrian
John Wester, Adrian
John King, Kenneth
L. C. Watts, Lismore

LEOTA.

N. DeBoer, Chairman, Leota
John Hoekamp, Leota
John Schmidt, Kenneth
Matt Homan, Kenneth
O. Poole, Kenneth
Elmer Egan, Lismore
O. Anderson, Chandler
O. M. Cook, Edgerton

DEWALD.

W. C. Renshaw, Chairman, Rushmore
O. J. Roskam, Rushmore
E. J. Carney, Rushmore
S. C. Wilson, Rushmore
George Greig, Rushmore
W. R. Davis, Rushmore
Fred Kuhl, Worthington
L. D. Ely, Worthington

RANSOM.

John Shore, Chairman, Rushmore
L. T. Eide, Rushmore
Chris Kuncle, Rushmore
Chas. Ashbaugh, Rushmore
Nels Sorem, Bigelow
Ben Sorem, Bigelow
Paul Hutt, Rushmore
L. Milton, Rushmore
Henry Klessig, Bigelow

WORTHINGTON.

Fred Trunk, Chairman, Worthington
W. Shanks, Worthington
E. Miller, Worthington
R. Chapman, Worthington
J. F. Ulrich, Worthington
Geo. Goodrich, Worthington
Gus Wahl, Worthington
M. Alvine, Worthington

GRAND PRAIRIE.

Wm. Hocking, Chairman, Adrian
John Egan, Ellsworth
T. F. Carey, Ellsworth
Nick Eppers, Adrian
Joe Hickman, Ellsworth
F. A. Fahrager, Adrian
Rudolph Lenz, Adrian
Herman Nolte, Adrian

United War Work Campaign—Cont'd.

LITTLE ROCK.

W. C. Davey, Chairman, Rushmore
Paul Kienetz, Rushmore
J. W. Royer, Rushmore
Henry Hanson, Adrian
Elmer Thompson, Adrian
Wm. Rowe, Adrian
K. J. Feeney, Adrian
A. J. Führ, Ellsworth

INDIAN LAKE.

Jens Langseth, Chairman, Worthington
Chas. G. Larson, Worthington
C. Langseth, Worthington
J. H. Horstman, Round Lake
Frank Morgan, Round Lake
A. Hector, Round Lake
Frank Anderson, Round Lake
R. W. Abbott, Round Lake

BIGELOW.

Will Robertson, Chairman, Worthington
H. A. Voss, Worthington
Ed Olson, Worthington
Wm. Malcolm, Worthington
C. B. Thueson, Bigelow
J. E. Moberg, Worthington
H. Bjornstad, Worthington
P. H. Nystrom, Worthington

SUMMIT LAKE.

James Baird, Chairman, Reading
Will Bulick, Reading
J. A. Good, Reading
Frank Koenen, Reading
Sid Kizer, Wilmont
Harm Heidebrink, Wilmont
Simon Anderson, Wilmont
Steve Feit, Rushmore

The Y. M. C. A. Campaign

A. W. Fagerstrom, Chairman

The Y. M. C. A. drive conducted under the direction of Chairman A. W. Fagerstrom in December, 1917, although one of the first of the drives for purely charitable purposes was conducted with such energy that the county was able to more than subscribe its quota of $8,000 which had been asked. A house to house canvass was conducted thruout the county by committees assigned to each village and the territory surrounding it, and the amounts subscribed in the various precincts were:

Worthington	$4,004.32
Rushmore	1,224.50
Wilmont	825.50
Adrian	661.92
Kinbrae	328.00
Ellsworth	773.00
Brewster	685.81
Seward Twp.	365.00
Bigelow	284.00
Reading	280.00
Round Lake	213.00
Lismore	186.00
Dundee	177.00
Total	$10,008.05

The Armenian and Syrian Relief Campaign was conducted in February of 1919. Only $1,500.00 was asked of Nobles County, which was easily raised.

Dental Preparedness League

Dr. A. R. Schmid, County Chairman

Dr. A. R. Schmid, chairman, Worthington, Dr. L. R. Gholz, Worthington; Dr. G. C. Turner, Worthington; Dr. E. C. Dickhoff, Worthington; Dr. Rice, Adrian; Dr. F. C. Drenckhahn, Ellsworth.

The Dental League is affiliated with the National Dental Society and was formed for the purpose of caring for the teeth of all enlisted men. About $1,000 worth of this work was done by the Nobles County League, and was done without charge to the soldiers and sailors.

The Selective Draft Board of Nobles County

James Mitchell, Chairman.

Gus Swanberg, Secretary.

E. L. Jones,
Legal Adviser.

Dr. L. P. Dolan,
Examining Physician.

L. Moeller,
Chief Clerk.

The office of the Local Board of Nobles County was indeed a very busy place during the duration of the war, for during the year and a half of work under the Selective Service Law, 514 men were sent to 32 different camps thruout the United States. The first quota left in September, 1917, and from then on, until the last man was sent only a day or two before the ending of the war, there was a constant stream of men passing thru the hands of the Board.

During the four registrations a total of 3,882 men received their classifications, and a large percentage were examined by the Medical Examining Board. The largest registration was of course that of September, 1918, when 2,256 men between 18 and 45 years of age registered; 1,650 registered on June 5, 1917, while 175 had reached the age of 21 by the time of the June and August registrations of the following year.

The Selective Draft Board of Nobles County—Cont'd.

James Mitchell was Chairman of the Board, E. J. Jones, Legal Adviser; Gus Swanberg, Secretary; Dr. C. P. Dolan, Examining Physician; and L. Moeller, Chief Clerk.

The precinct registration in the June 5, 1917, draft was as follows:

Indian Lake	33	Westside	43
Round Lake Village	23	Hersey	46
Bigelow Township	61	Brewster Village	30
Bigelow Village	25	Elk	52
Ransom	60	Summit Lake	70
Little Rock	72	Larkin	46
Grand Prairie	62	Lismore Township	51
Ellsworth Village	52	Lismore Village	23
Lorain	54	Graham Lake	30
Worthington Township	51	Kinbrae Village	11
Worthington (1st)	114	Dundee Village	20
Worthington (2nd)	123	Seward	63
Dewald	58	Bloom	49
Rushmore Village	25	Wilmont Township	67
Olney	53	Wilmont Village	33
Adrian Village	75	Leota	64

The following "Chronicles of the Draft" were prepared by Gus Swanberg, Secretary of the Board

Registration.

I will never forget one bright May morning in the year 1917. We received the advance notice from Governor Burnquist, through the Adjutant General's office at St. Paul, Minnesota, that the Sheriff and County Auditor together with the County Physician would constitute the chief registration board for Nobles County, which happened to be the place the author of these chronicles is located.

The matter was quite a serious concern to us. We knew it meant responsibilities which we were not so sure we were able to carry out to the satisfaction of the Government, yet we took a great deal of pride in the honor which had been conferred upon us, and determined to do our very best. The county, itself, covers some over seven hundred square miles, containing twenty townships and ten villages and one city of about four thousand inhabitants, altogether thirty-two voting precincts. Our first task we understood was to appoint a registrar in each precinct, so it fell to the lot of the sheriff and county auditor to visit each place personally to do this. In most places we met with ready response although in a few instances our proposed appointees accepted the drafted honor with a good deal of besitancy.

Thus the machinery for raising part of the mighty American Army was set in motion in our county and we returned home feeling, as it were, cogs in a great wheel, and that we held in a sense a unique position of history in the impending crisis. From the first day of our call we saw action—a kind of action which tries men's souls. None of us were military men, and it would be foolish to deny that the Selective Draft was looked upon with disfavor, to say nothing of the stories of impending resistance when the fatal day of June the fifth was to make its appearance. The day came, bright and clear, as only the broad prairies of Minnesota can bring—not a day of wrangling and resistance, fear and displeasure—but it was a peaceful day. All the talk we had heard of trouble vanished into thin air, for every registrant went to his assigned place seemingly as a matter of course, and with a determination to put the "Hun" out of existence. We took courage, for then we knew that as far as our locality was concerned, it was a locality of genuine Americans, assuming their duties patriotically and intelligently.

"Physical Examination and Classification."

Oh, how little we knew of our future duties, as the orders came straggling in one at a time! We had sort of fixed in our minds that when the registration was over it would end our duties We would then get our honorable discharge and be placed on the reserve list for perhaps some future reference, but no, Fate had decreed it different for the Selective Draft Boards. The orders came to proceed with the physical examination and classification. To say that we were overjoyed when the news came, expresses it exactly in the negative, for we knew then it meant we might have some unpleasant experiences with our old friends and neighbors, yes, even our relatives. It was not long before we were approached with interviews from different sources interceding for themselves or in behalf of some one else, that this or that person could not be spared from home. Some stories were reasonable and logical to accept, others were doubtful, and some were neither.

The Selective Draft Board of Nobles County—Cont'd.

Time passed on, and now came physical examination day. Four hundred and ninety-eight men, clad only in the garment God gave them, passed before us in six days. The responsibility had now been shifted to the Examining Board. We had only to look on, do a bit of clerical work, and nod our approval or disapproval at the professional findings. We rather enjoyed the physical examination days. It was a new experience watching the toiling medical men, and prior to examination to speculate who would pass muster and make a good soldier.

The examination days passed all too soon. The next scene finds us in the Nobles County court room wrestling with our classifications and just reports to the District Board for Div. No. 1, State of Minnesota, located at the Federal building in Mankato. The experiences then encountered will be partially recorded in these chronicles under other headings.

"Mobilization."

The entrainment of the first five per cent quota sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, is an old story but to me it will always live in memory and be forever new. It so happened that our allotment on this occasion was thirteen, and ever since the board has always loved to call them the original thirteen, and it also happened that they were ordered to entrain on a Friday. To some people it seemed an ill omen. Not so to the original "13." Every one of them had volunteered to go regardless of his draft number. There were in the little party, farmers, engineers, merchants, electricians, lawyers and bank clerks. In fact it constituted the cream of bravery and intelligence which the county could least afford to lose. It was a red banner day for the little city of Worthington and the surrounding county, for they all turned out en masse to bid the boys the last farewell.

Well can I remember the day, September 7, 1917, when the little party started from the court house for the railroad station escorted by the band and Company "F" of the Minnesota National Guards with an endless chain of people following in the rear. At the station there was confusion and frantic rushing about as parents and sweethearts sought out their particular ones, and how we Board members struggled with the mobilization papers and our little squad of men. Then finally as the train pulled out and feeling was at its height I turned to the sheriff and swallowed a lump and made the remark, "Jim, do you think we can stand this much longer?" The sheriff had a large and tender heart but sometimes he did not use the very choicest of language and answered the question with, "I don't know, Gus, it looks like h——."

A few days later we were ordered to entrain another contingent, this time seventy two men. We had benefited by our first experience of mobilization and we sort of felt as though we had passed the amateur stage of the game, and although this contingent exceeded the first, five times in number, we were able to handle the situation with more ease. At this instance we had provided alternates and it happened that in the mis delivery of the mails two or three of the called had failed to respond. Well can I remember how we had to call an alternate who had just established a partnership in a good and prosperous business. The train was due to leave at 1:30 P. M. At 10 o'clock A. M. we notified him to hold himself in readiness for any emergency. It so happened the emergency came, and he had to answer the call which he did like a Spartan. The last we heard of him, he was on the fields of France and had no doubt been fighting for Old Glory. Then came the lull. There was now time for retrospection, and the work was surveyed.

"Pathetic."

We are situated in a county where the chief resources are agriculture and some of the cases we had to deal with were sometimes difficult even from the standpoint of dependency. In some cases the claim would not constitute a valid agricultural claim and then again it was very difficult to explain and point out the difference between a dependency claim and an agricultural claim. I vividly recall a lady who had lost her husband by death. She had two sons 22 and 17 years of age and also seven girls all of them younger than the boys. In presenting her claim she brought the oldest of the two boys, who claimed dependency on account of being the main stay of the family, and she also brought the seven girls and lined them up in front of us in step ladder fashion. Tears rolled down her cheeks as she poured forth her earnest story. We had investigated the case to some extent and knew it was a deserving claim, so it was with a feeling of joy and satisfaction that we told her we would undoubtedly grant the case a favorable decision.

In another case I remember an old farmer, German born, and no doubt had a strong feeling of sympathy for his mother country. He was well provided with this world's goods, for he had lots of land, and plenty of cattle grazing upon the hills. His oldest boy, about the age of 31, was dangerously near the draft list in one

The Selective Draft Board of Nobles County—Cont'd.

of the first calls. The old man wept like a child and told the legal adviser if his boy would have to go he would suffer a premature death. The son was not called in either the first or second call but was notified for the third call. The shock was too much for the old man for he died just a few days afterwards, and it was no doubt the worry from the thought of the incident, brought on the death.

Space forbids to relate many stories of this kind and worse. It was at these times that the mettle of the Draft Boards was tried to the very limit and oftentimes wished we had been placed in the hurricane of the fields of France rather than in the office where we were forced to undergo some of these things

"Humorous."

It is needless to say that out of it all there were many humorous incidents one can recall. For instance, at the beginning of the 1917 classification one German alien was making out his affidavit. I had filled in all the parts required and had given the paper to the legal adviser to take the acknowledgment. "'Do you swear?" asked the adviser, in solemn words. "I shust schwear a couple words," replied the registrant in all earnestness. The legal adviser caught the joke at once and asked pointedly, "What are they?" "Oh," came the answer in German brogue, "Schust a couple yords in Scherman" The incident brought the house down in merry laughter, and although it was a rather embarrassing moment for the registrant, he took it in the proper spirit and left the room satisfied that the joke was on him but perhaps muttering the two German swear words to himself.

One examination day I remember an amusing incident The doctor was a jovial sort of fellow, a descendant of the Sons of Erin, and you can guess the rest. One of the victims for examination was feeling particularly blue and during the examination started to cry It so happened that he did not fill the bill on a physical test, so the doctor, growing rather impatient with the youngster, slapped him on the back with his bare hand and said, "Get to h—— out of here, they don't want babies in the army." The young fellow wiped his eyes, picked up his belongings, and made a hurried exit while the room rang with laughter, and a new brand of pep was instilled into the rest of the registrants who were present in the room.

Another incident I recall on an entrainment day. One of the registrants made some inquiries regarding the Government Insurance. I explained to him the best I knew how and urged him to take out some. From his attitude he did not seem to care whether he did or not because no one had cared for him, no, not even his parents, for he said he had always taken care of himself ever since he was ten years old. Then he asked for a tag to place on his suit case and while putting it on he started a long conversation with friend suit case "Yes," he said, "you and I are going to work for Uncle Sam; yes, we'll be well taken care of, we won't have to worry about insurance will we, old pal?" He was a natural born clown and kept all in a good humor and the last I saw of him he stood on the platform of the train when it pulled out, waving his hat and saying, "Good-bye, Gus, I'll come back in an air ship."

In every contingent we sent out there were always some natural born humorists. There were the boys who refused the cup of grief at parting, and what tears were shed were sweetened with much laughter

"Patriotic."

Especially in the early stages of the war, voluntary induction was something our Draft Board cherished I bring to mind several instances and will try to relate them in their sequence.

We will begin with C——, a stalwart young man of Swedish birth rather addicted to drink and not of the finest appearance as far as dress was concerned. Prior to the call of the first five per cent quota he called at the office of the Draft Board several times, seeking entrance to the great game ahead of his turn. We told him he would have the first chance and we stuck to our promise. He embarked with our first little band of thirteen. Another incident which strikes me equally as patriotic was the case of F——. He was half owner of a prosperous general merchandise business, and it will not be amiss to mention that his parents were born in Germany. Calling at the office one day he asked what his chances were to go, and we promised to let him know when the call came; so we did and he answered, "Give me twelve hours to get my business in shape and I'll be ready." In less than twelve hours we received a phone message from him to the effect that he would report.

Rumors were circulated not long after that which tended to give the impression that the boys were not being properly cared for at the camp, so the Draft Board, together with the legal adviser, decided to visit Camp Dodge, Iowa, the nearest of the camps, on a tour of inspection We located some of the boys, one of the first

The Selective Draft Board of Nobles County—Cont'd

being P——, previously referred to, who had by that time been promoted to Sergeant. He showed us all through the quarters and took us into the mess hall where we ate army beans in army fashion, and gave us a favorable impression of their treatment in general and finally we inquired as to the whereabouts of C——. The answer came that C—— was the only one of the little squad we first sent out who had been assigned a place before they disembarked at the Camp. He had been assigned to the Mounted Police and as luck would have it, we chanced to meet him. He was then one of the finest specimens of soldier we had laid eyes on, and seemed to be well satisfied with the army and the treatment he had received so far. We felt well repaid for our trip and we returned home satisfied that it was some sort of German propaganda that had raised the false report of the mistreatment of the boys at the Camp.

Space is limited but I must tell one more story. This relates to a farmer boy, A——. During one of the heaviest contingents we sent in the spring of 1918, it was quite a proposition for us to fill our quota, owing to the fact that we are located in one of the best agricultural sections of the country, and orders had been received not to disturb registrants occupied in agricultural pursuits. The boy's father called at the Draft office and inquired if it wasn't hard to fill our quota. We told him it was very hard and without any further comment he told us he would go home and talk it over with his boy, A——, who he thought might be willing to go on voluntary induction. The next day the young man informed us he was ready to go. This contingent was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, and it was not long after they were hurried back across the continent, and later we heard that most of these men had landed in France. Apparently some of these men had been flung into the battle fields shortly after landing for it was not many months before the report came that A—— had been killed in action. There had been reports that several of our Nobles County boys had been wounded, but it remained for A—— to be the first one reported killed. Yet he shall live long in memory, pleasant memory, not only to his nearest kin, but also to his friends and especially our Draft Board will always have a niche in our hearts as a sweet memory of his unselfish devotion to a great cause. Then too, generations to come will regard his sacrifice "that for him to die is for us to live" in peace and joy and never be afraid that "Hun Kultur" will again survive.

'Miscellaneous.'

We cannot refrain from touching upon the improvements inaugurated when we learned that the Draft Board would be furnished with a chief clerk. Then came the question of selecting one who would be a real help, not only from a clerical standpoint, but from a standpoint of diplomacy as well, for it required just as much courage on his part, to deal with the slackers, who were always trying to find some excuse that they could serve the Government just as well by staying at home, as it did any other member of the Draft Board. How often do I recall the battles we fought together, for the Secretary and the Chief Clerk could always be found at the office. I will briefly refer to a farmer whom the chief clerk was suspicious of having received deferred classification from the District Board which some of his sons were not entitled to have. "Yes," I said, "we will go and investigate," and the result was that two of the boys were inducted into the service shortly after.

Then too we had some struggles after receiving the orders to refuse voluntary induction of aliens who had only declared their intention to become citizens. One day one of these appeared and spoke very boldly that he was immune from the Selective Service Draft. We agreed with him all right but just casually asked him if there wasn't another side to the case, and asked him if he didn't consider the citizenship of the United States of any value to him, at least since he had declared his intention to become a citizen. He said, "Yes." Then we reasoned the other side of the case, that as long as he had admitted value in the citizenship of this country, we asked if he did not owe the country anything in return. Then when we placed the paper before him to sign his withdrawal of declaration of becoming an American citizen he was a different man. He thought it a matter of [illegible]. Then pushing the paper to one side he said in a determined way, "No! I'll go tomorrow [illegible] me to." I had never looked at it in that light before.

It is often that lack of patriotism arises from ignorance on the part of the individual for lack of proper instruction, and I often wonder if our system of acquiring citizenship is not too easy. Would it not be well to inaugurate a system of teaching that would instill more of patriotism and a sense of [illegible] Let us hope it will be done before we face another war.

Nobles County Public Safety Commission

W. E. Oliver, County Director.

J. J. Kies, Secretary.

The Public Safety Commission of Nobles County was organized at a public meeting at Worthington, June 1, 1917, with J. B. Ludlow, of Rushmore, as Director. At this time, there was considerable fear among a great part of the people that there would be a general uprising among the disloyal elements of the country, and those who opposed the draft. One of the first acts of the commission was the organization of an automobile squadron as an emergency protection against any such events. Ten men in every city and village of the county agreed to take a car load of men to any point, at a minute's notice from the director of the commission or the county sheriff.

In Nobles County there proved however to be very little need for action. It was occasionally found necessary to call different men in before the executive committee and point out to them their duties as American citizens, but once this was done, in nearly every case, it was found that the abuses were voluntarily corrected, and there was no need for further action.

Mr. Ludlow continued in charge of the commission work up to the time he moved to Minneapolis in June, 1918, when W. E. Oliver of Worthington, who had previously taken an active part in this and other war work was appointed director. The remainder of the personnel of the organization remained the same up to the time when the commission was dissolved, in the fore part of 1919, after the emergency had passed.

Following was the complete membership of the organization:

W. E. Oliver, Director	Worthington
J. J. Kies, Secretary	Worthington

Executive Committee

J. J. Kies	Worthington
Ole Johnson	Bigelow
Jas. McRoberts	Ellsworth
C. W. Beeker	Wilmont
E. W. Kane	Kinbrae
A. F. Deihn	Round Lake
John Faragher	Adrian
F. Comiskey	Lismore
B. N. Bodelson	Dundee
F. G. Mitchell	Brewster

Nobles County Public Safety Commission Cont'd.

Township Organization

Jens Langseth	Indian Lake	Worthington
O. B. Thueson	Bigelow	Bigelow
N. A. Early	Ransom	Bigelow
K. T. Feeney	Little Rock	Adrian
J. P. Campbell	Grand Prairie	Ellsworth
F. W. Knapp	Lorain	Worthington
Fred Trunk	Worthington	Worthington
W. C. Renshaw	Dewald	Rushmore
George Beacon	Olney	Rushmore
A. H. Rust	West Side	Adrian
J. S. McCarvel	Hersey	Brewster
W. H. Marquardt	Elk	Worthington
Henry F. Moss	Summit Lake	Reading
Mike Hendel	Larkin	Rushmore
Henry Rusg	Lismore	Lismore
John Ramerth	Graham Lakes	Kinbrae
N. R. Jorgensen	Seward	Fulda
John Paradies	Bloom	Wilmont
Fred Hartman	Wilmont	Lismore
Chas. Cook	Leota	Edgerton

Labor Commission

G. W. Bramer	Worthington
F. J. Cummiskey	Lismore
P. J. Carter	Adrian
F. W. Stanton	Ellsworth
C. W. Becker	Wilmont
Albert Jacobsen	Rushmore
Ole Johnson	Bigelow
G. W. Bramer	Worthington
R. S. Stronks	Brewster
A. F. Diehn	Round Lake
E. W. Kane	Dundee
Morris Ronan	Reading

Marketing Committee.

Dr. J. N. Gould, Chm	Worthington
W. H. Christensen	Rushmore
Edwin Brickson	Adrian
F. W. Stanton	Ellsworth
A. J. Rice	Lismore
C. W. Becker	Wilmont
Morris Ronan	Reading
Ole Johnson	Bigelow
A. F. Diehn	Round Lake
Rudolph Guyerman	[illegible]

The Legal Advisory Board

Judge L. S. Nelson, Chairman

The Legal Advisory Board was formed soon after the first draft registration in the summer of 1917, to assist the registered men in making out their questionnaires. Most of the members devoted nearly their entire time in the winter of 1917, when the questionnaires were called for and later in the summer of 1918 after the later registrations, in assisting the men to give correct reports. The work was largely routine and tiresome, but without exception the committee men gave their time and labor freely in the performance of this important work.

L. S. Nelson, Chairman
J. A. Cashel
S. S. Smith
J. F. Flinn
M. P. Thornton

Associates

J. J. Harper
P. J. Martin
Rev. H. R. Upton
Father J. Lawrence O'Connor
G. W. Roth
George W. Wilson
A. D. Hughes
Moulton Smallwood
E. W. McCracken
George Hurd
Edward Gerlach
Ole Nystrom
Lee Shell
Joseph Kies

Military Record of Stelle S. Smith

The records of the Adjutant General of Minnesota show that Stelle S. Smith served in the Minnesota National Guard as follows:

Enlisted Musician Co. "D," Reserve ..... Feb. 14, 1899.
Private ..... Mar. 6, 1900.
Transferred to Co. "F" 1st Infantry ..... June 11, 1900
Corporal ..... July 1, 1902.
Private ..... Oct. 1, 1903.
Acting Hospital Steward, Hos. Corps, 1st Infantry ..... Feb. 15, 1904.
Corporal Hospital Corps ..... May 8, 1905.
1st Lieut. Co. "F" 3d Infantry ..... Nov. 28, 1905.
Transferred to Co. "F" 2d Infantry ..... Nov. 20, 1907.
Captain ..... Feb 25, 1908
Lieut. Col. 2nd Infantry ..... June 6, 1913
Honorably Discharged July 14, 1916, S. O. N. 10 Mob. Camp Fort Snelling, Minn. ..... July 14, 1916.
Retired, S. O. No. 57 A. G. O. c. s. ..... July 11, 1916.
May 11-20, 1911 detailed for service and instruction with Co. B, 13th Inf. U. S. A. Maneuver Division San Antonio, Texas. Lt. Benjamin F. Restine, Co. O.
Member Minnesota State rifle team at National Competitions 1908, 1910 and 1911.
July 1911 Commander Second Minnesota Infantry National Guard at Maneuver at Sparta, Wis. Col. John Buschers present but incapacitated by sickness. Capt. George E. Ball Inspector and Instructor.
August 27, 1917, enrolled as student Reserve Officers Training Camp, Fort Snelling, Minn., in 8th Company Infantry.
November 15, 1917 recommended for Commission First Lieutenant in National Army.
November 15, 1917 resignation tendered and accepted, honorably discharged from training camp.
January 10, 1918 appointed member legal advisory board Nobles County, served ten months.
May 1, 1918 appointed County Food Administrator for Nobles County, served six months.
September 18, 1918 commissioned Second Lieutenant of Infantry U. S. Army, assigned to 5th Battalion U. S. Guards at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, Major W. S. Pole commanding.
December 20, 1918 appointed battalion adjutant and personnel adjutant, Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois S. O. Central Department.
January 18, 1919 honorably discharged by order of Major General Leonard Wood at Camp Funston, Kansas.

Nobles County Farm Bureau

Nels Moberg, President.

O. M. Kiser, County Agent.

OFFICERS.

O. M. Kiser, County Agent
Nels Moberg, Worthington, President
Elmer Carney, Rushmore, Vice President
William Shanks, Worthington, Secretary-Treasurer

Directors 1918	Directors 1919
John Shore, Rushmore	R. W. Hodgson, Rushmore
A. C. Severson, Brewster	Frank Ellsworth, Adrian
Charles Martin, Worthington	H. Palleson, Fulda
Alex Wilson, Worthington	Mrs. Fred Knapp, Worthington
E. K. Sampson, Worthington	J. P. Hoffman, Worthington
Charles West, Fulda	O. D. Byran, Ellsworth
O. A. Reeve, Brewster	J. F. Godfrey, Worthington

The Nobles County Farm Bureau was organized in December 1917 as a result of the Food Emergency Act of August which had provided special funds to be spent in every county that organized such a department to aid the government in its increased food production campaign. By this act the county received $1,800 from the federal government to carry on this work.

The officers and directors of the bureau were elected at the December meeting but active work was not taken up until February, 1918, when O. M. Kiser arrived to take up the work of County Agent, and an office was opened at the court house. The greater part of the work accomplished was along the lines of increased food production and the relief of the farm labor shortage. This latter was accomplished in harvest time by the volunteer labor of the business men of the cities and villages of the county who devoted their evenings thruout this period toward the saving of the crops.

A census was made of the crops harvested and a full report sent to the department of agriculture, of every bushel of grain threshed in the county. The department was also called upon to examine the requests for furloughs made by many of the men in the camps who thought it necessary to return at harvest time to help with the crops. Recommendations were made thru the draft board to the commanders of the different camps as to the necessity or desirability of granting the furloughs.

Shortly after the signing of the armistice and when the food emergency had largely passed, the state took over the farm bureau work and made arrangements to supply the greater part of the funds for making this a permanent part of the state's agricultural work, and the Nobles county organization has since been working on a permanent peace-time basis although the object and to a large extent the methods, have not changed.

The Four Minute Men

Stelle S. Smith, Chairman.

S. S. Smith was Chairman of this committee when first organized and had for his speakers Mr. A. M. Welles, and Mr. H. E. Lamb, who became chairman of the committee in August, 1917, Rev. Father O'Connor and Mr. P. O. Refsell.

Rev. Father O'Connor became Chairman Feb. 5, 1918, and named as his speakers Dr. Milton Shuman, Mr. Sturges, Mr. James J. Mott and Mr. Lloyd Patterson.

These men covered all the war work, speaking throughout the county, and on an average of three times a week in the Worthington theater. The editors of the Worthington Progressive and the Worthington Globe assisted the speakers very much by working with them through their newspapers.

Much good was done through these lectures in disseminating information, and bringing about the proper public attitude.

Civilian Relief Committee

W. E. Oliver, Chairman

W. E. Oliver, Worthington, Chairman.
J. J. Kies, Worthington, Secretary.
L. E. Johnson, Brewster.
A. F. Dean, Round Lake.
F. W. Kane, Kinbrae.
C. W. Becker, Wilmont.
J. E. Orr, Adrian.
F. W. Stanton, Ellsworth.
Will Thom, Rushmore.
J. Salstrom, Bigelow.

This important committee was one of the very busiest of the home work activities, having charge of all the work of keeping the home folks in touch with the soldiers; the handling of allotments and insurance that were not coming thru properly; the relief of the distressed families of soldiers; and the securing of vocational training for wounded soldiers.

During the war period, the greater part of the time of the committee was taken up with looking after the families of the absent soldiers. In the county, there was an average of 30 families a month who needed this assistance. Since the ending of the war and the return of the soldiers, the department has been busy making out applications of soldiers for liberty bonds due them, and the government bonus for those discharged from the service, before that was adopted.

Nobles County War Records Committee

By H. E. Lamb, Worthington, Chairman and Historian

The Nobles County War Records Committee was appointed by the State Historical Society in February, 1919, with the assigned purpose of procuring all of the data for the permanent records of the state as regards the great war, and more especially the records of the Nobles County men in the service, and the work of the others who so faithfully backed the government in its undertaking. Chairman H. E. Lamb, shortly after, took up his work at the court house, having been assigned a desk in the County Auditor's office. His report on the work of the committee follows.

The Chairman of the War Records Committee acting for the State Commission appointed the following men on his committee, all Worthington men, for obvious reasons.

A. W. Fagerstrom, Banker.
J. E. Godfrey, Real Estate Dealer.
J. I. Kies, Real Estate Dealer and Secretary of the Commercial Club.
L. M. Shell, Real Estate.
W. E. Oliver, Mayor.
Gus Swanberg, County Auditor and Secretary of the Draft Board.
J. P. Hoffman, County Superintendent of Schools.
C. A. Patchin, City Superintendent of Schools.
P. J. Martin, County Clerk and Secretary of the County Red Cross.
Dr. A. R. Schmid, Captain of Company "F," Minnesota National Guards.
Rev. M. G. Shuman, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
Rev. Father J. L. O'Connor, Priest of the Catholic Church.
A. M. Wells, Publisher of "The Worthington Globe."
P. O. Retsell, Publisher of "The Progressive."

The appointment of local committees in the villages and townships was deferred in order to place the distribution of the service blanks in the hands of the assessors, due at that time to a lack of funds.

The Federal Draft Records, being then in the hands of the Local Board, the committee was permitted by the Provost Marshal General to copy the names, and date and place of birth, but was not allowed to go further into the records.

The place of residence, prior to induction into the service was, in large part, located, but there remains about five per cent of the total number of 652 deceased, to be located. Of about three hundred, the number we estimated to have died in the service before or during the periods of registration, but not than the hands of the local board, the committee has been unable to locate about one tenth, due partly to recent return of the men and to the temporary character of the previous employment of some of them.

The gathering in of the material records of the time and of the community

life, will, we hope, be completed this fall. This together with the task of collecting records of the various associations auxiliary to the military service will complete the work.

As the legislature of the state, in re-constituting the War Records Commission, passed a bill enabling villages, towns, cities, and counties to appropriate moderate designated sums for this work, the County Board was asked to appropriate $750.00 for actual expenses of collecting the records. The committee is doing their work for nothing and it is being carried on so cheaply, as far as expenses are concerned, that it is hoped that two thirds of the appropriation can be returned to the county.

In addition to making records of the military service for the state, the committee has been asked to make copies for the county and these will be kept at the Court House as permanent memorial records of the service of the Nobles County boys

August 15, 1919.

H. E. Lamb
Chairman Nobles County
War Records Committee

Nobles County Fuel Administration

Ned Jones, Chairman

The Nobles County Fuel Administration was organized in September of 1917, at which time Ned Jones of Worthington was appointed County Chairman. The other members of the committee were Edwin Brickson, Adrian, and A. J. Rice, Lismore. Mr. Jones was appointed Chairman by J. F. McGee, Federal Fuel Administrator, and the committee served until the spring of 1919. The Committee had charge of all wood, hard and soft coal, coke, etc., in the county, and it was their duty to apportion it among the various dealers of the county during the time of the fuel shortage. Their work was done with fairness and satisfaction to all concerned.

The Smilage Book Campaign

J. B. Ludlow, County Vice President

The Smilage Book campaign in Nobles County was carried on by the America First Association, under the direction of J. B. Ludlow, the county vice-president. Owing to a mistake at Washington, A. T. Latta, the Chairman for Worthington, received his 200 books direct from the capital city, but this error was later corrected, and the county organization received full credit for the 596 books sold. The sale was carried on in December 1917. The winter weather somewhat hampered the sales in the country, so that the books were largely taken by the people of the various villages and towns

District	Chairmen	Books Sold
Round Lake	A. F. Diehn	27
Rushmore	S. B. Bedford	11
Kinbrae	E. W. Kane	13
Lismore	L. A. Loosbrock	10
Brewster	F. D. Mitchell	90
Reading	J. Derivan	11
Dundee	B. N. Bodelson	25
Wilmont	C. W. Becker	45
Bigelow	O. F. Johnson	50
Ellsworth	F. W. Stanton	94
Worthington	A. T. Latta	200
	Total	596

Nobles County Labor Commission

J. B. Ludlow and George W. Bramer, Chairmen

The labor commission of Nobles County was organized early in the summer of 1917 when the taking of men for the army had begun to show its effects in the shortage of help for the harvest fields. J. B. Ludlow of Rushmore was appointed labor commissioner and took charge of the organizing of the county.

The first work of the committee was the taking of a labor census of the county, postcards being sent out to all the farmers of the county asking for replies as to the number of laborers they then had, and the number they would be needed. About 2,800 men were listed in this review.

The next step in the county organization was the appointment of George W. Bramer as chairman at the county seat, and local chairmen in all of the villages in the county. Mr. Bramer kept an office in Worthington where all applications for work were received and the applicants sent to the various farmers who needed their services. By this means as soon as one farmer no longer needed his employee, the chairman was notified and another place for the man was immediately found. By this means, the labor shortage was overcome and the plan proved so successful that it was later adopted throut the state.

The Worthington Commercial Club furnished a stenographer, and office room was found in the county building, therefore the work of the Bureau was carried on with very little expense to the government.

Nobles County Food Administration

J. B. Ludlow, S. S. Smith and J. J. Kies, County Chairmen

The Food Administration for Nobles County was organized in 1917, by the appointment of J. B. Ludlow, of Rushmore, as Food Administrator with power to appoint his own committee. The work of this department was largely routine in setting fair prices on articles of food for sale and notifying the merchants throut the county of this price.

One of the first duties of the Commission in the spring of 1918, was the taking of a flour and wheat census throut the county. Cards were sent to all the housewives and farmers throut the district and from their answers detailed reports were made and forwarded to the food department at Washington. The urging of conservation, and the observance of the ruling allowing only five pounds of sugar per family for town people and ten for dwellers in the country, also required a large amount of work.

Mr. Ludlow continued as Food Director until June when he moved to the city and his place was taken by Attorney S. S. Smith of Worthington who served until his entry into the service in September, when J. J. Kies, the Vice-Chairman took over the work.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. J. Kies, Worthington, Food Director.
Ole Johnson, Bigelow, Vice Director.
Edwin Brickson, Adrian, Secretary.
O. M. Kiser, Worthington, Farm.
P. A. Osdoba, Adrian, Store.
Mrs. Lee Shell, Worthington, Home.
O. Fronsdall, Worthington, Eat Shop.
Superintendent E. K. Sampson, Worthington, School
Father J. L. O'Connor, Worthington, Church
P. J. Carter, Adrian, Press.
A. F. Diehn, Round Lake.
C. W. Becker, Wilmont.
Fred Goff, Worthington.
Lee M. Shell, Worthington.
Peter Spartz, Wilmont

Nobles County Food Administration—Cont'd.

LOCAL FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

W. E. Oliver, Worthington.
R. M. Jones, Ellsworth.
Emil Sather, Round Lake.
H. C. Constable, Rushmore.
Charles Fitchpatrick, Adrian.
J. H. Lebans, Lismore.
L. A. Salstrom, Wilmont.
Roy Rice, Reading.
Rudolph Geyerman, Brewster.
B. N. Bodelson, Dundee.
Leroy Legar, Kinbrae.

TOWNSHIP FOOD ADMINISTRATION

R. W. Abbot, Indian Lake.
H. Bjornstad, Bigelow.
B. L. Sorem, Ransom.
M. C. Dovey, Little Rock.
John R. Deutscher, Grand Prairie
V. C. Hansberger, Lorane.
Frank E. Williams, Worthington
Ivie Baird, Dewald.
Edward T. Cox, Olney.
Albert Rust, Westside.
Lindly R. Tow, Hersey.
M. Ronan, Elk.
H. R. Hurlbert, Summit Lake.
Mat Ahrens, Larkin.
Ned Smith, Lismore.
James Gardner, Graham Lakes
Charles West, Seward.
L. E. Tilton, Bloom.
William Fritz, Wilmont.
William Moret, Leota.

War Chronology of Nobles County

1917.

April 2—Unanimous resolution to stand behind the President in his defense of American rights, adopted at Worthington citizens' caucus.

April 10—Army recruiting office opened in rooms over the Breeding furniture store, at Worthington, by a Sergeant and Private from the Regular Army.

April 17—Henry Riss, first Nobles County volunteer in the great war, leaves for Jefferson Barracks.

May 19—Captain C. B. Ward of Company "F" receives order to recruit the Company to full war strength in preparation for active military service.

May 25—Nobles County Chapter American Red Cross organized, and County Safety Commission formed at public meeting at the court house.

June 5—First draft registration held in Nobles County and 1,639 men enroll.

June 16 to 23—Nobles County contributes $10,000 to first Red Cross campaign for funds.

July 15—Company "F" Second Minnesota Infantry called into service and encamped at the Chautauqua grounds near Lake Okabena.

July 27—Physical examination of Company "F" finds 127 men fit for active military service.

August 5—Nobles County Selective Draft Board begins examining men to fill first quota of 252 men.

August 28—Company "F" receives a large American flag presented by the local chapter of the Woman's Relief Corps.

September 7—First quota of 13 men called into service under selective draft, and leave for Camp Dodge, Iowa.

September 19—Second group of drafted men leave for Camp Dodge, Iowa.

September 27—Large crowds gather at Worthington to bid goodbye to Company "F" 136th Infantry, leaving for Camp Cody, New Mexico.

October 19—Ex-Governor Van Sant speaks to large gathering at Worthington

October 21—H. E. Lamb, Red Cross Secretary, leaves for St. Paul to join a Company of Railroad Engineers bound for Siberia.

November 11—Chairman A. W. Fagerstrom starts Y. M. C. A. drive to raise county quota of $10,000.

December 7—Three Canadian soldiers, members of the famous "Princess Pat" regiment, give entertainment at Worthington.

1918

January 9—O. M. Kiser chosen County Agricultural Agent by Committee.

January 25—Company D, Sixth Battalion home guards, recruited to necessary strength and organized into Company. Major G. A. Lewis of Mankato holds first regular inspection.

February 22—Worthington Red Cross solicitors raise $4,000 in two day campaign

March 2—Worthington High School students form cadet corps to acquire military training.

March 25—Six High School students of Worthington enlist in the navy, and leave for the Great Lakes Station.

March 29—Governor Burnquist presents prize banner to Nobles County as reward for highest per capita subscription to the Second Liberty Loan.

April 11—Over 600 books contributed by Worthington people to soldier library.

April 13—A flag contest at Bigelow Red Cross sale nets $1,129 for Nobles County chapter.

War Chronology of Nobles County—Cont'd

April 15—Third Liberty Loan campaign ends in the county with a Liberty Bond subscription of over $1,000,000 or 50% more than the assigned quota.

May 18—Street parade at Worthington ushers in Red Cross campaign for $15,000.

June 5—In the registration of those who have become 21 in the preceding year 141 names are recorded.

July 29—Business men of cities make plans to assist the farmers of the county in harvesting their crops by evening work in the harvest field.

August 4—Organization formed to drill Nobles County men in Class 1 of the draft.

August 25—Worthington's new National Guard Company "L" sworn into service while on guard at the Tyler cyclone ruins. The membership was taken from the old Home Guard Company. Battalion inspection was held together with the Pipestone and Fairmont companies.

September 12—Registration held for all men between the ages of 18 and 45 with 2,045 signatures in the county.

September 23—War relics train traveling the country in the interest of the Fourth Liberty Loan shows to large crowd during two hour stay at Worthington.

October 11—Influenza ban closes schools, churches and theatres of the county.

November 2—Tank "America" appears in Worthington streets as feature of motor parade celebrating Austria's withdrawal from the war.

November 11—Overflowing mass meetings celebrate the signing of the armistice and the end of the conflict.

November 12—Word received in Worthington of the death of Arthur Calvin, the first Nobles County boy killed in action.

November 25—Henry Riss of Worthington holding the honor of being the first in the service, first overseas, first wounded, and the first home, is welcomed by celebration in his honor.

December 4—J. J. Kies, head of the Nobles County Food Commission received word to remove ban on the use of sugar.

December 13—Second influenza ban established at Worthington and emergency hospital opened at the high school building to care for the many patients.

December 30—Adjutant General Rhinow of the Minnesota Guards visits Worthington to inspect the local armory.

1919.

January 4—A. W. Fagerstrom, chairman of the Nobles County Liberty Loan committee receives word that the county will name a ship as honor for its success in the Fourth Loan.

February 9—Memorial services held in memory of Theodore Roosevelt at Worthington Metholist church.

April 18—Fifth Liberty Loan campaign opened by celebration, with war tank as chief feature.

May 23—Returned soldiers organize the Arthur Calvin Post of the American Legion at Worthington.

The America First Association

J. B. Ludlow—Chairman

The America First Association was strictly a Minnesota product for it was organized at a meeting in St. Paul, attended by representatives of most of the official and semi-official organizations of the state. J. B. Ludlow of Rushmore was present at the meeting as a representative of the Southern Minnesota Development Association and served as one of the organizers of the Association.

The purpose of the Association was to urge patriotism, furnish speakers for patriotic meetings, and prevent riots and curb disloyalty. The association had no active work in Nobles County except the conducting the Smilage Book campaign during the fall and winter of 1917. The money that was taken in thru memberships was sent to the state headquarters.

After the Public Safety Commission was fully organized and it was seen that the official organization would take over the greater part of the work of the America First Association, the latter was practically dropped and although it was given up, did not perform active work after the spring of 1918.

J. B. Ludlow, Rushmore, Nobles County Vice-President.
T. W. Stanton, Ellsworth.
C. W. Becker, Wilmont.
E. D. Mitchell, Brewster.
A. T. Latta, Worthington.

SUIPPES-SOMME-PY. ROAD THROUGH HINDENBURG LINE.

RED CROSS

The Nobles County Red Cross Chapter

J. A. Towne,
Chairman 1917.

Judge L. S. Nelson,
Chairman 1918-1919.

Rev. H. R. Upton,
Treasurer 1918-1919.

Rev. Milton G. Schuman,
Vice Chairman.

Henry Nystrom,
Treas. June 1917.

G. W. Roth,
Treas. Oct. 1917.

P. L. Martin,
Secretary 1917-1919.

Nobles County Red Cross Chapter—Cont'd.

Previous to April 1917 there were only eight Red Cross members in Nobles County. On May 18th, 1917, a preliminary meeting was held to discuss the organizing of a Chapter at Worthington, and application was duly made to the Central Committee of the American Red Cross for authority to organize such a Chapter. Authority was granted, and on June 8th, 1917 a meeting was called and a permanant organization was effected, and the following officers were elected:

Chairman J. A. Town; L. S. Nelson, Vice Chairman; H. E. Lamb, Secretary; and Henry Nystrom, Treasurer.

On June 26th, 1917, the following were appointed as an Executive Committee, namely: J. A. Town, Chairman, H. E. Lamb, Sec., A. T. Latta, Mrs. H. R. Upton and Mrs. J. N. Gould.

The above named officers served in their respective capacities from the date of organization of the Chapter, to Oct. 31st, 1917. W. E. Oliver served as Chairman of the Home Service Relief from the organization of the Chapter to the present time of writing.

On October 30th, 1917, the annual election of officers was held at which time the following were elected: L. S. Nelson, Chairman; M. G. Shuman, Vice Chairman; P. J. Martin, Secretary; and G. W. Roth Treasurer: All of these officers still hold their offices with the exception of G. W. Roth, who resigned on Oct. 29th, 1918, Rev. H. R. Upton was on that date elected Treasurer and is still holding the office. L. S. Nelson Chairman, is the Honorable Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District. He was elected Judge in Nov. 1910, taking office in January, 1911, and has held the office since that time without opposition. Judge Nelson is widely known all over the State as a man of great ability on the bench. He served in the Civil War and also in the Cuban War, returning with the honor of Captain. His wide experience amply fitted him for the office of Chairman.

During the Second Red Cross War Fund Drive this County raised $24,803.29 through the activity of the Red Cross.

In regard to the work done by the ladies of the local Chapter and also by the ladies of the different branches and auxiliaries, each and all of them went over the top in production work. Some of them never tired of working, and doing something for the brave boys who were fighting our battles. Special mention should be made of the officers of the Red Cross Chapter room who served as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, namely: Mrs. J. N. Gould, Mrs. G. W. Roth, Mrs. L. M. Shell, Mrs. R. L. Morland, Mrs. Wm. DeVaney, Mrs. J. S. Frink, and Mrs. George Schoel, who is the present Superintendent. To these ladies is due much credit for their noble and untiring work, often working night and day in order to complete the county's allotment in due time. During the Flu epidemic in 1918 the Local Chapter established a temporary Flu hospital in the High School, and maintained and provided the same with doctors, nurses, help, and all the necessary provisions for a period of four weeks, during the time the school was closed, thereby saving the lives of a great many patients whom the doctors could otherwise not reach on account of bad roads.

RED CROSS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. S. Nelson, Chairman.
Milton G. Schuman, Vice Chairman.
P. J. Martin, Secretary.
H. R. Upton, Treasurer.
Mrs. Geo. Schoel, Superintendent
Mrs. J. S. Frink, Assistant Superintendent.
Mrs. Wm. DeVaney, Assistant Superintendent.
Mrs. R. L. Morland, Assistant Superintendent.

THE BRANCH OFFICERS.

Adrian
H. L. Anderson, Chairman.
J. E. Orr, Secretary.

Brewster
L. E. Johnson, Chairman.
A. L. Wells, Secretary.

Ellsworth
F. W. Stanton, Chairman.
Ida Nelson, Secretary.

Wilmont
C. W. Becker, Chairman.
F. H. Densmore, Secretary.

Nobles County Red Cross Chapter Cont'd.

THE AUXILIARY OFFICERS.

Bigelow
Mrs. David Kane, Chairman.
Mrs. Frank Fritz, Secretary.

Dundee
Victor Carlson, Chairman.
Mrs. J. W. Zemer, Secretary.

Kinbrae
Ida Paulson, Secretary.

Leota
Henry Hottkemp, Chairman.
Mrs. Chas. Cook, Secretary.

Lismore
Mrs. Wm. Higgins, Secretary.

Reading
Mrs. Harry Hulbert, Secretary.

RED CROSS AUXILIARY.

Round Lake
E. A. Fripp, Chairman.
Mrs. John Sather, Secretary.

Rushmore
Mrs. A. H. Higley, Chairman.
Miss Jessie Rowher, Secretary.

Seward
Harvey Kallesen, Chairman.
Edith Behr, Secretary.

West Side
Mrs. A. Jones, Chairman.
Mrs. Frank Weigel, Secretary.

The Nobles County Junior Red Cross

The Nobles County Chapter of the Junior Red Cross was formed in the fall of 1917 by a committee appointed from the senior organization consisting of E. K. Sampson, County Superintendent of Schools; C. A. Patchin, Superintendent of the Worthington schools, W. E. Madison, Miss Julia Highland, and Miss Edith Lundquist. All of the 110 districts of the county formed branches and a membership of 1,200 was secured. The committee first selected has not been changed except that J. P. Hoffman took the place of Mr. Sampson after his election as Superintendent in 1918.

The money raised thru the Junior organization was turned over to the Nobles County Chapter, American Red Cross. This amounted to $1,120 by the end of 1918, most of the money having been raised thru the two years' dues, but several large contributions came from districts that had held benefits and socials.

The Juniors were not assigned a large amount of work as a separate unit, and many of the schools did very little except for their money contribution. Some of the schools made invalid tables for wounded soldiers, others made comfort bags, and several made books from clippings and pictures for the amusement of soldiers.

After the ending of the war, the Junior Red Cross chapter inaugurated a health crusade among the school children, in which about 1,000 took part, and which lasted until the end of the term in May. Credit was given for different points of personal cleanliness, which were called health chores. A boy or girl with a perfect score was entitled to be elevated thru the various ranks of chivalry, after which the crusade was modeled.

Total amount money collected to Oct. 10, 1919	$61,815.04
Garments made:	
Muslin bandages	8,739
Hospital garments	6,211
Knit goods	11,048
Refugee garments	1,395
Miscellaneous	1,779
Total	29,162

Rev. Father O'Connor

Worthington, Minn.

Rev. Father L. O'Connor, of Worthington, a member of the Nobles County Red Cross Executive Committee, rendered the Red Cross greater financial service during the great war than any person in the county, and possibly in the state, by giving Red Cross lectures. He gave his excellent lectures not alone in this county but appeared in cities over the entire state. It is estimated that the net amount realized for the Red Cross chapters throughout the state was over $200,000.

A Field Repair Station.

Ruined Cathedral in War Area.

Following the greatest war in all history and America's participation therein, comes as a natural occurrence, the organization of The American Legion, an association of World War veterans, embodying the ideals of the highest type of American citizenship. With these men of high conceptions who were willing to sacrifice their lives on the fields of Flanders, the American public is well content to rest its future security of government, and the onward and upward march of progress.

At the time this volume was published, November, 1919, two Posts had been organized in Nobles County. They were Arthur Calvin Post No. 5, Worthington, Minn., and Argonne Post No. 32, Adrian, Minn. Following are the officers of the charter member organizations.

Arthur Calvin Post No. 5, American Legion, Worthington, Minn.

L. L. Schoel,
Commander.

G. D. Scott,
Vice Commander.

Carl J. Kall,
Adjutant.

Henry Kiss,
Finance Officer.

The first meeting of the American Legion was called for May 23rd, 1919, at which time an organization was formed to hold over until Nov. 11th, 1919, the date of the National Convention.

The following were elected officers to hold office until the National Convention.
Commander, L. L. Schoel, Worthington.
Vice Commander, G. D. Scott, Rushmore, Minn.
Adjutant, Carl J. Kall, Worthington
Finance Officer, Henry Kiss, Worthington.
Historian, H. E. Lamb, Worthington.

The post adopted the name "Arthur Calvin Post," named after Arthur Calvin who was killed in action.

The post was one of the first organized in the state, its Charter number being No. 5.

There were 80 members enrolled on its membership on October 10, 1919.

The American Legion—Cont'd.

Argonne Post, No. 32, Adrian, Minn.

E. W. Arnold,
Commander.

C. J. Weibler,
Vice-Commander.

Henry Brabender,
Adjutant.

Henry Lewis,
Finance Officer.

American Legion Historians

H. E. Lamb,
Historian,
Arthur Calvin Post.

Donald Erpelding,
Historian,
Argonne Post.

TANKS GOING INTO ACTION.

Co. I, 6th Bat. Home Guards

Adrian, Minnesota

E. C. Mead,
Captain

R. D. Thom,
First Lieutenant.

C. T. Faragher,
Second Lieutenant.

Adrian proudly boasts of having had the best and largest Home Guard Company in the state during the war period, Company I, Sixth Battalion Home Guards having made that record for their city. The company was organized in the fall of 1917 by several of Adrian's business and professional men, with Reverend E. C. Mead of the Methodist Episcopal church as the leader. The Company continued in existence up to the time the Public Safety Commission, under which the Home Guard companies were organized, was dissolved in June, 1919.

Probably the chief reason for the excellent record the company made in drill and discipline was due to the fact that all of the officers had had previous military training and were able to instruct the men in the correct army drill and discipline. The town hall was turned over to the Guards for an armory and the Company held regular drill twice a week thruout its existence.

The Home Guard Company was never called out for duty, but excellent results were accomplished in training men for future service in the army. This was evident when several of the men were appointed noncommissioned officers almost immediately after their entry into the army. At the time of the forest fires in Northern Minnesota during the fall of 1918, the Guards were mobilized and held ready with full equipment, for a call to relieve the forest rangers in saving people in the burned zone, but the emergency was not found sufficient for a call.

The Guard Company at Adrian, as with many of the companies of the state, was never discharged, but after the first part of June, 1919, when the records were called into the state department of the Safety Commission, the Company was no longer called out for drill, although still ready for emergencies.

Following was the roster

E. C. Mead, Captain
R. D. Thom, First Lieutenant
C. T. Faragher, Second Lieutenant
K. L. Rice, First Sergeant

Sergeants

J. A. Roerig
J. F. Walters
L. M. Gladhill
L. W. Edson
L. C. Prideaux

Corporals

J. J. Fischenich
V. A. Entwisle
James E. Campbell
Henry B. Nelson
H. T. Jones
Elmer O'Toole
Peter J. Molitor

Privates

Noah Lewin
F. J. Forkenbrock
M. J. Faragher
Phillip Taylor
J. A. Dalton
Ray Faragher
C. H. Billington
Joe Benson
P. F. Dalton
A. G. Meymen
Fred Reese

Co. I, 6th Bat. Home Guard—Cont'd.

James Finnigan
Elmer Ramsey
E. J. Wibbens
George Seive
Nickolas Banck
F. C. Davis
E. G. Robinson
Henry Kleve
John Bullerman
J. J. Brandt
Ralph Travis
Anton Lonneman
Edward T. Cox
J. M. Cox
Iver Johnson
Albert Olson
Ronald Beerman
Andrew Fauskee
Sigurd Olson
Martin Williamson
John Cox
Harley C. Peterson
Roy Cross
Edward Cross
A. C. Smith
Frank Weigel
A. G. Benson
E. M. Pfeiffer
Glen Prentice
Ben DeLong
Earl Kleppe
Albert Schei
Charles Eshelman
William Kleve
Alfred Pass
Marvin Reese
Joe Reisdorfer
Julius Hoffer
R. J. Muns
F. J. Prideaux
Jacob Smook
August Anderson
John Anderson
W. J. Reckers
F. W. Doe
Ralph Ho[illegible]ns
Leslie Ross
Almer Olson
L. P. Henell
F. J. Fix
E. R. Kilpatrick
N. J. Reisdorfer
L. W. Prideaux
H. J. Williams
Joseph Nash
William Krueger
J. J. Glovka
E. E. Libaire
John Sennott
Arthur Molltor
V. J. Umhoefer
Eli Olson
John Olson
Oscar Thomas
R. L. Tostenrud
John Rust

Co. F, 5th Reg. Minn. National Guard

Worthington, Minn.

Company F, 5th Minnesota National Guards is the present company at Worthington and the successor to the old Company F which lost its National Guard character when it was taken into the Federal service in the summer of 1917. The new company F, however, is the immediate successor of the old Home Guard Company which had been organized under the Public Safety Commission during the spring and winter of 1918.

Company F was declared organized on July 12, 1918, sufficient recruits having been obtained to organize a company. Most of the men came in a body from the Home Guard company with very little change and the present officers were commissioned at that time.

At the time of the Tyler cyclone on August 12th, the Company was called out and for three days was on duty guarding the ruins and assisting in the relief. At this time a battalion inspection was held in which the Worthington, Pipestone, and Fairmont guards took part.

The company was sworn into Federal service in January, 1919, and shortly after received most of its equipment and supplies. The company has nearly its full quota of men and is in good condition as to interest and discipline. Drill has been held every Thursday, the men forming in front of the armory building.

August 15, 1919.

Following was the roster of officers and privates on November 18, 1918:

Company F, 5th Reg., Minn. National Guards Cont'd.

Captain

A. R. Schmid

First Lieutenant

L. O. Patterson

Second Lieutenant

Glen Eggleston

First Sergeant

S. E. St. John

Mess Sergeant

Ernest Wickman

Supply Sergeant

C. M. Smallwood

Duty Sergeants

Paul E. Sturgis
John E. Godfrey
Peter O. Lein
John E. Salstrom
Clyde E. Tripp
Clayton Bedford

Corporals

Eugene T. Gillis
William DeVaney
A. K. Clark
Guy P. Ostrom
M. L. Christenson
Ole Danielson
Fred B. Bromillette
Ernest Thompson
Sidney Williams
Roy G. Lewis
Anthony J. Malmquist

Buglers

Paul A. Millard
J. C. Iverson

Cooks

Wm. D. Lusk
Ed. H. Ehlers

Mechanic

A. C. Adkins

Privates, First Class

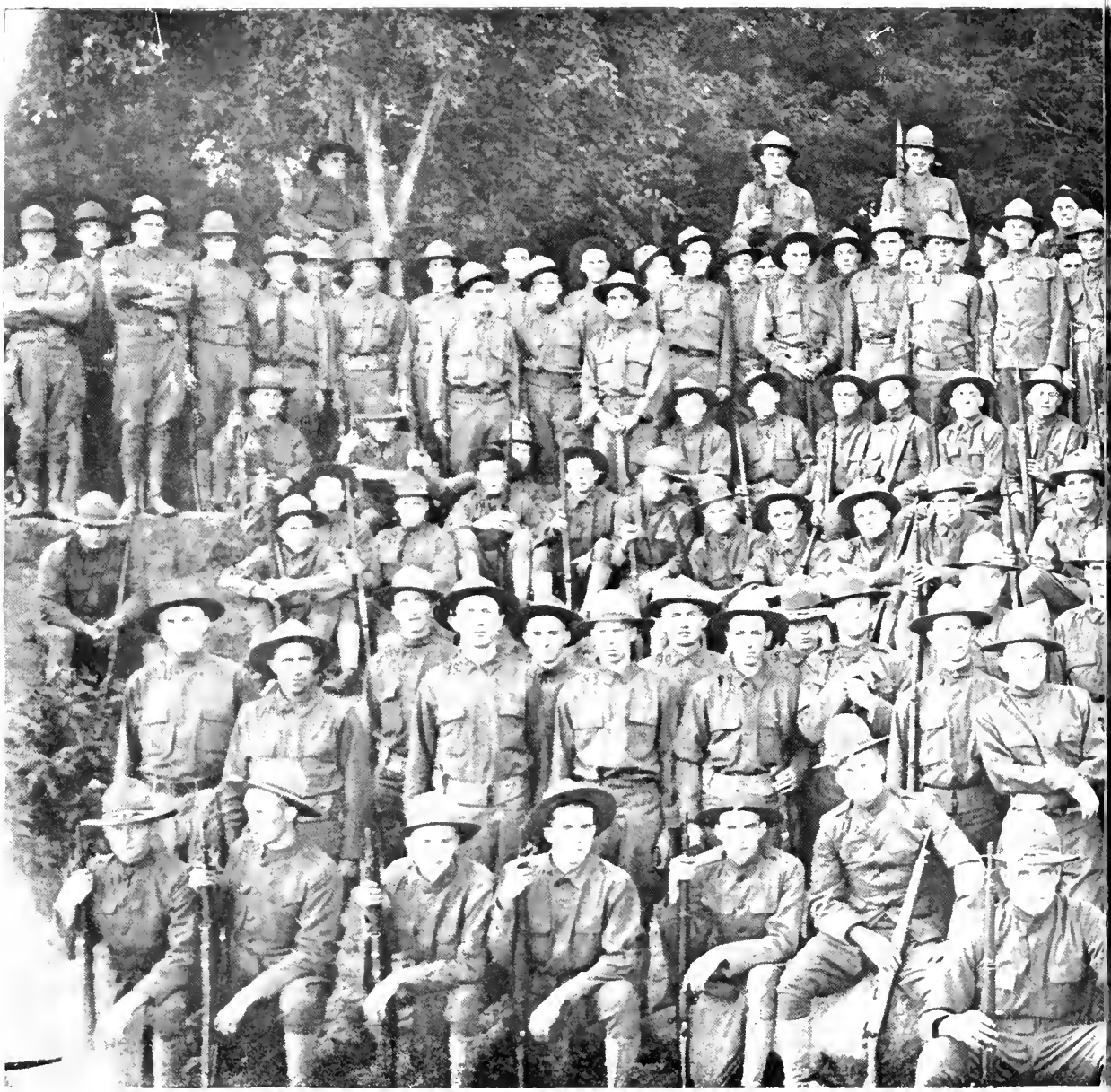
Frank Austin
Gus Benson
Harold H. Brown
John F. Carlson
John Clemenson
Geo. Ehlers
Edward Jurgens
Henry Jenson
William C. Knuth
Stanley LeBon
John McNab
K. B. McCracken
Wm. Parmely
Louis Stanton
A. E. Sotem
D. C. Shore
Ray Torrance
Glen Tow
Leon Westby

Privates

Geo. G. Andrean
Emery F. Alredge
Gilbert Anderson
Edward T. Adkins
James Allen
Lawrence Abbott
C. Nolan Barkelew
Guy M. Bigelow
Clarence R. Bjorklund
Roy C. Brayton
Ira C. Boyington
Leslie Foote
Roy Barton
Bennett Camery
Forrest Christenson
Alphonsus D. Davis
Louis C. Dietrich
Gustave Dirks
Clarence Deuel
Henry C. Dodge
Victor C. Fritz
Wm. C. Fagerness
Lester M. Greig
Frank W. Grubach
Edward D. Grunstead
Herman A. Garmers
Eric A. Holmberg
Leo Hand
Archie Hubbard
Henry W. Hokeness
Raymond M. Hokeness
Louis Johnson
Edward L. John
Fred Klasey
Theo M. Kruse
Lester M. Lundgren
Francis Ling
Dale V. Lyon
Lawrence Licht
Emil Marotzke
John W. Mooty
Dewey Montgomery
Raymond Middaugh
Melville H. Manson
John P. McCall
Dan McNab
Clarence Ness
Carl Peterson
Reinhold Peterson
L. P. Paulson
Keith L. Reeve
William Reeve
Herbert Robertson
Carl F. Rosenberg
Carl F. Rohwer
Clarence R. Rohwer
Lawrence Schulze
M. L. Sotem
James Stryker
Howard R. Shore
Albert Stahl
Gustave Ogren
David L. Tripp
Hialmer Tellander
Clarence Willardson
Stanley Woodcock
Harry Williams
Robert Thompson
Edward Dolan
Leo Watson
Torrance Grunstad
Curtis James
Howard E. Nelson
Holden Spiller
F. McMurtry
F. Maher
Arthur Wauber

LOOKING FROM GRAND PRE ACROSS VALLEY WHERE INTENSE FIGHTING OCCURRED.

National Guard



Roster of Original

Company "F" lost its National Guard character in the

Captain—Charles B. Ward.

First Lieutenant—John J. Lieb, Second Lieutenant—John Roberts.

First Sergeant—Bonde Strom; Supply Sergeant—Fred H. Sterling;

Sergeants—Ollie Mitchell, Frank Leguil, Donald Lynch, Orlo Bixby, Paul Campbell, Eldon Rowe, Roland Peterson

Corporals—Francis Sullivan, Albert Coleman, Edwin Burrow, John Schubert, Albert Wellington, John Leguil, Helmer Jacobson, Albert Nyveldt, Charles McMullen, Fred Fisher, Ernest M. Oliver, Joseph Wood, Howard Stowe, Virgil Phillis.

Cooks—Charles Dean, Charles Danielson, Henry Ehlers

Mechanics—Adrian Forrette, Paul Schaffer.

Privates, First Class—Willard C. Bixby, William Ehlers, Delbert W

Elness, William Ellsworth, Don
Henry Ewers, David Fairbairn,
Horsington, Albert Keavey, Arth
clin, Hans Rabenberg, Henry Sc
Vance Stowe, Earl Tunstall, Vict

Privates—Harry Bachtell, Eu
Becker, Joseph Bell, Martin Ber
frey Bloom, Leon R. Bothwell, I
Butler, Alfonso B. Cady, Hans
DeBates, August DeDecker, Wil
Alfred O. Jacobson, George D. I
tram M. Straton, Theodore G. Th
Clarence Fallon, Edward Gerb
John Groen, Palmer E. Hagen,

Company "F"

ompany "F"

mer of 1917 when it was taken into the Federal Service

Erpelding, Wallace McDonald, ry Ferguson, Paul Gratz, James Sorman, Fred Lenz, Addie May n, Perry Sidwell, Peter Somme, etsendorfer.

Baldes, Clifton Beal, George oseph Bigbee, Ivan Bloom, Wal Brown, Leon C. Butler, Harry stensen, Dominic Corte, Henry t Barkelew, Charles T. Emerson, and, Morris H. Mathieson, Ber son, John Dennis, Albert Eilers, Nicholas Gerber, Floyd Grimes, J Hansen, Ed W. Howser, H. Hoisington, LeRoy Holm, Squire Humphrey, Frank Hunn, Percy Hunt, Roy T. Hutton, Arthur E. Iverson, Walter Juhl, Guy Kelso, Ray L. Dorenkamper, Elmer P. Cassidy, R. Knowlton, Peter J. Knutson, Frank Kremmer, Frank Lampe, Leonard Larson, Martin O. Lokken, Bert Lyon, Bert Lynd, John Lynd, Albert Mahler, John P. Manning, Alve Meloy, Francis Miller, Ray E. Miles, William Netter, John Norris, Michael Otterman, Andrew Pitchell, Albert Paulson, Arthur L. Gustafson, John A. Jreneman, Elmer R. Lundgren, Christ J. O'Rourke, Toby N. Liberberg, Harry Van de Velde, Elmer Petersen, Max Pokett, Joseph Pollman, Frank M. Rosamer, Peter Sene, Neil Shaul, Paul N. Schmidt, August Schuman, John S. Lee, Clarence Smith, Howard N. Smith, Edward Sutter, Edward Starkey, Edward Treatler, Arthur Tinkel, John W. Trover, Clarence B. Ull, Ray Wenzel, Emery F. White, John Winter.

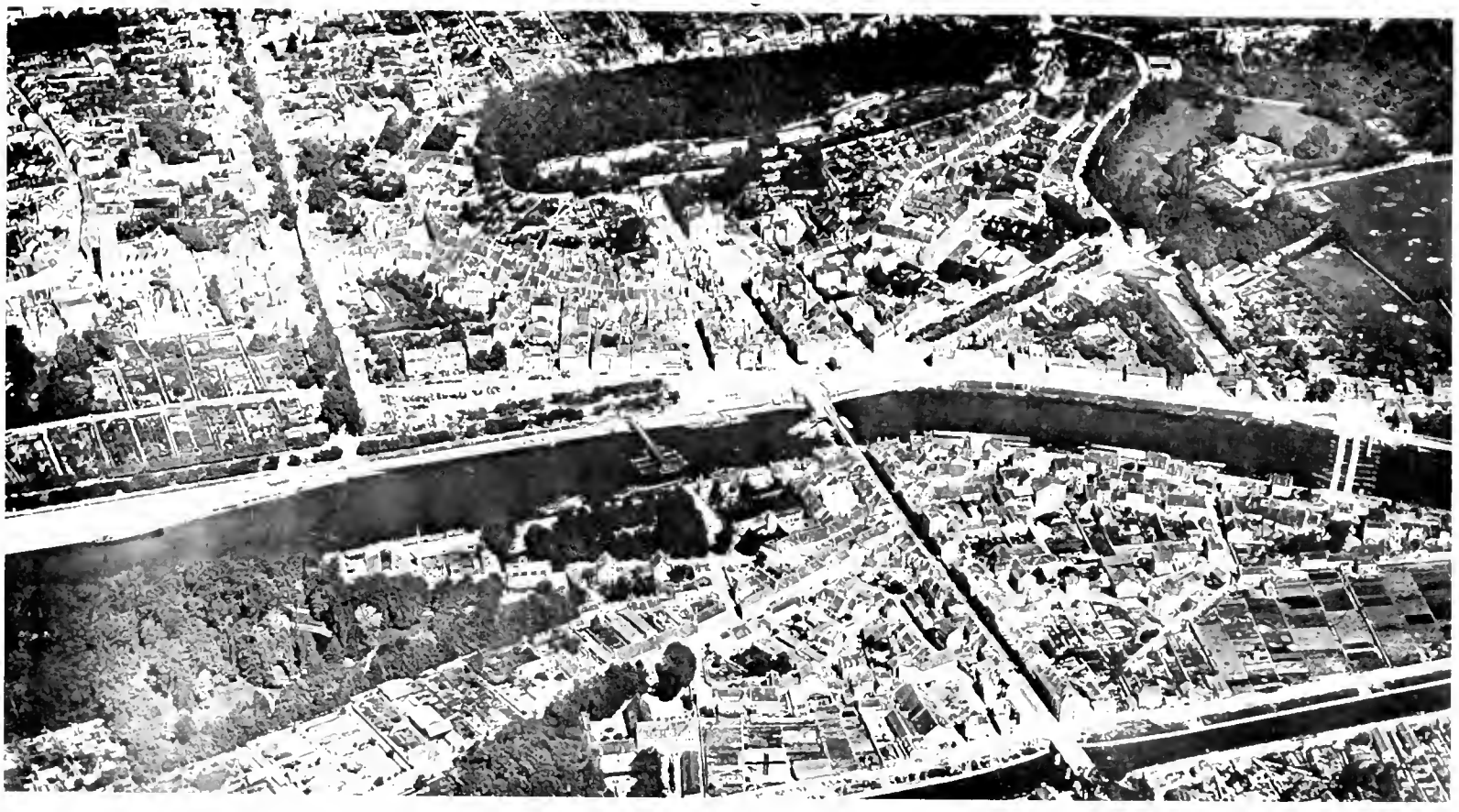
VAUX SOUTH OF CHATEAU THIERRY AIRPLANE VIEW

GERMAN MACHINE GUN NESTS.

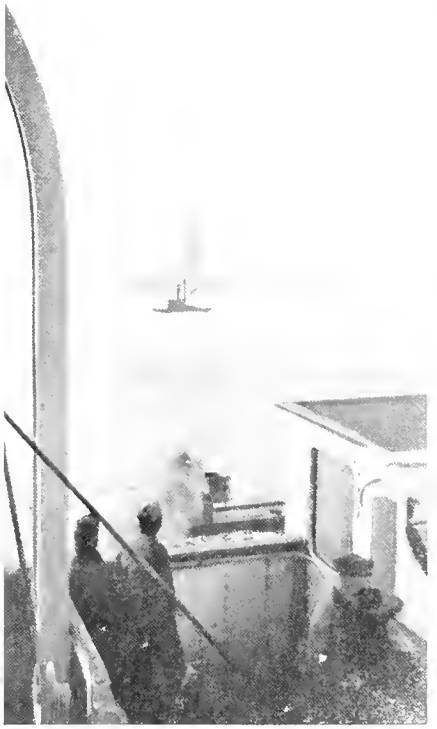
VIEW OF GRAND PRE FROM FORT ABOVE CITY.

EVERYONE IN THESE OLD WORLD TOWNS USES THE VILLAGE WASH TROUGH IN WHICH TO DO THE FAMILY WASHING

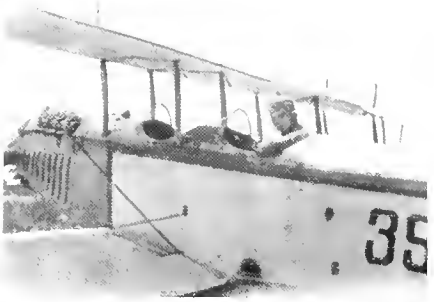
THE EUROPEAN IDEA OF CONSERVATION OF SPACE AND ENERGY—BUILDING THE HOUSE AND BARN TOGETHER.



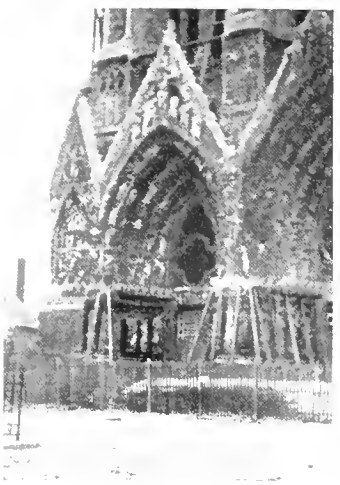
ONLY A PORT HOLE AND ITS VIEW.



THE LAST AND THE FIRST GLIMPSE OF HOME.



UP IN THE SKY SO BLUE



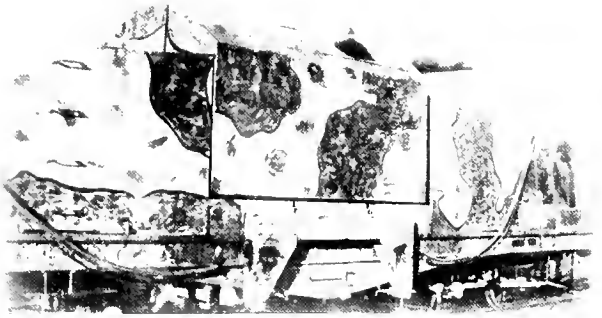
SUPPORTS TO RUINS AT RHEIMS. CATHEDRAL.

A HEAD FIRST DIVE.

A FEW OF THE DEAD IN TRENCH

ASHES TO ASHES, DUST TO DUST

THE FIRST AMERICAN GRAVES IN FRANCE



CAMOUFLAGED MOUNTED CANNON.

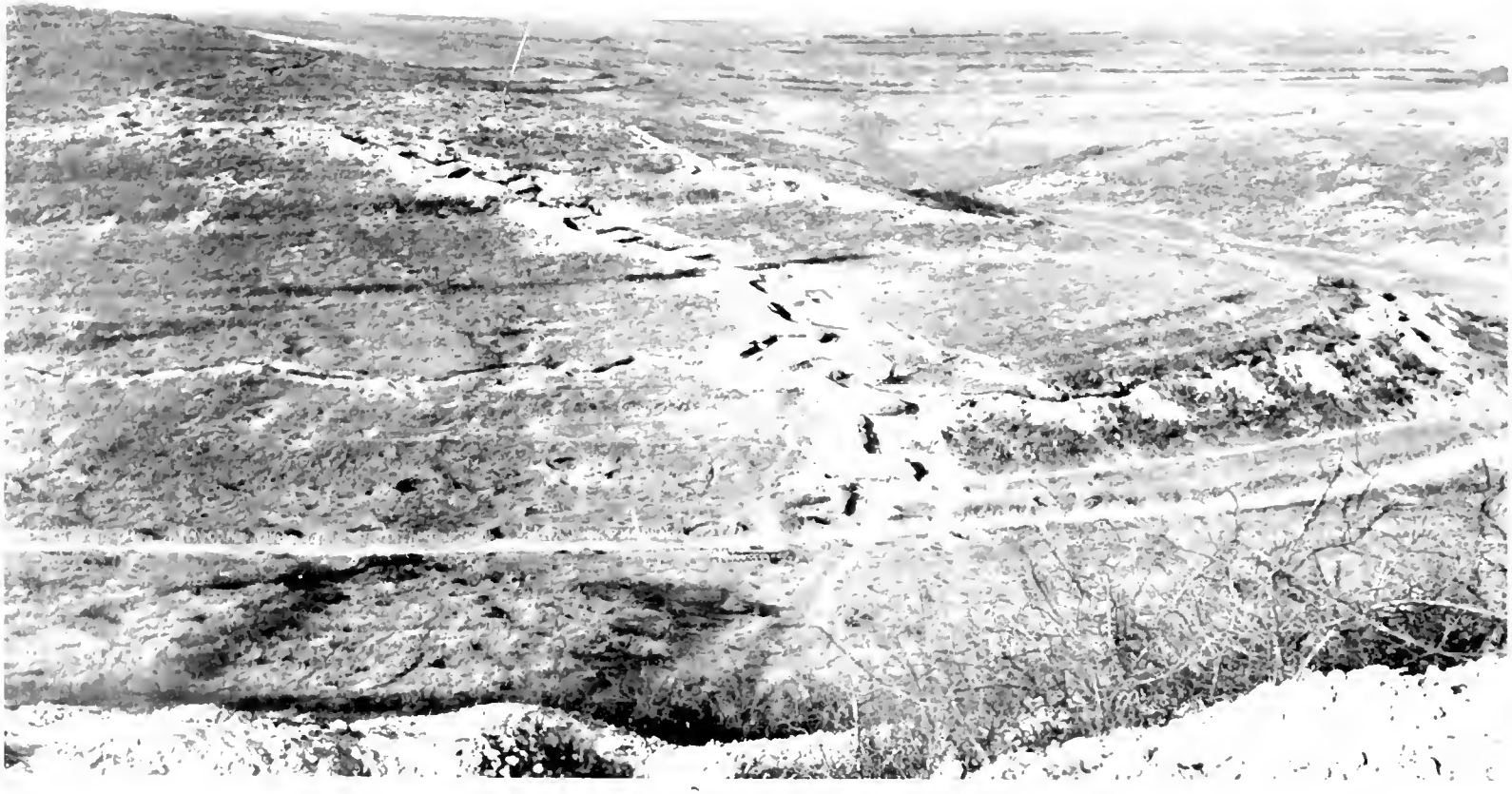
GRAND PRÉ, LOOKING EAST FROM THE TOP OF THE CATHEDRAL

CARCASS OF HORSE WHICH WAS BLOWN INTO TREE BY EFFECTS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELL.

MOTORIZED APPARATUS ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT.

1864 INFANTRY IN WINTER QUARTERS AT ST. STEPHENS

AIRPLANE VIEW OF VAUX AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY



AIRPLANE VIEW OF TRENCH OF ARCONATI RIO

MACHINE GUN NEST ON EDGE OF BOIS D'ORMONT.

RUINS OF GIVRY

BANTHEVILLE AFTER HEAVY SHELL FIRE.

GOING UP

GENERAL PERSHING REVIEWING TROOPS.

THIS PICTURE OF NO PARTICULAR INTEREST - ONLY A SNOW SCENE - WEST END OF LOCK IN ARDENNES (XV)

RUINS OF LANDRES ST. GEORGE.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD AND CROSS ROADS

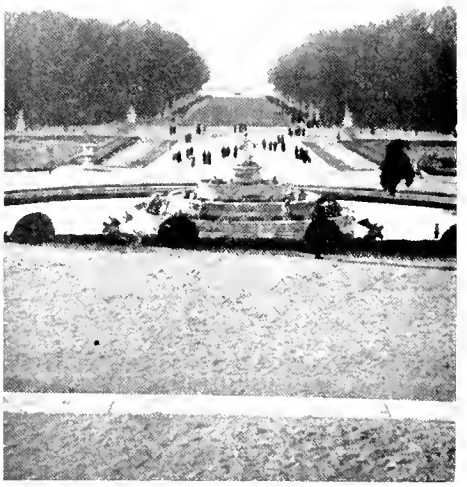
VIEW FROM SOUTH OF GRAND CARRE FARM

A FEW VIEWS TAKEN HERE AND THERE

TUNNEL BUILT BY [illegible] CANYON [illegible] POTS TO CRAIG [illegible] SOUTH HOLE [illegible] FORTGROUP

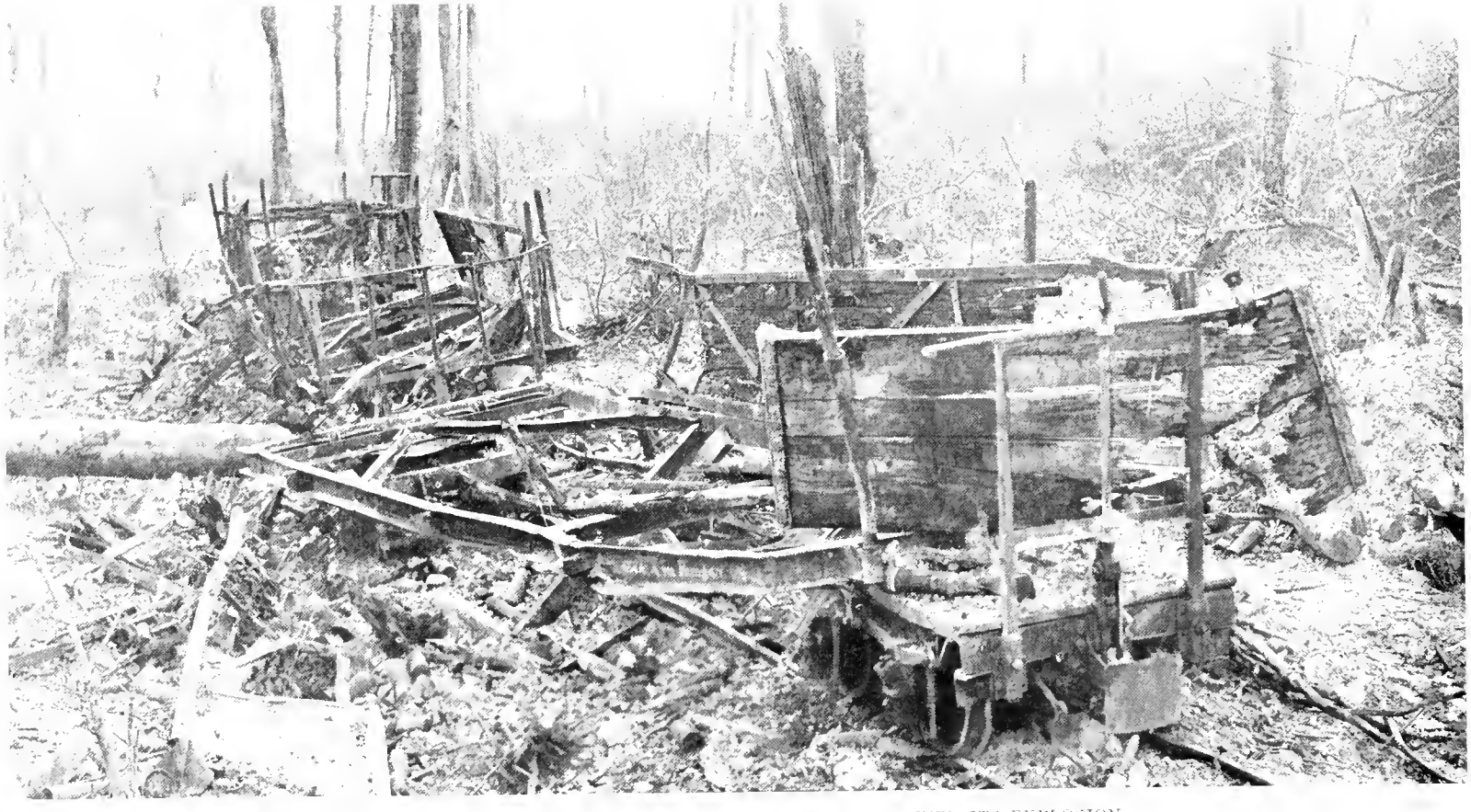
MUNICIPAL CASINO AND BEACH AT BIARRITZ.

IN LITTLE OL' NEW YORK.



VERSAILLES, FRANCE — LOOKING WEST FROM FRONT OF PALACE TO THE FOUNTAINS AND LAKE.

GERMAN DUG-OUTS ON THE SOMME FRONT
GERMAN STAFF HEADQUARTERS



WHAT REMAINED OF A GERMAN AMMUNITION TRAIN AFTER ITS EXPLOSION.

SOUVAIN AFTER FOUR YEARS' BOMBARDMENT

2nd BATTERY, 119th INFANTRY, IN MOLLEVILLE BOIS, CONCEALED FROM AIRPLANE DETECTION BY OVERHANGING NETWORK.

WAR CHRONOLOGY

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

1914

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

July 23—Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia.

July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

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

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

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

Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aug. 16—British expeditionary force landed in France.

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

Aug. 21-23—Battle of Mons-Charleroi. Dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion.

Aug. 23—Tsingtau bombarded by Japanese.

Aug. 25-Dec. 15—Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept. 21); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12). Fall of Przemysl (March 17, 1915). Dec. 4, Russians 3½ miles from Cracow.

Aug. 26—Germans destroyed Louvain.

—Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.

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

Aug. 28—British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.

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

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

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

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

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

Sept. 7—Germans take Maubeuge.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 9—Germans occupy Antwerp.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government withdraws to Le Havre, in France. Germans occupy Ghent.

Oct. 16-28—Battle of the Yser, in Flanders. Belgians and French halt German advance.

Oct. 17-Nov. 17—French, Belgians and British repulse German drive in first battle of Ypres, saving Channel ports (decisive day of battle, Oct. 31).

Oct. 21—The sale of alcohol forbidden in Russia until the end of the war.

Oct. 21-28—German armies driven back in Poland.

Oct. 28—De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.

Nov. 1—German naval victory in the Pacific, off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German naval raid into English waters.

Nov. 5—Great Britain declared war on Turkey; Cyprus annexed.

Nov. 7—Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.

Nov. 10-Dec. 14—Austrian invasion of Serbia (Belgrade taken Dec. 2, recaptured by Serbians Dec. 14).

Nov. 10—German cruiser Emden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.

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

Nov. 21—Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands. South African rebellion collapses.

Dec. 9—French Government returned to Paris.

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

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

Dec. 24—First German air raid on England.

1915

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

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

Jan. 20—American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.

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

Jan. 25—Second Russian invasion of East Prussia.

Jan. 28—American merchantman William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

Feb. 4—Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British isles after Feb. 18.

Feb. 10—United States note holding German Government to a "strict accountability" if any merchant vessel of the United States is destroyed or any American citizens lose their lives.

Feb. 16—Germany's reply stating "war-zone" act is an act of self-defense against illegal methods employed by Great Britain in preventing commerce between Germany and neutral countries.

Feb. 18—German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines begin campaign of "piracy and pillage."

Feb. 19—Anglo-French squadron bombards Dardanelles.

Feb. 20—United States sends identic note to Great Britain and Germany suggesting an agreement between these two powers respecting the conduct of naval warfare.

Feb. 28—Germany's reply to identic note.

March 1—Announcement of British "blockade;" "Orders in Council" issued to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 17—Russians captured Przemysl and strengthened their hold on the greater part of Galicia.

March 28—British steamship Falaba attacked by submarine and sunk (111 lives lost; 1 American).

April 2—Russians fighting in the Carpathians.
April 8—Steamer Harpalyce, in service of American Commission for Aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.
April 17-May 17—Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 (April 19); (April 23); Germans advanced toward Yser Canal. Asphyxiating gas employed by the Germans. Failure of Germany to break through the British lines.
April 22—German Embassy sends out a warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain.
April 26—Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
April 28—American vessel Cushing attacked by German aeroplane.
April 30—Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.
May 1—American steamship Gulflight sunk by German submarine; 2 Americans lost. Warning of German Embassy published in daily papers. Lusitania sails at 12:20 noon.
May 2—Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians. (Battle of the Dunajec.)
May 7—Cunard Line steamship Lusitania sunk by German submarine (1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans).
May 8—Germans occupy Libau, Russian port on the Baltic.
May 9-June—Battle of Artois, or Festubert (near La Bassee).
May 10—Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of Lusitania.
May 12—South African troops, under Gen. Botha, occupy capital of German Southwest Africa.
May 13—American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania.
May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
May 25—Coalition Cabinet formed in Great Britain; Asquith continues to be Prime Minister.
American steamship Nebraskan attacked by submarine.
May 28—Germany's answer to American note of May 13.
June 1—Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the Gulflight and Cushing.
June 3—Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
June 8—Resignation of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
June 9—Monfalcone occupied by Italians, severing one of two railway lines to Trieste.
—United States sends second note on Lusitania case.
June 22—The Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
July 2—Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.
July 8—Germany sends reply to note of June 9 and pledges safety to United States vessels in war zone under specified conditions.
July 15—Germany sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on Nebraskan and expresses regret.
—Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.
July 21—Third American note on Lusitania case declares Germany's communication of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."
July 12-Sept. 18—German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lubin (July 31), Warsaw (Aug. 4), Ivangorod (Aug. 5), Kovno (Aug. 17), Nowogeorgiewsk (Aug. 19), Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25), Vilna (Sept. 18).
July 25—American steamship Leelanaw sunk by submarine; carrying contraband; no lives lost.
Aug. 4—Capture of Warsaw by Germans.
Aug. 15—National registration in Great Britain.
Aug. 19—White Star liner Arabic sunk by submarine; 16 victims, 2 Americans.
Aug. 20—Italy declared war on Turkey.
Aug. 24—German Ambassador sends note in regard to Arabic. Loss of American lives contrary to intention of the German Government and is deeply regretted.
Sept. 1—Letter from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning. Indorsed by the German Foreign Office (Sept. 14).
Sept. 4—Allan liner Hesperian sunk by German submarine; 26 lives lost, 1 American.
Sept. 7—German Government sends report on the sinking of the Arabic.
Sept. 8—United States demands recall of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.
Sept. 14—United States sends summary of evidence in regard to Arabic.
Sept. 18—Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.
Sept. 25-Oct.—French offensive in Champagne fails to break through German lines.
Sept. 27—British progress in the neighborhood of Loos.
Oct. 4—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
Oct. 5—Allied forces land at Salonica, at the invitation of the Greek Government.
Oct. 5—German Government regrets and disavows sinking of Arabic and is prepared to pay indemnities.
Oct. 6-Dec. 2—Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Serbia. Fall of Nish (Nov. 5), of Prizrend (Nov. 30), of Monastir (Dec. 2).
Oct. 14—Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.
Oct. 20—German note on the evidence in the Arabic case.
Nov. 10—Russian forces advance on Teheran as a result of pro-German activities in Persia.
Dec. 1—British, under Gen. Townshend, forced to retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.
Dec. 4—United States Government demands recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attache, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache.
Dec. 6—Germans captured Ipek (Montenegro).
Dec. 10—Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.
Dec. 13—British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt.
Dec. 15—Sir John French retired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
Dec. 17—Russians occupied Hamadan (Persia).
Dec. 19—The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Sulva Bay (Galipoli Peninsula).
Dec. 26—Russian forces in Persia occupied Kashan.
Dec. 30—British passenger steamer Persia sunk in Mediterranean, presumably by submarine.

1916

Jan. 8—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
Jan. 13—Fall of Cettinje, capital of Montenegro.
Jan. 18—United States Government sets forth a declaration of principles regarding submarine attacks and asks whether the Governments of the Allies would subscribe to such an agreement.
Jan. 28—Austrians occupy San Giovanni de Medici (Albania).
Feb. 10—Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning.
Feb. 15—Secretary Lansing makes statement that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.
Feb. 16—Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in the Lusitania affair.
—Kamerun (Africa) conquered.
Feb. 21-July—Battle of Verdun. Germans take Fort Douaumont (Feb. 25). Great losses of Germans with little results. Practically all the ground lost was slowly regained by the French in the autumn.
Feb. 24—President Wilson in letter to Senator Stone refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.
Feb. 27—Russians captured Kermanshah (Persia).

March 8—German Ambassador communicates memorandum regarding U-boat question, stating it is a new weapon not yet regulated by international law.

March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.

March 19—Russians entered Ispahan (Persia).

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

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

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

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

April 17—Russians capture Erebizond.

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

April 19—President addressed Congress on relations with Germany.

April 24-May 1—Insurrection in Ireland.

April 29—Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut-el-Amara.

May 4—Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the Sussex and in the main meets demands of the United States.

May 8—United States Government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that the fulfilment of these conditions cannot depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent Government.

May 16-June 3—Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.

May 19—Russians join British on the Tigris.

May 24—Military service (conscription) bill becomes law in Great Britain.

May 27—President in address before League to Enforce Peace says United States is ready to join any practical league for preserving peace and guaranteeing political and territorial integrity of nations.

May 31—Naval battle of Jutland.

June 4-30—Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukowina. Czernovitz taken (June 17); all Bukowina overrun.

June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned.

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

July 1-Nov.—Battle of the Somme. Combles taken (Sept. 26). Failure of the Allies to break the German lines.

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

Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany.

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 29—United States protests against Belgian deportations.

Dec. 5-6—Fall of Asquith Ministry; Lloyd George new Prime Minister.

Dec. 12—German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30) by Allies as "empty and insincere."

Dec. 14—British hospital ship [illegible] in Mediterranean, [illegible] 17 [illegible]

Dec. 20—President Wilson's [illegible] Dec. 18—German replies (Dec. 26) to Allies' reply (Jan. 10) demands "[illegible] indemnities."

1917

Jan. 10—The Allied Governments state their terms of peace, a separate note from Belgium included.

Jan. 11—Supplemented German note on views as to settlement of war.

Jan. 13—Great Britain replies to President's note of Dec. 18—Forces cooperation to preserve peace.

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

Jan. 31—Germany announces "unrestricted" submarine warfare in specified areas.

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

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

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

Feb. 24—Kut-el-Amara taken by British, under Gen. Maude (campaign begun Dec. 13).

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

Feb. 28—"Zimmermann note" revealed.

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

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

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

March 12—United States announced that an armed guard would be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.

March 17-19—Retirement of Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1,300 square miles of French territory, on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.

March 22—United States officially recognized the new Government of Russia (set up as a result of the revolution).

March 26—The United States refused the proposal of Germany to interpret and supplement the Prussian Treaty of 1799.

March 27—Messrs. Root, Wallace, and American Relief Commission arrived on first in Belgium.

April 2—President Wilson asks Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.

April 6—United States declares war on Germany.

April 8—Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.

April 9-May 14—British successes in Hindenburg line. Vimy Ridge taken (April 9).

April 16-May 6—French [illegible] Aisne, between Soissons and Rheims.

April 20—Turkey severs relations with [illegible]

May 4—American destroyer [illegible] with British Navy [illegible]

May 25-Sept. 15—Greek [illegible] front (Crete, Thessaly, [illegible] 9). Mount Sarto taken (Aug. 24). Monastir (Sept. 8). Gallipoli, Sept. 14.

May 15—Gen. Pershing [illegible] Gen. Sixt [illegible] commander-in-chief of the [illegible] Army.

May 17—Russian Provisional Government reconstructed. Kerensky formed Minister of Justice, becomes Minister of War. Milyukoff resigns.

May 18—President Wilson signs Selective Service Act.

June 3—American mission to Russia lands at Vladivostok ("Root Mission"). Returns to America Aug. 3.
June 7—British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, and capture 7,500 German prisoners.
June 10—Italian offensive on Trentino.
June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate.
June 15—Subscriptions close for First Liberty Loan ($2,000,000,000 offered; $3,035,226,850 subscribed).
June 26—First American troops reach France.
June 29—Greece enters war against Germany and her allies.
July 1—Russian Army, led in person by Kerensky, begins a short-line offensive in Galicia, ending in disastrous retreat (July 19-Aug. 3).
July 4—Resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg as German Chancellor. Dr. George Michaelis, Chancellor (July 14).
July 20—Drawing at Washington of names for first army under selective service.
July 20—Kerensky becomes Premier on resignation of Prince Lvoff.
July 30—Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny, Sept. 2.
July 31-Nov.—Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge); British successes.
Aug. 10—Food and Fuel Control Bill passed.
Aug. 15—Peace proposals of Pope Benedict revealed (dated Aug. 1). United States replies, Aug. 27; Germany and Austria, Sept. 21; supplementary German reply, Sept. 26.
Aug. 15—Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
Aug. 19—New Italian drive on the Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Monte Santo captured (Aug. 24).
Aug. 20-24—French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.
Sept. 3—Riga captured by Germans.
Sept. 8—Luxburg despatches ("spurlos versenkt") revealed by United States.
Sept. 10-13—Attempted coup d'etat of Gen. Kornilloff.
Sept. 15—Russia proclaimed a republic.
Oct. 12—Germans occupy Oesel and Dago Islands (Gulf of Riga).
Oct. 17—Russians defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.
Oct. 24-Dec.—Great German-Austrian counter drive into Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago Plateau, and Brenta River.
Oct. 23-26—French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions, including Malmaison Fort.
Oct. 26—Brazil declares war on Germany.
Oct. 27—Second Liberty Loan closed ($3,000,000,000 offered; $4,617,532,300 subscribed).
Oct. 30—Count von Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German Chancellor.
Nov. 2—Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne.
Nov. 3—First clash of Americans with German soldiers.
Nov. 7—Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Russia by the Bolsheviki.
Nov. 13—Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French Premier.
Nov. 18—British forces in Palestine take Jaffa.
Nov. 22-Dec. 13—Battle of Cambrai. Successful surprise attack near Cambrai by British, under Gen. Byng, on Nov. 22 (employs "tanks" to break down wire entanglements in place of the usual artillery preparations). Bourlon Wood, dominating Cambrai, taken Nov. 26. Surprise counter attack by Germans, Dec. 2, compels British to give up fourth of ground gained. German attacks on Dec. 13 partly successful.
Nov. 29—First plenary session of the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris. Sixteen nations represented. Col. E. M. House, Chairman of American delegation.
Dec. 5—President Wilson, in message to Congress, advises war on Austria.
Dec. 6—United States destroyer Jacob Jones sunk by submarine, with loss of over 60 American men.
—Explosion of munitions vessel wrecks Halifax.
Dec. 6-9—Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally Administration in Portugal.
Dec. 7—United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by British force advancing from Egypt.
Dec. 10—Gens. Kaledines and Korniloff declared by the Bolshevik Government to be leading a Cossack revolt.
Dec. 13—Berlin announces armistice negotiations with Russia begin Dec. 14.
—German aerial bombs kill several United States railway engineers, and two engineers die from gunshot wounds.
—Chinese troops arrive at Harbin, Manchuria, oust Russians and prevent Bolsheviki gaining control of city.
Dec. 14—Austro-German forces on Italian front win a sector.
—Premier Lloyd George in speech to lawyers at Gray's Inn declares England in accord with President Wilson's statement of war aims.
—Cuban Senate declares state of war with Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 15—Inter-Allied Economic Council, Great Britain France and Italy represented, organizes in London, elects Assistant Secretary of United States Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, President.
—Armistice agreement between Bolshevik Government and Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk.
Dec. 16—Explosion in Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen kills and injures many.
—Zeppelin bomb factory near Kiel is destroyed by explosion.
Dec. 17—German raid in North Sea destroys convoyed merchant fleet (1 British, 5 neutral ships), a British destroyer and 4 armed trawlers; a cruiser squadron picks up survivors.
—United States submarine F-3 rams and sinks United States submarine F-1, in American waters (19 lives lost).
Dec. 18—Sixteen to twenty large German Gothas raid London, kill 10, injure 70; two of the raiders are brought down.
Dec. 19—British Admiralty reports past week's U boat losses—17 merchantmen (14 over 1,600 tons), 1 fishing vessel.
—Official report received in Washington, D. C., from France, says the Turks sent to Berlin the monstrance of brilliants, and carried off the treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, before surrendering Jerusalem.
Dec. 20—Germans claim 8,390 prisoners on Italian front since Dec. 11.
—Premier Lloyd George addresses House of Commons on Britain's peace terms.
Dec. 22—British armed steamship Stephen Furness is sunk in Irish Channel by German submarine.
—At Essen, Germany, explosion in electric power station in Krupp plant causes a 23-hour fire.
—Three British destroyers are sunk off Dutch coast by mines or torpedoes; 193 lives lost.
Dec. 23—Gen. Guillaumat succeeds Sarrail as Commander in Chief of Allied forces at Salonica.
Dec. 24—Germans break through Italian positions in Asiago sector but are stopped by counter attacks near Buso Monte Salbella.
—British airmen bomb Mannheim on the Rhine.
Dec. 25—Berlin reports capture on Italian front of Col del Rosso and 9,000 prisoners.
—France and Germany agree through Swiss Government for exchange of prisoners of 48 years or over, officers to be interned in Switzerland.

Dec. 26—At Harbin, Manchuria, Russian Maximalist troops surrender to Chinese, after a fight.

—Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Sir John R. Jellicoe.

Dec. 27—Turkish army defeated by British in attempt to retake Jerusalem.

Dec. 28—Three British torpedo boat destroyers sunk either by mines or torpedoes off coast of Holland; 13 officers, 180 men lost.

Dec. 30—Fighting renewed on Cambrai front.

—Gen. Allenby's forces occupy Birch, 8½ miles north of Jerusalem.

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

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

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

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

1918

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

—Austro-German invaders defeated in thrust at Venice.

Five enemy airplanes are brought down on Italian front.

—Germany demands of Russia, Poland, Courland, Esthonia and Lithuania.

—Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance.

—Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British Food Controller for having too much sugar.

Jan. 4—Lieut. "Hobey" Baker, former Princeton football captain, brings down German airplane in his first war flight.

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

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

—British patrol boats capture 2 German submarines off Canary Islands.

—Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, appointed British High Commissioner to United States.

—British War Office states captures and losses during 1917; captures, prisoners on all fronts, 114,544; guns, 781; losses, prisoners, 28,339; guns, 166.

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

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

—British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed in British Channel; three of crew missing; wounded soldiers safely landed.

—British Admiralty reports for past week—arrivals, 2,085, sailings, 2,244; merchantmen sunk, 21 (18 over 1,600 tons); 4 fishing vessels.

Jan. 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers lost on Scotch coast, but one man saved.

—United States steamship Nyanza sinks a German submarine.

Jan. 13—Italian airmen drop 2 tons of explosives on storehouses and encampments at Primolano, an important railway station.

—French War Minister puts postal and telegraph service under military control.

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

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

—Germans bombard Y[illegible]

Attempt is made to [illegible]

Jan. 18—Prussian Chancellor [illegible] "[illegible] right of German Emperor [illegible]

—Premier Lloyd George addressing [illegible] conference, declares "We must [illegible] under."

Jan. 20—British Admiralty announces [illegible] at entrance to Dardanelles Turkish cruiser Midilli, formerly the German Breslau, and leading [illegible] Sultan Yawuz Selim, formerly German Goeben; the British losing monitor Raglan and small monitor M 28; British lose 178 men; Turks, 198.

Ostend bombarded by Allied naval forces.

Jan. 21—On French front Allied airplanes bomb Courtrai, Roulers and Rumbeke, and raiding into Germany, bomb steel works at Thionville and railway sidings at Berstoff and Anzville.

—Armed boarding steamer Louvain sunk in Mediterranean, 217 lost.

Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet.

Petrograd reports murders of A. I. Shingareff and Prof. F. F. Kokoshkine, Kerensky Minister of Finance and State Comptroller.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jan. 25—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's programme of war and peace in Reichstag, and outlines Germany's peace terms.

—In address to Foreign Affairs Committee of Reichsrat, Count Czernin, Foreign Minister, outlines Austro-Hungarian proposals.

Jan. 26—In past week British lose 9 ships of over 1,600 tons by submarines.

—Austrian airmen bomb Treviso and Mestre, 2 Americans killed.

—Germans claim to have downed 25 Allied machines by gunfire in 4 days.

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

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

Jan. 28—In Italian offensive east of Asiago Plateau Italian forces capture Col del Rosso and [illegible] and 1,500 prisoners.

—The Irish steamship Cork sunk by torpedo, 12 lost.

—Roumanians capture Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia.

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

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

Allied aviators attack Zeebrugge.

German airplanes raid London, kill 47, injure 169.

Jan. 30—British line advances near Antioch in Palestine.

Jan. 30—Armed escort vessel Mechanician torpedoed in English Channel, 13 men lost.
—Germans make air raid on Paris, kill 36, injure 190.
—Since launching of unrestricted submarine warfare, on Feb. 1, 1917, 69 United States ships (171,061 gross tons) have been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders; 300 persons drowned; 107 German and Austrian ships (686,494 gross tons) in United States ports have been seized; 426 vessels (2,000,000 tons) requisitioned by Shipping Board. Great Britain lost from Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 26, 1918, 1,169 ships. Total tonnage lost by Allies and neutrals in same period, 6,617,000.
—London reports strikes in Berlin and incendiary fires in Vienna.

Jan. 31—It is for the first time announced that United States troops are occupying first line trenches. Germans raid American line, kill 2, wound 4, 1 missing.
—British penetrate Mukhmas in Palestine.

Feb. 1—War Trade Board's regulations to prevent goods leaving United States in neutral bottoms and to make it impossible for ships to supply submarines go into effect.
—Major Gen. Peyton C. March made Chief of General Staff. Italians advance to head of Melago Valley. Roumanians occupy Kishineff. Bolsheviki seize Roumanian ships in Black Sea; capture Odessa and Orenburg. Tartars in Baxhchisarai announce establishment of Crimean Republic.

Feb. 2—Germans repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.

Feb. 3—Germans bombard Lorraine sector; kill 2 Americans; wound 9.

Feb. 4—Trial begun at Paris of Bolo Pasha for treason. Emperor Charles of Austria names Gens. von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroevic Field Marshals. Canadian Fuel Controller orders factories to suspend work Feb. 9, 10 and 11, and closes golf, yacht, canoe, hunt and country clubs during February and March, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Bolsheviki take Niepin in Minsk. Petrograd Soviet decrees separation of church and state. Tartars occupy Yalta in Taurida, and advance on Sebastopol. Austrian airmen bomb Treviso, wreck church of San Lorenzo; kill 8 citizens.

Feb. 5—United States steamer Alamance torpedoed; 6 of crew lost.
—Enemy airplanes bomb Venice, Mestre and Treviso; no casualties. Italians bring down 5 enemy planes.
—United States transport Tuscania torpedoed off Irish coast; loss 101.
—That since beginning of war German U boats had killed 14,120 British non-combatant men, women and children is stated in House of Commons.

Feb. 6—Allied naval forces bombard Ostend
—"Loyal" White Guards of Finland occupy Uleaborg and Tammerfors.
—Field Marshal von Mackensen sends ultimatum to Roumanian Government, demanding peace negotiations begin within 4 days; Roumanian Cabinet resigns.
—Italian aviator drops a ton of bombs on hostile aviation grounds at Molta di Livenza.

Feb. 7—Spain protests to Germany against the looting and torpedoing of Spanish steamer Giralda Jan. 26.
—Announcement made that steamship service between Asiatic ports of Russia and Constantinople in Black Sea had been resumed Jan. 11, and Russians were supplying Turks with food.
—Swedish steamship Fridland, loaded with grain from United States port, torpedoed; 6 men killed.

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

Feb. 9—Central Powers and Ukraine sign peace treaty. Madrid reports Spanish steamship Sebastian and Italian steamship Duca di Genova torpedoed in Spanish waters. Poles capture Smolensk. Russia declares state of war over and orders demobilization.

Feb. 11—West of Brenta River Italians shatter violent Austrian attack.
—Italian torpedo craft enter Buccari Bay and sink at anchor largest Austrian steamer there.

Feb. 12—The eighth session of the longest Parliament in modern times opens in London.
—The British Government declines to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace.
—French air squadrons drop four tons of bombs on railroad stations at Thionville, Conflans, Schemblez and Metz-Sablon.

Feb. 13—On western front United States batteries aid in raid in Champagne district.
—Test vote in House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
—Sinking of Spanish ship Ceferino announced.
—The British Admiralty reports the week's losses by mine or submarine, 19 merchantmen, 13 over 1,600 tons, and 3 fishing craft.
—Rome reports 4 Italian merchantmen of over 1,600 tons sunk in week ending Feb. 9.
—The Norwegian Legation in London reports Norway's loss of tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of January as 1,050,583 and 883 seamen.

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

Feb. 15—The President issues proclamation making foreign commerce of United States subject to license control.
—A flotilla of German destroyers in the Straits of Dover sink 8 British patrol boats.
—Germany renews war on Russia.

Feb. 16—In battle for Kieff Bolsheviki defeat Ukrainians.
—Sir William Robertson, Chief of British Imperial Staff, resigns and is succeeded by Sir Henry H. Wilson.
—A German submarine bombards Dover, England.

Feb. 17—Lord Northcliffe is appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries.
—German aviators attack Dover, England and Dunkirk, France.

Feb. 16, 17 and 18—German airplanes raid London, but do little damage.

Feb. 18—Petrograd despatch announces capture of Kieff by Bolsheviki; casualties, 4,000 killed, 7,000 wounded.
—The Bolsheviki pass decree that on Feb. 14 (old style) Russian calendar shall be made to correspond to English calendar, thus changing from old style to new style.

Feb. 19—Lloyd George addresses House of Commons, refers to decision of Supreme War Council at Versailles, and to argument of American delegation for unified leadership.
—Petrograd confirms report of seizure by Swedish forces of Aland Islands, held by Bolshevik troops.

Feb. 20—British Admiralty reports for week: Arrivals, 2,322; sailings, 2,393; merchantmen sunk, 15 (12 of more than 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel. During the same week, Rome reports 2 steamships of 1,500 tons lost and 1 sailing vessel.

Feb. 21—An economic agreement with Spain is signed in Madrid whereby Gen. Pershing gets mules and army blankets in return for cotton and oil.
—London reports German troops advancing into Russia on front extending from shores of Esthonia to southern border of Volhynia; Minsk entered and Rovno taken. Germans said to have captured 9,125 prisoners, 1,353 cannon, 5,000 motor cars, 1,000 railroad cars loaded with grain, airplanes and war material.

Feb. 21 British troops occupy Jericho, 14 miles east of Jerusalem.
— United States steamship Philadelphian, with cargo of foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine.
Feb. 22 United States troops are in the Chemin des Dames sector, the Aisne, France.
United States War Trade Board secures agreement with Norway's commissioners by which Norway guarantees imports from United States will not reach Germany, and limits its own exports to that country.
— A Berlin despatch says the Ukraine and Germany have signed peace treaty.
London reports Jericho occupied by British force with little opposition.
Five Entente airmen bomb Innsbruck, capital of Austrian Tyrol, hit German Consulate and soldiers' trains.
British aerial squadron bombard enemy aviation grounds near Oderzo Portogruaro railway on Italian front; bring down 3 enemy planes.
Feb. 23 The United States and Japanese Embassies and Chinese, Siamese and Brazilian Legations leave Petrograd for Vologda, 270 miles east of Petrograd.
— Madrid reports Spanish steamer Mar Cispio sunk by German submarine, crew saved.
—Copenhagen reports capture by a British cruiser of German steamship Dusseldorf.
— Edward J. Loughran of New York killed in aerial combat with 4 enemy machines on western front.
Feb. 24 London dispatch says Bolshevik leaders have accepted German peace conditions. Premier Lenine Cedures Russian Army to demobilize and refuses to fight.
More troops are sent to Ireland, west and south, to repress outbreaks.
Feb. 25 In speech to Reichstag Count von Hertling intimates a partial agreement with the four principles of peace enunciated by President Wilson, with reservation that the principles must be recognized by all states and peoples.
A rationing system goes into effect for meat and butter in London and adjoining districts.
Feb. 26 Roumania decides to make peace with Central Powers.
—Madrid reports sinking of Spanish steamship Neguri by German submarine.
—The British hospital ship Glenart Castle torpedoed in Bristol Channel; Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies lost; 24 saved out of 200 on board.
British Air Ministry reports Royal Flying Corps on western front Feb. 15 to 22, brought down 75 enemy planes, drove 120 out of control; 28 Allied machines missing.
— German airmen drop bombs on Venice in night raid, the Royal Palace is struck and three churches damaged, 1 person killed, 15 wounded.
Feb. 27 Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.
—Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, says in House of Commons he is unable to find any basis for peace in Chancellor von Hertling's speech.
— British steamship Liberia sunk by submarine; crew saved.
—London reports losses by mines or submarines for past week, 18 British merchantmen, 11 over 1,600 tons; 7 fishing vessels. In previous week, 15, 12 over 1,600 tons. Week preceding that, 19, 13 over 1,600 tons.
March 1 Gens. Kaledine and Kornoff defeated by Bolsheviki near Rostof on Don.
— British armed mercantile cruiser Calgarian torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, with loss of 2 officers, 46 men.
—Germans reach Dnieper River, 400 miles south of Petrograd, 280 miles north of Kieff.
—German torpedo boat and two mine sweepers sunk by mines off Vlieland Island.
Major Gen. [illegible] Chief of Staff, arrives at [illegible].
United States war [illegible] loans to Allies, $[illegible].
March 2 Kieff, held by Red [illegible] occupied by Germans and Ukrainians.
March 3 Russia [illegible] signed at Brest Litovsk, Bolshevik [illegible] Ukraine, Esthonia and Livonia [illegible] Aland Islands and Dorpat [illegible] Kars and Batum.
Sweden protests against German occupation of Finland.
Germans claim to have captured in Russia [illegible] 6,500 officers, 37,000 men, 2,400 guns, 3,000 [illegible] guns, 800 locomotives and thousands of [illegible] 1917 and 1918.
March 4 Germany and Bolshevik [illegible] Britain, France and Japan. A[illegible] ask Japan to [illegible] Allied [illegible].
Norwegian steamship Hilma (1,150 tons) [illegible] by German submarine without warning [illegible] exposure.
Washington announces building of $[illegible] naval base in France.
March 5 In Lorraine sector United States [illegible] "Rainbow Division" (New York, Ohio and [illegible]) raid and take prisoners.
Roumania signs preliminary treaty with Central Powers; gives up Dobrudsha to the Danube; agrees to certain economic measures and trade routes to Black Sea.
March 6 United States troops hold 4½ miles of battle front "somewhere in France."
British Admiralty reports for past week 18 merchantmen sunk (42, 1,600 tons or over).
— Capt. Sato Yamanobe, Japanese Naval Attache in Rome, arrives in New York City, reports 15 U-boats destroyed in Mediterranean last month by United States, Japanese, British, French and Italian destroyers.
March 7 German airplanes raid London at night; kill 11, injure 46.
British Chancellor of Exchequer in House of Commons moves credit of $3,000,000,000, [illegible] end of March national debt will be $20,500,000,000, loans to Allies total $6,520,000,000.
March 8 In Ypres Dixmude sector Germans attack on wide front; English counter attack.
Spanish Cabinet resigns.
March 9 Germans advance north of Poelkapelle 200 yards of trenches; British win back lost ground and repulse raid east of Nieuve Chapelle.
On Lorraine front United States forces bombard and obliterate over a mile of German trenches.
— United States casualty list shows: Killed in action 19; from gas, 2; in aeroplane accidents, 2; in accident 1; of disease, 13; severely wounded, 26; slightly wounded, 36.
Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow.
British forces in Palestine advance about [illegible] and three miles on 12-mile front.
Italian aircraft bombard enemy supply station near Oderzo.
March 10 United States War Department announces presence of American troops [illegible] campaign in Mesopotamia; [illegible] British occupy [illegible] in Mesopotamia. Turks retire 22 miles up the Euphrates to Kifl in Baghdad; British capture [illegible] Turks.
Guildford Castle, Bristol Channel, torpedoed in English Channel, [illegible].
British [illegible] Dardanelles [illegible] Strait.
March 11 United States troops go over the top at Toul and return without loss.

Mar. 11—President Wilson sends message to Congress of Soviets, expresses sympathy with Russian people; says United States will take every opportunity to secure for Russia complete sovereignty and independence.

—German air raid on Paris kills 29; 4 German machines are brought down by gun fire; 15 German aviators killed or made prisoner.

—In air fighting 10 German machines brought down on western front, 7 disabled, 2 British machines fail to return.

—French airmen destroy 3 German aircraft, bring down 3 bombing planes, disable 1.

—In air raid on Naples 7 in hospital killed, 9 civilians wounded.

March 12—Three Zeppelins raid northeast coast of England.

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

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

—German air ships attack Yorkshire coast; no casualties.

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

—British air raid on Coblenz, Germany, kills 50.

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

—Dr. Walter T. Scheele, indicted in New York in 1916 for alleged placing of bombs on Allied ships in New York Harbor, arrested in Cuba and deported from Havana in custody of United States detectives.

—London reports unarmed British schooner Nanny Wignall sunk by German submarine off Irish coast.

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

—British Admiralty reports week's losses by mine or submarine: 18 merchantmen (15 of 1,600 tons or over); 1 fishing vessel. Arrivals, 2,046; sailings, 2,062; merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.

—Richthofen, German aviator, achieved sixty-fifth victory.

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

—German Government announces American property in Germany will be seized in reprisal for seizing of German property in United States.

—Phelps Collins of Detroit, Mich., member of Lafayette Flying Corps, killed in air fight on French front.

March 14—Gen. Pershing's men make first permanent advance, occupy evacuated trenches northeast of Badonvillers.

—David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., of Lafayette Escadrille, attacks 3 enemy airplanes, brings down 1, drives 2 to flight.

—Copenhagen reports sinking of 2 Norwegian steamers, Skrymer (1,475 tons) and Estrella (1,757 tons).

—Germans occupy Abo, on Finland coast, west of Helsingfors.

March 15—German submarine sinks Danish steamship Randelsberg (1,551 tons) outside of German danger zone.

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

March 16—French raid at Bethincourt Wood on 1,700 yard front to depth of 900 yards; take 160 prisoners, including several officers.

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

—British airmen attack barracks and railway station at Kaiserlautern, Bavaria.

March 18—Great Britain and United States take over Dutch shipping in United States and British ports.

—Belgians take over Flanders coast sector.

March 19—French troops penetrate German line near Rheims. Portuguese raid trenches east of Neuve Chapelle, take prisoners and guns. German raids near Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier repulsed. German forces continue advance in Russia, ignoring armistice. The Parliamentary Secretary of War reports in British House of Commons that since October, 1917, British airmen have made 38 raids into German territory, dropping 48 tons of bombs. London despatch says German lost in air fighting: in January, 292 planes; in February, 273; in 17 days of March, 278.

—United States Expeditionary Force casualties to date: Killed in action, 154; killed or prisoner, 1; by accident, 145; disease, 683; lost at sea, 237; suicide, 11; unknown causes, 14; of wounds, 37; executed, 1; civilians, 7; gassed, 6; total deaths, 1,296; wounded, 544; captured, 21; missing, 14.

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

—Royal Mail steamer Amazon and Norwegian steamship Stolt-Neilson, commandeered by the British, are sunk by submarine.

March 20—To reduce coal consumption President Stanley of Board of Trade announces in House of Commons coal rationing rules—no cooking between 9:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; no illumination of shop windows; no performances after 10.30, etc.

—French repulse German attacks off Arracourt, in Lorraine and raids northeast of Reinsand, in Souain sector.

—United States guns shell village of Lahayville, causing explosions.

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

—British airmen destroy 28 German machines; 12 of their own missing.

—Steamship Sterling, with cargo of grain for Switzerland, sunk by collision.

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

March 21—Beginning of "Big Drive" on 50-mile front, from Arras to La Fere. On Luneville sector United States artillery fire destroys first and second line positions. Canadians make gas attack between Lens and Hill 70. British monitors bombard Ostend. In Palestine British take Elowsallebeh. German long range gun bombards Paris.

March 22—Correspondents at the front report 40 German divisions (about 500,000 men) engaged and greatest concentration of artillery in world's history; Germans had 1,000 guns in one small sector (1 for every 12 yards).

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

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

—German Reichstag adopts war credit of $3,750,000,000.

March 23—Germans break British front near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere, pierced second line, between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Moeuvres.

—British evacuate positions in bend southwest of Cambrai; Germans pierce third British line between Omignon stream and the Somme.

—Berlin announces first stage of battle ended, claims capture of 25,000 prisoners, 400 field guns, 300 machine guns.

—British airplanes raid factories at Mannheim.

—Paris is bombarded by long range "fat Bertha" guns from distance of 75 miles; 10 killed; 15 wounded.

—Gen. Zupelli succeeds Gen. Aldieri as Italian War Minister.

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

March 24—Germans drive British back across the Somme and repulse French and United States reinforcements; capture Peronne, Chauny and Ham, in Forest of St. Gobain.

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

—British airmen bomb Cologne and Metz.

—Frankfurters report that German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noorland, the entire crew, Admiral von Meyer and soldiers all lost.

March 21 to 24—British airmen bring down 215 enemy machines, losing 31; naval airmen bring down 17, losing 4.

March 25—The Germans take Bapaume, Nesle, Guiscard, Babats, Barleux and Ecrolon. The French take over sector of British battle front south of St. Quentin and around Noyon. French are forced back, but inflict heavy losses in retiring; British counter attack fails. Allied forces lose 45,000 men; 600 guns.

—United States artillery shell St. Boussant and billets north of Boquetan, opposite Toul sector, with gas.

—London announces United States steamship Chattahoochee (5,088 tons) sunk off English coast; crew of 74 saved. Long range bombardment of Paris resumed. British positions in Palestine extended 9 miles toward Es Salt. Secretary of War Baker presented to King George at Buckingham Palace.

March 26—Battle continues on whole front south of Somme; Germans are checked west of Roye and Noyon. South of Peronne Gen. von Hofacker crosses the Somme; takes heights of Marcoutte and villages of Bache and Belloeux; Lehon is taken from the French and English. In Toul sector United States troops drive Germans out of Richecourt. British retreat on a wide front; Germans under von Below and von der Marwitz take Richecourt, Bieftvillers, Grevillers, Irles and Miraumont, crossing the Ancre River. The British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia, capture 5,000 prisoners, 14 guns, 50 machine guns, stores of munitions and supplies. United States casualty list to date: Dead, 1,8[illegible]; wounded, 706; captured, 22; missing, 37.

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

—Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.

—The Germans gain foothold in Adlainville and in Albert; British recapture Morlincourt and Chipilly, and advance line to Proyart; Germans make slight advance east of Montdidier; are checked in regions of Lassigny and Noyon.

Odessa reported captured by Soviet and Ukrainian troops.

—British Admiralty reports week's losses: 28 merchantmen (16 over 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel; French lose 1 over 1,600 tons; Italy loses 3 over 1,500 tons.

March 28—Heavy fighting along 55 mile front from the southeast of Somme to northeast of Arras. German drive checked; in counter attacks French drive Germans out of villages of Courtemanche, Nesle-St. Georges, and Assainvillers; in some places from Gavrelle to Boyelles Germans make slight advances, take Montdidier and push line to Pierrepont.

—British airmen bring down 21 German machines, disable 7, and 2 balloons, bomb Bapaume, Bray and Peronne; 19 British machines are missing after aerial fighting and 4 after night bombing.

—French airmen (27th-28th) drop 18 tons projectiles in regions of Guiscard and Ham; pursuit squadrons bring down 17 German planes and set fire to 2 captive balloons.

—Entire Turkish force in area of Hit, in Mesopotamia, is captured or destroyed; 5,000 prisoners taken (including German officers); 10 guns, 2,000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals. British forces cross the River Jordan.

—A squad of police rounding up [illegible] Quebec, Canada, is attacked by a [illegible]

March 29—The French General, Ferdinand [illegible] en Commander in Chief of [illegible] (British, French, American, Italian, Belgian [illegible] Portuguese).

Ninth day of "Big Drive," which is [illegible] are pressed back to a line running west of [illegible] Marcleave and Domart; Franco-British troops hold line along Avre, and in front of Neuville-sur-Bernard, Mezieres, Marcleave and Hamel.

Germans claim to have taken 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns. British bring down 9 hostile airplanes; drive 2 out of control. Two British machines missing.

The German long range gun kills 75 worshippers at Good Friday services in a Paris church and wounds 90.

The President orders temporary suspension of food shipment, except for military supplies, and [illegible] tion on sending of troops.

March 30—Fighting is resumed on 70 miles of front. British hold their position. The French report severe fighting on 10 mile front, Morcuil to [illegible] villages in region of Orvillers, Plemont and Plessier de Roye change hands several times; Germans claim progress between the Somme and the Oise. They capture Beaucourt and Mezieres.

Long range gun again bombards Paris, killing [illegible] women; wounding 37 (9 women, 7 children).

During the week German submarines sink 3 Italian steamships, of more than 1,500 tons; 10 small sailing vessels.

March 31—British regain village of Dernain; Canadian cavalry and infantry recapture Morcuil.

Since British flying corps arrived in Italy it has brought down 8 Austrian and German planes and lost 10.

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

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

Danish steamship Indian is sunk by a German submarine about 430 miles north of Azores; captain and 28 officers and men lost, 9 saved.

March 31 and April 1—Allied aero squadron throw 13 tons of bombs on railways and cantonments at Ham, Chauny and Noyon.

April 1—On western front Allies hold their ground, and at some points advance, recapture Hangard en Santerre. Germans capture heights north of Morcuil. In Mesopotamia British advance 73 miles beyond Anah and threaten Aleppo.

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

—Long distance bombardment of Paris continues; 4 killed; 9 injured.

British Admiralty announces loss of Tithonus by submarine, with 4 of crew.

In draft riot in Quebec 4 civilians are killed and a number of soldiers wounded.

—In London no hot meals are served between 9.30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; and theatres close at 10.30 P. M.

April 2—Between the Avre and the Luce the Allies captured 50 prisoners and 14 machine guns; near Hebuterne, 73 prisoners, 3 machine guns; prisoners are also taken at Bois de Sept and in front of Colonne trench. United States troops on Mons Heights, south of Verdun, are attacked with gas and high explosive shells. Gen. Pershing reports United States casualties: Killed by accident, 11; disease, 4; wounds, 2; various causes, 2, wounded, 13, total killed in action, 18; killed or prisoners, 1, by accident, 164, disease, 79; lost at sea, 237, died of wounds, 72; various causes, 9. A Turkish Army begins occupation of Batum, Kars and Ardahan, districts in the Caucasus. German prisoners report the bursting of one of the

long range guns bombarding Paris, killing 5 of the gun crew. Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, discusses the 14 points laid down by President Wilson in Feb. 11 address, approves of them as a basis of peace, but doubts if Allies will accept them.

April 3—Ayette is taken by the Allies; 192 prisoners captured, including 6 officers. British raid northeast of Loos and Poelcapelle.

April 3—British airmen down 9 German machines, drive 3 out of control, destroy 1 balloon, losing 5. British Admiralty reports losses for past week: 13 merchantmen over 1,600 tons; 5 fishing vessels; arrivals 2,416; sailings, 2,379.

—White Guards capture eastern part of Tammerfors, Finland, and 1,000 prisoners.

—War Council at Washington, D. C., announces that all available shipping will be used to rush troops to France.

—40,000 German troops land at Hango, Finland.

—Capt. James Byford McCudden, British airman, age 23, wins the Victoria Cross. Has been awarded Distinguished Service Order, Croix de Guerre, Military Cross and Military Medal; has encountered 54 enemy planes.

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

—Kaiser Wilhelm confers upon Baron von Richthofen Order of Red Eagle with Crown and Swords for 75 victories.

—Ten German attacks at junction of French and British Armies on the Somme; German forces make slight advance, occupying villages of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel.

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

—Amsterdam despatch says Allied raid on Coblenz killed 26, wounded 100; that on Treves killed 60, and on Cologne struck a troop train.

—Moscow despatch reports Erzerum captured by Armenians from Turks.

April 5—French improve position in region of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel and in Cantigny; Germans occupy village of Dernacourt, reach Albert-Amiens railway, but are driven back.

—Germans claim to have taken between March 21 and 29, 51,218 prisoners; total up to present, 90,000; 1,300 guns; the Allies deny these figures.

—Japanese and British forces land at Vladivostok.

—Cunard Line freighter Valeria (5,865 tons) reported torpedoed.

—United States Army at end of the first year of the war totals more than 1,500,000 men.

April 6—Germans strike east and south of Chauny, gain foothold at Abancourt, and Barisis; suffer severe losses; take Pierremande and Folembray.

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

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

—Long distance bombardment of Paris.

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

—Germans bombard Rheims.

—United States troops in Toul sector repel two German raids. Turks take Ardahan from Armenians; Constantinople reports Turkish troops advancing over wide area in the Caucasus.

April 8—Germans drive French back to the west bank of Ailette, take Verneuil and heights east of Coucy-le-Chateau. British make slight advance on south bank of Somme; lines around Bucquoy are heavily shelled.

—Belgian relief ship Flanders sunk by mine.

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

—Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams ordered to Washington to relieve Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, who goes to France as ordnance officer with Gen. Pershing.

April 9—Germans drive in line held by British and Portuguese 4½ miles on 11-mile front, from Givenchy to La Bassée capture Richebourg-St. Vaast and Laventie; British repel attacks at Givenchy and Fleurbaix.

—Man-Power Bill, including a provision for conscription in Ireland, is introduced in the House of Commons.

April 10—Germans cross the Lys between Armentières and Estaires; British are forced back north and south of Armentieres; French repulse Germans in Hangard.

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

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

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

—Secretary Daniels says 1,275 vessels (1,055,116 tons) were added to the navy in the first year of the war.

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

—Russian Commerce Commissioner says treaty with Germany takes 300,000 square miles, with 56,000,000 inhabitants (32% of Russia's entire population, besides one-third of her railways, 73% of her iron, 89% of her coal).

—Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche, German born, of Minnesota, in command 34th National Guard, Camp Cody, N. M., is discharged from the service for failing to maintain his command on efficient footing.

April 11—Germans attack British from La Bassée to Ypres-Comines Canal and push them back 6 miles on north end of battle front at Estaires and Steenwerck. British troops retire from Armentières, which is full of gas.

—British troops continue advance in Palestine.

—A shot from German long range gun strikes foundling asylum in Paris; kills 4; wounds 21.

—United States steamship Lake Moor (4,500 tons) is sunk by German submarine; 5 officers, 40 men missing.

—British in Palestine advance a mile and a half on 5-mile front, take villages of El-Kefr and Rafat.

—German squadron, with several transports, arrives at Lovisa.

—Paris despatch states that in an official note a letter of Charles of Austria, written to his brother-in-law Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, is made public, in which the Emperor acknowledges the just claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine, offers to support France's claim and declares Belgium to be re-established and retain her African possessions. Vienna despatch states that in an official telegram to the Kaiser the Emperor declares M. Clemenceau is "piling up lies," and assures the German Emperor he repels the assertion that he recognizes France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues a special order of the day, "All positions must be held to the last man." Germans sweep the British and Portuguese from the line of the River Lys; they claim to have captured 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns. Germans attack near Ploegsteert; force the British from Neuve Eglise. Germans capture British garrison at Armentières (50 officers, 1 British and 1 Portuguese General, 3,000 men, 45 cannon, many machine guns and a quantity of ammunition). United States troops aid in the repulse of attack in Toul sector and take 22 prisoners. Germans continue to bombard Rheims.

Germans make air raid on east coast of England. French airplanes down 8 of enemy, damage 23; also bomb railway stations at Jussy, Roye, St. Quentin, Nesle, Ham, Guiscard and Noyon. British airplanes bomb and sweep with machine gun fire roads packed with enemy troops, in air engagements bring down 40 German machines; drive 20 out of control. 12 British machines fail to return. German air raid on Paris kills 26, wounds 72, on London, kills 5, injures 15. The House of Commons passes the Man Power Bill, containing Irish conscription clause. British Government Committee of inquiry reports brutal treatment of prisoners of war by Germans. The Irish Convention presents a divided report to the British Government; proposes Irish Parliament of 2 houses, the Nationalists offer 40% of membership to Unionists, to this the Ulster Unionists would not agree.

April 13. Germans capture Rossignol, advance to border of Nieppe Wood; take 400 prisoners. French hold Hangard against repeated counter attacks and repulse German raids between the Ailette and the Aisne.

– British hold line against massed attack from Armentieres to Hazebrouck, Germans driven out of Neuve Eglise, leaving prisoners, including a battalion commander.

—German troops occupy Helsingfors, Finland.

—Amsterdam despatch states that an official statement issued by Count Czernin declares that Emperor Charles' letter published by the French was falsified, Emperor William thanks Emperor Charles for his telegram repudiating the statement of Premier Clemenceau.

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

—Navy department announces United States steamship Cyclops, with 293 on board, not heard from since March 4.

—German troops take Hyvinge; Finnish White Guards take Biorneborg.

April 15. "Fat Bertha" (long range gun) bombards Paris; kills 13, wounds 45.

—British sink 10 German trawlers.

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

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

– Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Minister, resigns.

April 16. United States casualty list to date: killed, 472, died of wounds, 83; by accident, 190, of disease, 903; other causes, 45; missing, 83; slightly wounded, 1,827.

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

—In France men of 19 years are called for training.

– Red Guards evacuate Abo.

April 17. British line on western front holds against repeated attacks; Gen. von Arnim's forces take Poelcapelle, Langemarck and Zonnebeke. The Germans claim to have taken in the last few days 2,500 prisoners.

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

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

—United States steamship Florence H. (5,500 tons) blown up by internal explosion while in French port. 34 of crew of 75 saved.

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

—British losses by mine or submarine for the week: 15 merchantmen (11 over 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel; 12 unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals, 2,211; sailings, 2,456.

—Viscount Milner succeeds Lord Derby as British Secretary of War; Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France, succeeding Lord Bertie. House of Lords passes Man Power Bill.

April 18. West of L[illegible] 10 German divisions (about 125,000) [illegible] British on 10 mile front. Bitter [illegible] 900 prisoners. The French extend their [illegible] of Castel; carry heights west of the [illegible] 700 prisoners; 15 officers, several machine [illegible]. Power Bill becomes law in England. All parties [illegible] oppose conscription. Sir Edward Carson [illegible] his friends not to take [illegible] victory, even if it entails Home Rule.

April 18-19. Enemy French airplanes drop [illegible] of projectiles on German bivouacs in the region of Ham, Guiscard and Noyon.

April 19. French claim to have taken 150 prisoners, including 20 officers. Germans claim 1,000 taken in fighting near Lesbœufs and Gueudecourt.

United States and French troops [illegible] in line on the Meuse, but [illegible] German [illegible].

– German torpedo craft bombarded Allied [illegible] storage places on coast between Dieppe and Newport. Premier Orlando [illegible] the Italian [illegible] of the right wing of Allied Army in France.

Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.

April 19-20. Seven French planes bomb stations of St. Quentin and railways near Jussy; 7 other bomb stations at Montcornet, Asfeld and Hirson.

April 20. Germany, through the Swiss Minister, demands release of Lieut. von Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried Paul London, under sentence in Washington, threatening reprisals on the Americans in Germany, if demand is not complied with. United States threatens counter reprisals.

April 21. The Germans claim to have taken 183 men, including 5 officers and 25 machine guns. Gen. Pershing estimates German losses at 300 to 500.

– Paris reports that since long range bombardment began, March 23, it has killed 118 and injured 230 (2 days' reports missing).

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

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

Armenians capture Van, in Turkish Armenia.

– Guatemala National Assembly declares war with Germany.

April 22. Baron von Richthofen, the leader of the German flyers, with 80 victories to his credit, is brought down behind the British lines and buried with military honors.

Bonar Law presents the budget in the House of Commons, calling for $14,800,000,000.

April 23. Major Raoul Lufbery destroys his 18th German plane and Lieut. P. F. Baer of Milwaukee, Wis., his 5th.

– United States casualties in France to date: killed in action, 513, died of wounds, 104, [illegible] 924, from accident, 192, other causes, 73, [illegible] 2,2[illegible], 419, slightly, 1,592, missing, 80.

April 22-23. German destroyers and [illegible] at Zeebrugge blockaded by [illegible] Vindictive, Iris, Intrepid, Daffodil, Sirius and Phoebe, [illegible] and heavy gunfire, [illegible] and districts [illegible]. Notwithstanding [illegible] attempted [illegible] successful, the British blockading ships [illegible] and blowing up. British losses at Zeebrugge and Ostend: killed, officers 16, men 144, officers died of wounds 3, missing 2, wounded 29, men died of wounds 25, missing 14, wounded 355.

April 24—Germans attack the whole front south of the Somme, but are repulsed; in later attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, east of Robecq. British retain their line. The Germans gain a footing in the outskirts of Hangard; are checked at Hailles and Senecat Wood; capture Viengelhock Hill, and take French prisoners. Check Allied advance northwest of Bethune.

—British Admiralty announces it will discontinue issuing weekly bulletin of losses and substitute monthly ones. It reports losses in tonnage since beginning of 1917, for quarter ending March, British, 918,840; Allied and neutral, 1,619,373; ending June, British, 1,361,370; Allied and neutral, 2,236,934; ending September, British, 952,948; Allied and neutral, 1,494,473; ending December, British, 782,880; Allied and neutral, 1,272,843; ending March, 1918, British, 687,576; Allied and neutral, 1,123,510.

April 25—Germans assault from Wytschaete to Bailleul; in Lys salient, French and British lose ground. Germans capture Hangard.

—British sloop Cowslip torpedoed; 5 officers, 1 man missing.

—French fight their way into Hangard.

—Gen. von Risberg, Speaker in German Reichstag, states that on March 24 the Germans missing totalled 664,104; 236,676 were prisoners in France; 119,000 in England; 157,000 in Russia and Roumania; the rest probably dead.

April 27—The French win back ground near Kemmel and recapture Locre.

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

—British Air Ministry announces that during March British airmen dropped over the enemy air lines in France 23,099 bombs by day and 13,080 by night. Germans in area occupied by British, 517 by day and 1,948 by night.

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

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

—In Mesopotamia the British force the passage of the Aqsu.

—The British liner Orissa (5,436 tons) torpedoed in English waters; 57 Y. M. C. A. Americans are saved; 3 of crew are lost.

—Dr. Sidonio Paes elected President of Portuguese Republic.

April 29—British flyers drop 275 tons of bombs on enemy troops east of Locre.

—In Mesopotamia, British capture Tuzhurmatli and 300 prisoners.

April 30—British casualties during April: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 1,621; men, 7,723; wounded or missing, officers, 7,447; men, 35,864.

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

—British troops advance a mile west of the River Jordan, in region of Mezrah; take 260 prisoners.

—Sebastopol, Russian fortress in the Crimea, occupied by German troops.

—Long range bombardment of Paris continues; 3 women injured.

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

—Gavrio Prinzip, Serbian assassin of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in July, 1914, died in an Au-trian fortress.

May 2—Australian troops enter Es Salt, capture 33 Germans, 317 Turks; a detached brigade of horse artillery loses 9 guns.

—United States steamship Tyler sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean; 11 lives lost; British steamship Franklyn and two others are torpedoed in same attack.

—British airmen drop 3½ tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets, bring down 14 hostile machines, disable 4, lose 5. Also drop 5½ tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Juniville and at Caix, and on lock gates at Zeebrugge.

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

May 3—French take important positions between Hailles and Castel; French and British raid south of Arras and east of St. Denant, taking guns and prisoners; south of the Avre, Hill 82 and the wood bordering on the Avre are taken and over 100 prisoners (4 officers); a German attack near Ailette is repulsed.

—British airmen bomb Thionville railway station and Carlshuttle work.

—United States makes an agreement with Norway for exchange and restrictions of exports to enemy.

May 4—Italian airship drops a ton of explosives on aviation ground at Campo Maggiore.

—British mission to United States estimated British casualties in Picardy since March 21 approximate 250,000 killed, wounded or missing.

—Field Marshal Lord French named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

—British airmen drop more than 20 tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Tournai and La Bassée railway stations and on Estaires, Marcelcave, Memeo, Comines and Middelkerke; bring down 28 German machines; disable 5; anti-aircraft guns shoot down 3; 11 British machines are missing.

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

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

—Treaty of peace is signed at Bucharest by representatives of Roumania and the four Central Powers.

—Major Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice, recently Director of British Military Operations, accuses Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor Bonar Law of misstating army strength.

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

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

—Nicaraguan Congress declares war on Germany and her allies.

—United States casualties to date: Killed in action (including 227 lost at sea), 643; died of wounds, 134; of disease, 1,005; accident, 220; from other causes, 51; severely wounded, 413; slightly wounded, 2,492; missing in action and prisoners, 122.

May 9—France reports officially Allied tonnage lost by submarines during April, 381,631.

—In vote, on motion made by Mr. Asquith, who investigated Gen. Maurice's charges, British House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.

May 10—The trenches northwest of Albert, taken by the Germans, are recaptured; the French capture Grivesnes and 258 prisoners.

—Italians capture Monte Corno; take 100 prisoners.

—The British sink a block ship across entrance to Ostend.

—The Sant' Anna, Italian transport, is sunk; 638 soldiers and workmen lost.

—The hearing in Bonnet Rouge case, Paris, completed.

May 14—British raid west of Merville, take prisoners and machine guns; German raids east of Ypres and near Neuville are repulsed; Germans attack French in the Bois la Cœuvre; gain a footing and are driven out, leaving 400 prisoners and 15 machine guns; French raid southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thiaucourt.

—United States artillery fire causes fires in the villages of Cantigny and St. Georges, held by the Germans.

—German submarines are warned by wireless not to return to Ostend or Zeebrugge.

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

—Major Gen. Maurice is placed on retired pay.

May 10-14—French bombing machines drop 7,000 kilos of explosives on railway stations and cantonments in region of Noyon, Chauny and Ekvex-le-Marid.

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

May 13—Berlin reports Allied aero losses on German front during April, airplanes, 271; captive balloons, 15; admit loss of 123 planes and 11 captive balloons.

—British anti-aircraft guns bring down 6 German machines, disable 4; British airmen drop 12 tons of bombs on railway stations at Lille, Menin, Chaulnes, Peronne and docks at Bruges; all machines returned.

—German and Austrian Emperors meet and agree upon a close military alliance for 25 years.

—Prussian Lower House rejects motion to restore to Franchise Reform Bill provision for equal manhood suffrage.

—In April British airmen drop 6,033 bombs behind enemy line; Germans drop 1,316 in area held by the British.

—United States casualty list to date: Killed in action, 712; died of wounds, 172; of diseases, accidents and other causes, 1,331; severely wounded, 486; slightly wounded, 2,752; missing in action and in prison, 215.

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

—Germans bomb neighborhood of Dunkirk.

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

—German Emperor proclaims Lithuania as an independent state.

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

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

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

—German airmen attempting to raid Paris are driven off.

—British airmen bomb Saarbrucken in German Lorraine and destroy 5 enemy machines, losing 1.

—Two German submarines sighted near Bermuda.

May 17—A large Russian transport, with 3,000 on board (many women and children), sunk by a German submarine; only a few hundred saved.

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

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

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

—United States steamship William Rockefeller sunk by torpedo.

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

—The Lord Lieutenant [illegible] German plot in Ireland, [illegible] 400 [illegible] members arrested and deported to England.

May 19—Australians capture Villers-Bretonneux [illegible] from Morlancourt; 500 prisoners [illegible] German raids in Picardy and Lorraine [illegible] by United States troops.

London despatches say that the Allied air [illegible] on Cologne killed 14, injured 40.

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

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

Major Raoul Lufbery, American aviator, shot down by an enemy airplane over Toul.

France protests to Switzerland against recent commercial agreement with Germany, and threatens to withhold shipments of coal.

May 20—Off south bank of Ancre, British enter Villers-sur-Ancre.

United States cargo steamship J. G. McCullough is sunk by mine or torpedo in foreign waters.

—In German air raid on London British 5-ton bombs bring down 4 Gothas; 1 falls into sea, 2 are lost; British casualties, 37 killed, 164 wounded.

—German bombing squadrons destroy French munition depots near Blargies.

—Swedish steamship New Sweden sunk by shell fire in Mediterranean, its 200 passengers taken off.

Twenty German airplanes raid London; kill 44, injure 179; 5 raiding planes destroyed.

May 21—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 755; died of wounds, 194; from accident, disease and other causes, 1,579; severely wounded, 595; slightly wounded, 2,940; missing in action and prisoners, 294.

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

May 22—Thirty German airplanes raid Paris; kill 4, injure 12.

—United States steamship Wakiva sunk, with loss of 2, in collision in European waters.

May 23—British airmen drop 4 tons of bombs on electric power station at Karusewald; 11 tons on airdromes and billets and docks at Bruges.

—British transport Moldavia, on way to channel port, torpedoed and sink off English coast; 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion.

—First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian Peace Conference; Russian delegates recognize Ukraine as independent state.

British airmen bomb enemy positions, causing [illegible] in Mannheim, on the Rhine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

German superdreadnaught U boat, attacking United States transport, sunk by United States destroyers.

May 25-June 14—German submarines sink 19 ships off coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

May 26—During Allied raids over Liege, Longdoz railroad station destroyed; 26 killed.

—English transport Leasowe Castle (9,737 tons) sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; captain, 2 wireless operators, 6 of crew, 13 military officers, 79 men missing.

May 26—Italian troops break through Austro-German defensive at Capo Sile, on lower Piave front; take 433 prisoners.

May 27—Big drive begins on western front, Germans drive Allies across the Aisne-Marne Canal, take Cormicy, Cauroy and Loivre; Germans attack British at Berry-au-Bac and the French by the Chemin-des-Dames; Germans take Chemin-des-Dames Ridge; near Dickebusch Lake, Germans penetrate French positions, advance in Aisne Valley, reach Pont-Arcy.

—German infantry cross the Ailette, pierce British lines between Corbeny and the Aisne, take Pinon, Chavignons, Fort Malmaison, Courtecon, Cerny, the Winterberg and Craonne and the Villerberg.

—Italians advance northwest of Prente, take 870 Germans and 12 guns, capture summit of Monte Zignodon.

—Lieut. Kiel, leading Austrian aviator, reported killed in action.

May 28—Germans advance in Aisne sector, cross the Vesle at two points, gain much territory, take numerous towns and villages; French and British retire steadily. Germans claim to have taken 16,000 prisoners.

—Counter attacks re-establish British line east of Dickebusch Lake; Germans attack French southeast of Soissons; west of Montdidier United States troops aided by British tanks, take village of Cantigny, and hold it against counter attacks.

—Mr. Keronko, Bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland, and a pro-German cabinet formed.

May 29—Germans take Soissons, with 25,000 prisoners, including 2 generals (1 British, 1 French), also town of Courcy, 5 miles from Rheims.

—German airplane bombards Amiens

May 30—Germans advance to within 2 miles of Rheims, German submarine sinks 12 Irish fishing vessels; no lives lost. The Agawam, cargo ship, launched at Port Newark, N. J.; first composite wood and steel ship, War Cloud, launched at Jacksonville, Fla.

May 31—German forces north of the Aisne advance to Nouvron and Fontenoy, but fail to cross the Marne. United States transport President Lincoln, returning, sunk by torpedo off the French coast; loss, 28 out of 715.

June 1—Germans attack on whole front between the Oise and the Marne, advance as far as Nouvron and Fontenoy; attack on Fort de la Pompelle drives out French who counter attack, regain positions and take 400 prisoners and 4 tanks; Germans break through on both sides of the Ourcq River, reach heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau-Thierry.

—British air squadron bombards Karlsruhe.

—British airmen bomb railway stations and junctions at Metz Sablon, Karthaus and Thionville.

June 2—Germans reach outskirts of Forest of Retz, surrounding Villers-Cotterets, retake Faverolles, but fail in attack on Courcy and Troesnes, French take Hill 153, recapture Champlat and gain ground in direction of Ville en-Tardenois; Germans take heights of Passy and Courchamps. German airmen bomb British Red Cross hospitals. The Texel sunk by submarine off Atlantic City, N. J. Schooner Edward H. Cole and another vessel sunk by submarine off New Jersey coast; crew rescued by steamship Bristol. Schooner Jacob S. Haskell sunk by gunfire of submarine; crew rescued. Herbert L. Platt, Standard Oil Co. tank steamship, sunk by German submarine. Allied air raid on Cologne kills 146.

June 3—Southeast of Strazeele, British repulse raids, take 288 prisoners and anti-tank gun, 30 machine guns and several trench mortars. British airplanes bomb railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxemburg. Italian airmen, on French front, bomb Noyon, Peronne, Rosieres and Nesle. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues proclamation staying conscription if 50,000 volunteer by Oct. 1, and from 200,000 to 300,000 monthly thereafter. Seventy years of penny postage end in Great Britian, from today, 3 half pence (3c).

June 4—Between the Aisne and the Ourcq Germans capture village of Pernant and town of Neuilly-la-Poterie.

—Now reported that ships sunk on June 2 off New Jersey coast were Edna (375 tons) Carolina (5,092 tons), Herbert L. Pratt (5,372 tons), Winne Connie (1,869 tons), Edward H. Cole (1,791 tons), Jacob H. Haskell (1,778 tons), Isabelle H. Wiley (779 tons), Hattie Dunn (436 tons), Samuel W. Hathaway (1,038 tons), Hauppauge (1,330 tons).

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

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

—Norwegian steamship Eidsvold sunk by German submarine off Virginia Capes; crew rescued. Bark Attila and a schooner torpedoed on way from Gibraltar, British steamship Harpathian blown up off Virginia Capes.

—United States Secretary of State, in reply to demand for release of von Rintelen, says this Government does not recognize principles of retaliation, refuses compliance and reminds Germany that there are many Germans in the United States subject to counter reprisals.

June 5—Norwegian steamship Vinland torpedoed off Virginia Capes. United States freight steamship Argonaut torpedoed off Scilly Island.

—Germans advance on south bank of Aisne, take Dommiers; United States troops penetrate enemy positions in Picardy and Lorraine; French counter attack regains ground near Vingre, take 150 prisoners, drive Germans from around Chavigny Farm and take 50 prisoners.

—British airmen bomb Metz-Sablon and railroad sidings at Thionville, Armentières, and Roye stations and Zeebrugge seaplane base.

—United States troops drive Germans from Neuilly Wood by bayonet charge.

—British boarding vessel sunk by German submarine, 7 sailors missing.

June 6—West of Chateau-Thierry United States troops drive Germans a mile on 2-mile front, take 270 prisoners; United States and French troops advance in region of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches; German attacks at Champlat, heights of Bligny, southwest of Ste. Euphraise and between the Marne and Rheims, are repulsed; French take Le Port, west of Fontenoy and north of the Aisne, village of Vinly, and regain Hill 204.

—Germans claim that since May 27 army group of Crown Prince has taken more than 55,000 prisoners (1,500 officers), 656 guns, 2,000 machine guns.

—Gen. Pershing reports that on western front, between April 14 and May 31, Lieut. Douglas Campbell brought down 6 enemy airplanes, Capt. Peterson and Lieut. Rickenbacher each brought down 3.

—United States Marines drive Germans 2½ miles, destroy nest of machine guns, capture village of Torcy and force way into Bouresches.

—Holland hospital vessel Koningen-Regents sunk in North Sea; a few lives lost.

—Germans sent ultimatum to Russia, Russian Black Sea fleet must be returned to Sebastopol as condition of cessation of advance on Ukraine front; time limit set for June 14.

June 7—United States and French troops take villages of Neuilly la-Poterie and Bouresches and Bligny, between the Marne and Rheims, and 200 prisoners.

—Germans occupy Allied positions on banks of the Ancre and take 300 prisoners.

—Germans claim to have taken 250 prisoners during French advance west of Kemmel.

—Northwest of Thierry United States troops advance 2½ miles on 6-mile front.

June 8 — Artillery activity in neighborhood of Hangard-en-Santerre and south of Ailette, north of Albert and southeast of Arras. French advance to outskirts of Dummard, east of Chezy and north of Neuilly la-Poterie.

— By attacks on the Marne, Franco American troops put Germans on defensive; United States forces, under Gen. Pershing, capture and hold Bourescheis; French recapture Locre Hospice.

— 1,000 Czecho Slovak troops reach Vladivostok.

- Norwegian steamer Vindeggen sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras; steamship Pinar del Rio destroyed by gunfire off Maryland coast, no lives lost.

June 8 — United States Government announces about 5,000 Germans interned as enemy aliens; 349 United States prisoners in Germany.

June 9 — New German drive begins on 20 mile front between Montdidier and Noyon. Germans succeed in getting a foothold in villages of Ressons-sur Matz and Mareuil, capture heights of Guy, are held on line of Rubescourt, Le Frete, and Mortemer and on front comprising Belval, Cannectancourt and Ville.

- British airmen bomb region around Roye and fire 3,000 rounds of ammunition at infantry.

- British and French airmen bomb Nesle and Fresnoy-le-Roye.

- British airplanes sink 3 German submarines by dropping depth bombs.

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

- The French retire 2 miles to line of Rally and west of Nampel.

Norwegian steamer Hendrik Lund sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras.

- Austrian dreadnought destroyed and a second damaged by Italian torpedo boat near Dalmatian Islands. Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.

David Putnam, descendant of Israel Putnam, brings down his 5th German plane.

Germans capture villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur and gain a footing in Marquelise. Courcelles, taken and retaken, remains with French. On centre Germans reach south edge of Cuvilly Wood and Ressons-sur Matz. French take nearly 1,000 prisoners. Germans take ridge east of Mery and break through fourth Allied position. Gen. von Schoeler's forces cross the Matz, attack heights of Marquelise and Vignemont and advance to Antheuil. On the Oise Germans advance as far as Ribecourt.

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

June 11 — Allies in counter offensive advance on 7 mile front between Mondidier and Noyon, retake considerable ground, take 1,000 prisoners.

French nearly reach Frete, take heights between Courcelles and Mortemer; retake Belloy and Gentilly Wood; reach south outskirts of St. Maur, pushed back, drive Germans back beyond Loge Farm and Antheuil. South of Oureq United States troops capture Belleau Wood and 300 prisoners. British drive in region of Morlancourt, ½ mile on 1½ mile front; take 295 prisoners (5 officers), 21 machine guns. Held in German attacks. French withdraw to west bank of Oise.

— United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 1,072; died of wounds, 318; of disease, accident and other causes, 1,597; wounded in action, 4,190; missing, 342.

- Long distance shelling of Paris kills 2, wounds 9.

British Admiralty reports between June 6 and 9 (inclusive), 10 air raids bombed Thourout, Zeebrugge lock gates, Bruges works, Bruges docks, Bruges Canal, Ghistelles, Moerbrugge and St. Denis Westrem airdromes.

June 12 — French advance in region of Belleau Wood and St. Maur; take 400 prisoners. Germans get foothold on the Matz, occupy Mareuil and advancing heights and gain on plateau west of Dommiers and Cutry. French are thrown back on front from La Plouyon to Antheuil. German attacks Allied [illegible] west bank of the Oise. French [illegible] Tracy-le-Val.

United States troops [illegible] Belleau Wood.

Final figures for eighth German War [illegible] fed[illegible] army subscriptions, places total at [illegible] 50,000,000.

London announces that German drive [illegible] practically ceased. Germans claim to have taken since beginning of drive on June 9, 15,000 prisoners, 150 guns; they launch attack from Courcelles to north of Mery, between the Aisne and Loge Ferm of Villers Cotterets. Germans takes villages of Laversine, are repulsed at most other points. French drive Germans back across the Matz and recapture Mareuil. British aerial squadron bombs stations at Treves and factories and stations at Dillingen. Swedish steamship Dora (1,555 tons) sunk, losing 9 of her crew.

June 14 — Germans attack French from Courcelles to Mery; are repulsed with heavy loss in all. Between Soissons and Villers Cotterets the Germans penetrate on both sides of the road. French troops recapture Courvres de Valsery, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is definitely halted.

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

- German forces advance in south Russia in force of 10,000; Red Guards almost annihilated on slope of Sa a of Vroy.

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

June 15 — French drive Germans from Courvres et Valsery, south of the Aisne, and French improve position west of Montgobert; take 130 prisoners, 10 machine guns. North of Bethune, British take 196 prisoners, 10 machine guns.

- Despatch from United States Army in France says United States forces have been occupying sector on battle front in Alsace since Mar. 21.

- Rome despatch says Austria begins offensive on 90 mile front, from Asiago Plateau to the sea; on British right attacks fail. On left, Austrians pierce British lines for 4,000 yards on 2,500 yard front. Prisoners taken by British and Italians since beginning of fighting, 120 officers, 4,500 men.

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

June 16 — London reports abandonment after 6 days of desperate fighting in Lys [illegible] French in region of Vemille, take 70 German prisoners and a number of machine guns. British [illegible] south west of Merris, south of the Somme and near Hebuterne; take 28 prisoners, several machine guns, 600 German [illegible] troops, attack village of Zeebrugge, in Belgium, held by Americans, and are repulsed without [illegible] French front [illegible] Austrian rush, except a few places on Piave. Rest [illegible] Italians resume original positions on Asiago and at Monte Solarolo where fail. 3,000 prisoners including 200 officers. British [illegible] Piave line. Austrians claim to have [illegible] Piave, numerous points and taken Allied [illegible] Piave and on left side of the Oise [illegible] and [illegible] taken 6,000 prisoners.

British [illegible] railway [illegible] Paris, Commines and Contrai [illegible]

United States casualties [illegible] 5,085.

[illegible] of 100,000 [illegible] German prisoners of war begins [illegible] Swedish.

Premier Orlando announces to Italian Chamber of Deputies that a peace [illegible] Entente Powers, including proposed cession of territory, has been declined.

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

Premier Radoslaloff of Bulgaria resigns and is succeeded by ex Premier Malinoff.

June 17—British Admiralty reports that 407 ships sunk by Germans in British waters, January, 1915, to June, 1918, have been salvaged.

June 18—Troopship Dvinsk, chartered by United States, torpedoed by German submarine.

—Italians, supported by French and British, regain ground in the mountains.

—Germans claim to have captured 30,000 prisoners on Italian front in 3 days' fighting.

—Prince Arthur of Connaught arrives in Yokohama.

—British Chancellor of Exchequer introduces in House of Commons vote for credit of $2,500,000,000, making total to date, $36,710,000,000.

June 19—Forty thousand Germans attack Rheims from three sides and are repelled with heavy loss. Vienna City Council protests against reduction of bread ration. In Bulgaria an anti-German is asked to organize new cabinet. British Admiralty announces 21 German destroyers and many submarines penned at Zeebrugge. Paris announces Germans since Jan. 31 attempt 14 raids, with 300 airplanes; 22 passed French aerial defensive; 9 of these brought down. Prince Arthur of Connaught at Tokio presents Mikado of Japan with a baton of a British Field Marshal.

June 20—In Vienna, bakeries looted and bread riots of daily occurrence.

—Paris issues official statement of airplane losses: January, France 20, Germany 78; February, France 18, Germany 79; March, France 50, Germany 136; April, France 46, Germany 136; May, France 60, Germany 356.

—Former Russian Premier Alexander Kerensky arrives in London.

—Count Tisza, former Austrian Premier, in speech to Hungarian Parliament, says there is only one-third or one-quarter sufficient food to keep population in health.

June 21—Belgian steamship Chillier sunk by German submarine 1,400 miles off Atlantic coast; 25 rescued.

—United States steamship Schurz collides with tank steamship Florida off Cape Lookout; 1 seaman killed.

—Gen. March announces United States forces now hold 39 miles of battle front in France.

—Washington announces Gen. Semanoff and his Cossacks defeated in Siberia by Bolsheviks.

—United States airmen partially destroy bridge over the Piave in Italy.

June 22—French aviators drop behind the German lines and on German cities thousands of copies of an appeal to Bavarians to revolt from Prussian tyranny.

June 23—Italians drive Austrians across the Piave, inflicting losses estimated at 180,000. Austrians are in flight from Montello Plateau to Adriatic Sea.

June 24—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., cited for conspicuous gallantry in action.

June 25—United States Marines clear Belleau Woods; capture 300 Germans.

—Italians, in Piave Valley, capture 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners.

—British transport Orissa sunk by two submarines off Irish coast, with loss of 7 or 9 men; both attacking submarines are sunk by gunfire from destroyers and depth bombs from merchant vessels in the convoy.

June 26—In western Siberia, Czecho-Slovaks capture Ekaterinburg, in centre of Ural mining country.

—Washington gives out summary of United States marines casualties in the fighting of Belleau Woods and Contigny; 341 deaths (13 officers); 759 wounded (29 officers); 2 missing.

—London reports influenza epidemic along German front.

June 27—Llandovery Castle sunk on return voyage from Canada, 116 miles off Fastnet; 234 missing.

—First contingent of United States troops arrives at Genoa, Italy; enthusiastically greeted.

—German airplanes raid Paris, kill 11, injure 14.

June 28—St. Peter's Day in the Roman Catholic calendar in Catholic churches throughout the world, by request of the Pope, prayers are offered for peace.

—British and French advance in Flanders. Un[illegible] States troops hold 8 important positions from Als[illegible] to Montdidier.

June 29—Emperor Charles of Austria declines re[illegible]nation of von Seydler ministry.

—British War Office reports casualties for June: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 3,619; men, 119,218.

—Gen. March announces that Metropolitan Divisio[illegible] of the National Army, "New York's own," under M[illegible] Gen. Johnson, is holding a sector on the French fro[illegible]

—United States troops of Sanitary Corps arrive in Italy.

—Italian forces storm and hold Montede Valbella and capture Sasso Rosso.

June 28-29—French airmen drop bombs on enemy aviation grounds in Somme section, on bivouacs in region of Rozieres and Braye, and railroad stations of Soissons, Fere-en-Tarde, etc.

June 30—France recognizes Czecho-Slovaks as an independent nation.

—English and Japanese land at Vladivostock, patrol streets and enforce neutrality in area where consulates are located, while Czecho-Slovaks and Bolsheviki fight, resulting in victory of Czecho-Slovaks.

July 1—United States Marines land at Kola; co-operate with British and French in protecting railroad and war supplies from Finnish White Guards.

July 1—United States transport Covington (16,339 tons) torpedoed on home trip, with loss of 6 of crew.

July 2—Americans capture village of Vaux; Germans lose heavily in counter attacks.

—Italians begin attack on Monte Grappa; take many prisoners.

—Germany commands Finnish Diet to establish monarchical rule in Finland, threatening a military dictatorship.

—French troops penetrate German positions north of the Aisne; take 457 prisoners, 30 machine guns.

July 3—French advance on 3-mile front; capture 1,000 prisoners.

July 4—Australian and United States troops capture Hamel, south of the Somme, and repulse three counter attacks.

July 5—British Air Ministry's weekly statement shows 122 German machines destroyed, 72 driven out of control; British loss, 52; 14 towns raided; airdrome at Boulay raided 6 times. Railroad triangle at Metz-Sablens 4 times, Mannheim 4, Saarbrucken and Thionville 3, Treves and Frescati 2; 7 other towns, including Carlsruhe, once. During same period naval airmen bomb docks, submarine bases and naval works at Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges.

—Thirteen United States airmen in fights with 23 German planes, down 3, without loss on western front.

—British airmen bombard Coblenz; kill 12; wound 23.

—Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated at Moscow.

July 6—A German submarine captures Norwegian bark Manx King (1,729 tons) off Cape Race; British steamship picks up crew of 19.

—British air squadrons attack railways at Metz, Sablenz and railroad stations and sidings at Saarbrucken.

—French and Italian drive in Albania begins.

—German seaplanes attack a British submarine off the east coast of England, killing an officer and 5 men.

July 7—Norwegian sailing ship Marosa (1,822 tons) sunk by German submarine 1,200 miles east of New York.

—Air forces with British navy bomb Constantinople.

—Czecho-Slovak forces advance 375 miles into Siberia, defeat Bolsheviki, capture Chita, an important town on the Trans-Siberian railroad.

July 8—On western front French attack near Longpont, south of the Aisne; take 347 prisoners.

—Temps of Paris says that up to June 30 Paris was raided 20 times by German Gothas, bombarded by long range guns on 39 days; 141 killed, 432 wounded (these totals do not include 66 crushed to death in panic during raid of March 11).

July 8—Nikolsk, northeast of Vladivostok, captured by the Czecho-Slovaks, added to 1,500 Czechs and Chinese and Japanese volunteers.

July 9—French attack, on 2½ mile front between the Oise and Montdidier, advance a mile and capture 2 well fortified farms; taking 500 prisoners, 50 machine guns.

—French and Italians advance 15 miles along Albanian coast; capture Fich.

—Dr. von Kuehlmann, German Foreign Minister, resigns.

—Naval airplanes drop bombs on Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges.

—An anti-Bolshevik government for Siberia is formed at Vladivostok.

—Finnish Government decides on a Jugoslavic to the country by Sept. 30.

—Major McCuddon, British war ace, crashes in 54 air fights, killed by accident, flying from England to France.

July 10—French troops attack Marne salient, cross railway and enter Corcy.

—Socialists in the Reichstag refuse to vote for the budget.

—United States aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory, west of Chateau Thierry.

—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt brings down opponent in his first aerial fight.

—London announces 54 girls killed in recent air raid on Belgium by German airplanes.

July 11—French capture Corcy, also village and farm of St. Paul, south of Corcy.

—Germans capture 5 United States airplanes headed for Coblenz.

July 11—Germany demands from Holland 60,000 cows, 3,000 horses, 10,000 pairs of shoes, other products and a monthly credit of $2,500,000.

—United States steamship Westover sunk by torpedo in European waters; 10 of crew missing.

July 12—Japan makes $250,000,000 loan to Siberia; Japanese troops to be provisioned when they reach Vladivostok.

—Italians capture Berat; Austrians due toward Elbasan and Durazzo. Allied line now swept from Adriatic through Albania and Macedonia to Aegean Sea.

—In Picardy French advance mile on 3 mile front, capture Castel, Auchan Farm, occupy Longpont, south of Ailette; take 500 prisoners.

—German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares Germany stood for a righteous peace, but that speeches by President Wilson and Mr. Balfour demanding destruction of Germany forced her to continue the war.

—Russian Czar Nicholas shot by Bolsheviki.

July 13—French force cross Savieres River, southwest of Soissons.

—Gen. March announces 750,000 United States troops in France, organized into three army corps; Gen. Hunter Liggett is commander of the First Corps. New York troops form part of Second Corps.

—The Reichstag votes war credits and adjourns.

—British air force during year, beginning July 1, 1917, on western front, destroy 2,150; drove down, 1,08[illegible]. In same period, working in connection with navy, shot down 623 hostile machines; during this period 1,094 British machines missing; 92 working with the navy.

—On Italian front, from April to June, 1918, British destroyed 165, drove down 6, missing 13. On Salonica front, between January and June, 21 destroyed, 13 driven down, lost 4. In Egypt and Palestine, from March to June, 26 destroyed, 15 driven down, 10 missing.

—Berlin claims to have downed 468 planes in June, 62 captive balloons, losing 153 airplanes, 51 captive balloons.

July 14—Agreement signed between Great Britain and Germany providing for exchange of prisoners; officers, non-commissioned officers and men and those interned in Holland, as well as civilians interned in [illegible]

July 15—[illegible]

July 16—[illegible]

July 17—[illegible]

July 18—[illegible]

July 19—[illegible]

July 20—[illegible]

July 21—[illegible]

July 20—French and Italians push back Germans from mountains of Rheims, beyond Pourcy, and recapture Marfaux.
—The Scotch take the village of Meteras in a surprise daytime assault.
—British airmen cross the Rhine, raid German cities and destroy 2 Zeppelins.
—White Star Line steamship Justicia (32,234 tons) sunk by torpedo off the Irish coast; 11 of crew dead.
July 21—Chateau-Thierry occupied by the French. Franco-American forces advance north of the town over 3 miles; storm Hill No. 193; advance 1 mile.
—German submarine attacks and sinks tug and 4 barges off Cape Cod.
—Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, and Cabinet resign.
July 22—Fishing schooner is sunk by German submarine, 60 miles southeast of Cape Porpoise.
—United States schooner Robert and Richard sunk by German submarine off Cape Ann; none lost.
—United States and French forces advance, occupy area on south between Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and the Ourcq. On the Marne, United States and French pursue fleeing Germans, who destroy villages and supplies.
July 23—On the west Americans capture Buzancy and Jaulgonne on the Marne. French in centre take Oulchy. On the east British capture Petitchamp Wood, near Marfaux.
—French in Picardy capture heights of Mailly-Raindal, overlooking Valley of Avre.
July 24—French and United States troops, in Marne salient, converge from west and south on Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans regain Epieds, north of Marne; advance to Courpoil. British repulse attack at Vrigny.
—Total German casualties since Gen. Foch's drive began estimated at 180,000
—Several thousand British munition workers strike.
—Japan agrees to all United States proposals for joint action in Russia.
—Franco-British airmen bomb Bazoches, Courlandon, Fismes and Cugnicourt.
—From beginning of present drive to date Allies have taken 25,000 prisoners, 500 cannon, thousands of machine guns; one-seventh of captives are boys of 19.
July 25—Allies continue to close the pocket of the Aisne-Marne salient. British advance southwest of Rheims, between the Ardre and the Vesle. French are within 3 miles of towns of Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans coming up from the Marne are 5 miles away. The bulk of the German army is southeast of a line between Fismes and Fere.
July 25—Steamship Tippecanoe, outward bound, torpedoed and sunk; crew lost
—Baron von Hussarek, Minister of Education, succeeds Dr. von Seydler as Austrian Premier.
July 26—French recapture Villemontoire and take Oulchy-le-Chateau and several hundred prisoners. Southwest of Rheims Allies lose Mery. British defeat German attempt to retake Metteren. In region of Epieds and Trugny, United States troops defeat the Germans.
—Lloyd George announces strikers must either work or fight. London reports the number of strikers in munition factories has been exaggerated.
—Portuguese bark Porto sunk by German submarine 550 miles off American coast; entire crew saved.
—United States and French troops advance 10 miles on river sector of Marne salient, shutting off Germans from the Marne.
—Americans clear the woods on north bank and French push eastward.
—Seizure of 2 men, accused of trying to blow up a war plant at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.
July 29—In Marne salient French and Americans advance 2 to 3 miles on 20-mile front, taking many villages: Eligne, Ville-en-Tardenois captured on the east; Cierges and Villers-Argron in center. On the west French capture Grand-Rozey.
July 30—Americans and French lose and regain Cierges and Beugneux and push ahead 2 miles.
—Allied Embassies to Russia, including United States, removed from Archangel to Kamalaska.
—Baron von Hussarek, new Austrian Premier, declares Austria ready for honorable peace as soon as opponents renounce hostile plans.
—United States and British draft treaty goes into effect; British and Canadians have 60 days in which to enlist; treaty does not affect Irish or Australians.
July 31—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, assassinated at Kieff.
—Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces discontinuance of all distinctions as to Regular, National Army and National Guard, and says sole object of armies now is to kill men
—Onondaga Indians of New York declare war on Germany.
Aug. 1—Allies drive Germans from edge of Forest of Nesle and before Sergy, and straighten out line from Buzancy to Cierges and the Meuniere Wood; in center Americans advance mile and a half on Fismes road, from Sergy toward Chamery.
—French report taking 33,400 prisoners, July 15 to 31. English report prisoners taken during July, 4,503
Aug. 3—Allies advance on 30-mile to the Aisne and the Vesle, regain 50 villages, obliterate remnant of Marne salient. Germans evacuate positions on front of 3 miles west of the Ancre and withdraw east of that stream.
—Americans reach outskirts of Fismes. Allied patrols west of Rheims hold Vesle fords.
—Gen. March says it was the Rainbow Division of New York that last week defeated the Prussian Guard.
—British ambulance transport Warilda, with 600 ill and wounded soldiers, homeward bound, sunk by German submarine near a British port; 123 missing.
—Steamer Lake Portage torpedoed in lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N., long. 4 deg. 44 min. W.; 3 of crew killed.
—Steamer O. B. Jennings sunk by submarine 100 miles off North Carolina coast; 1 killed, several injured.
Aug. 4—German retreat in Aisne district continues. United States and French troops occupy Fismes and cross Vesle at four points. French occupy St. Vaast.
—In Montdidier salient Germans withdraw on 5 to 10-mile front. French occupy left bank of the Avre. British reoccupy Pernancourt and Hamel.
Aug. 5—Germans continue withdrawal on the Ancre and the Avre. United States troops complete capture of Fismes French regain the Amiens-Montdidier railroad Germans evacuate Lys salient, north of La Bassee Canal and east of Robecq, pressed closely by British.
—Russian and Finnish delegates meet in Berlin to draw peace agreement
—Paris again shelled by "Fat Bertha."
Aug. 5—Schooner Gladys J. Holland torpedoed and sunk 15 miles off Ironbound Island.
—United States troops land at Archangel.
—Submarine chaser No. 187 collides with another vessel near Hog Island, off Virginia coast, and sinks; no lives lost.
—United States schooner Stanley M. Seaman stopped by a German submarine 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, which takes off stores.
Aug. 6—On Somme salient British put entire German 27th Division out of action. Allies repulse all attempts to dislodge them. Rainy weather halts operations.
—Roumania sign. treaty of peace with Central Powers, by which she loses province of Dobrudja, on south side of Danube, and makes economic concessions.
—Dewitt C. Poole, United States Consul General in Moscow, destroys his codes and records and turns over business of consulate to Swedish officials.
—United States steamship Morak (3,023 gross tons) sunk by submarine off Cape Hatteras.

Aug. 7 United States and French troops cross the Vesle. British troops advance between Lawe and Clarice Rivers 1,000 yards and rush German post near Vieux Berquin, in Lys sector.

—Lloyd George, in House of Commons, says 150 U boats have been sunk; 75 last year.

—Major Gen. Graves is named to command United States Siberian contingent.

—Fresh mutiny is reported among German sailors at Wilhelmshaven; 50 submarines said to have disappeared; 23 leaders of revolt sentenced to death.

German raider sinks Diamond Shoals lightship No. 71.

—The President puts in effect law to prevent use of United States ships or yards by foreign interests.

Aug. 8 British and French Armies, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, launch new offensive in Somme salient; take Germans by surprise; penetrate 7 miles, occupy many towns; take 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

—Allied detachments move south from Archangel to Vologda, and attack Bolshevik columns, reinforced by Germans. A Japanese Lieutenant General is in command.

Aug. 9 Swedish steamship bombed and sunk 100 miles southeast of Nantucket. British vessel rescues crew.

—Anglo-French wedge driven 13 miles into flank of German position south of the Somme. Morlancourt captured and the Albert railroad reached, outflanking Montdidier. Germans begin evacuating Lys salient. British and French take 17,000 prisoners. Berlin admits losses, but claims Allied drive has been stopped. German aviators drop peace propaganda over French lines, with threats to destroy Paris unless France makes peace.

Russian Premier Lenine tells Soviets Russia is at war with the Entente.

—Gen. Otani, of Japanese Army, named to lead United States and Allied troops in Siberia.

—A summary of results of the Allies' Marne offensive shows they captured 200 towns and villages, 1,000 square miles of territory and shortened their line 33 miles.

Aug. 10 United States schooners Katy Palmer, Reliance and Abla May sunk by German submarine, also the Sydal and Mary Sennett of Gloucester, Mass.

—French capture Montdidier and reach Chaulnes. United States troops capture Chipilly. British advance toward Bray; take nearly 300 guns and more than 24,000 prisoners. The 27th Division "Empire," New York, is with the British Army in Flanders.

Aug. 11 French make appreciable progress between the Oise and the Avre; close in on Lassigny from east and south, and bombard Roye-Noyon road. British and French fight for Chaulnes.

—British airmen on second day of Picardy offensive shoot down 61 German flyers, making total 126 for 2 days.

—Bolshevik leaders prepare for flight, as counter revolutionary movement spreads in Russia.

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

Aug. 11 Estimated that 30,000 prisoners, including more than 1,000 officers, captured so far in Allied offensive in Picardy.

—Nine United States fishing boats off Georgia's banks sunk by U boat.

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

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

Aug. 12 Allied advance slows up. Americans capture Bray. French take Guy.

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

—Norwegian steamer Somerstad sunk by torpedo 25 miles off Fire Island, no casualties.

Aug. 13 [illegible] Allied counter offensive [illegible] more than 70,000 [illegible] of machine guns.

London announces total [illegible] French and British [illegible] 27 [illegible] 101.

United States steamship Frederick Kellogg torpedoed; 2 naval reserve men lost.

French troops occupy Lassigny Plateau, repulse an attack, gain command of the Divette and Oise Valleys and threaten Lassigny. Roye is being encircled by British on the north and French on the south.

Norwegian steamship Commerstedt torpedoed off Fire Island.

On the Vesle [illegible] Americans are pushed out of Fismette, [illegible]

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

Steamer Frederick R. Kellogg torpedoed off Fire Island, 3 killed, 4 missing.

Aug. 14 Allies make further [illegible] of Somme salient. French capture Ribécourt, and Germans evacuate positions at Beaucourt, Hamel, Serre, Puisieux au Mont and Bucquoy, close to Ancre. English strengthen positions along Somme, between Etinehem and Bray.

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

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

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

—French make local gains between the Meuz and the Oise Rivers.

—Prisoners taken on western front now number 30,344.

—Allies from Archangel penetrate 100 miles from Archangel along railway to Vologda.

First of United States contingent to operate in Siberia, 27th United States Infantry, from Philippines, lands at Vladivostok.

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

United States schooner Madingadah shelled and sunk by submarine near Winter Quarter Shoals Light Vessel.

—United States steamer Cubore (7,300 tons) sunk by submarine; no lives lost.

Aug. 16—French and British approach Roye and repulse counter attacks on Dimors. British push up the valley on both sides of the Ancre, reach the outskirts of Thiepval Wood. Germans evacuate Vieux Berquin, on Lys salient.

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

—Large tank steamer shelled off Cape Hatteras by submarine and reported on fire; [illegible]

—United States cargo ship Montcalm (5,[illegible]) torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; [illegible] missing.

—A second United States [illegible] troops from Manila lands at Vladivostok.

—United States airship [illegible] machines (4 type), equipped [illegible] makes successful flight over Germany.

—Paris estimates [illegible] war begun at 1,400,000.

—The two [illegible] headquarters in Berlin.

Reports [illegible] Austria's Constituent [illegible] made for division of Austro-Hungarian Empire into states autonomous in local affairs.

United States steamer Westbinder (8,800 tons) sunk by torpedo with loss of 3.

Aug. 16—British steamer Escrick (4,151 tons) torpedoed about 500 miles off French coast; 13 of 37 picked up; rest missing.

Aug. 17—United States cargo ship Joseph Cudahy torpedoed about 700 miles from English coast; 13 of crew rescued; 62 missing.

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

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

—Japanese troops land at Vladivostok.

—A belated message tells of capture of Irkutsk by the Czecho-Slovaks.

—A message via Berlin says Soviet troops have surrounded and are bombing Kazan.

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

—French cruiser Dupetit Thouras sunk by U-boat.

—Austria denounced British recognition of Czecho-Slovaks as a nation and says they will be regarded and treated as traitors.

—Gen. March says there are 1,450,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces in all parts of the world.

—Norwegian steamship San Jose sunk by submarine; no lives lost, and bark Nordhav off Cape Henry.

Aug. 18—Americans in village of Frapelle, on western front, repulse enemy patrol raids and make advances in spite of Germans throwing 2,500 shells.

—Forty survivors of torpedoed British tanker Mirlo reach Norfolk minus all their clothes, after having fought their way through a sea of burning oil; 10 were burned to death.

Aug. 19—French reach outskirts of Lassigny. British capture Roye, a railroad station. In Lys salient British advance on a front of 10 miles and enter Merville. Northwest of Soissons French capture 2,200 prisoners.

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

Aug. 20—Marshal Foch begins drive on 15-mile front between the Aisne and the Oise; advances nearly 3 miles; captures a dozen villages and 8,000 prisoners.

—Czecho-Slovak forces in Western Siberia capture Shadrinsk, on the Siberian Railroad, east of the Urals.

—Major d'Annunzio, Italy's poet-airman, flies 100 miles across the Adriatic Sea to Pola, the Austrian naval base, and drops 14 bombs on the arsenal.

—Steam trawler Triumph is captured by a submarine and converted into a raider to prey upon fishing vessels.

Aug. 21—Gen. March announces 32 United States army divisions on French soil.

—British troops capture Albert, in Lys salient; reach outskirts of Neuf-Berquin. French widen front on south bank of Oise; cross the Ailette; approach forest of Coucy, north of Oise; reach Divette River; take a large number of guns and prisoners.

—Paris reports capture of 100,000 Germans on western front since July 19; defeat of 6 German armies since Aug. 15.

—The Lake Eden torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 6 killed, 7 missing.

—United States bombing airplanes drop 38 bombs on Conflans, a town on Verdun-Metz railroad.

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

Aug. 22—At Paris a barge loaded with 540 tons of gasoline, belonging to United States expeditionary forces, takes fire.

—Allied representatives at Archangel announce they have come at invitation of rightfully constituted Russian Government to expel the Germans and overturn the Lenine-Trotsky peace treaty.

—The Gasconier, a Belgian Relief Commission ship, on way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, sunk by submarine and lifeboats fired on; officer and 5 men killed; others wounded.

Aug. 23—British airmen bomb Karlsruhe; 9 killed, 6 injured.

—Australians take Chugnes and Chugnolles Valley and 4,000 prisoners, including 3 battalion commanders; shoot down 2 low flying German air machines by air machines. British airmen attack airdrome at Buhl and railway junction at Trèves.

—Germans defeated on 50-mile front by British and French from the Cojeul to the Ailette, losing many towns, men and guns.

—British airmen bomb Frankfort, Cologne and Mannheim.

—Gen. Foch receives his baton as a Marshal of France from President Poincare.

—Gen. Semenoff, with force of Czecho-Slovaks, defeats a Magyar-Bolshevist force at Montsievskaia, Siberia.

—Bray, La Boisselle, Orvillers, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt are captured with 2,000 prisoners. West of Fismes United States troops carry line as far as Soissons-Rheims road.

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

—Gen. Haig continues advance from the Ancre to the Somme. British capture Sapignies and Behagnies, towns north of Bapaume. Welsh troops capture Mametz Woods. French are in possession of entire south bank of the Oise and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Mard.

Aug. 24—United States troops advance east of Bazoches; repel German raid in the Vosges.

—Austrian airmen bomb city of Padua.

—British advance toward Bapaume, in Picardy, on 30-mile front; capture Thiepval, take Bray, La Boisselle, Moquett Farm and Grandcourt; surround town of Miraumont. United States troops advance on half-mile front to Soissons-Rheims road.

—Submarine chaser No. 209 shelled and sunk by a steamship, Felix Taussig, by mistake; commander and 15 of crew missing; 4 killed, 5 injured.

Aug. 25—British advance 10 miles on 30-mile front, capture La Boisselle, take over 17,000 prisoners; attack Bapaume defenses, take Warlencourt, Sapignies and St. Leger. French occupy entire south bank of the Oise, west of the Ailette and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont Mt. Marel; drive Germans from the plateau of Andignicourt, Nanpcel and Carlepont and from heights west of the Ailette.

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

Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28—Allied war planes bombard Constantinople 4 times in 3 nights.

Aug. 26—British take Monchy and other towns on old Hindenburg line and 1,500 prisoners. French capture Fresnoy, near Roye, and defeat an attack by Prussian Guards on the Ailette.

—British air raid on Mannheim damages chemical plants.

—Lenine, Bolshevik Premier of Russia, and Trotsky, War Minister, reported to have taken refuge on vessels at Kronstadt and Petrograd respectively.

Aug. 27—French capture Roye, take 1,100 prisoners. French extend line on Oise nearly a mile. British again pierce Hindenburg line; capture Dompierre and Montaubin and enter Bapaume. South of Somme Canadians take 2,000 prisoners.

—Count von Bernstorff appointed German envoy at Constantinople.

Aug. 28—Allies advance on Somme front. French take Chaulnes and Nesle, 40 villages, reach Canal du Nord. British capture Trones Wood and outflank Arras-Cambrai road. Canadians on the Scarpe take 2,000 prisoners. Germans attack Fismette.

—Gen. March says United States troops and Allies in 8 weeks since July 1 have taken 102,000 prisoners, 1,300 guns. War Department estimates on basis of prisoners captured that Germany in same period must have lost nearly 350,000 killed and wounded.

Aug. 29. British take Bapaume. French take Noyon. Gen. Mangin crosses the Ourcq, captures Mareuil-Caubert. United States and French troops capture Juvigny, but lose Chaudun. Berry-au-Bac, Craonne, Craonnelle, Peronne. British take Albert. Allies since Aug. 21, 26,000 prisoners.

Aug. 30. British capture Bullecourt and reach Wotan line. Germans retreat from Flandres. Bersiglieri capture Bailleul, capture Cambrai and Douai and Peronne. United States and French troops take Chaudun and extend lines west of Ourcq.

—United States steamship Orca torpedoed and sunk; 29 in crew.

Aug. 31. British capture Mt. Kemmel, southwest of Ypres, and Mt. St. Quentin, and 1,500 prisoners. French cross Canal du Nord at Noyon. Germans retreat Chevilly.

Nadolny's Legion, Baltic Prussians, wiped out by Russians.

—Spanish steamship Alava, March, carrying food from England to Spain, torpedoed and sunk, 10 lives lost. Spain orders all interned German vessels.

Sept. 1. United States troops advance about 2 miles beyond Juvigny; take 600 prisoners. Allies take Peronne. Australians take 2,000 prisoners. Allies advance from south of Somme to Lys south in Flanders. French advance north of Ste Nizette; gain foothold in wood west of Condé-le-Chateau; take Crezancy-Mont and 1,000 prisoners.

During August British take 37,418 German prisoners, 3,283 officers, 657 guns, over 5,500 machine guns, over 1,000 trench mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives.

Bulgarians by force in Macedonia north of Moglenitsa and west of Vardar River.

Sept. 2. On western front Allied forces have taken since July 15, 138,302 prisoners, 2,000 guns, 1,534 mine throwers, 1,838 machine guns.

—British in rear Doucourt Quennt line; take Le Transloy, Dury, Cagnicourt and Bois le Bonde. Canadians gain over 2 miles. English reach outskirts of Bouchy, and take Villers au Flos. English and Australians drive Germans from St. Pierre-Vaast Wood and take villages of Albies and Haut-Albies. French occupy Noully, Terny, Sorny and advance north of Ourcq.

—British aircraft bombard Baal.

Sept. 3. Germans flee from the Scarpe to the Somme. Gen. Haig captures 16,000 men. British advance between Epehy and Vermand and break through Wotan switch line.

—United States cargo ship Lake Owens (2,508 gross tons) sunk by gunfire in foreign waters.

—United States steamer Frank H. Buck sinks a submarine in mid Atlantic by gunfire.

Sept. 4. On west front British cross Canal du Nord, push down from Quennt to within 6 miles of Cambrai. French gain northeast of Noyon and cross Vesle on 20 mile front.

—Despatches to United States State Department, announce disarmament of Bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal. The Czech Provisional Government declares war on Germany. All Americans in Petrograd reported safe.

—Powder factory at Plauen, Saxony, blows up. Out of 6,800 workers, 4,000 killed, 12 escape.

Sept. 5. Allies advance on 90-mile front. British from below Peronne to Equancourt take Hill No. 63, beyond Wulverghem and Ploegsteert. French advance beyond Canal du Nord, from above the Nesle to north of Noyon.

—Since Aug. 1 British have taken about 70,000 prisoners. French and Americans about 40,000.

—United States troops advance over plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne.

—United States steamer Mount Vernon struck by torpedo 200 miles off French coast; 35 men killed by explosion; reaches port by its own steam.

Sept. 6. [illegible]

—Bersiglieri [illegible] United States [illegible] 200 miles [illegible]

Sept. 7. General [illegible] Germans [illegible] Allies [illegible] Ste Geneviève and [illegible] St. Quentin Canal [illegible] Aug. British [illegible]

[illegible] Allies advance on St. Quentin [illegible] within 2 miles of La Fère [illegible] Vermand [illegible] St. Emilie [illegible] Germans.

Sept. 8. Dunkirk [illegible] British take [illegible] United States [illegible] Secretary of War Baker [illegible] Director of Aviation Production [illegible] Gen. Gen. [illegible]

Sept. 9. [illegible] Germans [illegible] Vermand [illegible] Allies [illegible] Germans [illegible] Vermand [illegible] Allies [illegible]

—All British and French Consulates in Russia controlled by Bolsheviki [illegible] Secret Government offices [illegible] Bolsheviki [illegible] Russian Gold in London.

Five Hundred and [illegible] Portuguese [illegible] Bolsheviki [illegible] put to death on account of [illegible] under Lenine.

Sept. 10. French [illegible] Hindenburg [illegible] St. Quentin, 2 miles [illegible] from St. Gobain.

—British airmen bomb Ostend docks at Bruges and docks at Ostend.

—Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in address to Vienna newspapers, says unofficial discussion by Central Powers is doubtful, and peoples [illegible] the Entente Powers.

—Andreas de Francis reports recent supplies of [illegible] between Germany and Russia, which [illegible] course of Allies from Russia [illegible] of 6,000,000 [illegible] Russia to Germany.

—Steamer Berwind sunk by German submarine; 4 of crew lost.

Sept. 11. French capture Tergnier, on Hindenburg line, 2 miles north of La Fère. British [illegible] Cambrai and St. Quentin. Germans counter attack [illegible] Americans and suffer heavy losses.

On western front during month of August French bombing machines bring down 280 German airplanes and 66 captive balloons.

—Bolsheviki [illegible] toward Ekaterinburg, [illegible] of Czech Monarchists, and [illegible] Siberian forces; loss 1,000 men, 3 armored trains and 11 locomotives, 60 m. line gain.

—French repulse 6 German attacks in region of Lafrimy and Celles sur Aisne. British advance on [illegible] of Attilly and Vermand.

Sept. 12. British [illegible] near Cambrai [illegible] La Bassée. Germans [illegible] Pershing's [illegible] wipe out St. Mihiel salient; take [illegible] 60 heavy guns. The railway, [illegible] Nancy via St. Mihiel, retaken [illegible] Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing [illegible] west St. Mihiel a few hours after [illegible] Allied airmen [illegible] Germans.

Sept. 13. Berlin [illegible] northwest of St. Quentin. United States [illegible] advance 2 to 3 miles [illegible] in St. Mihiel [illegible] Allied forces.

—British steamship Galway Castle sunk by U-boat; 120 lost, 90 of them women and children.

—Germany makes peace offer to Belgium.

Sept. 16—British cross St. Quentin Canal in two places; take 6,00 prisoners. British and French advance 2 to 3 miles on 21-mile front. United States and British flyers raid Lorraine territory with bombs; many giant Handley-Paige machines used by Americans.

—Germans, aiding Bulgars in Macedonia, defeated by Serbs, who take 4,000 prisoners, 50 guns.

—Nine Coast Guard men of United States Seneca die in trying to save British steamer Wellington, torpedoed.

—British advance in neighborhood of Ploegsteert and Ypres and north of Arras-Cambrai road. French capture Vailly and Mont-des-Singes, one of the keys to Laon. United States forces establish new line on St. Mihiel front, engineers repair highways in salient, preparing for further pursuit of Germans.

—In Macedonia, British begin drive on 10-mile front, carry first and second Bulgar lines; take 800 prisoners and 10 guns.

—Czecho-Slovaks appeal for Allied help to hasten.

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

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

Sept. 17—Germans strengthen trenches in front of St. Mihiel salient; burn towns in Moselle region.

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

—Serbians reach Koziak.

—Italians make 5 attacks on Tassen Ridge; are repulsed by Austrians.

Sept. 18—British advance 3 miles; take Epehy, Peiziere and Gauchy Wood and 6,000 prisoners. French gain over a mile.

—Franco-Serb forces advance 10 miles on 20-mile front; cross Gradeshnitza; take 4,000 prisoners. United States tanks attack on the St. Mihiel salient; enter villages of Nousard, Pommes, La Marche and Binney.

Sept. 19—English troops take Lempier and Gauchy Wood. Australians carry Hindenburg outposts in front of Hargicourt, Villeret and Le Vergnier. French reach Dallon, beyond Francilly and Saleney, 2 miles from St. Quentin. Germans counter attack on northern part of British front and on French front in Soissons sector.

—In Macedonia, Serbs penetrate Bulgar defenses on 25-mile front; advance 15 to 17 miles; take 5,000 prisoners, 80 guns.

—General Allenby, in Palestine, attacks Turks on 16-mile front; breaks through between Rafat and the sea and advances 12 miles; takes 3,000 prisoners.

—British evacuate Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and withdraw to Persian base.

—German Ambassador, in Vienna, presents Germany's reply to Austro-Hungarian peace note, and says Germany is ready to participate in proposed exchange of ideas.

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

—Since Sept. 18, 18 German divisions have been defeated by United Kingdom and Australian troops; 10,000 prisoners and more than 60 guns taken.

—British Air Ministry reports 60 tons of bombs dropped on German territory in 5 days, chiefly poison gas and airplane factories at Mannheim, at Daimler works at Stuttgart, railway station at Frankfort and docks and sidings at Karlsruhe; 101 German machines destroyed, 37 disabled; British losses, 50.

—Austrian U-boat sinks French submarine Circe; second officer the only survivor.

—An enemy submarine captures United States steam trawler Kingfisher after torpedoing it, 95 miles off English coast; the crew escapes.

—United States steamer Ticonderoga (5,130 tons) sunk by submarine in midocean without warning; 10 officers, 102 enlisted men lost; 2 officers, 5 men taken prisoners.

—Allied air forces bomb Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Bolnay, Frascaty and Mohange.

—In Central Macedonia, Serbs advance 12 miles, taking 16 villages. German and Bulgar reinforcements arrive.

Sept. 21—French troops take town of Benay, southeast of Essigny. British improve position west of Messines and south of Ypres. British yield in some places, but make net advance; take 400 prisoners. The Americans now 10 miles from Metz and the same from Conflans.

—Serbians, east of Monastir, advance 5 miles, occupy 10 villages.

—Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, says 1,750,000 soldiers have been sent abroad.

—United States Government directs its Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral and Allied countries to ascertain whether Governments to which they are accredited will join in immediate action to protest against Russian terrorism.

—Japanese Cabinet, headed by Field Marshal Count Terauchy, resigns.

Sept. 22—United States troops make 2 raids on Germans northeast of St. Mihiel; take 34 prisoners, 2 machine guns.

—Serbian forces advance in region of Cebren, take high crest near Porta and Czena.

—In Palestine, Gen. Allenby advances beyond Nazareth, taking 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns, much ammunition.

—The Havas Agency, chief French news bureau says Allies took 185,000 prisoners in last 2 months, and estimates enemy's losses of men unable to return to the ranks at 600,000.

Sept. 23—On western front 2 British airmen in 1 machine capture 65 Germans, directing them to the British lines. On Lorraine front "American Flying Circus" now accredited with 137 aerial victories.

—In Macedonia, northeast of Monastir, French cavalry capture Prilet. In Doiran region Anglo-Greek forces join with Franco-Greeks in pursuit of Bulgarians. Anglo-Greeks reach Smokvitsa, an advance of 10 miles.

—In Palestine, British cavalry capture Acre and Es Salt and Port of Hisa. Arab Allies take Malan; prisoners in drive exceed 25,000.

Sept. 24—Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares public discontent in Germany not justified by military situation on western front; he admits the situation is grave, but says: "We have no cause to be faint-hearted; we have already had to pass through harder times."

Sept. 25—On western front British occupy Village of Seleney; make slight advance near Inchy west of Cambrai. In same sector French take 10 German officers and more than 500 men; take by assault the Village of l'Epine-de-Dallon. United States long-range guns bombard Metz and civilians begin packing.

—On the Macedonian front Bulgarians are retreating on 130-mile front; whole of Monastir-Prilep-Gradsko road, connecting the two Bulgar armies, is in the hands of the Allies. Italian troops in western Macedonia occupy heights north of Topolchani, between Monastir and Prilep.

—London announces officially 40,000 prisoners, 265 guns, taken by Gen. Allenby's forces in Palestine.

—Ottawa issues statement Canadian net war losses to Aug. 1, 115,806 (this includes killed, died of wounds, missing, prisoners of war, and men discharged as medically unfit).

—British airmen bomb Frankfort and German airdromes at Buhl and Kaiserlauten.

—Russian Bolshevik Government issues decree to end reign of terror and return to orderly methods.

Sept. 26—United States troops, on 20-mile front, advance 7 miles between Argonne Forest and Verdun; take 12 towns, 5,000 prisoners. Left of the Americans, French advance 4 miles retake strong positions.

—British occupy Amman, in Palestine; hold the River Jordan; with the Arabs surround 4th Turkish Army of 25,000; prisoners now number 45,000.

– Serbs capture Veles, 25 miles [illegible] and Istip; also take Kochana. British capture Strumitza, 6 miles across Bulgarian front.
–Naval patrol boat Tampa torpedoed and sunk in British Channel, with all on board (118).
– On western front British airplanes bombed days of Metz Sablon, Audun le Roman, Mo[illegible] and Thionville, and the Frescaty airdrome.

Sept. 27 British attack on Cambrai road, [illegible] Epehy and Ossy-le Verger and 500 prisoners. Canadian division passes Havrincourt, reaches Dear Canal and United States forces take Clairpotte, Vesle, Fresnes-ville and Logny. French and United States advance 2 miles on 20 mile front; capture 20 towns, 18,000 prisoners.
Gen. Allenby takes 5,000 Turk prisoners and 350 guns. Bulgaria applies to British Government [illegible] armistice. Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, in conversation with Allied armies in Macedonia, telegraphs the French Government that Bulgarian officers had applied for 48 hour armistice, but he had refused to suspend hostilities, but would receive delegates.

Sept. 28 Gen. Haig's men cross Scheldt Canal on Cambrai-Douai road and now within 2 miles of Cambrai; take Highland and Welsh Ridges, capture Neuvelles sur-l'Escaut, Cantaing and Fontaine Notre-Dame. French on Aisne front capture Ft. Malmaison; take Soupir, Ploy and Aviette. Canadians take the villages of Raillecourt and Sailly. United States troops advance 2 miles to outskirts of Brieulles and Exermont. United States batteries hit 2 trains loaded with German troops entering Brieulles. Belgian and British troops advance over 4 miles; take Houthulst Wood and most of Bachaentaill Ridge.

Sept. 28 Panic on Budapest Bourse and peace riots in Berlin during which many statues are smashed.
– Von Hertling resigns as Chancellor and Admiral von Hintze as Foreign Secretary.
—Week's British losses: Officers killed or died of wounds, 132; men, 3,966; officers wounded or missing, 804; men, 19,757.

Sept. 29 An English division swims St. Quentin Canal; pierces Hindenburg line north of Bellenglise (only 1 drowned); takes 4,200 prisoners (1,000 in Bellenglise Tunnel), 70 cannon, over 1,000 machine guns. Total British casualty list, 800.
– French take Revillon, Roinain and Montigny-sur-Vesle. Italians, north of the Aisne, capture Soupir. Between Bellicourt and Gouy-lez-Piney, United States, Australian and English troops gain ground. At Bonyard, Villers-Guislain Germans make slight advance. Allies forced to withdraw from villages of Anbendreulan Bac and Arleux.
– 10,000 Turks surrender to British at Zaza station, Palestine.

Sept. 30—Belgians capture Roulers; take [illegible] guns. British occupy Gheluve; take 97 guns and within 2 miles of Menin. French reach the Oise-Aisne Canal; capture half of Chemin des Dames and 4,000 prisoners. British advance continues in St. Quentin-Cambrai sector; take Thorigny, Le Tronquoy and Gouy-lez-Piney. British again cross Scheldt Canal and take Crevecoeur, 4 miles south of Cambrai.
– On Verdun front, 18 United States pursuit planes battle with 25 German Fokkers and bring down 7; losing none.
—United States steamer Ticonderoga torpedoed in mid-ocean; 2 army officers, 99 seamen, 10 navy officers lost.
– British forces surround Damascus, in Palestine.
—Secretary of State Lansing, in reply to Germany's threat to execute United States prisoners of war found with shot guns, gave notice that in such event reprisals will be taken on German prisoners in United States.
—Bulgaria quits. Bulgarian delegates sign armistice. Bulgaria to evacuate Greece and Serbia, demobilize army and surrender means of transportation, free passage to be given across territory and a right to occupy strategic points; terms purely military; no political conditions.

Paris: Marshal [illegible]
French Headline [illegible]

Oct. 1 Field Marshal [illegible] since September [illegible] officers, 700 guns, [illegible]
Germans: August [illegible] 2,38[illegible] officers, [illegible]
Gen. Debeney [illegible]
Gen. Plumer (Belgian) [illegible]
[illegible] Brigade [illegible]
[illegible] Belgian and German [illegible]
[illegible]
Gen. Pershing [illegible]
Since Sept. 26 [illegible]
Gen. Allenby captures [illegible]
Turks: Since Sept. 26 [illegible] 120 miles; taken [illegible] 50,000 prisoners [illegible]
Turkish armies: Armies [illegible] in Palestine and Syria.

Oct. 1-2 German [illegible] at Cladon; main French [illegible]

Oct. 2 Serbian [illegible]
Paris says official Allied captures [illegible] 9,518 officers, 218,[illegible] 23,000 machine guns, hundreds of miles of [illegible] North of Cambrai New Zealand and Anglo-Saxon troops drive enemy from Crevecoeur and Rumilly. Australian troops, northeast of Damascus, [illegible] Turkish column; take 4,500 prisoners, 2 guns, 40 machine guns.

Oct. 2 New York troops force back Germans in Argonne Forest. Armies of Gens. Gouraud and Berthelot continue advance on front east and west of Rheims, reach Aisne Canal, pass beyond St. Q[illegible]; [illegible] Germans recapture Essuchart on British front, otherwise whole of Hindenburg system below Bellicourt Tunnel in hands of British. British advance 2,000 yards southeast of Roulers; take Rolleghemcapelle. French occupy Poulboin, and take forts of St. Thierry and St. Quentin. North of Vesle River capture Roucy, Guyencourt, Bouffignereux, Villers-Franqueux, Cauroy and Courcy. French troops pierce over 3 miles of barbed wire and take Challerange (important railway junction), northwest of Rheims; take Cormicy; reach Aisne Canal, between Conayreux and La Neuvillette; take 2,800 prisoners; in center Gen. Berthelot captures Louvre.
– Thirty Italian naval units and a larger number of airmen bombard town and harbor of Durazzo, in Albania.

Oct. 3 Latest summary of war material [illegible] United States troops in Argonne section shows 120 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, [illegible] anti-tank guns, thousands of shells, [illegible] sands rounds of small arms ammunition.
On western front in week ending [illegible] Allies have taken 60,000 prisoners and 1,000 guns.
British troops are in Lens and Vendin-les-Lens and within 7 miles of Lille.
– United States cargo steamship Lake City (3,500 tons) collides with oil tanker James M. Keene off Key West and sinks; 30 of crew [illegible] rescued safe.
Italian steamship [illegible] (3,8[illegible] tons) torpedoed about 300 miles off American coast, 21 of crew missing.
Greek troops occupy Drama; Bulgarians in withdrawing carry off cattle, cereals, and railroad rolling stock. French airmen bomb enemy cantonments and bivouacs in Lens region, in Valley of Suippe and railway stations.

Oct. 4—German retreat continues on Lenz front. British advance to within 6 miles of Lille, at Wavrin and Erquinghem; reach outskirts of Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin. Belgians and French make slight advance toward Hooglede and Roulers. On British front Germans retake Montbrehain and Beaurevoir. Germans evacuate Brimart and Berru. Northwest of Verdun 5 United States airmen fight 7 Germans; bring down 1. Seven German planes brought down by anti-air-craft guns. Eight United States pursuit planes run into squadron of 25 German planes; 5 Germans brought down; Americans losing 1.

—On western front in past week British airplanes drop 300 tons of bombs on railway between the coast and the Somme; over northern France and Belgium 124 enemy machines brought down; 46 driven out of control; 90 British machines missing.

—United States steamer Herman Frasch sunk at sea in collision with United States steamer George G. Henry; 7 officers, 16 men missing.

—United States cargo steamship San Saba (2,458 tons) hits mine and sinks, 15 miles southeast of Barnegat, N. J.

—United States scout patrol No. 397 sinks by internal explosion in Long Island Sound; 55 rescued.

—Italians occupy Berat, cross Semenyi River and the plain of Mazukja.

—Baron von Hussarek, Austrian Prime Minister, resigns.

Oct. 5—Gen. Haig advances above St. Quentin. Germans leaving Lille, set fire to Douai. French take heights beyond Rheims, reach Betheniville; capture Fort Brimart; advance 4 miles past Morlanvillers stronghold; cross Aisne Canal at several points. Gen. Gouraud's army drives enemy from Challerange.

—British capture Beaurevoir and Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin, and 1,000 prisoners. Americans attack between the Meuse and the Argonne; advance 2 miles. French gain ground northwest of Rheims.

—Gen. Allenby advances from Damascus toward Beirut; has taken 15,000 more prisoners, making total of 71,000, besides 8,000 claimed by Arab army of King Hussein.

—King Ferdinand abdicates Bulgarian throne in favor of oldest son, Boris.

Oct. 5—King Boris, new King of Bulgaria, orders demobilization.

—Bulgaria notifies Austrians and Germans to quit her territory within a month.

—Imperial German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, in Reichstag, proposes an immediate suspension of hostilities. Entente Allies to be asked to state their peace terms.

Oct. 6—In Champagne region Germans retreat on 28-mile front. French capture heights around Nogent l'Abbesse; occupy Pomacle; advance lines to south of Boult-sur-Suippe; cross the Aisne. Italians take Soupir. British capture town of Fresnoy, south of Cambrai. Germans retreat on 7-mile front in Rheims salient. United States troops capture St. Etienne, 1,700 prisoners, including 48 officers. Americans cross Scheldt Canal. Gen. Haig's forces reach Haute-Deurlé Canal line. Germans continue retreat between Lenz and Armentières, evacuate Le Cateau, 15 miles southeast of Cambrai.

—German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, through Swiss Government, sends note to President Wilson requesting him to take in hand restoration of peace, acquaint belligerents of request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries; says German Government accepts Wilson programme of Jan. 8 and later addresses and requests immediate armistice.

—Franco-Americans cross the Aisne. Gen. Berthelot's army crosses Aisne Canal north of Rheims.

—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of British Admiralty, and members of Admiralty Board, arrive at an Atlantic port.

—Italians take Dibra.

—Serbians enter Vranje (about 50 miles south of Nish).

—In Albania Italians reach Lindas.

—Armed mercantile cruiser Otranto collides with steamship Reishmir off Scottish coast and sinks; 364 United States soldiers lost.

Oct. 7—French pursue Germans northeast of Rheims; take Berry-au-Bac, cross Arnes River, take St. Masmes, northeast of Rheims. British advance on 4-mile front north of Scarpe River; take 2 villages. United States troops strike on left wing east of the Argonne. British take villages of Biache-St. Vaast and Oppy. Germans set fire to Laon.

—French sailors capture Beirut, seaport of Syria, on the Mediterranean.

—Serbian troops advance north of Vranje, toward Nish; take 1,500 Austro-German prisoners.

—United States troops drive enemy out of Chalet-Chehery and seize height west of the Aire. British and United States troops attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai; advance about 2 miles on entire front; capture Beaugard and Premont. On left French, Scottish and Welsh take village of Serain. In center British and Welsh take Malincourt. New Zealanders take Esnes. British take Fresnes-les-Montauban and Neuvireuil.

—Italians advance north in Albania; take city of Elbassan.

—French, on Suippe front, reach outskirts of Condé-sur-Suippe, and capture Bazancourt; northeast of St. Quentin capture Fontaine-Uterte and Bellecourt Farm; also wood east of Tilloy, Hill 134 and village of Roucroy.

—Between St. Quentin and Cambrai British and French advance over 3 miles. Hindenburg system penetrated south of Cambrai. United States troops take Cornay.

Oct. 8—Serbians take Leskovatz, 25 miles south of Nish, and reach line of Lippvitza and Kassanecevich 10 miles north of Leskovatz; take 3,000 prisoners.

—Italian fleet, aided by United States submarine and French and British destroyers, attack and destroy Austrian fleet and naval base of Durazzo.

—British occupy Beirut; take 60 Turkish officers, 600 men.

—Stockholm reports Norwegian steamship Gjertrud (593 tons) sunk by German submarine; 11 of crew missing.

—The President, through Secretary of State Lansing, asks Imperial German Government if it accepts terms laid down by him on Jan. 8, 1918. Says he could not propose armistice to Allies so long as German or Austrian armies are on their soil, and asks whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire, who have thus far conducted the war.

Oct. 9—Allies capture Cambrai, which the Germans, in retreating, set fire to.

—United States troops break through Kriemhilde line on both sides of the Meuse, and with French, clear Argonne Wood.

—United States aero bombing expedition of 200 bombing airplanes, 100 pursuit machines, 50 triplanes, drop 32 tons of explosives on German cantonment in area between Wavrille and Danvillers, about 12 miles north of Verdun; during fight destroy 12 enemy planes. In addition, same day, United States airplanes brought down 5 German machines and balloons.

—Serbians reach Goritza.

—United States submarine chaser No. 219 sinks from an explosion; 1 killed, 1 missing; an officer and 8 men injured.

—Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of German Emperor, elected King of Finland by Finnish Landtag.

British armored car batteries enter Ballber, 500 Turks surrender to local inhabitants.

Oct. 10—British take Cambrai and advance 12 miles beyond; take Le Cateau, important railway junction, and Roucroy, 7 miles northwest of Douai. French advance east of St. Quentin. United States troops capture Vaux-Andigny and St. Souplet, also Busigny, 6 miles southwest of Le Cateau.

Oct. 10—Since beginning of St. Mihiel offensive United States anti-aircraft cannon and machine guns have brought down 52 enemy planes, 20 by machine guns, 12 by heavier guns.

—Irish mail steamer Leinster, carrying 687 passengers and a crew of 75, torpedoed in Irish Channel by German submarine; 480 lives lost.

Oct. 11—French continue pursuit of Germans east of St. Quentin, advance 4 miles, occupy Fontaine, Neuvillette, Regny, Chatillon-sur-Oise, and 13 miles south of Oise take Sissonne; between Ailette and Aisne take Beaulieu et Cluny, Vermeuil, [illegible] and [illegible]; cross the Aisne, occupy [illegible] and Beaurieux and capture Termes, and Grandpre railroad station. British capture [illegible] between Selle River and Scheldt Canal and Village of Brastre; between the Scarpe and Quiery la Motte, take Sailly-en-Ostrevent, Vitry-en-Artois, Izel-les-Equerchin, Drocourt and Fouquieres.

Oct. 12—Gen. Horne and British advance within 1 mile of Douai. Germans retire behind the Sensee Canal. French capture Vouziers.

—At Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, the President receives from Associated Press unofficial text of Germany's reply to his questions of Oct. 8: accepts terms of Mr. Wilson's address of Jan. 8, 1918; suggests a mixed commission to make arrangements; agrees to evacuation and claims to be supported by great majority of the Reichstag and to speak in the name of the German people.

—The British hold villages of Hamel, Brebieres and Cerny and capture Montigny, Harnes and Annay. United States troops take [illegible] Woods and Malleville Farm and are before St. Juvin and Cunel, which are in flames. United States troops gain 5 miles on 40 mile front, defeat 7 German divisions, capture 10,000 prisoners; take St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt and other towns.

—United States transport Amphion (7,409 tons), homeward bound, has 2 hours' running fight with U-boat 800 miles off Atlantic coast; 8 men wounded, 2 fatally.

—Serbians capture Nish.

—Japanese troops, under Gen. [illegible], arrive at Irkutsk; are welcomed by Gen. Ivanoff, War Minister of Omsk Government.

Oct. 13—French take Laon and La Fere. Gen. Gouraud reached Aisne bend below Rethel, 27 miles northeast of Rheims. The British cross the Sensee Canal; take 200 prisoners. 5,000 civilians in villages and towns taken are liberated.

—Since beginning Champagne offensive French have taken 21,567 prisoners (490 officers), 600 guns, 3,500 machine guns, 200 trench mortars, great quantity of munitions and war materials.

—President Poincare, in Paris, makes Premier Hughes of Australia a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

Oct. 14—In Albania, Italians take Durazzo. French take Prizrend and Elbasan; [illegible] 150 miles from Monastir and [illegible] from [illegible].

Oct. 14—British cavalry advance and occupy Tripoli.

—British attack on 20 mile front toward Lys River and get canal. Gen. Plumer's troops capture Menin Junction. Belgians and French take Thourout and Roulers. French advance in Champagne, near Rethel. Allied line is within 2 miles of Courtrai. To the south British cross Haute Deule Canal, on a 5 mile front. French and British reach the Courtrai-Ingelmunster railway.

—In Flanders offensive so far 10,000 prisoners have been taken.

—United States troops pass beyond Cunel and Romagny, pierce positions of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges; take about 750 prisoners. United States patrol crosses Selle River near St. Souplet; takes 30 prisoners. Allies take Denaat, Boschmolen, Gulleghem, Wulverghem and Wervicq. French capture Roulers. Belgians take [illegible], Gitsberg and Beverin. All take prisoners. Day's total, 7,100. Germans react heavily in area north of Le Cateau.

Week's British [illegible] wounds, officers [illegible] officers 1,541, [illegible] 26,80[illegible]

France breaks diplomatic [illegible]

The President replies to G[illegible] effect that military supremacy [illegible] States and Allies must be [illegible] [illegible] must cease and Germany [illegible] [illegible] the people of [illegible] Bouillon, [illegible] Parliament [illegible] Austria [illegible] [illegible] Turkish Cabinet [illegible] Pasha [illegible] Premier [illegible] Turks [illegible] conclude [illegible] peace [illegible] the Entente.

Oct. 15—United States troops [illegible] line. German counter-attacks [illegible] across the Aire [illegible] Hill 286. British, in Selle Valley, [illegible] Haussy and 200 prisoners. Gen. [illegible] advances 5 miles in Flanders [illegible] Comines, Wervicq, Menin, Wevelghem, Heule and [illegible].

—United States transport America sinks at Hoboken pier.

—British occupy Homs without opposition.

—Czechs, in Prague, Bohemia, start a [illegible] of Austria; martial law [illegible] Vienna.

Oct. 16—British cross the Lys, between [illegible] and Menin. Southwest of Rethel French [illegible] line of Vaux-Reumont; northwest of [illegible] take Notre Dame de Liesse [illegible] villages of [illegible]. United States troops occupy town of Grand Pre [illegible] Musarde Farm. French cavalry approach [illegible], 5 miles from Ghent-Bruges Canal (10 miles from [illegible] land border). British reach Quesnoy, 4 miles north of Lille; take Linselles. Belgians [illegible] northeast of Courtrai. Liege division of Belgium captures German colonel, his staff and 2,000 men. Belgians cut Thourout-Ostend road and are astride of Thourout-Bruges Road.

—Allied forces, including United States troops, repulse Bolshevik attacks on banks of Dvina. Americans and Russians advance toward Welsk, 125 miles [illegible] of Vologda.

—British cavalry occupy Tripoli, 45 miles north of Beirut.

—London reports that up to July 31, India had contributed 1,115,189 men to the British Army. [illegible] Indian war loan, $200,000,000; a second [illegible] greater in amount not specified.

—Germany's Federal Council [illegible] to the Constitution, hereafter consent of Federal Council and of the Reichstag required [illegible] in case of declaration of war, except in case of [illegible]. Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister [illegible] to Foreign Affairs Committee of Austrian Delegations, in discussing President's [illegible] establish an agreement with Germany.

Oct. 16—Serbian troops capture [illegible] northwest of Nish. Germans [illegible]. The French take Ipek [illegible].

Oct. 17—Allied troops [illegible] and Lille, and occupy Douai [illegible] King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth enter Ostend. The French cross the Oise, [illegible] northwest of Guise. United States troops take [illegible] Wood.

—Germans [illegible]; 2 Americans killed; 4 men wounded.

Oct. 18—Allies take Zeebrugge, Bruges, Thielt, Tourcoing, Roubaix and many other small towns. British take more of Lille district. United States and British troops attack east of Le Cateau [illegible]. French troops retake Forest of [illegible] village

of Mennevret, a gain of 3 miles. United States infantry advance north of Romagne and take Bantheville; northwest of Grand Pre, take Talma Farm.

—More than 60 United States bombing planes attack Bayonville, Buzancy and other towns north of Grand Pre; escorting planes bring down 10 German planes. 140 United States planes raid beyond German lines and all return. They raid Remonville, Briquenay, Verpel, Clery-le-Grand, Aincreville and Inrecourt; pursuit planes engage in 35 aero fights, bring down 12 enemy planes.

—French Premier Clemenceau, in Chamber of Deputies, says: "Our victory does not spell revenge."

—Czechs occupy Prague, in Bohemia. Czecho-Slovak National Council, sitting in Paris, formally declares independence.

—Emperor Charles proclaims plan for federalization of Austria.

—Guatemala confiscates German owned electric light company at Guatemala City.

Oct. 19—British advance east of Lille toward Tournai. British, Americans and French press Germans along the Oise-Sambre Canal and in Argonne and Meuse region. Germans withdraw from Belgian and French front from North Sea to the Sambre. 6,000 Germans are caught between advancing troops and the Holland frontier above Eecloo. Germans evacuate Loges Wood on northwest and Bantheville Wood to the east.

—Allies capture Zaictchar, close to Bulgarian border.

—President says to Austria, in effect: "United States, having recognized Czecho-Slovaks, the terms of Jan. 8 address no longer applies," and refuses an armistice.

Oct. 20—Allied forces drive back Gen. Ludendorff's 40 divisions above and below Valenciennes, on the Scheldt, a pivotal point. The British are within a mile of Valenciennes and within 7 miles of Ghent. The French surround city of Audenarde, 15 miles below Ghent. Gen. Gouraud attacks west of the Meuse; takes heights east of the Aisne, north and south of Vouzieres, 20 guns and many prisoners. United States troops advance on edge of Bois-de-Bantheville and in region of Bourrett; clean up Bois-de-Rappes, take 80 prisoners; cross Oise Canal.

—French and Serbs reach the Danube, in the region of Vielin (an important Bulgaria river town); across the Danube lies Califat, a Roumanian city.

—German note, unofficial, is received by wireless. On its face accepts President Wilson's conditions; claims Kaiser's personal arbitrary powers have been taken from him; denies barbarity; claims retreat destructions permissible under international law. Submarines all recalled to their bases.

Oct. 21—British week's casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 517, men 4,971; wounded or missing, officers 1,464, men 30,198.

—British airmen attack barracks and railways at Metz; 7 battle machines missing. German airmen bomb region around Clermont, Montfaucon and Rarecourt.

—Serbian and French forces reach Paracin, 46 miles northwest of Nish, 85 miles southeast of Belgrade; take 1,000 Austro-German prisoners.

—King George of England, in speech to inter-parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace, says: "Victory is within reach and must be complete."

—Socialist papers in Germany demand that the Kaiser abdicate.

Oct. 22—Chancellor Maximilian says in Reichstag, "German people will not submit to a peace by violence, nor will they be brought blindly to the conference table."

Oct. 22—British cross the Scheldt, 5 miles north of Tournai. French and Belgians advance toward Ghent, cross Lys Canal at several points. Allies drive toward Conde, with Mons as objective. British capture Ourcq. French advance between Serre and the Oise; reach Assis-sur-Serre and the St. Jacques Farm, northwest of Chalandry. Czecho-Slovak forces aid in the recapture of village of Terron.

—Serbians occupy Massif of Mecka, and village of Cicevak; take 300 prisoners.

—The Turks quit Tabriz, Persia.

Oct. 23—President Wilson replies to the German note, says he will take up question of armistice with his co-belligerents; refers details to field commanders and says: "If we must deal with the present Imperial Government of Germany we cannot trust it and must demand surrender."

—British gain on 17-mile front south of Valenciennes; approach Le Quesnoy; take Chatillon and Orrs. West of the Meuse United States forces take Bantheville, Brieulles and Hills 297, 299 and 281, Belle Joyeuse and Talma Farms.

—In Serbia French continue advance and enter Negotin.

—British airmen bomb railways at Burbach and Saar-Brucken, chemical factories at Mannheim and railways at Coblenz, near Mainz, and at Metz-Sablons.

—Explosion in factory at Dessau, Germany, kills 70, wounds 50.

—Count Karolyi, in Hungarian Unterhaus, moves a resolution for independence of Hungary and a separate peace and demands resignation of Wekerle cabinet.

Oct. 24—British advance on 25-mile front between Sambre Canal and the Scheldt, take 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns; forest of Raismes is cleared; forest of Mormal reached. Allied line is within 15 miles of Maubeuge. British also take villages of Neuville, Salesches and Beau-Degnes, Thiers Haute Rive and Thun. On the Oise front, French cross canal east of Grand Verly; on the right reach road between La Fere-Chevresis and Ferrier Farm. United States troops take Bois Belleau.

—in Monte Grappa sector Italians cross Ornic River; take Monte Solarolo, part of Monte Pressolan and Monte Pertica. Italians, aided by British and French, have thus far taken 3,000 prisoners. On Asiago Plateau French take Monte Sisenol.

—Gen. Joseph Haller is named Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces fighting with the Allies.

Oct. 25—Germans push back British on the Scheldt and the Sambre and the French on the Oise and Serre. British in 2 days take 9,000 prisoners, 150 guns. British cross railway between Le Quesnoy and Mainz and the Ecaillon River. The French cross the Serre between Crecy and Montiers.

—Germans in Argonne region are damming rivers and flooding the country to stop United States advance. British advance 2½ miles. French take 3,155 prisoners. French cross the Danube into Roumania.

—Serbian troops take heights south of Kraguyevatz.

—Count Andrassy succeeds Baron Burian as Austrian Premier. Count Albert Apponyi succeeds Dr. Wekerle as Hungarian Premier.

—Col. Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, reaches Paris.

—British Admiralty publishes navy figures: Fleet increased during war from 2,500,000 tons to 6,500,000 tons; personnel from 146,000 to 406,000. Soldiers transported 21,500,000; lost 4,391.

Oct. 26—British troops cross Rhonelle and circle Valenciennes; take Famars and 1,000 prisoners. The French press east from the Oise and northeast from the Serre toward Hirson; take Mont Carmel and Angelfontaine.

—A German official paper at Berlin announces that the Emperor has accepted a request for retirement made by General of Infantry Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General and commander in time of peace of 25th Infantry Brigade. Despatches from the German capital indicate that the resignation had been forced by the pro-peace majority in the Reichstag. Ludendorff was the soldier who, on account of his reputation as an expert in retreat tactics, was put on the western front to extricate the Crown Prince's armies from the tightening grasp of the Allied forces.

Oct. 26—In last 4 days Allies have taken 15,000 prisoners; German casualties have been 50,000.

Oct. 26—Italians continue advance on mountain and Piave fronts; take 2,000 Austrian prisoners and advance in Albania.

—British, under Gen. Allenby, occupy Mosul. In Mesopotamia, Gen. Marshall continues pursuit of Turks on both sides of Tigris.

Oct. 27—French advance 5 miles between the Oise and the Serre. French outskirts of Guise; take Crèvecœur-sur-Serre, Bahéries, Macquigny and Prix-Landrieux, Montcauel, Neuvilly and Montigny-sur-Serre, Origny-Ste-Benoite, Courmelles, and Clavaux-Mesnil. On the Verdun front east of the Meuse, United States troops attack and take Bois Belleau. East of Reims United States troops advance two thirds of a mile. Germans counter-attack British at Lamars and are repulsed.

—Italians and British cross the Piave, take the Island of Grave di Pedelpich.

Oct. 28—Germans counter-attack the French on the Oise front. French advance east of the Peron, reoccupy northeast of Bois-les-Pargny. British south of Valenciennes advance between the Rhonelle and the Schelde, take 100 prisoners. British troops enter Lys and are welcomed with enthusiasm. American east of the Meuse attack Germans in Consenvoye Wood and Ormont Wood and are repulsed.

—Allies on 47 mile front drive Austrians 5 miles from the Piave toward the Livenza. Conegliano is taken and 15,000 prisoners.

—Gen. Pershing's artillery bombards the Germans from Longuyon Mezieres shuttle service.

Hungary sends note, signed by Count Andrassy, new Foreign Austro-Hungarian Minister, that it accepts all conditions, including independence of Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs is ready for armistice.

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

British Food Controller increases retail price of meat and reduces meat rations to [illegible] pound per week per person, except ham and bacon.

—Kaiser Wilhelm writes to Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, approving of transfer of "fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person" to the people.

Oct. 29—Fierce fighting continues on mile wide strip between the Schelde and the Rhonelle. United States artillery bombard extensions of main line into Conflans and sweep areas near Spincourt and nearby towns for miles. Germans shell Bantheville and Cunel. Civilians in panic flee from Rhine towns, taking their deposits from banks.

—Day's United States casualties: Army, 300, marine corps, 69.

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

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

—From Oct. 14 to 27 Allied armies in Flanders took 18,293 prisoners (441 officers), 509 guns, 1,200 machine guns.

—In Germany the Federal Council approves bill passed by Reichstag Oct. 26, providing that sanction of Reichstag and Bundesrat is necessary for a declaration of war; that the Chancellor is responsible for the Kaiser's political actions and the Minister of War is responsible to the Reichstag.

—Count Andrassy, Austrian Foreign Minister, sends note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting immediate armistice and communicates it to the French, British, Japanese and Italian Governments, begging for their approval and support.

Oct. 30—Italians advance 12 miles beyond the Piave, reach the Livenza on 50 mile front; take more than 100 towns and villages; take Sequisino and Monte Cosen. United States troops take Ancreville and advance for about two miles. French advance on north bank of the Oise; take Beaufort Farm. Between the Lys and the Scheldt, near Lamars and Englefontaine Germans repulse attacks.

—French advance on north bank of Oise, west of Guise, take Beaufort Farm; advance on right of the Peron. French [illegible] Guise and approach [illegible] Neuville. Germans make 2 [illegible] ranie. United States troops [illegible] of Verdun. Belgian official [illegible] taken Oct. 14 to 27, in Flanders, [illegible] officers), 509 guns, over 1,200 m[illegible] Lys line front British reach Roulers, [illegible] Menin and line of Mouscron River to R[illegible] the Mouscron about 6 miles beyond the F[illegible] [illegible] Czecho-Slovak nation. Gen. [illegible] Austrian [illegible] German regarding Gen. D[illegible] armistice, [illegible] forwarded to Supreme War Council at Versailles. [illegible] between Germany and Austria [illegible] Turkish forces on Tigris about 7,000 surrender. Riots in Budapest; banks attacked [illegible]

Oct. 31—Italian troops [illegible] Piave Delle, Mezzo [illegible] east of City of Belluno [illegible] bridge between valleys of Belluno [illegible] Pass of Serravalle, [illegible] Bonito, Vedone, Mount [illegible] Mount Spinoccia and [illegible] Prisoners taken thus far over 50,000. [illegible] and are assisted by less than [illegible]

Nov. 1—Gen. Pershing's forces advance [illegible] Grandpre, capture a dozen [illegible] and 3,000 prisoners; take Andevanne [illegible] Bois des Loges. Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, where the national colors, red, white and green, are displayed; mobs release military and political prisoners. Emperor Charles escapes to Godollo, 20 miles northeast of Budapest. The red flag of Socialism is hoisted in Vienna. National Assembly meets in Vienna and accepts a new Constitution without the crown. Victor Adler, Socialist, is Foreign Secretary; Cavalry Captain Meyer, War Minister; Dr. Maboja, Social Democrat, Minister of Interior, Dr. Steinwendler, German Nationalist, Minister of Finance.

Nov. 2—Above Verdun United States troops advance an average of 2 [illegible] miles on 14 mile front, in last 2 days take 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine guns, capture Losse, 8 miles southwest from Stenay, railway junctions in regions of Montmedy and Longuyon under fire of United States big guns. Paris reports since drive began on western front, July 15, Allied armies have taken 362,355 prisoners (7,990 officers), 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns, 3,907 mine throwers. During October Allies captured 103,343 prisoners (2,472 officers), 2,004 cannon, 13,639 machine guns, 1,198 mine throwers. British casualties reported during October total 158,825 officers and men.

—Italians advance on 125 mile front, reach Tagliamento River; in present offensive have freed over 1,000 square miles of conquered territory, taken 80,000 prisoners, 1,000 guns; booty taken exceeds in value $800,000,000. In the Trentino Italians advance as far as Sugana Valley passing the Austrian frontier.

—British take villages of Preseau, Valenciennes, Maing, advance northeast of Maresches; capture hamlet of St. Hubert and farms in that region. United States troops take and pass beyond St. Georges, Decourt, Landreville, Chemery, Remonville, Faux and Clay-le-Grand.

—Italian Government announces that officer of Austrian General Staff presented himself at front of Italian lines bearing credentials, asking to discuss armistice. Gen. Diaz referred one from Premier Orlando, now in Paris, who informs Inter-Allied Conference, which discusses and defines armistice conditions and charged Gen. Diaz in name of Governments of Allies and of United States to communicate them to Austrian white flag bearers.

King Boris abdicates throne of Bulgaria; Provisional Government established at Tirnova under leadership of M. Stambulivsky (pardoned by King Ferdinand Sept. 30).

Nov. 3—United States troops advance to within 4 miles of Stenay, take many towns, prisoners and much booty; Gen. Pershing's men, with Gen. Haig's and French, reach Ghent outskirts, enter Audenarde. United States bombing air machines attack Martincourt, Mouzay, Beauclair and Beaufort. French and Americans clear enemy out of Bourgogne Woods and whole of Argonne region; take Chatillon-sur-Barre and Bois du Chesne, Toges, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Noirval and Les Alleux.

—Italians capture Trent. Italian forces land at Trieste. Italian cavalry enter Udine, chief Austrian base in Italy. In drive more than 100,000 prisoners taken and over 2,200 guns; entire regiments surrender to Gen. Diaz.

—Jugo-Slaves seize Austro-Hungarian fleet, except Viribus Unitis, recently sunk by Italians, and send wireless to President Wilson offering to hand vessels over to United States Government or representatives of Allied navies.

—Serbian Army occupies Belgrade.

Nov. 4—British take Valenciennes, advance 5 miles on 30-mile front and are half way through Mormal Forest; take 10,000 prisoners, 200 guns; on northern flank approach Belgian border. First British division take villages of Fesmy, Hautréve and La Groise; 32d division takes Ruedenhaut and drives enemy from Mezières, La Folle and Sambreton; 13th division take Soyers, Preux-au-Bois, Hecq, Futoy and Louvignies. Franco-American troops and Belgians, under King Albert, are in outskirts of Ghent and in possession of Audenarde. All towns on west bank of Meuse south of Halles now in American hands. United States troops penetrate village of Beaumont and occupy Laneville, opposite Stenay; take Les Grandes Armoises, an advance of over 3 miles. United States troops now 7½ miles from Carignan, on Mezieres-Metz railroad, and 9 miles from Sedan.

—Austria accepts truce terms—immediate ending of hostilities by land, on sea and in air; demobilization of Austro-Hungarian Army, immediate withdrawal from North Sea to Switzerland, half of equipment to be surrendered; evacuation of all territory invaded since war began, military and railway equipment and coal to be given up; no new destruction, pillage or requisitions; right of free movement over territory and means of communication; evacuation in 15 days of all German troops, any remaining to be interned; local authorities of evacuated territory to administer under Allied control; repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects of civil populations; naval conditions, definite information of location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships to be given; surrender of 15 submarines and all German submarines now in or hereafter entering Austro-Hungarian waters; other surface war ships to be disarmed; 34 war ships to be surrendered; freedom of the Adriatic and up the Danube; Allies and United States to occupy or dismantle fortifications; blockade conditions unchanged, naval aircraft to be concentrated at designated bases; evacuation of Italian coasts, occupation by Allies and United States of land and sea fortifications; merchant vessels to be returned; no destruction of ships or material; naval and marine prisoners to be returned without reciprocity.

—People in Vienna reported to be delirious with joy at peace news.

—Armistice with Austria goes into effect at 3 P. M. Before that Italy had 300,000 prisoners, 5,000 guns.

—President Wilson cables felicitations to King of Italy. Secretary Lansing sends message to Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Versailles.

—Allies settle on and sign truce terms for Germany.

—Chilian Government seizes all German interned trade ships.

—New (Omsk) Russian Government rescues from "Reds" $400,000,000 in gold taken from Petrograd to Kazan by Bolsheviki.

Nov. 5—Marshal Foch has the Allies' armistice terms ready for the Germans.

—Southward from Ghent the Americans went further over the Scheldt, above Audenarde, while south of there British forces occupied a wide stretch of the eastern river bank.

—Pershing's 1st Army continued its advance on both banks of the Meuse. Crossings were made north and south of Dun and large forces made good their hold on the hills of the eastern bank and pressed on toward Stenay, from which they were distant 6 miles, and Montmédy. By an advance of more than 4 miles on the center (where the Metropolitan Division from New York has been operating) they passed beyond Raucourt Wood to within 5 miles of the point where the great trunk line to Metz crosses the river and within 8 miles of Sedan.

—The Allies began the siege of Ghent, the stronghold on the Scheldt River, with American, Belgian, British and French units participating and with the Queen of the Belgians watching, in the van of the attack, the smashing of the city's defenses. Germans already reported to have withdrawn their main forces from the city.

—The American forces later captured Liny-devant-Dun and Milly-devant-Dun, 6 miles south of Stenay, east of the Meuse. They were also occupying the hills on the east bank of the river, despite a stiff machine gun resistance by the Germans.

—Between the Sambre Canal and the Argonne the French advanced more than 6 miles at points. They captured more than 4,000 prisoners and at least 60 cannon.

Nov. 6—Reports from the center of the American line are to the effect that the town of Mouzon is on fire and that part of Sedan is burning. Its footing established east of the Meuse, the American Army has forced its way along both banks of the river, within 6 miles of Sedan.

—American and French troops continue their advance. Murvaux, north of the Freya line and east of Dun, was reached this afternoon, and operations about the heights to the east of Sedan are under way.

—The British, further west, are 4 miles within the trunk line connecting Northern France and Lorraine, threatening to divide the enemy's forces into 3 armies, with precarious roads of retreat.

—As a result of the menace on the flanks, the Germans are retreating fast in the center, leaving guns and supplies. Following fast on them the French forged ahead from 5 to 7 miles from Guise to the point of their junction with the American forces west of the Meuse.

Nov. 7—The Americans have not only captured Sedan in their advance on both sides of the Meuse, but have made a jump toward the Briey iron mines, which the Longuyon line protects. Longuyon for several days has been under the fire of American guns. With that part of Sedan resting on the western bank of the river occupied, the American Army is consolidating its positions and preparing for a further advance. It was contingents of the noted Rainbow Division and of the 1st Division that made the final whirlwind dash into Sedan.

—The French advanced 10 miles at points, directly menacing the German center communications. More than 100 villages were taken.

—British forces are continuing their progress along the Franco-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valenciennes they have reached the outskirts of Quiévrain and Crespin, close to the Belgian border. Further south the town of Angre has been taken. Southeast of the Mormal Forest the British have captured Monceau-St. Vaast and Dompierre, 3 miles northwest of the railway junction of Avesnes.

—Advices from neutral sources indicate that the outbreaks at Kiel and Hamburg and the suburbs of the latter city are assuming serious proportions, the correspondent of the Copenhagen Politik at Vamdrup reporting violent artillery firing in the streets of Hamburg.

Nov. 7—A proclamation published in Copenhagen newspapers that peace terms had been signed between Germany and the Allies made New York City delirious. Whistles and sirens blew, bells rang, business was suspended, buildings were abandoned and the streets filled up with [illegible] very similar to an old night before New Year's celebration. The government continued to advise labor in spite of publication of denials of authenticity of report.

—Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the American naval forces in French waters, later said he had authorized the giving out of the announcement of the alleged signing, believing it to be authentic.

—Twenty thousand deserters from the German Army are marching through the streets of Berlin.

—A large part of the German Navy and a large part of Schleswig are in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. All of the workshops have been occupied by the Red troops and Kiel is governed by a "Marine Soldiers' and Workmen's Council." All the street car lines and railways are under control of this council.

—Virtually all the German Fleet has revolted, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Bremen and Cuxhaven.

—In taking over the battleship Kaiser at Kiel the officers attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered, and 2 of them, including the commander, were killed and a number of others were wounded, says the Cologne Gazette. Three companies of infantry went to Kiel to restore order and the crew of 3 and a fourth company was disarmed. During the night hussars sent from Wandsbek were forced to turn back by sailors armed with machine guns.

Nov. 8—Germany's armistice delegates were received by Marshal Foch at 9 A. M. in a railroad car in which the Commander in Chief has his headquarters. Matthias Erzberger, leader of the German delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German Government had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms, and eventually to sign an armistice. Marshal Foch then read the terms to them, dwelling upon each word. They made a few observations, pointing out difficulties in the way of carrying out some secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities. This request Marshal Foch refused. The delegates, having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa, German great headquarters, and communicate with that place by wireless, withdrew. The armistice terms called for an answer within 72 hours, expiring at 11 A. M. Monday.

—The French have reached Mezieres, the railroad junction on the left of the American front on the Meuse. Gen. Gouraud holds the west bank of the Meuse from Sedan to the outskirts of Mezieres. His troops advanced from 5 to 8 miles in a day. Scores of villages were liberated. Artillery and supplies were rushed up over roads deep with mud and the German resistance became stiffer.

—The Americans have improved their positions beyond Sedan on both sides of the river, consolidating their tremendous gains of the last 4 days.

—The British not only have taken the stronghold of Avesnes and vital junction of the enemy's connections between the north and south armies, but have pushed their line to within 2 miles of Maubeuge, a total gain of 5 miles on a front of more than 30 miles.

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

—A popular uprising in Munich has resulted in the proclamation of a republic in Bavaria.

—The rebels who raised the red flag at Kiel now control all the North Sea Coast of Germany and part of the Baltic shore. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, fled under a red flag from Kiel, fired on by revolutionists.

Kiel [illegible]
[illegible] industrial [illegible]

Nov. 9—The Kaiser [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

—Revolt of the soldiers, sailors [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Cologne, [illegible]
[illegible]
Berlin.
[illegible] Prussia of Bleichröder's [illegible]
[illegible] both sides have been killed.

Nov. 9—[illegible] taken over the [illegible]
[illegible] Heine were [illegible]
[illegible]
Avenues railway [illegible] in Germany. Owing [illegible] Berlin, the insurrectionists [illegible]
Six German [illegible] of Flensburg in Schleswig, [illegible] most the revolutionists. The [illegible] refused to surrender, was captured after [illegible]
The retired Prussian General, Gustav [illegible], 82 years old, [illegible] of the Prussian Parliament, committed suicide [illegible] the Bose [illegible] in Brunswick.
The Allies [illegible] along the line. The enemy [illegible] indicating [illegible] direct destination. [illegible] One American division [illegible] Monday in its forward march, [illegible] gun [illegible] and a [illegible] nine [illegible] town. The Americans unfortunately [illegible] mistake into the German lines northeast of Lionville vant Dune and were captured. Germans sent out a rescue party and returned with the unfortunates, [illegible] prisoners and [illegible] guns. The Americans are in control of both sides of the Meuse and occupied Remagille Wood. The [illegible] Mouzon, [illegible] their line on both sides complete from Villers-devant Mouzon southward.

—The British battleship Britannia was torpedoed near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar and sank 3½ hours later, according to an Admiralty announcement, [illegible] officers and [illegible]. The Britannia, which had a displacement of 16,350 tons, was launched at Portsmouth Dec. 10, 1904. She was [illegible] feet in length, [illegible] speed of [illegible] knots an hour and carried a peacetime complement of 777 men. Her main armament consisted of [illegible] guns.

—Field Marshal Haig [illegible] the capture of Maubeuge by the Guards and [illegible] British [illegible] south [illegible] and [illegible] of Maubeuge [illegible] of Tournai the British are on the [illegible] Scheldt, about [illegible] and Hertain [illegible] of Maubeuge. The British are pushing [illegible] the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.

—French troops crossed the Belgian [illegible] the Sambre [illegible] capturing [illegible] Fourmies, Hirson, Aubenton and [illegible]. Our troops entered their [illegible] on the general [illegible] outskirts of the St. Michel [illegible] and Philippe Berge [illegible] passage on the [illegible] occupied the plateau [illegible] Signy-le-Petit and reached the [illegible] railway [illegible] the village of Wagnon [illegible] Mont [illegible] Mont Dieu, the [illegible] Mont Dieu, and [illegible] Mons, further east, opposite Larzicourt.

Nov. 9—Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent Station. The French troops in Belgium, advancing beyond the Scheldt, were able to occupy Welden and Edelaere. East of Melden the Heights of Koppenberg were captured.

—Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office at Berlin as Chancellor, issued a proclamation announcing that the new Governmetn at Berlin had taken charge of Business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the "citizens" of Germany the Chancellor said he was going to form a people's Government to bring about peace "as quickly as possible," and to confirm the liberty which the Government has gained.

Nov. 10—The German courier from the meeting place of the armistice negotiations arrived at German grand headquarters at 10 A. M. He had been delayed by an explosion of an ammunition depot, which he mistook for firing.

—The revolution spreads throughout Germany, headed by Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.

—Lieut. Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of the Krupp works, and his wife have been arrested.

—The ex-Kaiser and suite flee to Holland, arriving at Eysden, on the frontier, at 7 30 A. M. Thence he went to the Chateau Middachten, owned by Count William F. C. H. von Bentinck, at de Steeg, a town on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, 12 miles from the German border.

—Count zu Reventlow flees to Denmark. Among the incidents of the revolution is the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his family of the right of exemption from taxation.

—Wilhelm II, the reigning King of Wurttemberg abdicated on Friday night, according to Havas Agency despatches from Basel.

—The 1st and 2d American armies in their attacks extending along the Moselle and the Meuse advanced on a front of 71 miles. French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points. The captured territory includes the German stronghold of Stenay, Brimoucourt, east of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Lorraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdun road in the regions of Cesse, Beaumont, Mouzon and Balan. The Mouzon Bridge was broken in 2 places. Along the Meuse from the region of Sedan to Stenay the enemy machine gunners, clinging to the hills overlooking the river, kept flares burning all during Saturday night, preventing the Americans from crossing.

—The British have entered the outskirts of Mons. It was here the original "contemptibles" made their first stand against von Kluck. South of the city Haig's forces have crossed the Belgian border. Several railroad trains were taken as British advance guards pressed east of Maubeuge.

—In Vienna and Neustadt the aeroplane hangars have been burned. At Salzburg there has been shooting in the streets. From Aussig and Pettau hunger revolts are reported, the military food stores being plundered. A Vienna despatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says: "The former Austrian navy has ceased to exist. The most valuable warships are lying at the bottom of the sea. Austrian naval officers who arrived this morning from Laibach relate that the Jugo-Slavs, to whom the fleet was handed, blew up all the biggest ships at Pola, valued at $14,000,000, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Italians.

—The Czecho-Slovak press agency wires from Laibach: "Italian military forces have occupied Trieste. The Slovene National Council has protested." The Jugo-Slav National Council at Agram has sent a deputation to the Serbian troops now occupying Mitrowitza, asking that the Serbians occupy the whole of Jugo-Slavia.

—The first member of royalty in the Austrian entourage has arrived in Switzerland with an Italian permit. He is the Duke of Braganza, former pretender to the throne of Portugal, who sought refuge in Austria and joined Emperor Charles's army. He has reached Samadan, near St. Moritz.

—More than a quarter of a million of Italian prisoners of war held in Austria have been returned to Italy. Sick and wounded men will be returned later by way of Switzerland.

—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy made a triumphal entry into Trieste. The entire population welcomed him. The King, who was accompanied by Gen. Diaz, other generals and Lieut. Commander Rizzo, arrived on the destroyer Audace. The King was showered with flowers as he made his way to the City Hall.

Nov. 11—German envoys signed the Allied armistice terms at Senlis, at 5 A. M., Paris time, which took effect at 11 A. M., Paris time (6 A. M. New York time). Delay for evacuation prolonged by 24 hours for the left bank of the Rhine besides the 5 days; therefore, 31 days in all. A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the 6 German battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers and 50 destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.

—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to despatches from Hamburg.

—President Wilson reads the terms of the German armistice to Congress in joint session and announces the end of the war. Similar declarations were made to the British Parliament, the French National Assembly, and at other Allied capitals. In New York and other great cities the event was hailed by celebrations.

—Dr. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, addresses a message to Secretary of State Lansing requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "the fearful conditions" existing in Germany. He says the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transport, means the starvation of millions, and requests that the President's influence be directed to overcoming this danger.

—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposition of the new people's government at Berlin. He asked the Cologne Soldiers and Workers' Council to send delegates to German main headquarters at once. Von Hindenburg said he had taken this action "in order to avoid chaos."

—King Friedrich August of Saxony has been dethroned, according to an official telegram from Berlin.

—When fighting ended the German front line opposite the 1st American Army, running south and north, was approximately as follows. From north of the Chateau d'Hannancelles, through the Bois de Lavale, the Bois de Manheulles, the Bois Masseneue, thence northwest, passing east to Blanzee, east of Grimaucourt, east and north of Nobras Woods, thence through the Grand Chenas, east of Bezonvaux, through the Herbebois Woods, east and north of Hill 319, north of Chaumont-devant-Damvillers and Hill 324, to the east side of the Thiente Brook and the Damvillers-Metz road, north of Remoiville to the north of the Forest of Woevre and Paalon, to east and north of Stenay, and thence north and slightly west to the end of the sector north of Mouzon, along the Meuse.

—The front of the 2d Army from south to north was: Nomeny to Eply, through the Bois Voirrotte, through the Bois Frehaut, to the Moselle River and up the river to a point about two-thirds of a mile south of Pagny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Preny. Thence through Rembercourt to the north of the Bois Dommartin, and the Mainbois Farm skirting the northern end of Lake Lachaussee, through the Bois les Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Wa-

ville, St. Hilaire, Marcheville, Ruville to one third of a mile south of Ville-en-Woevre.

—On the front of the 1st and 2d Armies, between the Meuse and the Moselle, Allied troops hold the former German front line villages of Rouvaux, Watronville, Blanzee, Moranville, Abancourt, Dieppe and Bezonvaux.

—Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot at the Germans at exactly 11 A. M. At many batteries the artillerists joined hands, forming a long line, as the lanyard of the final shot. There were a few seconds of silence as the shells shot through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered. American flags were raised by the soldiers over their dugouts and guns and at the various headquarters. Individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterward they were preparing for luncheon. All the boys were hungry, as they had breakfasted early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history.

—Mons was taken by the British, and from Belgium to the Meuse the German line was near collapse before the Allied forces got orders to stop punishing the foe. The latest British report says: "At the cessation of hostilities this morning we had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jeumont, Sivry, 4 miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines and Gammont."

—The latest French report says: "In the fifty-second month of a war without precedent in history the French Army, with the aid of the Allies, has achieved the defeat of the enemy."

—Canada's casualties in the war up to 11 days before the capture of Mons, on the final morning of the conflict, totalled 211,358 men, it was announced here today. These are classified as follows: Killed in action, 31,877; died of wounds or disease, 13,457; wounded, 152,779; presumed dead, missing in action and known prisoners of war, 8,245.

Nov. 12—The abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria is officially announced at Vienna.

—Latest advices from Germany show that while desultory fighting is occurring in Berlin, and that naval mutineers are refusing to yield to any authority, the Socialist Government is proceeding toward full control. All factions of the Socialists are apparently working in [illegible] Red Guards [illegible] The agreement which [illegible] and Independent Socialist Party [illegible] game seems to have [illegible] In addition to the W[illegible] are now represented by newspapers [illegible] Lokal Anzeiger, [illegible] the Emperor [illegible] newspaper and now [illegible] the former semi-official organ, [illegible] Gazette, which has taken the new title of [illegible] tional. The revolutionary movement is continually spreading. Konigsberg, Frankfort-on-Main and Strassburg are now [illegible] by the Soviets.

The Belgian Legation, in an official statement today, announced that Belgium will no longer submit to a status of "guaranteed neutrality" like that which existed before the war. It aspires to "complete independence; to the rights common to all free peoples." Chairman Baruch of the United States War Industries Board began to lift restrictions on building material so that the country can return to a peace basis gradually. He announced that priority orders respecting commodities that had been curtailed for the war. The action of the War Industries Board is a first step to be taken as quickly as it is deemed advisable by officials.

—Secretary McAdoo announced a 75 per cent. reduction in Government war risk insurance rates on hulls, cargoes and seamen's insurance. This reduces the rate on ships and cargoes through the war zone to 2 per cent., instead of 8 per cent., with other rates cut accordingly. Treasury officials explained that, although the submarine has been abandoned, risk still exists on account of floating mines and the possibility that some submarines may run amuck.

June 28—German envoys signed the Peace Terms.

Aug. 12—Final casualty reports from the Central Records office of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, made public by the War department today, gave the total battle deaths as 49,498, total wounded 205,690 and prisoners 4,480.

July 1—The army had reported 149,133 cases of disabled soldiers to the War Risk Insurance bureau. It was estimated that the final total would be close to 200,000.

Where Our Soldiers Were in France

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

COMBAT DIVISIONS

1st (Regular)—Nonart and St. Dizier, Brig. Gen. Frank Parker.

2d (Regular)—Fosse and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John A. Lejeune.

3d (Regular)—Taincourt and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Preston Brown.

4th (Regular)—Lucey and St. Dizier, Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey.

5th (Regular)—Cunel and St. Dizier, Major Gen. Hunson E. Ely.

6th (Regular)—Stonne and St. Dizier, Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon.

7th (Regular)—Ewezin and St. Dizier, Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer.

26th (New England)—Bras, Troyon-sur-Meuse, St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. F. E. Lamford.

27th (New York)—Corbe, Beaupuisse, St. Dizier, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

28th (Pennsylvania)—Heudicourt and St. Dizier, Major Gen. William H. Hay.

29th (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Robert Espagne and St. Dizier, Major Gen. Edward H. Lewis.

31st (Georgia, Alabama, Florida)—Brest, Major Gen. Leroy S. Lyon.

32d (Michigan, Wisconsin)—Amervile and St. Dizier, Major Gen. William C. Haan.

33d (Illinois)—Troyon and St. Dizier, Major Gen. George Bell, Jr.

34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota)—Castres, Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston.

35th (Missouri, Kansas, Sommedieue and St. Dizier, Major Gen. Peter E. Traub.

36th (Texas, Oklahoma)—Condecourt, Bartres, Major Gen. W. R. Smith.

37th (Ohio)—Thiel, Dunkirk; Major Gen. C. B. S. Farnsworth.

38th (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia)—[illegible] Major Gen. Robert L. Howze.

42d (Rainbow)—Mecrcelle and St. Dizier, Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes.

77th (New York City)—La Bassee, [illegible] St. Dizier; Major Gen. Robert Alexander.

78th (Western New York)—New [illegible] Le Champs Haut and St. Dizier, Major Gen. [illegible] H. McRae.

79th (Northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Vecherville [illegible] Dizier, Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn.

80th (Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania)—Sommedieue and St. Dizier, Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite.

81st (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico)—Sommedieue, [illegible] Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

82d (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—Florent; Major Gen. George P. Duncan.
84th (Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois)—Neuvic; Major Gen. Harry C. Hale.
86th (Chicago and Northern Illinois)—St. Andre de Cubzac, Major Gen. Charles H. Martin.
87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama)—Pons; Major Gen. S. D. Sturgis.
88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, West Illinois)—Montreux Chateau, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. William Weigel.
89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona)—Tailly and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn.
90th (Texas and Oklahoma)—Villers-devant-Dun and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Henry T. Allen.
91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah)—Oostroosebeke and Dunkirk; Major Gen. William H. Johnston.
92d (Negroes, National Army)—Marbache and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou.

DEPOT DIVISIONS.

41st (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming)—St. Aignan and Noyers; Brig. Gen. Eli Cole.
83d (Ohio and West Pennsylvania)—Le Mans and Castres; Major Gen. E. F. Glenn.
76th (New England and New York)—St. Amand, Montron; Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges.
85th (Michigan and East Wisconsin)—Pouilly; Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy.
39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana)—St. Florent; Major Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.
40th (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and California)—Revigny and St. Dizier; Major Gen. F. S. Strong.

Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress named fourteen points as essential in a consideration of peace. His speech, in full, will be found on pages 17-18 of the 1918 World Almanac and Cyclopedia. The fourteen points he stated as follows:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at; after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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