

NORMAN COUNTY

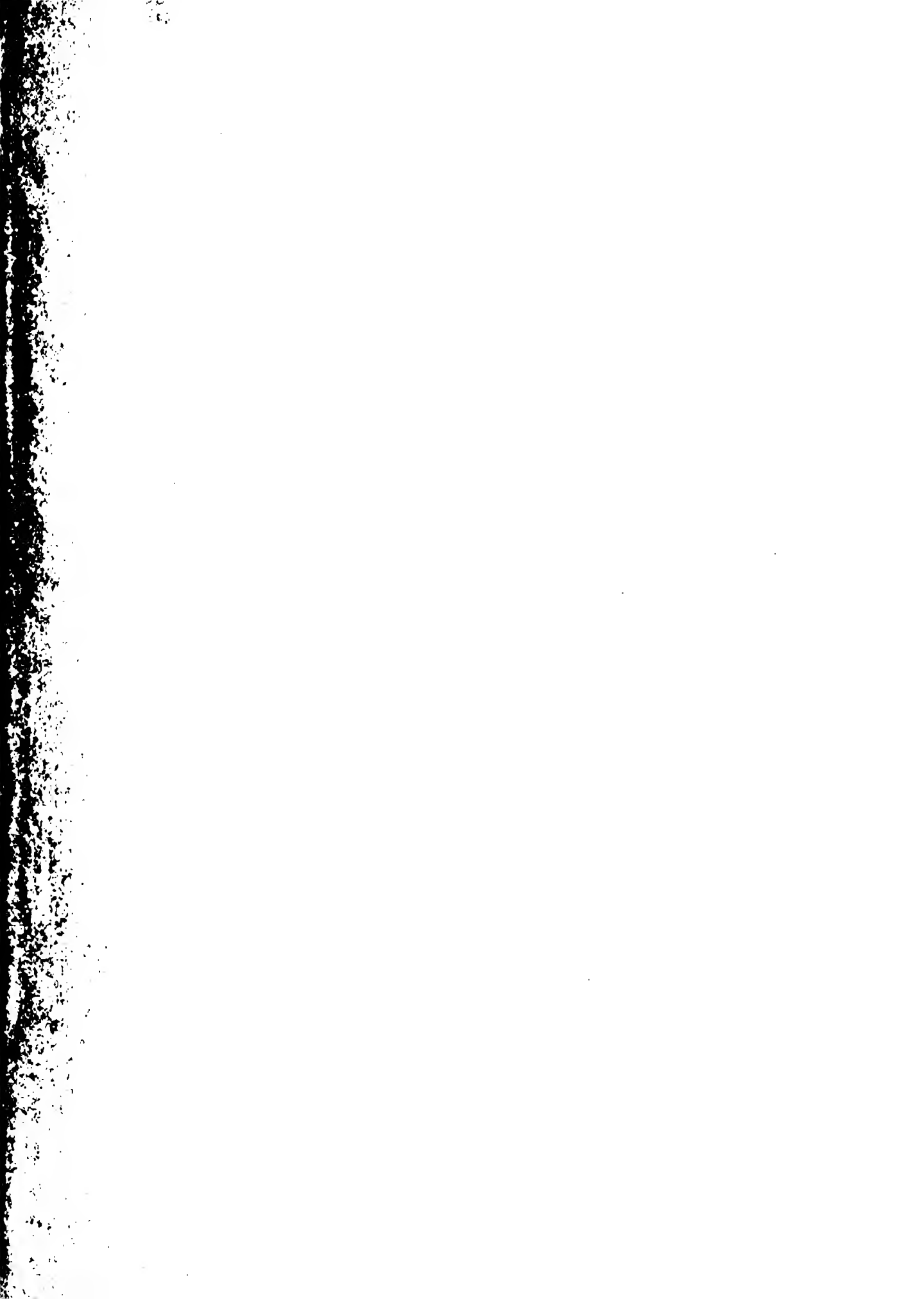


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NORMAN COUNTY
MINNESOTA
IN THE
WORLD WAR

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PFUND AND WENTSEL
ADA, MINN.

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1922

by

C. E. Wentzel

Editor & Publisher



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DEDICATION

To Norman County's Soldier Dead—to those sixty-three sons of Norman County whom we love as soldiers, whom we respect as defenders and whom we honor as patriots—to those gallant young heroes who died that we might live—this work is dedicated.

FOREWORD

For almost three years the Great World War had been raging across the waters. On April 6th, 1917 the news was flashed to Norman County and the world that the United States had thrown herself into the greatest conflict of all ages.

For almost three years we, the people of Norman County had been peacefully going about our peacetime labors, almost ignoring the great struggle 3,000 miles away. In an instant, on this beautiful day in April, 1917, we were at once plunged into this awful carnage. Little did we think that before it was finished sixty-three of our boys would pay the supreme sacrifice and give their lives in the trenches, in the waters of the ocean and in camps where the grim reaper stalked in the form of awful pestilence that broke out seemingly as a punishment to man for his wickedness. Little did we think that more than 800 of our boys would be called to the great struggle.

Of the splendid army of the United States that eventually turned the tide of battle and brought peace again to the war torn world more than 800 were our own home boys and young women from Norman County who fought and trained in every arm of the United States Forces—dough boy, artillerymen, marine, aviator, sailor and nurse they all brought glory to their County and Country. While they were gone to fight the battles of their country let us not forget the work of the home folks, the endless hours spent in knitting for their comfort, the soliciting for the Red Cross and Liberty Loan and other war activities.

That this magnificent record of Norman County in The World War may be set down for the future generations to read, that the work of Norman Countys' 800 or more fighting men may receive the credit that is due them, that the sixty-three who gave their lives may be fittingly memorialized so that the memories of their sacrifice will not quickly grow dim in memory, this work is prepared. If we have made errors or omissions we hope they may be kindly overlooked with the realization of the huge task that was ours. The editors have used every possible means to get the data and have been very careful to use nothing but first hand information as they have realized what a imposition on the community it would be to be careless in the accuracy of the subject matter of this book. If the magnitude of the task can be realized by our critics we feel that the criticism may be reduced to a minimum.

HONOR ROLL

of Men Who Have Died in The Service

*Ulmer Aasgaard
Alfred T. Aamodt
Fred K. Allen
John Peter Ambuchl
Joseph M. Anderson
Henry Anderson
Elmer Anderson
Lamil Henry Andree
Clarence Bennfield
George M. Benthagen
Ericin Betcher
Axel Carlson
Ulmer Charlson
Rudolph Chloupek
Henry Christenson
Jens M. Erickson
George Flakne
Gilmore Foss
Raymond Henry Gardewine
Ulmer Gjorde
Lloyd B. Harvey
Oscar A. Halstad
Dr. Samuel Henderson
Bonnet Hollerud
Alfred Hoff
Sylvester Hoven
Helmer O. Hovland
Oscar Clay Hovland
William Rudolph Icheln
Ericin Selmer Jacobson
Selmer Gustav Jensen
William Tompkins*

*Oscar Norman Kaste
Gustave Knutson
Maynard Olie Kvild
Christian H. Larson
Oliver Gordon Larson
Lawrence William Larson
Selmer Lee
William Walter Lee
Conrad Leiness
John A. Lien
Ola Julius Lovik
John Loken
Thorvald Emil Lunde
Charles Medinnis
Joseph Mjolsness
Stanton Albert Mount
Maurice Nelson
George Nesseth
Russell Olin
Carl E. Olson
Carl Orvaldson
Oliver Pederson
Clarence H. Rasmusson
Alfred Redland
Oscar Sather
Alfred Sather
Hjalmer Simonson
Ole Siverson
Edwin Siverson
Alfred Stole
James A. Tompleton*

WILLIAM WALTER LEE

Pvt. Co. G., 127th Reg., 32nd Div. Son of Sverre and Ellen Lee of Gary, entered the service at Camp Lewis, Oct. 2nd, 1917. He fought on the Alsace front in May. Was in the attack at Ronchere, July 29th, 1918. While on the way to the front lines Saturday night, August 3rd, in front of Fismes, a large calibre shell dropped near him and killed 14 men and wounded 28. William was among the 28 wounded and one of the five who died in Base Hospital 13. He died Aug. 10th. His captain, Floyd C. Henderson, says of him: "William was a soldier of excellent character and one who always performed his duties with cheerfulness that made him well liked by all the members of the company."



JOHN LOKEN

Pvt. Co. K., 131st Inf., 33rd Div. Son of Jensine and Ole J. Loken of Gary, was born at Gary, Minn., Jan. 31st, 1896. He entered the service Feb. 24th at Camp Dodge. He arrived in France in June and went to the front at once. He was reported missing in action Sept. 26th, 1918 and later reported sick in a hospital. He was sent back to the front lines in October in the Argonne. Private Loken died of wounds Nov. 10th, 1918, just one day before the armistice was signed. Before entering the service, Private Loken was employed on his father's farm near Gary. He fought the good fight, but died on the eve of victory.

JAMES AKEY TEMPLETON

Pvt. Machine Gun Co., 109th Inf., 28th Div. Son of Samuel H. and Lois Templeton, Ada, Minn. Entered service May 27th, 1918 at Camp Lewis. James Templeton was born near Majors, Neb., Oct. 15th, 1894. His parents moved to Dakota, Ill., when he was 18 months old and he grew to manhood at that place. He attended Interior Academy at Dakota, Ill., and graduated with the North Fondulac High School class of 1914. Shortly after graduating he came with his parents to Ada, where he lived on the farm near Ada until he entered the army. He took part in the Argonne offensive and was wounded in this great drive Oct. 7th, 1918, from which wound he died at Vitte, France, Dec. 1st, 1918. James was a likable, clean young fellow, who took an interest in athletics and was always popular with his fellows.



OLIVER PEDERSON

Pvt. Co. B., 127th Inf., 32nd Div. Son of Nils and Elsie Pederson of Flom township. Entered service Oct. 7th, 1917, at Havre, Mont. Oliver was born June 14th, 1891 in Home Lake township. He lived on a farm with his parents until about five years ago when he took a homestead near Havre, Mont., which he farmed until he entered the service. He was one of the first Norman County men to arrive in France, arriving there Christmas Day, 1917. He was wounded the last part of July and died at Base Hospital 43, August 5th, 1918. Mr. Pederson was a pleasant young man, well liked by all who came in contact with him.



SAMUEL HENDERSON

Pvt., Co. 23rd, Bn. 15. Son of Sarah Hagen-Henderson and Henry Henderson, of Langsford, N. Dak. Samuel entered service at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., on the 11th of August, 1918. He was thirty years of age at the time of his death which took place at the Camp where he entered, on Oct. 19th, 1918. Mr. Henderson volunteered to doctor influenza patients and would have been commissioned 1st Lieutenant, if his death had not come.

JENS MELVIN ERICKSON

Pvt. in 32nd, Div. Son of John and Hannah Erickson of Fleon, Minn. Mr. Erickson entered the service May 26, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Wash. He was transferred to Camp Kearney and then to Camp Mills and sailed for France Aug. 8th, 1918. He was killed in action at Gismes, France Oct. 19th, 1918.



ELMER CHARLSON

First Class Pvt. Co. G 152, 162 Div. 91. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Charlson of Ada, Minn., and husband of Mrs. Agnes Charlson. Elmer entered service on Oct. 3rd, 1917, at Camp Lewis and was transferred to France on July 11th, 1918. He took an active part in the battles near Gismes, France, and was killed on Oct. 18th, 1918, at 25 years of age.

JOSEPH M. ANDERSON

Sergt. of the 19th Battalion. Son of Clara and Martin A. Anderson. He was a resident of Calgary, Alta., Canada, and entered the service on Oct. 6th, 1915, at Sursee, Calgary, Alta. Joseph was transferred to England and France, where he was killed on August 13th, 1918, at Amiens. He fought in the battles of Vimy Ridge, Tens, Verdun, Ypres and Somme Amiens. Death came to him at the age of 27.



ALFRED T. AAMODT

Corp. Co. G. 158. Son of Sophie Aamodt and Tobias Aamodt, who are residence of Halstad Minn. Alfred entered the service May 27th, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Wash. He was transferred to Camp Kearney, Cal. and on to France, here he died while in service at the age of 25, on Oct. 23rd, 1918, being a victim of influenza. Alfred was born on his fathers farm in Shelly Twp. where he lived until 17 years old. He attended Aakers Business College in Fargo and returned home to the farm where he lived until he entered service.



ALMER AASGAARD

Pvt. Hqrs. 305 E. A. Son of Maria and Martinus Aasgaard of Home Lake Twp. Almer entered service on the 24th, of Feb. in 1918 at Camp Dodge Iowa. He was employed in the field Art. service at all times during his stay in the service. He was transferred on Mar. 24th, and April 25th, 1918. Killed in action at Esmes, France, on Sept. 15th, 1918.



JOHN P. AMBUEHL

Son of John L. Ambuehl, entered the service on Sept. 21st, 1917 at Camp Dodge. He was wounded while fighting for his country in France and died of wounds received in so doing, on Oct 15th, 1918.



CLARENCE HENRY BENNEFIELD

Pvt. Co. 44, 161st Depot Brigade. Son of May and Charley Bennefield of Ada, Minn. Clarence entered the service on Sept. 4th, 1918 at Camp Grant, and was only permitted to stay in the service of his country a little over one month as he died of influenza at this camp on the 7th, day of Oct. 1918. He was buried at Ada Minn. with military honors.



RAYMOND HENRY GARDEWINE

Son of Barbara and Simon J. Gardewine, Twin Valley, Minn. Was born at Teopolis, Ill., Sept. 12th, 1896. Pvt. Gardewine entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant, Ill. Here he was trained for three months then he was sent to Camp Mills, N. Y. with Co. C. 343 Inf. After two weeks stay there he was sent overseas with Co. K. 309 Inf., who arrived at Liverpool, England on Sept. 22nd, 1918. From here he was sent to France where he met his death while in action at the age of only 23.





ELMER E. GJERDE

Pvt. Co. H, 158th Inf., 1st Div. Son of Caroline and Andrew Gjerde, of Gary, Minn. Elmer entered service May 26th, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Wash., being transferred to Camp Kenny, Cal., and Mills, Long Island, when he was sent to France on the 16th of August, 1918. Here he was a member of the 32nd Div., 128th Inf., Co. E. He received wounds at Romagne, from which he never recovered, he died shortly after, Oct. 15th, 1918. Memorial services were held for Elmer at Gary, May 18, 1919 at Sacred Church. He was buried in France. He was born in Wild Rice township and lived in Norman County all his life except for two years spent in Canada.

BENNET HELLERUD

Son of Nellie and Berthrom Hellerud of Hastings, Minn. Entered service at Camp Wadsworth on May 1st, 1918. Bennet was a private, a member of Co. H, 53rd Inf. He was transferred to Camp Mills, L. I., and overseas. He was killed in action Oct. 10th, 1918. Bennet was a bright young man of more than ordinary promise and had a host of friends.

HELMER O. HOVLAND

Pvt. Co. A, 39th Div. Son of Martha and Ole S. Hoyland of Hendrum, Minn. Entered service at Camp Dodge on April 27th, 1918. Transferred to Camp Travis, Texas and to Camp Mills, N. Y. He sailed to France on the 29th of June, arriving there on the 5th of July. He was killed in action at St. Mihiel on Sept. 14th. He went over the top at St. Mihiel on the 12th of September and was on his way to the front on the 14th, and while going through some woods a sniper opened fire, killing Pvt. Hoyland. He was 23 years and 9 months of age at the time of his death.

WILLIAM RUDOLPH ICHELN

Son of Bertha Icheln and Henry Icheln of Lockhart, Minn., was a member of Co. G, 130th Inf. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918, at Camp Dodge, transferred to Camp Logan and to France. William died from pneumonia at St. Riquet, France, on July 20th, 1918, at the age of 30 years.

EDWIN SELMER JACOBSON

Pvt. Co. I, 118th Inf., 30th Div. Son of Anna and Knut Jacobson, of Flom township. Entered the service on Feb. 23rd, 1918, and was sent to Camp Dodge, where he served in the Supply Co. of the 349th Inf. He was transferred to Camp Sevier, S. C., in Co. I, 118th Inf., from this camp he sailed to France. He saw action in Belgium as well as France. He was killed near Commenge, Tiphay, France, Sept. 25th, 1918, at the age of 25 years. Edwin lived in Flom township all his life. He was engaged in farming in partnership with his brother. Edwin was a pleasant young man, well liked by all who came in contact with him.

SELMER GUSTAV JENSON

Pvt., son of Regine and Jens Staaleson Fodnestol, entered the service June 5th at the University of Minn. With Detach. No. 1 he was transferred to Co. G, 1st Reg. Eng., and to Co. 2, S. A. R. 11, Eng. He died in France on Oct. 2nd, 1918, at the age of 31 years.

JOHN A. LIEN

Son of Peter Lien of Twin Valley, Minn. Aug. 5th, 1891 marks the date of his birth. Pvt. Lien entered the service Feb. 23rd, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. He was trained at this camp for six weeks, when he was sent to Camp Mills and overseas, arriving at England in June, 1918. After a short period of illness he was sent to the front where he was wounded while in action, on Sept. 26th, 1918, and died in the War Hospital at Bath, England, on Nov. 8th, 1918, from pneumonia. At the time of his death he was a member of the 118th Inf.

OLAF JULIUS LOVIK

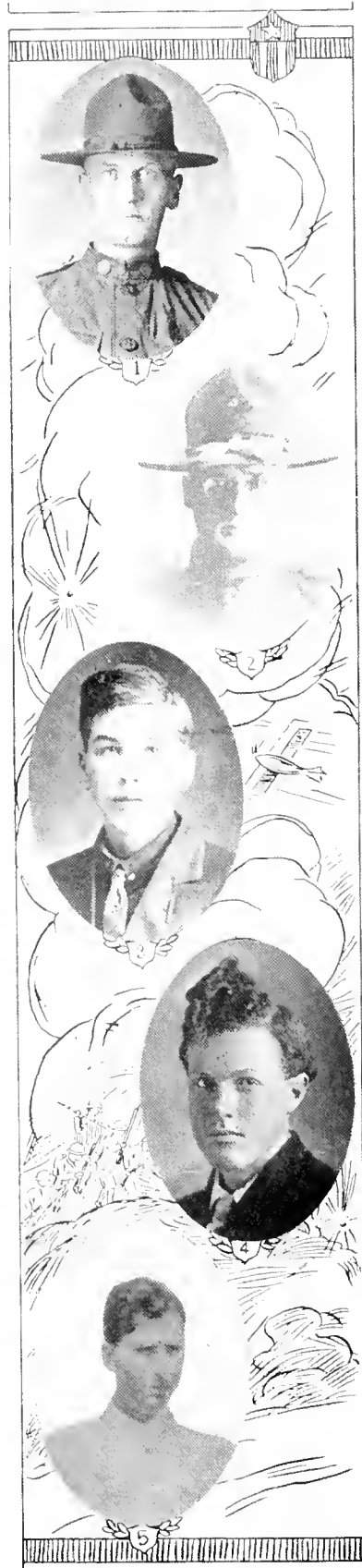
Pvt. Bat. A., 331st F. A. Son of Guri and John H. Lovik, entered service on Feb. 22nd, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Olaf died at the same camp on April 17th, 1918.

THORWALD EMIL LUNDE

Pvt. 351st M. G. Son of Einar F. Lunde, born in Halstad township, Nov. 1st, 1893. He was a pupil of the Shelly and Chimax schools. He was engaged in farming until three years previous to his entrance into the military service, when he and his father bought the Shelly dray line. He entered the service on Feb. 24th, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Here he died from pneumonia on April 10th, 1918, at the age of 23 years. His remains were brought to Shelly where he was buried with military honors.

CHARLES MEDINNIS

1st Lieutenant 75th Reg., Coast Artillery. Lieut. Medinnis entered service on August 27th, 1917, at Fort Shelling, Minn. He was transferred to Ft. Monroe, Va., and to New Orleans, La., and then overseas. He died of influenza in Brest, France, on Oct. 28th, 1918. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Chas. Medinnis of Belle Plaine, Minn., and two children.





STANTON ALBERT MOUNT

Cook 3rd Recon Co. Son of Carrie and Ke-
lar Mount of Lockhart, Minn. Entered service
Nov. 17th, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Transferred to Kelly Field, Texas and to Waco
Texas, Marson, Va., Camp Eustis, Va. Died
at Camp Eustis on June 13th, 1919. In April,
1919 he is enlisted for one year. He was ac-
cidentally drowned. He was first accepted as
an Aviation student but later given a position
as Cook on account of poor eyes.

ALFRED INGMANN REDLAND

Pvt Batt. C, 331 Reg. P. A. Son of Ingaborg
and Andrew Redland of Ada, Minn. Entered
service June 24th, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ill.
Was also trained at Camp Robinson, Wis., and
at Camp Mills, N. Y. Alfred died on the S. S.
"Lapland" at sea, on Sept. 29th, 1918. Disease
took his life. He was buried in the P. S. divi-
sion of the Exeter Cemetery at Liverpool,
England.

CLARENCE HENRY RASMUSON

A member of Co. C, 357th Inf. Son of Carrie
and Martin T. Rasmuson of Ada, Minn. Entered
the service April 27th, 1918, at Camp Dodge.
He also was trained at Travis, Texas, New
York and Long Island before going to England
and France. Clarence was killed in action in
France on Sept. 16th, 1918 in the St. Mihiel
Drive of Argonia. Private Rasmuson died at
the age of 23 years. Previous to entering the
army, Clarence was in the grocery business in
Ada. He was a young man who made many
friends who mourned his untimely death in the
service for this country.

CARL OVALDSON

Born Jan. 14th, 1892. He entered the service
Apr. 29th, 1918 and was sent to Camp Dodge,
Iowa, in Co. G, 352nd Inf., transferred May
20th to Co. I, 357th Inf. Camp Travis, Texas.
On June 5th while going to the rifle range,
the horse stumbled, threw him off and fell
on him. Carl was badly hurt in his side, and
an ankle broken. Again he was transferred to
the 63rd Co., 16th Training Batt. But he never
recovered from his accident and contracted tu-
berculosis, so was discharged on Oct. 19th, 1918
and died the following month. He spent all his
life in his home community, was a pleasant and
social young man, well liked by all who came
in contact with him.

CARL E. OLSON

Pvt 351st Reg. Inf. 88th Div. Son of Lizzie
Olson and Ole M. Olson of Balsrud, Minn. Carl
entered service on Feb. 24th, 1917 at Camp
Dodge. He died the following 9th of April at
the same camp, less than six weeks after enter-
ing the service.

RUDOLPH CHLOUPEK

Cook in Co. L, 359th 90th Reg. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Chloupek of Gary, Minn., entered the service on April 28th, 1918, at Camp Dodge. Also received training at Camp Travis, Texas, before going overseas. Rudolph was killed in action on Oct. 30th, 1918. He was buried in the American Military Cemetery in Senoncourt (Meuse) France. Rudolph was born at Gary, Minn., Dec. 8th, 1887. Pvt. Chloupek was employed by Andrew Giesler at the time of his entering the army.

ALFRED STOLE

Son of Pauline and Jacob Stole of Shelly, Minn., was a Pvt in Co. E, 34th Reg. Eng. He entered service on May 26th, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Wash., and was also trained at Camp Benjamin Harrison and at Camp Upton, N. Y. Alfred died in France on Nov. 4th, 1918, at 23 years of age.

LAWRENCE WILLIAM LARSON

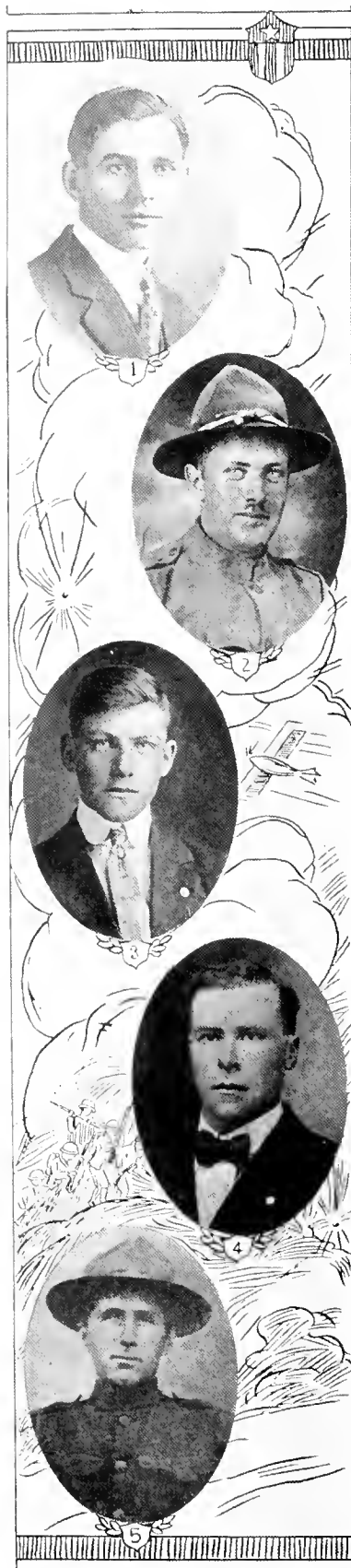
Pvt Co. 16th Engrs. Son of Augusta and August Larson of Twin Valley, Minn. Entered the service at Camp Forrest, Ga., on Oct. 23rd, 1918. He died at this camp on Nov. 5th, 1918, being a victim of the influenza, and was buried at the Wild Rice Cemetery Nov. 11th, 1918.

OLE O. SIVERSON, JR.

Son of Sissel and Ole Siverson of Gary, Minn., entered the service at Camp Grant, Ill., on Sept. 5th, 1918, then he was transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga. Here he died on Oct. 5th, 1918.

HENRY CHRISTENSEN

A Corporal, Co. C, 16th Reg., 1st Div. Son of Marie and Jens Christensen of Flom township. Volunteered his service on April 27, 1917, and was sent to Camp Ft. Logan, Col. Henry was wounded twice and died on Sept. 25th, 1918. He also served on the Mexican border before his death. He was wounded in June, 1918. After recovering from his wounds, he joined his company and again went into action. He was severely wounded and died from wounds on September 25, 1918.





OSCAR CLAY HOVLAND

Pvt. Co. D, 288th Div. Son of Ell and Christ Hovland of Perley, Minn. Entered the service on Oct. 21st, 1918, at Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico. Oscar died in this camp on Nov. 3rd, 1918.

ALFRED HOFF

Pvt. Co. G, 78th Reg. Son of Johanna and Ne's Hoff of Perley, Minn. entered the service the 21st of July, 1918 at Camp Custer, Michigan. Alfred died at Camp Custer on Oct. 9th, 1918. He was a bookkeeper before joining the army, having graduated from Aaker's Business College at Fargo, N. Dak. He was well liked and highly respected by all who knew him. His friends were many and sincere.

SYLVESTER HOVEN

Pvt. Co. B, 398th Reg. Son of Anne and Boor Hoven of Ada, Minn. entered the service June 26th, 1918. He was also trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Kearney and a short time in N. Y. He was then sent across to England and France. He was killed in action in France, and was buried at Marne, France, Oct. 5th, 1918.

MAYNARD OLEI KVIDT

Son of Gurne and Jens J. Kvidt of Elm township. Born Jan. 31st, 1893, entered service Oct. 21st, 1918, at Camp Cody, New Mexico. On his way to this camp he was taken sick with the influenza which developed into bronchial pneumonia, thus causing his death, Nov. 7th, 1918, at the Base Hospital, El Paso, Texas. He was buried at the Wild Rice Cemetery. He spent all of his life in his home community. He was a pleasant and sociable young man well liked by all who knew him.

OSCAR NORMAN KASTE

Son of Nils Kaste of Faith, Minn. Born Nov. 28th, 1898, entered service on Oct. 23rd, 1918 but he took sick immediately after examination so the draft board sent him to Minneapolis and here in a hospital, his death occurred from the influenza.

SELMER LEE

A sailor, 3rd class fireman. Son of Ole H Lee of Gary, Minn., entered service on Dec. 14th, 1917 at Camp Dewey (Great Lakes Naval Training Station). He died in a Navy Hospital in Illinois on April 29th, 1918.



CONRAD LIENES

Pvt. Co. K, 112th Inf. Son of Pauline and Olaf Lienes, entered service on June 29th, 1918, at Camp Lewis, received training also at Camp Colonel, then he went to England and was at the front at the 15th of August. Conrad was killed in action at the Argonne Forest on Oct. 4th, 1918.

HJALMAR OLIVER SIMONSON

Cor. 79th Co., 6th Reg. Marines, 2nd Div. Son of Sarah Simonson of Ada, Minn., entered service May 12th, 1917, at Mare Island, Cal. Also trained at Quantico, Va., when he left for France. Hjalmer was wounded on July 19th at Soissons, which caused his death. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre for bravery in action. He saw action at Verdun, Belleau Woods and Soissons. Hjalmer was a clean, athletic young man and displayed extreme disregard of danger while in action. Hjalmer graduated from the Ada High School in 1913, where he always took an active interest in athletics. He was a good, clean boy and a brave soldier.



RUSSEL OLIN

Pvt. Co. 75, 6th Reg, 2nd Div. Son of Mamie and O. J. Olin of Ada, Minn., entered service at Mare Island, May 12th, 1917; was also trained at Quantico, Va., then he left for France. Russel was wounded on June 14th, 1918 at Belleau Woods, but recovered and was killed in action in the Champagne Sector on Oct. 14th, 1918. He took an active part in the battles of Verdun, Belleau Woods, St. Mihiel and Champagne. Russel was of a cheerful disposition and his comrades say that he always had a smile even in the thickest of the fighting.



GEORGE NESSETH

Pvt. Co. L, 26th Reg. Inf., 1st Div. Son of Anna and John Nesseth of Twin Valley, Minn., entered service at Williston, N. D., in July, 1918, after which he went to Camp Greene, Camp Merritt and Camp Mills. He was killed in action on July 18th, 1918 at Cantigny. George was born Dec. 20th, 1897 near Fertile. He moved with his parents to Virginia in 1902, but returned to Fertile in 1909, and from there moved to Twin Valley.





CHRISTIAN LARSON

Son of Mrs. Helen Larson of Ada, Minn. Entered service with the 362nd Reg., 91st Div. on April 26th, 1918, at Camp Lewis. He was assigned at Camp Merritt. He was killed in action in Gesnes, France on Sept. 29th. He took part in the Meuse and Argonne battles. Christian attended High School in Ada. He worked as assistant cashier in a bank at Beaudette. He also worked in the First National Bank of Ada for a time. He then went to Laurel, Montana, from which place he entered the service. He was a cheerful, kindly young man and one of the most promising and likeable young men in Laurel, Mont.

WILLIAM TOMPKINS

Pvt. 75th Reg., 6th Co., 2nd Div. Son of Katherine and Colman Tompkins of Preston, Iowa. Entered service at Mare Island, on May 12th, 1917. He was transferred to Quantico, July 14th, 1917, and was sent overseas in October. William was killed in action at Champagne on Oct. 3th, 1918. He was one of the group of young men who volunteered in the Marines shortly after the outbreak of the war.

FRED K. ALLEN

Pvt. Co. D, 6th Bat., 20th Eng. was born in Ada, Feb. 20th, 1894 and was the youngest child of Charles C. and Nellie S. Allen. He graduated from Ada High School in 1911 and Carlton College in 1916. He was a member of the Congregational church of Ada and of the Masonic Lodge. He was elected secretary of the Ada Commercial Club in April, 1917. In June, 1917, he entered the Quartermaster's Construction Service of the Army at Fort Riley, Kan., where he was employed until Nov. 18th, 1917. He enlisted Dec. 15th, 1917, in the 29th Eng. at Minneapolis, and was sent to American University Camp, Washington, D. C. He embarked on the S. S. Tuscania at Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 25th, 1918. He was drowned when the life boat from the torpedoed Tuscania was wrecked on the coast of Islay, Scotland, Feb. 6th, 1918. He was buried with seventy-seven of his comrades near Port Ellen, Scotland.

OLIVER GORDON LARSON

Pvt. 116th Engineers, was the son of N. F. and Lottie Larson of Gary, Minn. He entered the service May 27th, 1918, at Camp Humphreys. He died of disease at the Base Hospital in France, Oct. 7th, 1918 at the age of 21 years.

ERVIN CLARENCE BETCHER

Pvt. 79th Co., 6th Reg., U. S. Marines, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Betcher of Ada, Minn. He enlisted in the Marines, May 31th, 1917, at Fargo, N. D., while still a student in the Ada High School. He was transferred to Quantico, Va., and then overseas. He was killed in action at Sussong of Belleau Wood on the 19th day of July, 1918. Ervin or Zip as he was familiarly called, was of a cheerful disposition and a general favorite among his school mates and friends. He was of strong physique and prominent in all athletic sports. His sunny smile is greatly missed by his many friends.

GUSTAV THEODORE KNUTSON

Fireman U. S. Navy, son of Louis and Louise Knutson of Lockhart, entered the service April 19th, 1918, at Great Lakes, Ill. Served on the U. S. S. New Jersey. He died on board the U. S. S. Solace Aug. 15th, 1918 at the age of 24 years.

GILMORE FOSS

Pvt. A. E. F., formerly of Shelly, Minn. Entered service in July, 1917, at Camp Dodge. Was wounded in back and lung and was on the way to recovery when the hospital where he was confined was blown up and he was killed.

GEORGE M. BENTHAGEN

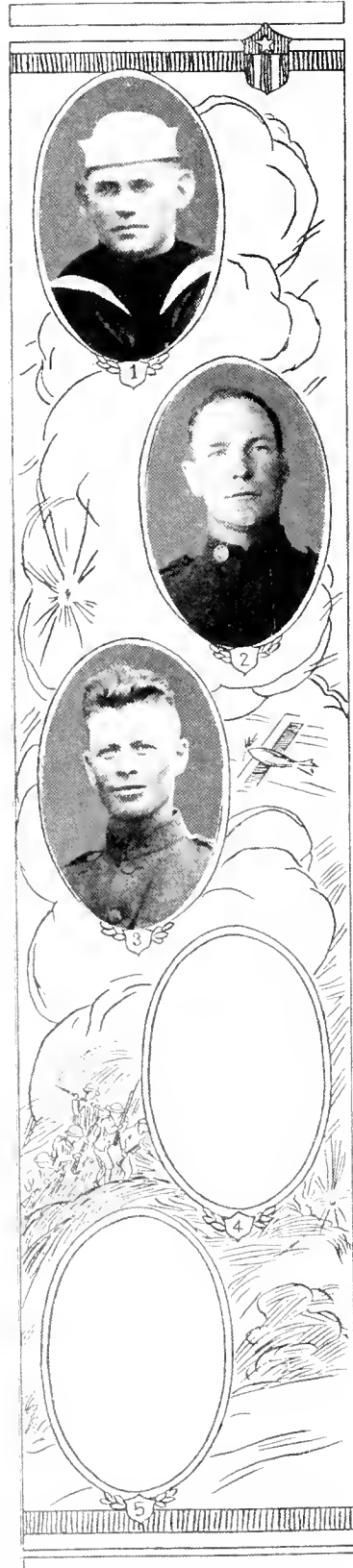
Pvt. Co. G., 10th Div., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Benthagen of Borup, Minn. He entered the service May 25th, 1918, at Camp Lewis. Was sent to Camp Kearney and then overseas. He was killed in action in the Argonne drive. He was surrounded and without food for four days. He went to school in Borup and was at the time of his death 23 years old.

EMIL HENRY ANDREE

Pvt. 4th Co., 161st Depot Brigade. He was the son of Edward and Ellen Andree of Ada, Minn. He entered the service at Camp Grant, Sept. 24th, 1918, and died at the hospital at Camp Hancock, Oct. 7th, 1918.

OSCAR A. HALSTAD

Member Machine Gun Batt. Brother of Carl Halstad of Halstad, Minn. He entered the service March 29th, 1918, at Camp Dodge. He went overseas July 31st, 1918. He was wounded Nov. 10th, 1918, by a German shrapnel through his back and gun shot wound in his right leg. He arrived in the U. S. Feb. 4th, 1919, and was taken to Ft. Snelling. He was discharged at Ft. Snelling May 5th, at 80% disabled. He was taken sick from his wound as an ulcer had formed inside and died from the effects of this on Nov. 2nd. He was born in Halstad township on Feb. 6th, 1896.



LOYD BJORENSEN HARVEY

Son of Allen and Matilda E. Harvey of Ada, Minn. Entered the service June 24th, 1918, at Camp Grant. He contracted tuberculosis while in the army and died at Ada Sept. 18th, 1919. He was discharged from the service shortly before his death from the hospital at Denver, Co.

HENRY ANDERSON

Son of A. J. Anderson. Died while in the service, but particulars are not available.

ELMER ANDERSON

Son of A. J. Anderson of Ada, Minn. Died in the service, but particulars are not available.

GEORGE FLAKNE

Son of John Flakne of Gary, Minn., was killed in action.

JOSEPH MJOLSNESS

Son of Clara Mjolsness. Entered the Canadian army at Calgary, Alta., June 6th, 1916. He was a private in the 1st, 187 Bat. He was transferred to England. He was gassed at Lens, Aug. 15th, 1917, and killed in action at Amiens, Aug. 10th, 1918. He fought at Vimy Ridge, Lens, Amiens, Ypres and Verdun.

MAURICE NELSON

U. S. Navy. Adopted son of Christ Nelson, formerly of Halstad, Minn. He died in the service of influenza.

OSCAR SATHER

Was in the Canadian army and was killed in action. He was formerly of Halstad.

ALFRED SATHER

Formerly of Halstad, Minn. Died at Camp Dodge of tuberculosis.

EDWIN SEVERSON

Died shortly after entering the service. He was the son of Olaf Severson of Gary.

SERVICE MEN
AND
WOMEN



NORMAN COUNTY
MINNESOTA



OLIVER W. ONSTAD (1)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. Bat. E., 62nd Art. Son of Peter O. Onstad. Entered service Dec. 15, 1917, at Presidio, Cal. Promoted to Wagoner August 1919. Mustered out at Camp Dodge, March 11, 1919.

LOUIS E. HINTZE (2)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. Air Service. Son of Minnie and Louis Hintze. Entered service at Ada, Minn., April 8th, 1918. Went to Univ. of Pittsburg Training School. Was transferred to Lang Island to 173rd Aero Squadron, June 20, 1918. Overseas nine months. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt., Sept. 9th, 1918. Mustered out at Camp Dodge March 22nd, 1919.

KENNETH S. LEE (3)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 76 Prov. 150. Eng. Brother of W. C. Lee. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918, at Ada, went to Camp Forrest. Mustered out Camp Dodge, Dec. 24th, 1919.

WILLIAM S. THOMPSON (4)

Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. M., 59th Reg., 4th Div. Son of Lena and Thomas Shelby. Entered service at Ada, Sept. 21, 1917. Went to Camp Pike, Camp Green, Camp Mills and crossed the sea May 5, 1918. Fought on the Aisne, Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne. Mustered out Aug. 3, 1919, at Camp Grant.

MELVIN MICKELSON (5)

Shelly, Minn. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. C, 311 Supply Train, 86th Div. Son of Lottie and Lars Mickelson. Entered service on June 21, 1918. Trained at Camp Grant, Camp Mills and then went overseas Sept. 9th, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 26th, 1919. Mustered out at Camp Grant, July 30, 1919. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt. in June, 1919.

ALFRED EDWARD HESBY (6)

Halstad, Minn. Corp., Q. M. C., A. D. P. Son of Marie and Joseph Hesby and husband of Marie Hesby. Entered service July 14th, 1918, at Dunwoody Institute, Mpls. Camp Johnson, Camp Epton, overseas Oct. 27th, 1918. Returned Aug. 12th, 1919. Mustered out at Camp Dodge Sept. 3rd, 1919. Promoted to Corp. Aug. 18, 1919.

ALFRED MELVIN BENSON (7)

Gary, Minn. Pvt. 17th Co., 1st St. Depot Bgd. Son of Christie and Charlie Benson. Entered service Aug. 26, 1918, at Camp Grant. Mustered out Dec. 11, 1918, at Camp Grant.

ALFRED REMARK (8)

Ada, Minn. Sgt. Co. 16, 20th Eng. Son of Anna and Andrew Remark. Entered service Dec. 16, 1917, Washington Univ., East Mead. Overseas Jan. 27, 1918. Mustered out June 8, 1919, at Camp Dodge. Was on the Tiscania with rank overseas 17 months.

HENRY CORNEL JORGENSEN (9)

Twin Valley, Minn. Sgt. Major Hdq. Co., 59th Div. Son of Marie Jorgenson. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918, at Camp Dodge. Trained at Camp Devens and Ft. Adams, also. Mustered out at Camp Dodge December 30th, 1918. Promoted to Corp. July 1, 1918, to Sgt. Major Aug. 1, 1918.

MANVILLE STRAND (10)

Gary, Minn. Corp. Co. A, Hdq. Bn., G. H. Q., A. E. P. Son of Maria and E. K. Strand. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Camp Pike, Camp Merritt. Overseas June 29th, 1918. Mustered out at Camp Dodge July 8, 1919. Promoted to Corp., May 28, 1919.

JOHN J. JOHNSON (11)

Halstad, Minn. Pvt. Co. H, 519th I. A., A. E. P. Son of Julia and John K. Johnson. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Gordon, Camp Mills, overseas May 18, 1918. Mustered out at Camp Dodge, May 21, 1919. Fought on St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne fronts.

OBERT GUNERIUS OLSON (12)

Gary, Minn. Pvt. Hdq., 75th Eng., A. E. P. Son of Rand and Asle Olson. Entered service Feb. 23, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Custer, Camp Merritt. Overseas June 30, 1918. Returned May 11, 1919. Mustered out Camp Dodge July 1, 1919.

JAMES A. NELSON (13)

Halstad, Minn. Pvt. M. I., Co. B, Camp Jackson, Son of Olive and Thore Nelson. Entered service Aug. 13, 1918, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, Camp Jackson. Mustered out at Camp Jackson on Feb. 4, 1919.

WILHELM GROSLIE (14)

Twin Valley, Minn. Corp. 7th Service Signal Corps. Son of Caroline and Lars Grosli. Entered service March 9, 1918, at Kelly Field, Texas, Whipple Fks., Camp Stanley. Mustered out at Nogales, Arizona, July 12, 1919. Service mostly on Mexican border. Promoted to Corp. May, 1919.

OSCAR GROSLIE (15)

Twin Valley, Minn. Pvt. Co. G., 3rd Inf., 2nd Div. Son of Caroline and Lars Grosli. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Camp Pike. Overseas July 8, 1918. Mustered out at Camp Dodge July 24, 1919. Took part in the Argonne Meuse offensive.

EDGAR J. VOLLAND (16)

Ada, Minn. Corp. 1st M. T. C., unattached. Son of J. E. C. Volland. Entered service June 14, 1918, at U. of Minn. Training School. Aug. 13th, 1918, Camp Humphries, Va. Med. Corp., Oct. 15, 1918. Mustered out Feb. 11, 1919, at Camp Grant.

JOHN H. BJORDAHL (17)

Hendrum, Minn. Pvt. Co. G., 128th I. I., 32nd Div. Son of Ole J. and Jens Bjordahl. Entered service May 26th, at Camp Lewis, Camp Keeney, Camp Mills. Overseas Aug. 9, 1918. Fought in the Argonne three weeks. Mustered out Sept. 24, 1919.

WALTER WILLIAM BETCHER (18)

Ada, Minn. Sgt. Co. 2, I. C. O. T. S. Son of Mrs. Minnie Betcher and husband of Mrs. Della Betcher. Entered service Feb. 24, at Camp Dodge in 1918. Also trained at Camp Grant. Married w. J. in the service. Promoted May 11, 1918, to Corp. Mustered out Dec. 29, at Camp Grant.

ALMER PEDER LYSAKER (19)

Twin Valley, Minn. Pvt. 3rd Co., 1st Div. Son of Matt and Ole Lysaker. Entered service April 27, 1918, at Camp Dodge. Member Medical Corps. 1st I. Mustered out March 21, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

GEO. PARNELIUS LYSAKER (20)

Twin Valley, Minn. Pvt. Co. B, 181st Reg., 3rd Div. Son of Anna and Gus Lysaker. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Camp Pike, Camp Merritt. Mustered out July 24, 1919, at Camp Mills. Fought at St. Mihiel and Argonne Meuse.



GILMAN RENAERT AABY — (1)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Co. G, 349 Reg., 88th Div., Son of Julia and Christian Aaby. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918 at Camp Dodge. 39th Eng., Camp Upton. 396th P. A. and 77th Div. Took part in Aisne-Meuse-Argonne. Mustered out, Camp Dodge, May 18th, 1918.

HENRY ALFRED AABY — (2)

Twin Valley, Pvt. 16th, Eng., Son of Julia and Christian Aaby. Entered service Oct. 23rd, 1918, Camp Forrest, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt. Mar. 3rd, 1919.

GEORGE AAMODT — (3)

Halstad, 1st Cl. Pvt. Co. B, 123 M. G. Batt. 33rd Div., Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Frederick Aamodt. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan. Mustered out, May 29th, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Promoted Nov. 3, 1918 to 1st Cl. Pvt.

OLE THEO. AMUNDSON — (4)

Shells, Pvt. Co. F, 350th Reg., 90th Div., Son of Theo. and Othilia Amundson. Entered service April 27, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Camp Travers, Texas. Fought at Vuller on Hoge, St. Mihiel, Argonne. Mustered out June 19th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

AXEL BAKER — (5)

Perley, Pvt. Co. M, 398th Reg., 77th Div., Son of John and Mary Baker. Entered service May 26th, 1918, at Camp Lewis. Fought in the Argonne offensive. Mustered out May 19, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

PALMER C. BAKKEN — (6)

Twin Valley, Wagoner Battery, F, 23rd P. A., 86th Div., Son of Bertha Bakken. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson, Wis. Mustered out June 19th, 1919 at Camp Grant. Promoted Oct. 1st, 1918 to Wagoner. Four months overseas service.

TONEY BENNEFIELD — (7)

Ada, Pvt. Bat. A, 337th P. A., Son of Mary and Chas. Bennefeld. Entered service Feb. 24th at Camp Dodge. Mustered out July 12th, 1919 at Camp Grant. Three months overseas service as truck driver.

EARL GEORGE BERGH — (8)

Halstad, 1st S. A. T. Co. U, of M., Son of Alice and S. E. Bergh. Entered service Oct. 12th, 1918 at U. of M. Mustered out Dec. 18th at Minneapolis.

PALMER TORMAN BERGH — (9)

Hendrum, Corp. 1st Co., Development Bat., Son of Karl and John Bergh. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson. Mustered out February, 28th, 1919 at Camp Grant. Promoted to Corp. Dec. 21, 1918.

ARTHUR O. BILDEN — (10)

Twin Valley, Pvt. 342nd Ambulance Co. Medical Corp., Son of Nicoline and John G. Bilden. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant. Mustered out Aug. 6th, 1918 at Camp Grant.

LAWRENCE BJORDAHL — (11)

Hendrum, Pvt. 17th, Reg., 88th Div., Son of Jens and Ovidia Bjordahl. Entered service Oct. 23rd, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Dec. 24th, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

HENRY OSCAR BORGES — (12)

Twin Valley, Pvt. 346th Aero Squadron, Son of Andrew and Anne Borges. Entered service April 8th, 1918 at Fort Trenchard, Aerial Field No. 2. Mustered out Dec. 29, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Served overseas five months.

CHARLES ARTHUR BOWEN — (13)

Ada, Seaman, Son of George and Bertha Bowen. Entered service Nov. 17, 1917 at Great Lakes, Ill. Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Va., U. S. S. Minn. Mustered out July 1, 1919, Minneapolis. Promoted to Gunner Captain. Made 11 trips to France. Three to St. Nazaire, six to Bordeaux and two to Bordeaux.

DAVID EARL BOWEN — (14)

Ada, Corp. 78th Co., 96th Reg., Marine, 2nd Div., Son of Bertha and George Bowen. Entered service May 14, 1917, Mare Island, Cal., Quantico, Va. Gas wounded in eyes and lungs June 14, 1918. Mustered out Aug. 13th, 1919, Quantico, Va. Promoted to Corp. Oct. 1, 1918. Fought at Verdun, Belleau Woods, St. Mihiel, Champagne, Meuse-Argonne. Was in Army of Occupation in Germany.

GEORGE ALBERT BOWEN — (15)

East Grand Forks, Minn., Cool. M. G. Co., 349th Reg., 88th Div., Son of Bertha and George Bowen. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Upton, Camp Mills. Mustered out June 19th, 1919, Camp Dodge. Promoted Sept. 18 to Cook. Served overseas 9 months.

LAWRENCE H. BOWEN — (16)

Ada, Seaman, U. S. S. Buffalo, Philadelphia. Son of George and Bertha Bowen. Promoted to Coxswain mate. Sailed from Seattle to Russia and Japan. San Francisco to France, Spain and Azores. Joined Pacific Fleet, Oct. 1919.

RUDOLPH B. BRAATEN — (17)

Flora, Pvt. Co. H, 118th Inf., 36th Div., Son of Gudbrand and Anne Braaten. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Mustered out April 19th, 1919. Fought in Belgium and France.

ALBERT E. BRAGET — (18)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Bat. B, 337th P. A., 88th Div., Son of Iver and Gert Braget. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918, Camp Dodge, Camp Mead, Assoutink, Va., Camp Stewart, Fort Newport News, Va. France, July 19th, 1918. Was in R. B. Work. Arrived in U. S. July 16th, 1919. Mustered out July 23rd, 1919. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt. June 20th, 1918.

SEWELL BRONKEN — (19)

Gary, Pvt. Bat. C, 342 Reg., 86th Div., Son of Peter J. Bronken. Entered service June 24th, 1918, Camp Grant, Camp Robinson. Mustered out Feb. 28th, 1919, overseas service about 7 months.

PAUL BRUESCHOFF — (20)

Ada, Pvt. Co. A, 1st Bat., Son of Adolph and Dorothy Brueschhoff. Entered service Sept. 3rd, 1918, Camp Grant, Camp McArthur. Mustered out April 9, 1919 at Camp McArthur.



BENEDICK BUCHER—(1)

Twin Valley, 1st Cl. Pvt., Evac. Amb. Co. 1. Son of Fred Bucher. Entered service Aug. 19th, 1917, Fort Riley, Camp Merritt. Mustered out July 29th, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Overseas May 30th, 1918. Engaged in Champagne and Aisne-Marne.

GEORGE CONRAD BUENG—(2)

Aia, Minnesota. Pvt. 16th Eng. Son of Hans and Teha Bueng. Entered service Oct. 23rd, 1918, Camp Forrest, Fort Ogdenhorpe. Mustered out at Fort Ogdenhorpe March 29th, 1919.

EARL ERNEST BULSON—(3)

Twin Valley, 1st Cl. Pvt., Co. 1, 34th Eng. Son of Elijah and Hannah Bulson. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Mustered out July 10th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

JOHN CARLSON—(4)

Halstad, Pvt. Co. A, 339th M. G. Bn. Son of Carl and Sophia Magnuson. Entered service Feb. 24th at Camp Dodge. Overseas Aug. 14th, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 29th, 1919. Mustered out at Camp Dodge June 11th, 1919. Served in Haute Alsace Sector Oct. 12th to Nov. 1st, 1919. Served as head cook.

HARRY CARLSON—(5)

Gary, Pvt. Hdq. 358th Reg., 88th Div. Son of Angus Carlson. Entered service March 16th, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Served in Center Sector, Haute Alsace, Toul Sector. Mustered out June 6th, 1919 at Camp Dodge, as 1st Cl. Pvt.

GEORGE RUDOLPH CHLOUPEK—(6)

Gary, Co. H, 158th Reg., 40th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Math Chloupek. Entered service May 26th, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearny. Was at the front 21 days in the Argonne Woods. Mustered out May 30th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ANTON LEONARD DAHL—(7)

Boomp, Son of L. H. and Anna Dahl. Entered service Oct. 23rd, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Jan. 6, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ARTHUR BASIL ERICKSON—(8)

Dorley, A. S. No. 1 Reserve Co. of M. Son of Gustav and Lena Erickson. Entered service Oct. 15th, 1918 at U. S. M. Mustered out Dec. 21st at Minneapolis.

HENRY JULIAN DAHL—(9)

Boomp, 2nd Cl. Seaman. Son of John H. and Sarah Dahl. Entered service at Great Lakes, March 1st, 1918. Hampton Roads. Mustered out Dec. 24th, 1918 at Hampton Roads. Promoted to 2nd Cl. Seaman June, 1918.

ROSCOE REXALL DARRELL—(10)

Aia, 1st Cl. Musician Hdqrs. 221st P. A., 82nd Div. Son of Mrs. L. D. Blackman. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Camp Devins, Camp Upton. Overseas April 15, 1918. Returned May 29, 1919. Mustered out May 27th, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Promote to 1st Cl. Musician Dec. 15, 1918. Served at Toul, Marbatha, St. Michel and Meuse-Argonne.

MELVIN OSCAR DAVIDSON—(11)

Halstad, Pvt. Co. 1, Ordnance. Son of Gilbert and Mathoa Davidson. Entered service Oct. 21st, 1918 at Camp Cody, Fort Wingate. Mustered out June 3rd, 1919 at Fort Wingate. Worked at storing away T. N. T. Fieric acid and other high explosives.

WILLIAM R. DULLARD—(12)

Aia, Pvt., Supply Co., 126th Reg., 34th Div. Son of Edrick and Ellen Dullard. Entered service Nov. 24th, 1917 at Camp Cody. Overseas Sept. 25, 1918. Mustered out April 22nd, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

PHILIP N. DRAXTON—(13)

Twin Valley, Sgt. 12 M. C. Son of L. B. and Martha Draxton. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Dorr Field. Mustered out April 14th, 1919 at Dorr Field. Promoted to Corp. Oct. 29, 1918, to Sgt. March 11th, 1919.

WILLIAM J. DUENOW—(14)

Aia, Pvt. Co. B, 337th M. G. Bn., 88th Div. Son of Fred Duenow. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Served in Haute Alsace Sector Oct. 12th to Nov. 4th, 1918. Mustered out June 11th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ALFRED DURLING—(15)

Aia, Pvt. Co. B, 360th Reg., 77th Div. Son of Nels A. and Lena Durling. Entered service Feb. 21, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Served at Baccarat Wood, Aisne. Armed out May 18th, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Meuse-Argonne.

HENRY FRED ECKHOFF—(16)

Aia, Pvt. Hdq. 368th Reg., 88th Div. Son of Henry and Engel Eckhoff. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Fort Leavenworth, Camp Humbertus, Camp Upton. Mustered out June 17, 1919, Camp Dodge. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt. Oct. 23rd, 1918. Returned to U. S. with 191 R. T. C.

CARSTEN J. ECKMAN—(17)

Hendrum, Pvt. 1st Co. 2nd Reg. U. of M. Son of Carsten J. and Julia Eckman. Entered service Oct. 1st, 1918 at U. of M. Mustered out Dec. 20th, 1918 at Minneapolis.

HERMAN EDLUND, JR.—(18)

Gary, Pvt. Co. G, 368th Reg., 77th Div. Son of Herman and Caroline Edlund. Entered service May 26th, 1918 at Camp Lewis. Camp Kearny. Corp. Mills. Mustered out May 18th, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Served at the front Sept. 28th to Nov. 11th in Meuse-Argonne.

GEORGE T. EFTELAND—(19)

Shelly, Pvt. Son of Inoch and Helene Efteland. Entered service March 19th, 1918 at Kelley Field. Mustered out June 29th at Kelley Field.

MARTIN ELLINGSON—(20)

Halstad, Sgt. 328th Repair Unit, M. T. C. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ellingson. Entered service Dec. 13th, 1917 at Johnson Bks. Mustered out Sept. 29th, 1919, at Camp Dodge. Promoted to Sgt., May 1st, 1918.



ANTON J. EID— (1)

Gary, 1st Cl. Sgt. Co. M. C. Son of Jacob and Suzanna Eid. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Mustered out at Camp Dodge Feb. 18th, 1919. Promoted to 1st Cl. Sgt. Aug. 24th, 1918.

NORMAN A. EID— (2)

Gary, Corp. 552 Motor Transport Co. Son of Andrew and Orlana Eid. Entered service Aug. 14th, 1918 at Indianapolis. Ind. Camp Humphreys. Mustered out March 30th, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Promoted to Corp. Feb. 20th, 1919.

BERNARD FINSKE— (3)

Form. Co. M. C. Son of August and Wilhelmina Finske. Entered service May 30th, 1918 at Camp Lewis. Mustered out at Camp Lewis Dec. 30th, 1918.

THEODORE FLOM— (4)

Gary, Sgt. 392 Field Sig. Bn. Co. C. Son of Andrew and Martha Flom. Entered service Feb. 15th, 1918 at Ft. Leavenworth, Camp Dix, Kansas. May 22nd, 1918. Mustered out May 31st, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Promoted to Corp. Dec. 1st, 1918. In Sgt. April 1st, 1919. Worked on line of communications in St. Michel Army Sector and Argonne-Meuse.

EDWIN FLOM— (5)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Supply Co. 337th P. A. 88th Div. Son of Eiling and Orlanne Flom. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills. Left U. S. Aug. 18th, 1918. Arrived in U. S. Jan. 25th, 1919. Mustered out Feb. 5th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ANTHONY FLOM— (6)

Twin Valley, Pvt. 115th Spruce Squadron, A. S. A. 1. Son of Eiling and Orlanne Flom. Entered service Oct. 14, 1918 at Vancouver Barracks. Mustered out Dec. 20th, 1918 at Van Courer Barracks. Was examined for service in Feb. 1918 but failed to pass at that time.

BENJAMIN ERICKSON— (7)

Twin Valley, Coxswain U. S. N. Son of Edward S. and Louise Erickson. Entered service April 5th, 1917 at Great Lakes, New Orleans, Charleston, S. C., U. S. S. Vermont, U. S. S. Pastoris. Mustered out at Minneapolis Oct. 14th, 1919. Promoted from Seaman 1st Cl. to Coxswain March 22nd, 1918. Made 10 trips to France and one to South America.

HANS MANDIUS FLOM— (8)

Malmomen, Pvt. Co. M. 308th Inf. 77th Div. Son of Simon and Randi Flom. Entered service June 26th, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney. Wounded Oct. 8 in arm. Was near the Lost Battalion. Mustered out at Fort Russell May 21st, 1919.

WILLIAM O. FLYBERG— (9)

Hidstal, Pvt. Co. E. 55th Engs. Son of P. E. and Ida Flyberg. Entered service Feb. 25th, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Mustered out July 24th, 1919 at Camp Grant, Overseas. June 28th, 1918.

SOREN JULIUS FOLSTAD— (10)

Shelly, Pvt. 16th Prov. Reg. Co. Son of Christopher and Maggethe Folstad. Entered service Oct. 23rd, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out January 14th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

GEORGE L. FORD— (11)

Ada, 1st Lt. Co. B. 12th Reg. Inf. 1st Div. Son of George and Miriam Ford. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Dix. Ind. Camp Robinson. Mustered out Sept. 17th, 1918. Mustered out at Camp Dodge.

ERVIN A. FROSHAUG— (12)

Twin Valley, First Lieut. 76th P. A. 1st Div. Son of Arno H. and Berta Froshaug. Entered service Aug. 25th, 1917 at Camp Fremont, Camp Lewis, Camp Mills, 42nd Rainbow Div. Service at Chateau Argonne, Meuse, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne Sector, St. Mihiel.

OSCAR CARL FURUSETH— (13)

Van Hook, N. D. 1st Lieut. Army Sgt. 31st Co. 2nd Reg. A. S. A. 1. Son of Jacob and Marie Furueth. Entered service Dec. 15th, 1917 at Fort Snelling, Van Courer, Wash. Mustered out Jan. 31st, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Promoted to Sgt. Feb. 8th, 1918. Member of 1st 2nd Reg. and.

CLARENCE E. GARTLAND— (14)

Gary, Pvt. 193rd Sign. Squad. 18th Div. Son of Albert and Marie E. Gartland. Entered service Dec. 22nd, 1918 at Fort Riley, Camp Travis. Had guard duty along the Mexican border. Was in medical corp. Mustered out Feb. 10th at Camp Dodge.

SIVERT LEE GARTLAND— (15)

Gary, Corp. Construction Co. Son of Albert and Marie E. Gartland. Entered service Feb. 14th, 1919 at Fort Riley, Camp Greenleaf. Mustered out Jan. 15th, 1919 at Camp Greenleaf. Promoted to Corp. Dec. 1918.

GERHARD GELDER— (16)

Fertile, Mann. 1st Co. C. 124th Eng. Son of Tennis and Ella Gelder. Entered service Oct. 23rd, 1918 at Camp Forest. Mustered out at Camp Dodge Jan. 14th, 1919.

HANS MATHIAS GILBERTSON— (17)

Shelly, Pvt. 16th Co. Son of Hilmer and Jennie Gilbertson. Entered service Oct. 23rd, 1918 at Camp Forest. Mustered out Jan. 9th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

HANS RUEBEN GILBERTSON— (18)

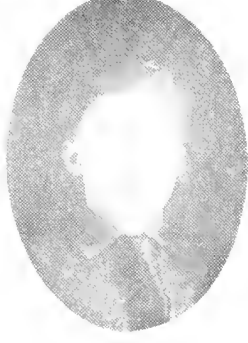
Ada, Second Lieut. M. R. Co. Son of Gilbert and Alice Gilbertson. Entered service June 16th, 1917 at Jefferson Barracks, M. O. T. Co. Ft. Riley, Camp Greenleaf. Mustered out Dec. 12th, 1918.

LOUIS GILSOUL— (19)

Lockhart, Pvt. 76th Reg. P. A. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant. Ill. Camp Robinson. Mustered out Aug. 29th at Camp Dodge.

CHARLIE GROSLIE— (20)

Twin Valley, Pvt. 1st Div. 2nd U. S. 87th Div. Son of Lars and Caroline Grosli. Entered service April 14th, 1918 at Camp Fremont, Fort Sill, Camp Mills, France, Siberia. Arrived overseas Nov. 9th, 1918. Arrived in U. S. Jan. 18th, 1919. Mustered out Feb. 21st, 1919 at Camp Taylor.



NELS G. AARHUS—(1)

Forup, Minn. Pvt. Co. E, 337th F. A., 88th Div. Son of Christ and Elizabeth Aarhus. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Mustered out Feb. 5th, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Promoted July 15, 1918 to Corporal.

ARTHUR JOHN DAHLBORN—(2)

Ada, Minn. Musician Hq. Co. 338th F. A., 88th Div. Son of Andrew and Marie Dahlborn. Entered service Sept. 18th, 1917 at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills. Overseas Sept. 17th, 1918. Arrived in U. S. Dec. 25th, 1918. Mustered out Jan. 16th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ALFRED CARL AMOUNDSON—(3)

Pvt. Bat. E, 331st Reg., 86th Div. Son of Joseph and Caroline Amoundson. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant. Camp Robinson, Camp Mills. Overseas service. Mustered out Feb. 19, 1919 at Camp Grant.

ALFRED ANDERSON—(4)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. Co. M, 102nd, Reg. 26th Div. Son of Edward Anderson. Entered service Sept. 22nd, 1917 at Camp Dodge. Camp Pike. Wounded Oct. 25th, 1918 in Argonne. Mustered out March 1, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

HENRY CONRAD BENTLEY—(5)

Twin Valley, Minn. Pvt. 29th Co., Depot Bgd., 14th Div. Son of Ole S. and Annie Bentley. Entered service April 29th, 1918 at Camp Lewis. Mustered out April 11th, 1919 at Camp Lewis. Left for service from Chateau, Mont. where he owns a claim.

PERCY BERTRAND BJORNSON—(6)

Twin Valley, Minn. Cpl. Co. M, 13th Reg., 5th Bgd., U. S. Marines. Son of Lars and Gina Bjornson. Entered service July 6th, 1918 at Paris Island, S. C., Quantico, Va. Mustered out August 13, 1919, Hampton Roads, Pro. Corp., July 1st, 1919. Overseas service, Sharpshooter.

JAMES EDWARD BRODSHO—(7)

Guy, Minn. Sgt. Co. C, Eng. Son of Jens and Clara Brodsho. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918, Camp Dodge. American Univ. Arrived in France July, 1918. Mustered out July 27th, 1919 at Camp Grant. Promoted Sgt. June, 1918.

CHRIST L. BERG—(8)

Balstad, Minn. Cpl. Co. C, Signal Corps, 1st Div. Son of Lornis and Christene Berg. Entered service Oct. 6th, 1917 at Camp Lewis, Camp Mills. Overseas Dec. 26th, 1917. Wounded Oct. 6th, 1918 in Argonne. Mustered out Sept. 27th, 1919 at Camp Grant. Promoted to Corporal Aug. 15th, 1918.

RICHARD BERSAGEL—(9)

Ada, Minn. Ambulance Co., 62. Son of Rasmus Bersagel. Entered service Aug. 5th, 1918 at Camp Grant. Mustered out Jan. 21st at Camp Grant.

JOHN MARTIN BLOMSETH—(10)

Balstad, Minn. Pvt. Troop E, 16th Cav. Son of Rudolph and Julia Blomseth. Entered service Jan. 1st, 1918 at Fort Douglas. Camp Mercedes. Mustered out Sept. 26th, 1919, at Fort Russell.

MARVIN A. BERG—(11)

Ada, Minn. Sgt. Co. C, 36th Inf. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Berg. Entered service July 1th, 1917 at Jefferson Barracks. Ft. Snelling. Ft. Sheridan. Co. B. G. out. Mustered out Jan. 23rd, 1919 at Camp Grant. Promoted to Corporal Nov. 1917 to Sgt. Jan. 1918.

MARTEN H. BREVIK—(12)

Twin Valley, Minn. Corp. Co. G, 8th Reg. 8th Div. Son of Carl and Laura Brevik. Entered service May 11, 1918 at Ft. Logan, Camp Fremont, Camp Mills, Camp Lee. Mustered out Feb. 13th at Camp Dodge. Promoted to Cpl. Nov. 6th, 1918.

CARL W. BOEN—(13)

Flaming, Minn. 1st Cl. Pvt., 437th Ambulance Co., 35th Div. Son of Osten and Cattie Boen. Entered service March 1st, 1918 at Fort Riley. Fought in Alsace-Lorraine and Argonne Woods. Mustered out June 8th, 1919 at Ft. Russell. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt., May 25th, 1918. Overseas June 6th, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 27th 1919.

WILLIAM BACKING—(14)

1st Cl. Pvt., Supply Co., 339th F. A., 88th Div. Son of Henry and Elizabeth Backing. Entered service Sept. 29th, 1917 at Camp Dodge. Camp Merritt. Mustered out Feb. 5, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

AUGUST R. BALZUM—(15)

Ada, Operator at Dupont Powder Plant at Pennington, Va. Son of August and Amanda Balzum. Entered service Sept. 3rd, 1918 at Camp Grant. Pennington, Va. Camp Lee, Va. Mustered out March 26, 1919 at Camp Grant.

TED CHARLSON—(16)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. Co. H, 167th Reg., 31st Div. Son of Tom and Nettie Charlson. Entered service May 29th, 1917 at Fort Harrison. Wounded at Verdun Oct. 2nd, 1918. Overseas one year. Fought at Soissons, St. Mihiel, Verdun and Argonne. Mustered out Feb. 28th, 1919 at Chicago, Ill.

NEIL M. CHRISTENSEN—(17)

Twin Valley, Minn. 1st Cl. Pvt., 450 S. P. T. Son of Julius and Mary Christensen. Entered service July 23rd, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Jessup. Mustered out at Fort Russell, June 29, 1919.

R. H. McLAIN CANNING—(18)

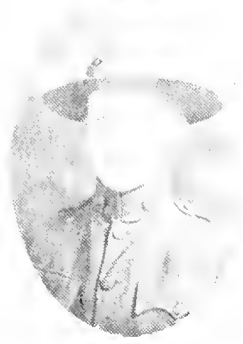
Hendrum, Minn. Pvt. Co. B, 140th Reg., 41st Div. Son of Charles W. and Mary Canning. Entered service July 15th, 1917 at Fargo. Camp Greene.

FRANK HOWETT CATLIN—(19)

Chicago, Ill. Corp. Bt. E, 6th Reg. F. A. Son of L. M. Catlin. Entered service Oct. 15th, 1915 at Minneapolis, Jefferson Barracks, Laredo, Texas, Camp Douglas, Fort Sill. Was on the Mexican border for two years. Promoted to Cpl. July 13, 1918. Mustered out at Mason Ga. Feb. 1918.

MARSHALL WRIGHT CATLIN—(20)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 29th Co., 5th Reg. 2nd Div. U. S. Marines. Son of L. M. Catlin. Entered service Jan. 2nd 1918, Quantico, Va. Overseas. Wounded at Belleau Wood June 25th 1918. Gun shot wound left shoulder and shell wound at left of spine.



GUSTAVE G. GJERSTAD - (11)

Gary, Minn. Pvt. Co. P, 9th Reg. 2nd Div. Son of Roy Gjerstad. Entered service Sept. 29th, 1917 with the first Draft contingent from Norman county. Went to Camp Dodge, Camp Pike, Camp Mead. Severely wounded Nov. 1, 1918 in the Argonne offensive. Wounded July 18th near Souissons. Fought at Souissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne and Argonne. Mustered out July 16th, 1919 at Ft. Snelling. Official citation for bravery.

GEORGE GERJETS - (2)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. Co. B, 32nd Reg. Son of C. and Martha Gerjets. Entered service Feb. 23rd, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Mustered out July 11th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

IJO GERJETS - (3)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. Co. G, 77th Div. Son of C. and Martha Gerjets. Entered service May 26th, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney. Fought in the Meuse-Argonne Sept. 1918. Mustered out at Camp Dodge May 18, 1919.

WM. HENRY GODDEKE - (4)

Delroy, Minn. Pvt. Co. E, 161st Reg. Son of Herman and Lacy Goddeke. Entered service Sept. 21st, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp McArthur. Camp Dodge.

HENRY NORMAN GORDON- (5)

Ada, Minn. Corp. Co. H, 347th. Avon Div. Son of Gilbert and Olava Gordon. Entered service Sept. 21st, 1917 at Camp Dodge, Camp Pike, Camp Dix. Was not in actual fighting but was up to the front line several times with provisions. Made Corporal Dec. 30th, 1917. Mustered out at Camp Dodge Feb. 1th, 1919.

LEONARD JAMES GRANDE - (6)

Hendrum, Minn. Corp. Co. C, 55th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Grande. Entered service Feb. 20th, 1918 at Camp Custer. Overseas June 30th, 1918. One year service overseas. Promoted to Corp. May 1st, 1918. Mustered out July 22nd, 1919 at Camp Grant.

JOSEPH BERNARD GROTHE - (7)

Shelly, Minn. Pvt. Co. G, 128th. Reg. 32nd Div. Son of Mrs. John P. Grothe. Entered service May 26th, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney. Overseas Aug. 9th, 1919. Was in Argonne Forest from Oct. 1 to armistice. Mustered out Jan. 28th at Camp Dodge.

KAREL ORION GULLEKSON - (8)

Fertile, Minn. Pvt. Co. D, 388th. Reg. 97th Div. Son of Gunder and Mary Gullekson. Entered service Oct. 21st, 1918 at Camp Cody, Ft. Wingate. Mustered out May 5th, 1919 at Ft. Wingate.

HARTVIG A. GULLINGSRUD - (9)

Twin Valley, Minn. Pvt. 69th Co. 13rd. Amb. Son of H. O. and Andrea Gullingsrud. Entered service Aug. 15th, 1918 at Univ. of Minn. In the A. E. F. 5 months. Mustered out April 11th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

CARL RICHARD GUSTAFSON—(10)

Holstad, Minn. Pvt. Co. 17 Prov. Bn. Co. Son of Clara Gustafson. Entered service Oct. 23rd, 1918 at Camp Forest. Mustered out Dec. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

ARNE GUNDERSON - (11)

Delroy, Minn. Pvt. 3rd Co. 11 Troops. Son of Martin and Outor Gundersen. Entered service June 28th, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson. Mustered out Jan. 29th, 1919 at Camp Dix.

CLARENCE E. GUNDERSON - (12)

Gary, Minn. Co. K, 12th Reg. Son of J. E. and Eliza Gundersen. Entered service Sept. 10th, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Mustered out at Camp Dodge Jan. 30, 1919. Was at Camp McArthur.

ELMER GUNDERSON - (13)

Gary, Minn. Pvt. 3rd Ord. Detachment. Son of J. E. and Eliza Gundersen. Entered service Aug. 14th, 1918 at University of Minn., Penniman, Va., Baltimore, Ft. Wingate. Mustered out May 24th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

FRED GUNNARSON - (14)

Twin Valley, Minn. Pvt. 14th Co. 132d. Son of John and Marie Gunnarson. Entered service Sept. 1th, 1918 at Camp Grant. Mustered out Dec. 24th, 1918.

ANDREW O. GUREN - (15)

Ada, Minn. Sgt. 142nd Motor Transport Co. Husband of Betha Guren. Son of Ole B. and Nephelia Guren. Entered service June 14th, 1918 at Univ. of Minn. Camp, Humphreys. Promoted to Sgt. Oct. 15th, 1918. Mustered out Feb. 21st at Camp Grant.

LOWELL EDWARD GWIN - (16)

Boomp, Minn. 1st Cl. Pvt. Co. M, 34th Reg. 7th Div. Son of Wm. and Sadie Gwin. Entered service May 11, 1918 at Camp McArthur. Wounded Oct. 22nd in Pysomelle Sector. Overseas Aug. 17, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 19th, 1919. Mustered out June 25th, 1919, at Camp Grant. Promoted Sept. 18 to 1st Cl. Pvt.

OSCAR HAALAND- (17)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 269th Aero Squad. Son of Ole P. and Ingborg Haaland. Entered service April 8th, 1918 at Pittsburgh. Six months overseas service. Mustered out Dec. 27th, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

SAM HAALAND - (18)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 57th Squadron Spruce Div., Av. Sec. Son of Ole P. and Ingborg Haaland. Entered service Feb. 12, 1918 at Vancouver Barracks. Mustered out at Camp Dodge Jan. 29th, 1919. Was also inducted Sept. 21st, 1917 and sent to Camp Dodge but rejected and discharged Oct. 10th, 1917.

REUBEN E. HAGE— (19)

Holstad, Minn. Pvt. 13rd Bn., 331st Reg. 96th Div. Son of Mrs. M. Hage. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson. Mustered out April 19, 1919 at Ft. Snelling. Overseas 6 months.

CARL HAGEN—(20)

Twin Valley, Minn. Pvt. Co. E, 315th Reg. 58th Div. Son of Elie and Lena Hagen. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Upton. England. Wounded Nov. 1st, 1918 in Argonne Forest. Lost his right foot just below the knee. Mustered out July 22nd, 1919 at Ft. Snelling.



CHAS. AAMOTH—(1)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Bat. D, 320th F. A., 2nd Div., Son of Mrs. Lena Aamoth. Entered service Feb. 22nd, 1918, Camp Dodge, Camp Gordon, Ga. Mustered out May 21st, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

HILMER SIGWARD AAMOTH—(2)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Co. E, 199th Reg., 28th Div., Son of Mrs. Lena Aamoth. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant, Ill. Mustered out May 19, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ARNE EMIL ANDERSON—(3)

Halstad, Pvt. Co. K, 3rd Reg., 2nd Div., entered service Aug. 8th at Jefferson Barracks, Son of Oline and Gabriel Anderson. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918, Camp Dodge, Camp McArthur. Wounded by machine gun bullet in left shoulder while in Argonne Forest Nov. 10th. Mustered out Jan. 24th, Camp Grant.

OSCAR WILLIAM ANDERSON—(4)

Twin Valley, Corp. Co. 6, S. A. T. C., Son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Anderson. Entered service Oct. 12th, 1918, U. of Minn. Promoted to Corp. Nov. 28th, 1918. Mustered out Dec. 17th, 1919.

PALMER ANDERSON—(5)

Halstad, Minn., Pvt. 17th Co., Prov. Det. Co., Son of Oline and Gabriel Anderson. Entered service Oct. 23rd, 1918 at Camp Forest, Ga. Mustered out Dec. 24th at Camp Dodge.

ALVIN BANKOL—(6)

Twin Valley, Pvt. M. G. Co., 110 Reg., 2th Div., Son of Dorothy and Peder Bankol. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Upton. Wounded October 19, 1918. Was in the Argonne-Meuse and the Army of Occupation. Mustered out May 24th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

PETER BIRKELAND—(7)

Shelly, Minn., Pvt. Co. C, 99th Div., Son of Annie and O. O. Birkeland. Entered service May 26th, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Camp Mills. Mustered out June 18th, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Was in Army of Occupation.

JOSEPH SELMER BIRKELAND—(8)

Shelly, Minn., Pvt. Co. M, 341st Reg., 8th Div., Son of Anne and O. O. Birkeland. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant. Served in the A. E. F. one year. Mustered out Sept. 29th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ALBERT BOE—(9)

Hendrum, Minn., Pvt. Co. B, 30th Inf., 3rd Div., Son of Ingborg and Ole E. Boe. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson, Camp Mills, Camp Funt, France. Mustered out Aug. 26th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

CLARENCE BRAATEN—(10)

Alda, Minn., Sgt., 393 Motor Transport Co., Son of Minnie and T. T. Braaten. Entered service Sept. 21st, 1917 at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills. Overseas Dec. 15th, 1917. Stationed at Dejen. Promoted to Sgt. April 6th, 1918. Mustered out at Camp Dodge June 27th, 1919.

ALLAN BRATTLAND—(11)

Hendrum, Minn., Sgt. P. A., Son of Ida and Ole Bratthland. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918 Camp Dodge, Fenton, Ill., Ft. Robinson, Rock Island Arsenal, Camp Zachary Taylor. Promoted to Corp. July 27th, 1918. Promoted to Sgt. Oct. 8th, 1918. Mustered out Dec. 5th, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

ARMOND D. BRATTLAND—(12)

Alda, Minn., Pvt. 1st Co., 2nd Reg. S. A. T. C., U. of M., Son of Mabel and Michael A. Bratthland. Entered service Oct. 12th, 1918 at U. of M. Mustered out Dec. 10th, 1918 at U. of M.

CHESTER A. BRATTLAND—(13)

Hendrum, Minn., Pvt. Supply Co., 327th Reg., 88th Div., Son of Nettie and Andrew A. Bratthland (deceased). Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills, England, France, Camp Merritt. Mustered out Feb. 5th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

GUY BRATTLAND—(14)

Hendrum, Minn., Pvt. Mobile Ord. Repair Shop, 86th Div., Son of Ida and Ole A. Bratthland. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Mills, A. E. F. Mustered out Feb. 1919 at Camp Grant.

FRED W. BUCHHOLZ—(15)

Gary, Minn., Pvt. Co. H, 118th Reg., 30th Div., Son of Ellen and Henry H. Buchholz. Entered service Feb. 24th at Camp Dodge, Camp Sevier, Camp Mills, Calais, France, May 23rd, 1918. Fought on Hudenburg Line at Dincourt and Bellecourt. Mustered out Camp Dodge April 19, 1919.

WILLIAM ANDREW CORBIN—(16)

Hendrum, Minn., Pvt. 17th Prov. Reg., Camp Forest. Son of Marcella and Andrew Corbin. Entered service Oct. 23rd, Camp Forest. Mustered out Dec. 24th, 1918, at Camp Dodge.

ADOLPH J. EKLUND—(17)

Alda, Minn., Pvt. Co. L, 341st Reg., 8th Div., Son of Ida and A. G. Eklund. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant. Fought in the Argonne last two weeks of October, 1918. Mustered out June 2nd, 1919.

JOHN BERDARD FLOM—(18)

Gary, Minn., Pvt. Batt. C, 338th Reg., 86th Div., Son of Thora and Peder Flom. Entered service June 26th, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson. Mustered out Camp Grant Dec. 16th, 1918.

ERNEST EUGENE GERMOLUS—(19)

Forup, Minn., Pvt. Co. D, 388th Reg., 97th Div., Entered service Oct. 21st, 1918, Camp Cody, Fort Bliss. Mustered out Fort Bliss July 29th, 1919.

GILBERT M. GUSTAFSON—(20)

Hendley Falls, Minn., Pvt., 227th Aero Squadron, Husband of Boris M. Gustafson. Entered service April 8th, 1918, U. of Pittsburgh. Was in A. E. F. Mustered out June 18th, 1919 at Ft. Des Moines.



HANS HAGEN—(1)

Gary, Pvt. Co. B, 129th Reg., 33rd Div., Son of Mr. and Mrs. Iver Hagen. Entered service Feb. 24th, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan, Camp Upton, Brest, France. Was in Meuse-Argonne and Somme. Mustered out June 2, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

INGVALD I. HAGEN—(2)

Gary, Bat. B, 33rd Reg., 86th Div., Son of Mr. and Mrs. Iver Hagen. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson, Camp Mills, Camp Ramsey, Eng. Camp Hunt, France. Mustered out Feb. 18, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

SELEMER HAGEN—(3)

Private 1st Cl., Co. G, 54th Reg. Infantry, Son of Serena and Hans Hagen. Entered service July 26th, 1918 at Wadsworth, Co. G, 54th Pioneer Infantry. Mustered out July 5th, 1919, Camp Grant.

CHRISTIAN HAMRE—(4)

Mahmomen, Minn., Pvt. Co. A, 357th Infantry, 90th Div., Son of Ole Hamre. Entered service April 27, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Travis, St. Mihiel offensive and Argonne. Mechanic. Mustered out July 16, 1919 at Camp Grant.

GILMAN OSCAR HANSON—(5)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Air Service, Son of Mrs. Helen Hanson. Entered service June 30, 1918 at St. Paul, V. S. Mechanic School, Langley Field, Hampton Detachment B, Camp Dodge. Mustered out Jan. 21, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

RAYMOND SELMER HANSON—(6)

Twin Valley, Pvt. 1st Class, Co. A, 113 Am. Reg. 38 Tr. Div., Son of Mrs. Helen Hanson. Entered service June 14, 1918 at University of Minnesota, Camp Shelby, Camp Mills, Camp Goddard, Wilts, England. Mustered out June 18, 1919 at Camp Mills. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt. Jan. 1st, 1919.

HERMAN A. HARMS—(7)

Ada, Pvt. 32 Reg. 161 D. E. Div., Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Harms. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Grant. Discharged June 27th, 1918 at Camp Grant.

SIMON HAUGEN—(8)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Co. I, Reg. 34, Son of Barbara and Ingvald Haugen. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Fox, France. Mustered out July 19, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Overseas July, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 4th, 1919.

BJARNE HOUKOM—(9)

Halstad, Pvt., Son of Nellie and Anders Houkom. Entered service Oct. 16, 1918 at St. Olaf, S. A. T. C., Co. B. Mustered out Dec. 10, 1918 at Northfield.

ANDREW HEDIN—(10)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Co. C, 124 Eng., Son of Manda and John Hedin. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Jan. 27, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

GERHARD S. HELGESON—(11)

Ada, Recruit Artillery Bat. B, 347th F. A., 88th Div., Camp Hdqs. Personnel Det., Pvt. Corporal, Sergeant. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

ALBERT INGVALD HELLAND—(12)

Pipestone, Sgt. Med. Dept., Son of Mr. and Mrs. Atle Helland. Entered service Mar. 27, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Fort Riley, Denver. Mustered out Mar. 26, 1919 at Denver, Col. Promoted to Corp., July 3, 1918, Sgt. July 16.

EDWIN HELLELOD—(13)

Halstad, Pvt. Co. 16, Son of Annie and Sam Hellelod. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forest, Camp Dodge. Mustered out Jan. 6, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

CLARENCE HENDERSON—(14)

Halstad, Sgt. Co. H, 345th Inf., 87th Div., Son of Sarah and Henry Henderson. Entered service Oct. 24, 1917 at Camp Dodge, Camp Dix, France. Mustered out July 24, 1919 at Camp Grant. Promoted Mar. 18, 1918.

OSCAR M. HILMO—(15)

Twin Valley, Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. M, 308th Reg., 77th Div., Son of Mary and Lewis Hilmo. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Meuse, Argonne offensive. Wounded Oct. 4, 1919 in Argonne offensive. Mustered out May 18, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Was in Lost Battalion.

HARRY JOHN HERRINGER—(16)

Ada, Pvt. 4th Air Park, Son of Pauline and Eugene Herringer. Entered service Apr. 8, 1918 at Pittsburg, Aviation Field, Long Island, France, Germany, Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. Mustered out July 12, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

JOHN HESJEDAL—(17)

Fertile, Co. D, 388th Inf., 97th Div., Son of Olma and Ole E. Hesjedal. Entered service Oct. 22nd, 1918, at Camp Denning, Fort Bliss, Mexican border. Mustered out Sept. 23, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

TENNEY HETLAND—(18)

Shelby, Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf., 2nd Div., Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hetland. Entered service Aug. 8, 1918 at Jefferson Barracks, Camp McArthur, Camp Merrill, France, Meuse-Argonne, Army of Occupation, Germany. Mustered out Aug. 14, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

WILLIAM HETLAND—(19)

Shelby, Pvt. 1st Cl., Aero. Sqdn., Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hetland. Entered service Apr. 8, 1918 at Pittsburg, U. S. France, Post Sector, 1st Div., St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne. Mustered out Aug., 1919 at Camp Dodge.

MARTIN HILMO—(20)

Twin Valley, Pvt., Son of Mr. and Mrs. Berni Hilmo. Entered service Aug. 29, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp McArthur, Camp Dodge. Mustered out Jan. 19, 1919 at Camp Dodge.



FRED HLUBEK—(1)

Gary. Pvt. Co. C, 124th Reg., Regt. Engineers. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hlubeck. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Jan. 7, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

HELMAR JULIUS HOFF—(2)

Perley. Pvt. Co. A, 118th Reg., 30th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels O. Hoff. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Sevier, Camp Mills. Wounded Sept. 27, at Hargécourt, France, Ypres Sector, Cambrai, St. Quentin. Mustered out April 9, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

THOMAS T. HOLM—(3)

Hendrum. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. E, 138th Reg., 32nd Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Torger E. Holm. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, France, Meuse-Argonne. Mustered out May 18, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

HARRY FRITJOF HOMLAND—(4)

Ada. Pvt. Co. C, 124 Reg., Engineers Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Homland. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Mustered out Jan. 7, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

FREDRICK JOHN HOSS—(5)

Twin Valley. Pvt., 64 Reg., 7th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hoss. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Camp Mills, France. Mustered out Jan. 26, 1919 at Camp Dodge; 16 months in France.

LAURENIZ OSCAR HOUGLUM—(6)

Perley. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. I, 342nd Reg., 86th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew A. Houglum. Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant, 104 Guard Co., Le Mans Casual Co. Mustered out July 2, 1919 at Camp Grant.

ALF HOUKOM—(7)

Hilstad. Corporal. Son of Rev. and Mrs. Anders Houkom. Entered service June 14, 1918 at Camp Greenleaf, Ft. Ogilthorpe, Annual Embarkations, Depot No. 302, Port Terminal Branch, Charleston. Mustered out May 26, 1919 at Charlestown, S. Car. Promoted April, 1919.

FREDRICK S. HDTSE—(8)

Ada. 2nd Lieut., O. M. Corps. Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Hdtse. Entered service May 7, 1918 at Camp Joseph H. Johnston, Camp Meigs, Hoboken, France. Promoted Oct. 3, 1918. Mustered out July 8, 1919 at Camp Dix, N. J.

HENRY NORMAN IKE—(9)

Ada. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. G, 54 Reg., 42 Div. Son of Mrs. Christie Ike. Entered service July 26, 1918 at Camp Wadsworth, Meuse-Argonne. Army of Occupation. Mustered out July 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

ALBERT INGBERG—(10)

Hendrum. Sgt. Co. Hg., 349th Reg., 88th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Ingberg. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Mustered out June 10, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

SAMUEL INGBERG—(11)

Hendrum. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. F, 143 Inf., 33rd Div. Son of Rhoda and Peter O. Ingberg. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan. Was in Meuse-Argonne offensive, Côte de Monte, Dommeris, Serreourt, Bois de Chemise, Bois de Plat, Cleve. Mustered out Mar. 29, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

CARL MARTIN JACOBSON—(12)

Flora. Pvt. Co. C, U. S. Guard, 5th Bat., Son of Millie and John M. Jacobson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Co. M, 349 Inf., Co. C, U. S. Guard, Ft. Robinson, U. S. Arsenal, Rock Is. Mustered out Jan. 14, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

JOSEPH C. JACOBSON—(13)

Hendrum. Pvt. Co. H, 158 Inf., 10th Div. Son of Mr. Christopher Jacobson. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney. Mustered out May 24, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Promoted to Mch. Sept. 1st, 1918. Overseas Aug. 9, 1918. Returned April 16, 1919.

PETER ANTON JACOBSON—(14)

Twin Valley. Bat. C, 331 F. A., 86th Div. Son of Carrie and Andrew Jacobson. Entered service June 24th, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson. Mustered out Feb. 18, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

WILLIAM C. JACOBSON—(15)

Perley. Pvt. 1st Cl. Son of Mr. John at Dunwoody Institute, Camp Joseph E. Jacobson. Entered service July 15, 1918 Johnston, Newport News, Strazatus, France. Mustered out July 30, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt. June 1st, 1919.

OLAF JAJREN—(16)

Twin Valley. Pvt. 106 Co., 118 Inf. Son of Mary and Lewis Jajren. Entered service at Camp Dodge on February 24, 1918. Camp Sevier, Camp Mills, France. Was in Ypres, St. Quentin. Mustered out April 19, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Overseas May 11, 1918. Returned to U. S. Mar. 27, 1919.

FRED OTTO JANUSCH—(17)

Wadena, Minn. Pvt. Co. C, 61st Eng. Reg., 16th Div. Son of Augusta and Charley Janusch. Entered service May 17, 1918 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Co. A, 55th Transportation Co., Locomotive fireman, A. E. F. 1st railroad of France. Mustered out Sept. 18, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt., July 19, 1919.

ALBERT JOHNSON—(18)

Twin Valley. Pvt. Co. G, 7th Inf. Reg., 3rd Div. Son of Mr. Bernd Johnson. Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robertson, Camp Mills, Liverpool. A. E. F. Army of Occupation. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ELMER JOHNSON—(19)

Ada. Sgt. 106 Co., 352nd Reg., 88th Div. Son of Ingberg and Hans Johnson. Entered service Sept. 24, 1917 at Camp Dodge, Co. M, 349th Inf., 84th Div., Camp Pike, O. T. C. Leignes, France, St. Agnon, Camp Domazon, Forest. Mustered out Oct. 12, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Promoted to Sgt. Dec. 1st, 1918. Overseas 33 months.

JOSEPH R. JOHNSON—(20)

Hilstad. Pvt. Co. E, 358th Inf., 10th Div. Son of Mr. Johannes A. Johnson. Entered service April 27, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Mustered out June 12, 1919 at Camp Dodge.



OSCAR ALFRED JOHNSON—(1)

Twin Valley. Pvt. Co. D, 333d Reg., 86th Div. Son of Mathilda and Andrew Johnson. Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson. Mustered out May 29, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

PETER J. JOHNSON—(2)

Halstad. Corporal. Co. C, 387th Reg. Inf., 97th Div. Son of Julia and John K. Johnson. Entered service Aug. 8th, 1918 at Jefferson Barracks, Camp McArthur, Camp Cody. Mustered out Dec. 15th, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Promoted to corporal Nov. 19, 1918.

BENNETT E. JORGENSEN—(3)

Twin Valley. Pvt. Co. B, 29 Eng. Reg. Son of Mr. Nickole Jorgenson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Washington, D. C. France. Mustered out July 22, 1919 at Camp Grant. Thirteen months overseas.

CARL AUGUST JORGENSEN—(4)

Twin Valley. Fireman U. S. S. Imperator. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jorgenson. Entered service May 17, 1918 at Great Lakes, Hampton Roads, Aboard U. S. S. Maine to Cuba Bay Ridge, Aboard U. S. S. George Washington. Four trips on Imperator. Mustered out Sept. 29 at Minneapolis.

GEORGE J. KAISER—(5)

Gary. Pvt. Co. A, 32nd Engr's Reg. Son of Karoline and Theodore Kaiser. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Grant, Holoken, France. Mustered out June 18, 1919 at Camp Grant. Overseas June 15th, 1918 to June 9th, 1919.

LEO JOHN KAISER—(6)

Gary. Pvt. Co. B, 312th Reg., 78th Div. Son of Karoline and Theodore Kaiser. Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Upton, France. Was in Meuse-Argonne. Mustered out June 2, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

HERMAN J. KAPPES—(7)

Ada. Pvt. 15th Reg., 49th Div., Co. K. Son of Mary and Wm. Kappes. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Co. K, 398th Reg., 77th Div. Was in France works in the battle of Argonne. Wounded Oct. 15, 1918 at Argonne. Mustered out Jan. 17, 1919 at Camp Grant.

LEWIS INGVALD KASTE—(8)

Gary. Pvt. 1st Co. Co. D, 34th Engr's Reg. Son of Ingeborg and Nils Kaste. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Camp Upton, England, France. Mustered out July 14, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

BURL OREN KELLOG—(9)

Hokah Munn. Pvt. Co. F, 315 Engr. Reg., 96th Div. Son of Mary and Oren W. Kellog. Entered service April 27, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Mustered out June 26, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

FRANK F. KEPPLER—(10)

Ada. Pvt. 1st Co., Co. L, 352nd Reg., 88th Div. Son of Mr. Frederick Keppler. Entered service April 27, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Was overseas. Mustered out June 19, 1919 at Camp Grant.

HERMAN R. KINDSETH—(11)

Gary. Engineer Co. B, 44th Div. Son of Olm and John Kindseth. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Ford, Co. B, 124th Reg. Engineer. Mustered out Jan. 7, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

EDWIN OLIVER KIOS—(12)

Gary. Pvt. Hdqtr., 128th Reg., 32nd Div. Son of Inger, deceased, and Ole O. Kios. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Camp Mills, France. Slightly wounded Oct. 14, 1918 at Verdun. Mustered out March 28, 1919 at Fort Snelling.

WILLIAM BARNEY KLOETY—(13)

Ada. Pvt. Co. 2, Son of Anna and Barney Kloety. Entered service Aug. 15, 1918 at St. Paul Farm School, Ferriman, Va., Curtis Bay, Camp Dodge. Mustered out March 19, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

WILLIAM KROGEN—(14)

Leonard N. D. Pvt. Inf. National Army, Co. 17, Depot Brigade. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Iver Krogen. Entered service Aug. 26 at Camp Grant, Camp McArthur. Mustered out March 4, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

OSCAR M. KROGNESS—(15)

Hendrum. Pvt. Co. D, 148 Inf., 36th Div. Was at Ypres and Belgian fronts and St. Div. Son of Julia and Paul Krogness. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Upton, offensive. Mustered out April 19, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

CHARLES HENRY KRAHLER—(16)

Halstad. Pvt. 316 Aero Squadron. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Krahler. Entered service April 8, 1918 at Pittsburgh, Pa. Replacement Det., Garden City, overseas, Montrose, Scotland. Wounded July 14, 1918. Mustered out Dec. 29, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

JACOB MATHEW KULSTAD—(17)

Halstad. Pvt. Co. E, 351 M. Co., 88th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kulstad. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Upton, 304 P. A. Mustered out May 18, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

JOHN E. KVIDT—(18)

Phon. Pvt. Co. H, 118th Inf., 36th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jens J. Kvidt. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Supply Co., 349th Inf., Camp S. Det. Wounded in the right arm and eye Dec. 1918. His division fought with the British in Belgium. Mustered out April 19, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

MARTINUS KVIDT—(19)

Phon. Pvt. Co. M, 53 Inf., 6th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ingebrigt Kvidt. Entered service May 1, 1918 at Columbus Barracks, Camp Wadsworth, Camp Mills, France. Was in Aisnes Sector, Meuse-Argonne and Army of Occupation. Mustered out June 21, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ELMER MONROE LARGIS—(20)

Twin Valley. Pvt. Bat. A, 76 Fld. Art. 3rd Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Largis. Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson, Camp Mills. Overseas Sept. 17, 1918 to August 1, 1919.



CAMPBELL NELS LYSTROM—(1)

Ada. Pvt. Co. A, 32nd Reg., 86th Div. Son of Elden and Gustaf Lystrom. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge. Mustered out Jan. 18, 1919, at Camp Grant.

JOHN DAVID LARSON—(2)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Bat. B, 332 F. A., 86th Div. Son of Julia and Jacob J. Larson. Entered service June 24, 1918, at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson, France. Mustered out Feb. 28, 1919, at Camp Grant. Overseas Sept. 16, 1918, 5 months.

SIDNEY LAVOLD—(3)

Shelly, Pvt. Co. 17 Engr. Son of Lene and Severi Lavold. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918, at Camp Forrest, Q. M. C., Co. 17 Engr. Replacement Troop. Mustered out April 26, 1919, at Camp Forrest.

CARL O. LEE—(4)

Gary, Pvt. Co. D, 398th Inf., 77th Div. Son of Johannah and Ole T. Lee. Entered service May 26, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Camp Mills, France, Co. M, 397 Inf. Was in battle of Argonne and St. Mihiel. Mustered out May 18, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

GUST LEE—(5)

Benham, Pvt. Co. A, 138th Engr. Reg. Son of Ingeborg and Ole O. Lee. Entered service Feb. 21, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Grant, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Camp Upton, France. Mustered out July 13, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

HENRY OLIVER LEE—(6)

Moorhead, Minn., Pvt. Bat. E, Reg. 337 F. A., 88th Div. Son of Rachael and John O. Lee. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills, Knotty, Eng., Gerzat, Clermont-Ferrand, France. A. E. F. Mustered out Jan. 31, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

OTTO EMIL LEINSS—(7)

Pvt. Casual Det. No. 4, 163 Depot Brig. Son of Pauline and Obit Leinss. Entered service Oct. 24, 1918, at Camp Cody, Camp Dodge. His brother Conrad was killed in action. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1918, at Camp Dodge.

THEODORE ALFRED LERUD—(8)

Home Lake, Pvt. Co. A, 315 Machine Gun Bat., 80th Div. Son of Johannes and Jacob Lerud. Entered service May 26, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, France, Co. A, 141 M. G. Bat., 10th Div. A. E. F. Was in Meuse-Argonne. Mustered out June 19, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

KETTEL N. LETMOLEE—(9)

Perley, Pvt. 1st Ct. Co. B, 311 Reg. 78th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nils Letmoled. Entered service June 24, 1918, at Camp Grant, Camp Mills, England, France. Was at the Meuse-Argonne Woods offensive. Mustered out June 3, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

HENRY LARSON—(10)

Gary, Pvt. 1st Ct. Co. 4, 54 Pioneer Det., 12nd Div. Son of Christine and Peter Larson. Entered service July 26, 1918, at Camp Wadsworth, Camp Stewart, Brest, France, Meuse-Argonne. Mustered out July 5, 1919, at Camp Grant.

EMIL LINDBERG—(11)

Flora, Pvt. Co. A, 118th Inf., 39th Div. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, M. G. Co. 349th Inf., Co. A, 117 Inf. Camp Sevier, France. Was wounded Oct. 8, 1918, at Bellecourt, France. Now receiving treatment at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois.

ERNEST R. LINDBERG—(12)

Ada, Sgt. Co. 1, 352nd Reg., 88th Div. Son of Olive and Edward Lindberg. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills, Overseas, Alsace Sector. Mustered out June 19, 1919, at Camp Grant.

GEORGE ARTHUR LINDOW—(13)

Ada, Musician, Hdqrs., 352 Reg., 88th Div. Son of Mary and A. J. Lindow. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917, at Camp Dodge, France, Alsace Sector. Was in the Regimental band and Medical Corps duty. Mustered out June 14, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

LELAND SPRAGUE LOFGREN—(14)

Ophelm, Montana, Sgt. Mag., Hdqrs., 352 Reg., 88th Div. Son of Ella and Charles J. Lofgren. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917, at Camp Dodge. Was in Defense Route, Alsace Sector. Mustered out June 19, 1919, at Camp Grant.

CLIFFORD EMERY LOGAN—(15)

Ada, Military Clerical Det. Son of Isabelle and N. C. Logan. Entered service Sept. 9, 1918, at Fort Snelling. Clerk with Local Draft and Medical Boards at Thief River Falls, Minn. Mustered out Dec. 23, 1918, at Camp Dodge.

SIVERT OLIVER LOVIK—(16)

Pvt., 97th Div. Son of Gurie and John N. Lovik. Entered service Oct. 21, 1918, at Camp Cody, Camp Dodge. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1918, at Camp Dodge.

MELVIN LUND—(17)

Twin Valley, Bugler, Co. D, 56 Inf., 7th Div. Son of Mrs. G. O. Lund. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Patton, France. Overseas, 12 months. Mustered out July 5, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

HERBERT EMIL LUNDE—(18)

Hallstad, Pvt. 17th Engrs. Son of Mary and John Lunde. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918, at Camp Forrest, Co. 1, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge. Mustered out Dec. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge.

FRANCIS HENRY LUNDON—(19)

Ada, Pvt. Co. E, 131 Reg. 33rd Div. Son of Elizabeth and John Lundon. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Houston, Long Island, overseas. Was in Somme and Verdun. Was wounded Nov. 4, 1918, at Verdun. Mustered out May 19, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

WILLIE JOE LUNDON—(20)

Ada, Pvt. 16 Provisional Engr. Son of Elizabeth and John Lundon. Entered service Oct. 24, 1918, at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Jan. 15, 1919, at Camp Dodge.



GEORGE A. LYSTROM—(1)

Ada, Wagoner Co. 16, 29th Eng. Reg. Son of Ellen and Gustaf Lystrom. Entered service Feb. 14, 1917 at Fort, Va. Went down with the Tuscania. Wounded Feb. 5, 1918 on the coast of Scotland. Mustered out June 8, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

MANLEY MADSON—(2)

Halsted, Pvt. Co. E, 391 Reg., 77th Div. Son of Christina and Chris. Madson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Upton, overseas, Camp Desongue. Wounded Oct. 14, 1918 at Argonne. Mustered out July 3, 1919 at Fort Snelling.

ARCHIE MELVIN MALME—(3)

Shelly, Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. L, 119 Inf., 28th Div., Son of Josie and Knute Malme. Entered service May 26th, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, 40th Div., Co. 28th Div. Was in A. E. F., Meuse-Argonne, and Thiancourt. Mustered out May 24, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

GUY McLEES—(4)

Twin Valley, Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. B, 139th Reg., 35th Div., Son of Sadie and Mr. Z. A. McLees. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills, France. Wounded Sept. 29, 1918 at Argonne. D-6161 7 394 and 980-9804 980-94. Camp Grant.

OLIVER THEO. MELTING—(5)

Halsted, Pvt. Co. M, G, 351 Reg., 88th Div., Son of Jorgina and Ole Melting. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Severn, Co. H, 119th Inf., 30th Div. Corporal. Awarded medal for bravery by British government. Mustered out April 12, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

LOUIS F. MENGE—(6)

Huron S. D., Sgt. 499 Field Flying School Det. Entered service Nov. 4, 1917 at Ft. Logan, Kelly Field, Ellington Field, 499 Field. Mustered out Mar. 29, 1919 at 499 Field.

PALMER P. MERKINS—(7)

Shelly, Pvt. 163rd Depot Brigade, Son of Christina and Peter Merkins. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest, Camp Dodge. Mustered out Jan. 6, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

HAROLD ERNEST MEYER—(8)

Twin Valley, 1st Lt., Co. A, 359th Reg., 88th Div., Son of Anna and Ernest Meyer. Entered service May 12, 1917 at Fort Snelling, overseas. Was in Argonne-Meuse and Vosges. Mustered out Aug. 16, 1919 at Camp Grant.

LEO MICKELSON—(9)

Shelly, Pvt., Son of Lottie and Lars A. Mickelson. Entered service Sept. 24, 1917 at Camp Dodge, 4th Hosp., Camp Doughan, 14th Hosp., Nov. 19, Camp Div. Mustered out June 14, 1919 at Camp Lee.

ROY ELTON MICKELSON—(10)

Twin Valley, Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. H, 131 Reg., 33rd Div., Son of Pauline and Paul G. Mickelson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan, Overseas. Was in Somme offensive, Argonne-Meuse, Verdun, Amiens, Trojan and St. Mihiel. Mustered out June 1-1, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

JOSEPH MONSON—(11)

Ada, Pvt. Co. K, 349th Reg., 19th Div., Son of Mrs. Inger Monson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Upton, Camp Merritt, Hoboken. 44 months overseas. Mustered out July 31st, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

NORMAN CARL MYERS—(12)

Moorhead, Minn., Sgt., Son of Thora and O. Myers. Entered service Mar. 6, 1918 at Kelly Field, 64th Aero Squad, Grantmeyer Field, Lake Charles. Broke his arm July 20th by accident. Flying school wrecked by hurricane Aug. 6, 1918. Mustered out Jan. 18, 1919 at Lake Charles.

SELMER MYHRE—(13)

Fertile, Minn., Machine Gunner in Naval Aviation, Son of Mrs. Sigrid Myhre Holmick. Entered service Jan. 25, 1918 at Pensacola, Fla. Naval Reserve force. Will be discharged Jan. 25, 1922.

HENRY OLAUS NATWICK—(14)

Ada, Pvt. Co. C, 18 Reg., 19th Div., Son of Cecilia and George A. Natwick. Entered service May 25, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Camp Mills, Camp St. Valary, France. Mustered out Jan. 24, 1919 at Jefferson Barracks.

CLARENCE M. NEEB—(15)

Ada, Pvt. Co. G, 349th Reg., 88th Div., Son of Lena and Henry Neeb. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Co. D, 129th Inf., 33rd Div., Camp Logan, France. Was in Meuse-Argonne, Somme, Marcheville, Army of Occupation. Mustered out June 2, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ALFRED NELSON—(16)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Co. L, 337th F. A., Son of Dorde and Nicholas Nelson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Grant, Co. A, 32, 499 Field, France. Mustered out June 18, 1919 at Camp Grant.

EDWIN O. NELSON—(17)

Twin Valley, Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. K, 349th Reg., 88th Div., Son of Dorde and Nicholas Nelson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan, Co. H, 130th Inf., France. Was in Meuse-Argonne, Somme-Anciens, Albert-Dormincourt and Trojan Sector. Mustered out May 29, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

JOHN RUDOLPH NELSON—(18)

Fertile, Pvt. 139 Aero Squadron, Son of Mrs. Betty and A. Anton Nelson. Entered service Feb. 14, 1918 at Vancouver Barracks. Mustered out Jan. 25, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

NICOLAS NELSON—(19)

Shelly, Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. D, 119 Reg., Son of Marie and Nels Nelson. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Fort Benjamin Harrison, A. C. P. Mustered out July 14, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

SIGNOR E. NELSON—(20)

Ada, Pvt., Son of Mrs. Nelson, Signor Signor and Nels E. Nelson, overseas. Entered service July 15, 1918 at Fairwoody Mills, Air School, St. Paul. Mustered out Dec. 21, 1919 at St. Paul.



SIGURD MANLEY NELSON (1)

Ada, Pvt. 1st Cl. 62nd Aero Squad. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Nelson. Entered service Feb. 12, 1918 at Vancouver Barracks. Mustered out Dec. 12, 1918 at Vancouver.

BENIHARD NILSON—(2)

Pertle, Pvt. Supply Co. 337 F. A., 88th Div. Son of Mrs. Torina Nilson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Battery F, Hoboken, Liverpool, Eng.; Cherbourg and Bordeaux, France. Mustered out Feb. 5, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

MARTIN NORBY—(3)

Gary, Co. D, 3194 Inf. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Norby. Entered service July 25, 1918 at Camp Grant, Texas. Camp Devens. Mustered out Dec. 31, 1919 at Camp Grant.

ANDREW NYGAARD—(4)

Gary, Pvt. 1st Cl. 351 Inf., 88th Div. Son of Brigit (deceased) and Rasmus O. Nygaard (deceased). Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Co. C, 13rd Eng., 48 Co., 29th Eng. Mustered out July 18, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

DAVID ODDEN—(5)

Twin Valley, Pvt. 658 Co., Motor Transport Corps. Son of Anne and Peter Odden. Entered service Aug. 26, 1918 at Camp Grant. Mustered out June 7, 1919 at Camp Grant.

MAURICE ODEGAARD—(6)

Halstad, Corporal, Battery A, 337th F. A., 88th Div. Son of Anne and Deley M. Odegaard. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge. 5th Bn. U. S. G., Fort Robinson, Rock Island Arsenal, 1916th, No. 37-163 Depot Bldg. Camp Funston. Mustered out Jan. 14, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

MARTIN HERMAN OIEN—(7)

Gary, Pvt. Co. 27, Reg. 155 D. Brigade. Son of Anna and Ole Oien. Entered service June 27, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Fremont, Camp Mills, Camp Merritt, Camp Lee, Fort Logan. Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out Feb. 20, 1919 at Fort Logan.

ROY A. OLSON—(8)

Ada, Pvt. Co. K, 319th Inf., 88th Div. Son of Mrs. Ella Olson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan, 132nd Inf., 32d Div., France. Was in battle of Verdun, Bois de Torgas, Meuse and Argonne. Wounded Sept. 10, 1918 at Verdun front. Mustered out May 26, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ALBERT OLSON—(9)

Ada, Pioneer Inf., Co. B, 54 Reg. Son of Mr. Ole B. Olson. Entered service July 26, 1918 at Camp Wadsworth, Camp Stewart, Brest, Boblinz, Army of Occupation. Was at Argonne front. Mustered out July 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

BENNIE CALMER OLSON—(10)

Halstad, Pvt. 1st Cl. Co. A, 32nd Engr. Son of Laura and Ole K. Olson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, 337 Field Artillery, Camp Grant, Co. A, 32nd Engr., Camp Upton, Brest and Bordeaux, France. Mustered out June 18, 1919 at Camp Grant.

CARL JOHAN T. OLSON (11)

Gary, Co. H, 27th Div. Pvt. Son of Mattine and Thor K. Olson. Entered service Sept. 4, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp McArthur, Camp Dodge, 14th Co., Depot Brigade, 161st, West 527. Mustered out Dec. 23, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

HENRY PHILIP OLSON (12)

Ada, Ensign. Son of Maria and Hans P. Olson. Entered service May 12, 1918 at Puget Sound Navy Yard, Municipal Pier, U. S. Training Ship, 15-Bham Bay, Ensign U. S. N. R. F., 1st Cl. Q. M. Mustered out April 26, 1919 at New York City.

INGOLF OLSON—(13)

Shelby, Pvt. Co. 6th. Son of Torrine and Ole Askildson. Entered service Mar. 16, 1918 at Kelly Field, Camp Sevier, Camp Mills, England, Little Hampton and South Hampton. Mustered out Dec. 27th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

MARCUS ELIAS OLSON (14)

Ada, Pvt. Bat. C, 145th Field Artillery. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Olson. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Hoboken, Overseas. Stationed near Bordeaux, France. Mustered out Jan. 18, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

THEODORE OLSON (15)

Ada, Pvt. Co. A, Reg. 169, 28th Div. Son of Julia and Ole L. Olson. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Camp Mills, England and France, 19th Div. to 28th Div. A. E. F. Was in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Wounded by shrapnel in the ankle on Oct. 9, 1918. Mustered out May 19, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

WALTER A. OLSON (16)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Co. G, 133rd Reg., 35th Div. Son of Amanda and Gust Olson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills, France. Was in Alsace and Argonne. Was a prisoner of war in Germany for 2 months. Mustered out April 5, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ALBERT OMDAL (17)

Hudrinn, Pvt. Hospital Corps, Medical Dept. Entered service Feb. 2, 1918, Fort Riley, Fort Des Moines. Honorably discharged on account of physical disability Mar. 19, 1918 at Fort Des Moines.

ALVIN OSCAR OPGRAND (18)

Halstad, Chauffeur, Co. 77, Aero Squad. Son of Margaret and Johannes Opgrand. Entered service Dec. 10, 1917 at Jefferson Barracks, Camp Custer, Barron Field, Ft. Worth, Officers' Training School at Camp Hancock. Mustered out Dec. 18, 1918 at Camp Hancock.

EDWIN PAULSON (19)

Shelby, Pvt. Co. E, 31th Reg. Engr. Div. Son of Mrs. Jorina Paulson. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Benjamin Harrison, Camp Williams, France. Mustered out June 15, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

SELMER ARTHUR PAULSON (20)

Shelby, Sailor. Entered service June 6, 1917 at Rhode Island, U. S. S. Wyoming, New York, U. S. S. Wyoming, U. S. Pacific Fleet. Mustered out Nov. 1st, 1919.



JOHN O. PETERSON—(1)

Twin Valley. Pvt. 1st Cl., 8th T. C. Corps. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Peterson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Camp Meade. Overseas. Mustered out July 23, 1919 at Camp Dodge. 12 months overseas.

FRANCIS PETERSON—(2)

Twin Valley. Pvt. Co. L. Son of Christine and Albert R. Peterson. Entered service Sept. 1, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp McArthur, Camp Dodge. Mustered out Feb. 20, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

LAWRENCE JOHN PETERSON—(3)

Ada. Pvt. Co. G, 1st Reg. Son of Bertha M. and Albert Peterson. Entered service Oct. 12, 1918 at U. of Minnesota. Co. 3, 1st Reg. Member of 1st Reg. Band. Mustered out Dec. 17, 1918, at Minneapolis.

OSCAR ARENT PETERSON—(4)

Ada. Pvt. Co. G, 139 Reg. 35th Div. Son of Hannah and Carl T. Peterson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, France. Was in Grand Ballon, Sec. Wesseling Sec. St. Mihiel offensive and Argonne offensive. Wounded Sept. 29, 1918 at Argonne. Mustered out May 2, 1919 at Camp Grant.

PETER ALBERT QUAM—(5)

Hendrum. Pvt. Co. C. Son of Olga and Martin Quam. Entered service Sept. 18, 1918 at Dunwoody Institute, S. A. T. C. Mustered out Dec. 9, 1918 at Minneapolis.

SELMER RAGE—(6)

Ada. Pvt. Co. 17. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rage. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Engineer. Mustered out Dec. 21, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

RICHARD C. RAMON—(7)

Fertile. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. E, 315th Reg. 90th Div. Son of Carrie and Richard Ramon, (deceased). Entered service April 27, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Travis, France. Was in St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne, and Army of Occupation. Mustered out June 26, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

EDWARD JOHN REDLAND—(8)

Ada. Pvt. Co. 16 2nd R. Engineers Reg. Son of Ingeborg and Andrew Redland. Entered service at Camp Forrest, Camp Dodge. Mustered out Jan. 11, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

HENRY S. REITAN—(9)

Halstad. Sgt. Co. B. 11, 35th Reg. Son of Emily and Johannes Reitan. Entered service April 27, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Ft. Riley, Camp Kearny, Camp Merritt. Overseas. Mustered out May 13, 1919 at Camp Grant.

FLOYD WILLARD RENNER—(10)

Ada. Pvt. Co. D, 9th Reg. 2nd Div. Son of Cora (deceased) and Geo. O. Renner. Entered service Aug. 8, 1918 at Camp McArthur. Overseas. Was in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Mustered out Aug. 11, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

FRANK REBE—(11)

Ada. Pvt. Co. G, Reg. 33, 9th Div. Son of Sophia and Fred Rebe. Entered service May 1, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills. Overseas. Was at A. S. C. Lorraine Sector. Mustered out June 21, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

OPIE SERMER RINDAHL—(12)

Ada. Pvt. S. A. T. C. Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. Son of Sophia and J. O. Rindhahl. Entered service Oct. 1, 1918 at Decorah, Iowa. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1918 at Decorah.

LOUIS RODAL—(13)

Shelly. Pvt. Co. B, 139th Reg. 33rd Div. Son of Sarah and Andrew Rodak. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan, France. Was at Somme and Verdun fronts. Mustered out Jan. 28, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

VICTOR L. ROLLE—(14)

Genoa. 1st Cl. Eng. Son of Helen and Joe Rolle. Entered service Dec. 12, 1917 at Philadelphia, U. S. S. Illinois. Receiving ship N. Y., U. S. S. Plymouth, U. S. S. G. n. Goethals, 2nd Cl. Fireman to 1st Cl. Fireman 2nd Cl. Eng. Mustered out Sept. 3, 1919 at Minneapolis.

JOSEPH OSCAR RUDE—(15)

Gay. Pvt. 1st Cl. Base Hosp., Ft. Sill. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rude. Entered service Jan. 8, 1918 at Fort Riley, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Fort Sill, Okla., Camp Dodge. Mustered out July 21, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ELMER SAGEN—(16)

Twin Valley. Wagoner, Supply Co., 337th F. A. 88th Div. Son of Sophia and Ole Sagen. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills, France. Mustered out Feb. 5, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Overseas Aug. 18, 1918 to Jan. 1, 1919.

JOHN L. SAND—(17)

Ada. Co. B, 118 Reg. 30th Div. Son of Gertrude and Lars Sand. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, S. Carolina. Overseas. Was in A. E. F. Villant Iron-sulf, Vancourt Farm, Bohain R. R. and Vaux Auldigny. Mustered out April 19, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

RUEBEN EDWIN SAND—(18)

Ada. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. C, 61st Reg. 5th Div. Son of Gertrude and Lars Sand. Entered service Sept. 16, 1917 at Jefferson Barracks, Camp Green, Camp Merritt, Brest, France. Was in Amoult Sector, St. Die, St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne. Mustered out Sept. 26, 1919 at Camp Grant.

ELMER J. SANDAL—(19)

Sylv. Pvt. Co. F, 31 Eng. Reg. Son of Agnes and John S. Sandal. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, 166 Field Brig. to Co. E, 31 Eng. R. Benjamin Harrison. France. Mustered out Sept. 27, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

SIVERT BENJAMIN SANDAL—(20)

Sylv. Pvt. Co. D, 388th Inf. Son of Agnes and John S. Sandal. Entered service Oct. 21, 1918 at Camp Cody. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1918 at Camp Dodge.



MARTIN SANNES—(1)

Gary, Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. B, 124th Reg., Eng. Div., Son of Gustaf and Christian Sannes. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Dec. 26, 1918 at Camp Forrest.

HENRY GILMAN SAXUM—(2)

Fertile, Minn. Pvt. 16th Engrs. Replacement Groups, 2nd Br. Son of Martina and Jens G. Saxum. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Jan. 12, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

JOHN S. SCHOW—(3)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Co. G, 130th Inf., 33rd Div. Son of Sarah and John Schow. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan, France. Was in St. Mihiel, Argonne and Meuse. Gassed Nov. 19th, 1918 at Verdun. Mustered out April 18, 1919 at Fort Snelling.

GEORGE SCHROEDL—(4)

Fairfax, Minn. Pvt. Co. F, 311 Reg., 86th Div. Son of Anna and George Schroedl. Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Mills, Liverpool, Eng., Bordeaux, France. Mustered out Jan. 3, 1919 at Camp Grant.

FRED ERNEST SCHULTZ—(5)

Ada, Pvt. Co. L, 157th Reg., 40th Div., Son of Anna and Fred A. Schultz. Entered service May 29, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearny, Camp Mills, France. Was in Chateau Thierry, Meuse and Argonne. Mustered out May 12, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ADOLPH J. SCHWARTZ—(6)

Ada, S. 2 Co. 13th Naval Detach., Gunner, Son of Christina and Jacob Schwartz. Entered service June 13, 1918 at Puget Sound Navy Yard. Mustered out Feb. 14, 1919 at Bremerton, Washington.

ARTHUR EUGENE SELBERG—(7)

Fertile, Army training corps. Son of Oline and August Selberg. Entered service Sept. 18, 1918 at Dunwoody Institute. Mustered out Dec. 17, 1918 at Dunwoody.

VICTOR EMANUEL SELBERG—(8)

Fertile, Pvt. Bat. F, 337th Field Art., 88th Div. Son of Oline and August Selberg. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills, Co. C, 139th Inf., 35th Div., 4th Troop, 5th Army Corps. Was in A. E. F. Vosges Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne offensives. Mustered out April 27, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ORLANDO SERUM—(9)

Halstad, Corporal, Co. D, 114 Engr. Div., Son of Ingeborg and Ole Serum. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Custer, Camp Merritt, Camp Mills, France. Mustered out May 13, 1919 at Camp Grant.

LEWIS MONIUS SJOLSETH—(10)

Twin Valley, Pvt. 36 Gas Bnch, 183rd Reg. Son of Margaret and Lars Sjolseth. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Jan. 11, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

WILLIAM B. SJOLSETH—(11)

Ada, Pvt. Co. D, 358th Reg. 90th Div., Son of Margaret and Lars Sjolseth. Entered service Apr. 27, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Traverse, N. Y., 139th France. Wounded Oct. 29, 1918 at Verdun. Mustered out April 22, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

LEONARD OLIVER SJORDAL—(12)

Ada, Pvt. Co. H, First Reg. Son of Mrs. Louise Sjoldal. Entered service Oct. 12, 1918 at University of Minnesota, S. A. T. C. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1918 at Minneapolis.

ALFRED OLIVER SLETTE—(13)

Mahometon, Minn. Pvt. Co. C, Son of Thea and Lauritz Slette. Entered service Sept. 18, 1918 at Dunwoody Institute. Mustered out Dec. 17, 1918 at Minneapolis.

JACOB SNUSTAD—(14)

Hendrum, Corporal, Co. A, 1st Reg., 1st Div., Son of Mrs. Inga Snustad. Entered service Feb. 8, 1918 at Fort Riley, Base Hosp. Ft. Sill, Overseas Ambulance Co. No. 2, 1st Div., Mustered out Sept. 27, 1919 at Camp Grant.

FLOYD FRED SNYDER—(15)

Lockhart, Private, 23rd Field Art., 2nd Div., Son of Mary and Geo. F. Snyder. Entered service Nov. 9, 1917 at Jefferson Barracks, Fort Riley, Camp Merritt, France. Was in Arne-Marne offensive, Marbache Sector, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse offensive and March to the Rhine. Mustered out Aug. 15, 1919 at Camp Grant.

LLOYD EDWARD SNYDER—(16)

Lockhart, Pvt. 132nd Inf., 33rd Div., Son of Mary and Geo. F. Snyder. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan, Camp Epton, France. Was in Argonne, Meuse, Verdun, Trojon, Somme, Bois de Forges offensive. Mustered out June 28, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

AUGUST SOLIEN—(17)

Syre, Pvt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Solien. Entered service Aug. 15, 1918 at University of Minn. F. S. Ordnance Dept., Camp Petersberg. Mustered out Jan. 21, 1919 at Camp Grant.

JOHN ALBERT SONQUIST—(18)

Fargo, N. D., Pvt. 1st Cl., 25 Tr. Bnch., F. A. C. O. T. S., Camp Taylor. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sonquist. Entered service Mar. 9, 1918 at Kelly Field, 29th Aero Squad. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1918 at Camp Taylor.

ALFRED SORENSON—(19)

Twin Valley, Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. C, 2nd Inf., 1A Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Juel. Entered service Aug. 30, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Mustered out Mar. 8, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

FRANK STANGLE—(20)

Mahometon, Minn. Pvt. Co. H, 126 F. A. 82nd Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Stankle. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Custer, Camp Mills, Overseas Base, France. Was in St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne. Mustered out May 21, 1919 at Camp Dodge.



ANTON BERNHART STENE—(1)

Halstad, Pvt. Bat. F., 333 Reg., 86th Div., Son of Inger and Asbjorn Stene. Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson, Long Island, Glasgow, Scotland, Camp Hunt, France. Mustered out Jan. 19, 1919 at Camp Grant.

EMIL ALFRED STENE—(2)

Flom, Pvt. Co. L, Int., 3rd Replacement Bat., Son of Bertha and Lars Stene. Entered service Sept. 4, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp McArthur. Mustered out Jan. 30, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

LARS ANDREW STENE—(3)

Halstad, Art. Supply Co. 337th Reg., 88th Div., Son of Inger and Asbjorn Stene. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Fort Robinson, Rock Island, Camp Dodge. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

LEWIS OSCAR STENE—(4)

Flom, Pvt. 1st Cl., Son of Bertha and Lars Stene. Entered service June 18, 1918 at Vancouver Barracks, South Beach, Toledo and Monterey, Ore. Cas. Det., No. 53, 163rd Depot Brig., Camp Dodge. Mustered out Feb. 1, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

MARTINUS STENSETH—(5)

Helberg, Captain, Son of Karolina and Karl Stenseth. Entered service May 14, 1917 at Fort Snelling, Columbus, Garden City, Tours, Issoudun and Cozans, France. Commander of the 29th Aero Squad, Am. Relief Adm. at Libarre, Russia. First Pursuit Group at Kelly Field. Credited with following enemy planes: 6 officially and 3 unofficially.

CLARENCE STEPHENSON—(6)

Gary, Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. H., 322 Reg., 81st Div., Son of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Stephenson. Entered service June 25, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearny, France. Was in St. Mihiel, Argonne and Meuse. Gassed Oct. 23, 1918 at Argonne. Re-enlisted Apr. 15, 1919 at Camp Grant. In Aviation corps at Mather Field, Cal.

EDWARD D. STIEN—(7)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Co. B, 13th Reg., 33rd Div., Son of Mrs. G. Stien. Entered service Dec. 24, 1917 at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan, Camp Upton, France. Gassed Oct. 30, 1918 at Verdun front. Mustered out April 5, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

CLARENCE C. STIGEN—(8)

Shelly, Pvt. Co. 18, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Amund H. Stigen. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearny, Co. L, 157th Inf., 16th Div., 46 Co. F, 81st Inf., Camp Dodge. Mustered out Feb. 17, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

GUSTAV A. STONE—(9)

Cook, Minn. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. F, 359th Reg., 90th Div., Son of Mary and Edward Peterson. Entered service Apr. 27, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Lewis, Camp Mills, England, France. Was in St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Army of Occupation. Mustered out July 10, 1919 at Fort Snelling.

CLARENCE O. STORSLEIE—(10)

Ada, Pvt. Co. L, 352nd Inf., 88th Div., Son of Mrs. Tillie Storsleie. Entered service Sept. 24, 1917 at Camp Dodge, 348th Inf., Co. K, 87th Div., 4th Am. Tr., Co. G, 4th Div., France. Was in Argonne, Meuse, St. Mihiel, Aisne-Marne. Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out Aug. 8, 1918 at Camp Grant.

LEWIS OSCAR STUNDAHL—(11)

Flom, Pvt., 18th Prov. of Cavalry, S. L., Lena and Torris Stundahl. Entered service Sept. 4, 1918 at Camp Grant, Co. Hancock, 22nd Mach. Gun, Troop, Johnson. Mustered out Jan. 29, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

JOHN J. SUNDET—(12)

Fertile, Cpl. Co. C, 394th E. S. B., 1st Div., Son of Karen (deceased) and John P. Sundet (deceased). Entered service Feb. 15, 1918 at Camp Dix. Was in St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne. Mustered out May 30, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

LAURENCE SUNDSETH—(13)

Halstad, Pvt. 4th Co., 20th Eng. Bn., Son of Anne and Ole Sundseth. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Am. F., Wash. D. C., Camp Merritt. Overseas. Mustered out July 12, 1919 at Camp Grant.

OLIVER SUNDRE—(14)

Gary, Pvt. Co. M., 109th Reg., 28th Div., Son of Aaget and Ole Sundre. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearny, Camp Mills, England, France. Was in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Gassed Oct. 8, 1918 at Argonne. Mustered out Oct. 8, 1919 at Fort Sheridan.

CLARK A. SULERUD—(15)

Halstad, Cpl. S. A. T. Co. Entered service Nov. 8, 1918 at U. of Minnesota. Mustered out Dec. 18, 1918 at Minneapolis.

NORVAL ELMER SKUNES—(16)

Halstad, Pvt., 17th Prov. Inf., Son of Rev. and Mrs. L. M. Skunes. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest, Camp Dodge. Mustered out Dec. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

PEDER SWANUM—(17)

Fertile, Cpl. Co. C, 393 Field Sig. Bn., son of Mr. and Mrs. Peder Swanum. Entered service Feb. 15, 1918 at Fort Tawcath, Camp Dix, France. Was in the St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne Sector. Wounded Oct. 25, 1918 at Argonne. Mustered out Mch. 8, 1919 at Camp Grant.

WILLIE SWENSON—(18)

Gary, Pvt. 16th Prov. Reg. Co., Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Swenson. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Dec. 18, 1918 at Camp Forrest.

OSCAR E. TARALDSON—(19)

Ada, Pvt. Co. G, 139th Reg., 33rd Div., Son of Anna and Elding Taraldson. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan, Camp Upton. Overseas. Was in Meuse-Argonne, Crête de Monte, Dannevoir, Lercourt, Bois de Chamie and Bois de Seul. Mustered out June 1, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

TAYLOR THOMPSON—(20)

Shelly, Pvt. Co. S, Son of Letta and Thomas Sletteby. Entered service Feb. 15, 1918 at Kelly Field, Camp Sevier, Camp Mills, England. Mustered out Dec. 26, 1918 at Camp Dodge.



ALFRED TOLLERUD—(1)

Fettle. Pvt. Co. 9 T. C., 11th Div. Son of Josephine and Arne H. Tollerud. Entered service Feb. 21, 1918 at Camp Dodge, 15th Engr., France. Mustered out July 23, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

EDWARD MARIUS TOLLERUD—(2)

Fettle. Pvt. 16 Prov. Ret. Co. Son of Josephine and Arne H. Tollerud. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Jan. 11, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

EDWIN OLAV TRONNES—(3)

Shelly. Pvt. 16 Prov. Ret. Co. Son of Johanna and Theodore Tronnes. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Jan. 11, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ALFRED C. ULVAN—(4)

Hendrum. Pvt. Co. E., 32d Int., 6th Div. Son of Elizabeth (deceased) and Jens H. Ulvan (deceased). Entered service May 1, 1918 at Columbus Barracks, Camp Wadsworth, Camp Mills, England. France. Was in Argonne offensive. Mustered out June 21, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ALBERT JOHN UNDERDAHL—(5)

Twin Valley. 2nd Group M. T. D., M. T. C. Son of Annie and Elling Underdahl. Entered service Sept. 1, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Hancock. Mustered out Dec. 6, 1918 at Camp Hancock.

OSCAR NELS VANGSNES—(6)

Twin Valley. Cpl. Co. 2, 1st Reg. T. S. Marines. Son of Anna and John Vangsness. Entered service July 3, 1917 at Navy Yards, Philadelphia. Sharpshooter. Mustered out Oct. 10, 1919 at Philadelphia.

ARNE VOJE—(7)

Hendrum. Pvt. Co. C., 6th Div. Motor Supply Train. Son of Mary and Arnt Voje. Entered service May 6, 1918 at Columbus Barracks, Camp Wadsworth, Camp Mills, England, France. Was at Vosges Mts. and Argonne Forest. Mustered out July 3, 1919 at Camp Grant.

GEORGE ALFRED VOJE—(8)

Hendrum. Pvt. Co. E., 128th Inf., 32nd Div. Son of Marie and Andrew Voje. Entered service May 26th, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Co. H., 158th Inf., 49th Div., Gassed Oct. 16, 1918 at Argonne. Mustered out May 18, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

OLIVER WANGBERG—(9)

Hulstad. Pvt. Air Service. Son of Olm and Ole J. Wangberg. Entered service Dec. 16, 1917 at Jefferson Barracks, Dorr Field, Arcadia. Mustered out Feb. 10, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

RIEN MINNA WASSENAR—(10)

Gary. Pvt. Co. M., 137th Reg., 35 Div. Son of Gertrude and Minna J. Wassenaar. Entered service March 16, 1918 at Camp Dodge; 163 Depot Brigade, France. Was in Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel. Mustered out May 6, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

JOHN ALBERT WELLS—(11)

Perley. Pvt. Co. K., 348th Inf., 4th Div. Son of Betsy and John W. Wells. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917 at Camp Dodge, Camp Pike, S. C. D. Discharged March 29, 1918 at Camp Pike.

EDWIN GUSTAV WEIM—(12)

Flom. Pvt. Co. A, 398th M. G. Btl., 78th Div. Son of Gertrude and Andrews Weim. Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant, 313 Inf., France. Was in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Mustered out June 19, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ORWALD J. WEIM—(13)

Twin Valley. Pvt. Co. B, 5th Reg. Son of Mathilda and John K. Weim. Entered service Oct. 18, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Hdqrs., 2nd Lieut., Army Field Clerk.

HENRY WICHERN—(14)

Gary. Pvt. Co. D, 129th Reg., 33rd Div. Son of Katie and Guston C. Wichern. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, 351st Inf., France. Was in Meuse-Argonne offensive, Verdun Sector, Mar. Cheville. Mustered out June 16, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

GILBERT G. WICK—(15)

Hendrum. Pvt. Co. A, 118 Reg., 30th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Wick. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Seyler, France, England. Wounded Sept. 27, 1918 at St. Quentin. Mustered out Apr. 19, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

MARTIN JULIUS WIDME—(16)

Twin Valley. Pvt. 1st Cl. Co. 18, 20th Engr. Div. Son of Mrs. Ellen Widme. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, France. Mustered out June 28, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

RUDOLPH H. WILKENS—(17)

Lockhart. Pvt. Co. Hg., 351st Reg., 88th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Wilkens. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Houston, Camp Logan, 2nd Div. to 129th Inf. Co. B, France. Gassed Oct. 5, 1918 at Argonne Forest. Mustered out June 2, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

GEORGE JENRY WIL—(18)

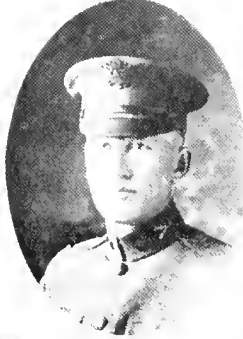
Ada. Pvt. Co. B, 109th Reg., 28th Div. Inf. Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Will. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Co. M, 157th Inf., 49th Div. Was in Verdun Sector, Argonne Forest. Wounded Sept. 28, 1918, in 1914. Mustered out Feb. 8, 1919 at Camp Grant.

JULIUS OSCAR WINJUM—(19)

Syre. Pvt. Co. 16. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Winjum. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Jan. 11th, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ARNOLD CASPER ANDERSON—(20)

Twin Valley. Pvt. Co. 35. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Anderson. Entered service Feb. 8, 1917 at Kelly Field, Camp John Wise, Casual Detch., Co. 25, Signal Corps, Air Service, France. Mustered out May 2, 1919 at Camp Dodge.



ARTHUR B. AANENSON—(1)

Shelly. Sgt. 306 Mobile Ldy. Co. Q. M. C. Son of Mary and August G. Aanenson. Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant. 328. Supply Co., Camp Joseph E. Johnson, France. Mustered out July 28, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

LAMBERT N. ASKILDSON—(2)

Shelly. Pvt. 16th Prov. Bat. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole J. Askildson. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Jan. 6, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

LUDVIK BAK—(3)

Perris. Pvt. Co. E, 34th Engrs. S. O. S. Son of Ragnarild and Sivert Bak. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Camp Upton, France. Mustered out July 14, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ERVIN AASLAND—(4)

Ada. Sgt. Co. 74, 7th Reg. Machine Gun Co. U. S. Marines. Son of Bertha and Tenney Aasland. Entered service May 10, 1917 at Mare Island, San Diego, Philadelphia Barracks, Quantico Bay, Cuba, San Juan Hill, Camagnay, Cuba. Mustered out Aug. 27, 1919 at Charleston.

THEODOR DEGERNESS—(5)

Gary. Pvt. Co. G, 54th Pioneer Reg. Son of Margaret and Halvor Degerness. Entered service July 26, 1918 at Camp Wadsworth, Camp Stewart, France. Mustered out July 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

ALFRED EKEN—(6)

Minneapolis. Minn. Sailor. Son of Anna and Andrew B. Eken. Entered service June 15, 1917 at Camp Paul Jones, Main Camp, Camp Perry, Camp Lucy. Mustered out May 17, 1919 at Minneapolis.

BENJAMIN FADNESS—(7)

Perris. Mechanic Co. M. G. 357th Reg. 90th Div. Son of Anna and Brown Fadness. Entered service April 27, 1918 at Camp Travis, France. Was in St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne offensive. Mustered out June 16, 1919 at Camp Grant.

HERMAN L. GORDON—(8)

Hendrum. Sgt. Co. 30, 5th Reg. 2nd Div., U. S. Marines. Son of Susan and Anton Gordon. Entered service April 29, 1917 at Mare Island, Quantico, U. S. S. Henderson, Paris, Hospital, U. W. Classed Dec. 9, 1917 at Verdun. Discharged April 16, 1919 at Great Falls.

ALLAN MANLEY GILBERT—(9)

Halstad. Corp. Co. A, 341 Inf. 86th Div. Son of Martha and Gustav J. Gilbert. Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Upton, Scotland, France. Replacement Div. Formed 3 and 4 Prov. Training Reg. Mustered out July 11, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

GILBERT HANSON—(10)

Ada. Pvt. Co. B, 32 Engr. Son of Anna and Theodore Hanson. Entered service Feb. 23, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Grant, France. Mustered out June 30, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

AUSGARD H. HAALAND—(11)

Hendrum. Pvt. 51st Engr. 26th Div. Son of Gertrude and Andrew Haaland. Entered service June 15, 1918 at Camp N. D., Camp Zachary Taylor, Camp Merritt, England, France. Mustered out June 28, 1919 at Chicago.

SELMER HAALAND—(12)

Hendrum. Corp. Co. A, 32nd Engr. Son of Gertrude and Andrew Haaland. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Grant, France. Mustered out June 15, 1919 at Camp Grant. Overseas 12 months.

WILLIAM HOSS—(13)

Twin Valley. Entered service at 3 P. M. Nov. 14th, 1918 at Ada. Mustered out at 4 p. m. Nov. 14th at Ada.

JOHN JACOB HADLER—(14)

Ada. 2nd Lt. Hdqrs. Co., 349th Inf. Son of Jacob Hadler. Entered service Feb. 23, 1918 at International Falls, Camp Dodge, Ft. Leavenworth, Camp Grant, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Camp Lee, Camp Devens, Sgt. Mustered out Dec. 21, 1918 at Camp Grant.

OTTO T. HAGEN—(15)

Ada. Pvt. Hdqrs. Co., 14th Field Art. Son of Ingeborg and Andreas Hagen. Entered service June 19, 1917 at Jefferson Barracks, Camp Harry J. Jones, Camp Douglas, Ft. Sill, France. England. Was in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Mustered out June 18, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

OLAF ANTON HILMO—(16)

Twin Valley. Pvt. 1st Cl. Bat. F., 348th P. A., 91st Div. Son of Marit and Bernt Hilmo. Entered service Sept. 22, 1917, at Camp Lewis, France. Was in Argonne-Meuse offensive. Mustered out April 26, 1918 at Camp L. A. Russell.

CARL HENRY HANSEN—(17)

Forestburg, Minn., Canada. Pvt. Co. D, Canadian Inf. 4th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Hanson. Entered service Feb. 28, 1916 at Sorel Camp, England, France. Was in Vimy Ridge, Lens, Amiens and Arras. Awarded Military Medal. Wounded Sept. 2, 1918 at Arras. Mustered out Feb. 22, 1919 at Camp L. A. Russell.

JOSEPH HAMRE—(18)

Gary. 2nd Lieut. Co. 15, 4th Reg. 164th I. B. Div. Son of Anne and Jens Hamre. Entered service May 27, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Pike, Camp Forrest, Corp. 2nd Lieut. officers reserve corps. Mustered out Nov. 30, 1918 at Camp Forrest.

LAWRENCE INGBERG—(19)

Hendrum. Cpl. Co. A, 67 C. A. C. 1st Army Div. Son of Andrew and John Ingberg. Entered service June 17, 1914 at Jefferson Barracks, Co. 32 C. A. C. Ft. Baker, France. Mustered out Aug. 12, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

JOHN E. JOHNSON—(20)

Halstad. Q. M. C. Corporal, 326 Supply Co. Son of Rogna and Robert Johnson. Entered service June 23, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Johnston, Camp Hill, Camp Mills. Mustered out July 27, 1919 at Camp Mills.



CHARLES N. JORGENSEN—(1)

Twin Valley. Pvt. 1st Cl. Co. A, 15th Engrs. Div. Son of Carrie and N. Jorgensen. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Camp Humphrey, France. Overseas 1 year. Mustered out July 23, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

SELMER LEVI JOHNSON—(2)

Twin Valley. Pvt. 1st Pl. 19th E. A., 14th Div. Son of Mrs. Karen Johnson. Entered service July 22, 1918 at Camp Custer. Mustered out Feb. 7, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

HARVEY N. JUHL—(3)

Twin Valley. Pvt. U. S. Marines. Son of Mary and Chris Juhl. Entered service Dec. 9, 1918 at Paris Island, Philadelphia Navy Yards, Washington, D. C. Radio Vir. Was awarded the medal for sharpshooting and expert rifle man. Enlisted for four years.

ALFRED C. KVAMME—(4)

Ada. Pvt. Co. I, 137th Inf., 35th Div. Son of Mrs. Signe Kvamme. Entered service April 1, 1918 at Camp Dodge-Camp Mills. Overseas. Was in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Mustered out Feb. 14, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

NORBERT J. LEMM—(5)

Hendrum. Pvt. Co. I, 127th Inf., 32 Div. Son of Anna and Joe Lemm. Entered the service Sept. 18, 1917 at Camp Lewis, Camp Merritt, Long Island, England, France. Was in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Gassed Oct. 11, 1918 at Argonne Forest. Mustered out May 21, 1919 at Camp Lewis.

GURDON HERBERG LEWIS—(6)

Hendrum. Pvt. Co. C, 6th Field Sig. Bn. Son of Minnie and Owen Lewis. Entered service June 15, 1917 at Lea-on-worth, France. Class to Verdun. Mustered out June, 1919 at Fort Russell.

JOHN LEE—(7)

Mahomen. Wag., 13th Amb. Co., 1st S. Train, 1st Div. Son of Johnson and Ole T. Lee. Entered service Sept. 19, 1917 at Camp Dodge, Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Camp Merritt, France, Germany. Was in Suzeurs, St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne. Mustered out Sept. 26, 1919 at Camp Grant.

LLOYD LARSON—(8)

Ada. Pvt. 1st Cl. Part B, 125 F. A., 34th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter M. Larson. Entered service Aug. 23, 1917 at Camp Cody, Fort Sill, France. Mustered out Jan. 22, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

DEWEY S. MILLER—(9)

Pvt. Co. K, 19th Reg., 18th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller. Entered service Feb. 12, 1918 at Minneapolis, Jefferson Bks. Machine Gun Co. A. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1919 at Camp Grant.

NEWTON MARVIN MITHUN—(10)

Flom. Pvt. Co. 79, 3rd Marines, 2nd Prov. Brig. Son of Anna and Nils O. Mithun. Entered service June 1, 1918 at Paris Island, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Mustered out Dec. 23, 1919 at Navy Yards, Philadelphia.

LAWRENCE MAURITSON—(11)

Shelly. Yeoman U. S. N. R. F. Son of Elizabeth and Lars Mauritson. Entered service April 27, 1918 at Puget Sound, Guard Duty in Navy Yard at Bremerton, 1918-1919. Promoted from yeoman 2nd class to Yeoman. Mustered out Mar. 6, 1919 at Puget Sound.

GEORGE ALFRED MOE—(12)

Ada. First Sgt. Co. M, 347th Reg., 87th Div. Son of Sigrid and Gregor Moe. Entered service Sept. 29, 1917 at Camp Dodge, Camp Pike. Pvt. Cpl., Sgt. Served with A. T. F. Mustered out Jan. 23, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

EARL EML NEWMAN—(13)

Twin Valley. Pvt. Co. C, 8th M. G. Bn., and Div. Son of Ella and Frank Newman. Entered service Dec. 1st, 1916 at Jefferson, Barnetts, Brownsville, GUYSBURG, Camp Greene, Camp Merritt, France. Was in Chateau Thierry, Argonne and Verdun. Wounded July 15, 1918 at Chateau Thierry. Gassed Nov. 11, 1918 at Argonne. Mustered out April 26, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ERLINC NORBY—(14)

Ada. 2nd Lieut. Air Service. Son of Volborg S. Norby Holmes and Joris C. Norby (deceased). Entered service Dec. 6, 1917 at School of Aeronautics, Berkeley, Cal. Rockwell Field, March Field.

MELVIN CARL NELSON—(15)

Group. 1st Lt. 4th Truck Motor Bn., 4th Div. Entered service Apr. 8, 1918 at Camp Jackson. Casual, Tech., France. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1919 at Camp Dodge. Overseas 9 months.

WEDDIE PARTMAN OGARD—(16)

Ada. Mechanic in Navy. Son of Mrs. Caroline Ogard. Entered service May 2, 1918 at Naval Training Station, Cal. Receiving Ship N. Y. City, U. S. S. Madawaska. Mustered out Sept. 1, 1919 at Minneapolis.

WILLIAM AUGUST OGARD—(17)

Ada. Pvt. 1st Cl. Co. 158th Inf., 19th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. William Ogard. Entered service May 2, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Merritt, France. Mustered out Apr. 3, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

JAY FRANK OLIN—(18)

Ada. Pvt. Co. 41. Son of Mamie and Ole J. Olin. Entered service June 1, 1917 at Mare Island, San Francisco, Hawaii, Guam, M. I., Ladrome Island, Japan, China. Wounded July 9, 1918 at Guam, M. I. Mustered out July 29, 1919 at Mare Island.

OLE A. OLSON—(19)

Guy. Pvt. Co. L, 342nd Reg., 86th Div. Son of Rawde and Aske Olson. Entered service June 21, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Tabor, France. Mustered out July 29, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

HILMAR J. OLSON—(20)

Hendrum. Pvt. Co. H, 322nd Inf., 81st Div. Son of Mrs. Pauline Olson Saksberg. Entered service May 26, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearny, Camp Mills, France. Was in St. Du-Somewhere, Meuse and Argonne. Mustered out June 26, 1919 at Camp Grant.



RAY OLIN—(1)

Ada. Seaman. Son of Mamie and Ole J. Olin. Entered service June 6, 1917 at Great Lakes Tr. Camp, Receiving Ship Charleston S. Co., U. S. Pollux Key West, Fla., Receiving Ship, New York. Made three trips to England, France and Scotland. Mustered out Oct. 13, 1919 at Minneapolis.

ALBERT PEDERSON—(2)

Flom. Pvt. 55 Depot Service, Le Mans, France. Son of Elsie and Nils Pederson. Entered service July 26, 1918 at Camp Wadsworth, Co. B, 55 Pioneer. Was in A. E. F. Mustered out July 16, 1919 at Camp Grant.

WILLIAM OWEN PELKEY—(3)

Hendrum. Cpl. Canadian Army. Son of Theodora and William M. Pelkey. Entered service April, 1917. Halifax, N. S., England, France. Gassed Oct., 1918.

HENRY N. QUALLEY—(4)

Hendrum. Pvt., 61st Reg., U. S. Marine. Son of Emma and Eren N. Qualley. Entered service Dec. 5, 1917 at Paris Island, Navy Yard, N. Y., Naval Radio Station, Layville, S. C., Navy Yards, New York. Mustered out Oct. 7, 1919 at Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLARENCE A. RUDE—(5)

Ada. Pvt. Co. 19, 307th Engr Reg., 82nd Div. Son of Anna and Andrew K. Rude. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917 at Camp Dodge, Camp Gordon, France. Was in St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne offensive. Wounded Oct. 2, 1918 at Argonne. Mustered out July 31, 1919 at Fort Snelling.

HENRY A. RUDE—(6)

Ada. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. B, 54th Pioneer Inf. Son of Anna and Andrew K. Rude. Entered service July 26, 1918 at Camp Wadsworth, Camp Stuart, France. Was in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Mustered out July 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

OLIVER HENRY RASK—(7)

Hendrum. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. C, 8th Div. Son of Nellie and Halvor Rask. Entered service May 19, 1918 at Camp Logan, Camp Forrest, Camp Mills, Camp Lee, Camp Dodge. Mustered out Feb. 1, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

SELMER JULIUS RUDE—(8)

Gary. Pvt. Bat. D, 331 Reg., 86th Div. Son of Sophia and Anton Rude. Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson, Camp Mills, France. Was in Artillery branch of service. Mustered out Feb. 18, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ALBERT O. RESTAD—(9)

Hendrum. Co. 17. Son of Caroline and Hans T. Restad. Entered service Aug. 26, 1918 at Camp Grant. Mustered out Sept. 9, 1918 at Camp Grant.

OSCAR CARL SLETTE—(10)

Twin Valley. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. G, 139th Reg., 35th Div. Son of Thea and Lauritz Slette. Entered service Feb. 23, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Mills, France. Was in Grand Bellow Sec., Wenerling Sec., St. Mihiel offensive, Argonne offensive and Verdun. Mustered out May 2nd, 1919 at Camp Grant.

ELMER OSCAR STUNDAHL—(11)

Flom. Pvt. Co. L, 54th Inf. Pioneers Div. Son of Anna and Sjur Stundahl. Entered service July 26, 1918 at Camp Wadsworth, Co. C, 5th Pioneers, Camp Stewart, France. Was in Argonne, Meuse, Army of Occupation. Mustered out July 8, 1919 at Camp Grant.

CLARENCE ANDREW SERUM—(12)

St. Paul, Minn. Pvt. Co. A, 3rd U. S. Reg., Pioneer Inf. Son of Anna and A. O. Serum. Entered service July 22, 1918 at Camp Wadsworth, France. Mustered out July 30, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ALFRED M. SKAURUD—(13)

Ada. Pvt. Co. G, 324 Reg., 81st Div. Son of Maria and Albert Skaurud. Entered service June 28, 1918 at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearny, Camp Mills, Liverpool, England, France. Was in St. Ives Sect., Argonne Sector, Meuse Sector. Mustered out July 26, 1919 at Fort Snelling.

RICHARD OSCAR STORBERG—(14)

Ada. Pvt. 1st Cl., Hdqrs. Co., 6th Marines, 2nd Div. Son of Christine and Ole P. Storberg. Entered service May 12, 1917 at Mare Island, Quantico, France, Germany. Was in battle of Verdun, Belleau Woods, Soissons, Marbarch, St. Mihiel, Champagne, Meuse-Argonne. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1919 at Quantico.

SIEVERT SHELLUM—(15)

Hendrum. Pvt. Batt. C, 331st F. A., 86th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Iver Shellum. Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson, Camp Mills, England, France. Mustered out March 25, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

CLIFFORD HELMER STOEN—(16)

Gary. Pvt. Co. A, 332 M. G. Bat., 86th Div. Son of Guhild (deceased), and Henry Stoen (deceased). Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Upton, France, Germany. Was in Argonne offensive and Belleau Woods. Mustered out Aug. 24, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ANDREW THOMPSON—(17)

Flom. Pvt. F. R. S., 312 Reg. Son of Anne and Knut Thompson. Entered service July 23, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Co. 58, 163 D. Brig. Camp Johnston, Camp Upton. Mustered out July 13, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

LUMAN HARRIS TENNEY—(18)

Ada. 2nd Lt., Hdqrs. Bat. C, A. C. Div. Son of Sadie and Bernard Tenney. Entered service Feb., 1917, French army. Entered American Army service Jan. 1, 1918 as Pvt. 5th Field Art., 1st Div. Was in Mont. Homeie Hill 394, Champagne, Argonne, Toul. Mustered out Aug. 16, 1919 at Camp Grant.

VICTOR HERNANDO THUNE—(19)

Ada. Pvt. 1st Cl., 15th C. M. G. Co. T. S. Son of Sarah and H. W. Thune. Entered service Mich. 19, 1918 at Jefferson Barracks, Camp Hancock. Mustered out Dec. 5, 1918 at Camp Hancock.

ELMER GEORGE UGGEN—(20)

Ada. Assistant Band Leader 114, Co. 18th Inf., 1st Div. Son of Mrs. Irena Uggen Thune. Entered service June 4, 1917 at Fort Snelling 135th Inf., 34th Div. Cpl. Sgt. Engler. Mustered out Aug. 24, 1919 at Camp Dodge.



OLAF G. WICK—(1)

Hendrum. Pvt., Co. B, 16th Engr., 1st Army Div., Son of Christine and Gulick O. Wick. Entered service Oct. 14, 1917 at Camp Devens, France. The 16th Engr. Co. followed up the advance near Argonne. Mustered on May 12, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

FRED W. WELLS—(2)

Perley. Pvt., 9th Co., 82nd Art., 7th Div. Son of Betsey and John Wells. Entered service Apr. 1, 1918 at Ft. Riley, Ft. Mills, Presidio, Philippine Islands. Mustered out Oct. 14, 1919 at Presidio, Cal.

ALBERT A. WEGNER—(3)

Forest Lake, Minn. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. B, 109th Engr. Reg., 34th Div. Son of Mary and Frank L. Wegner. Entered service Sept. 24, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Camp Cody, Camp Dix, Camp Mars and Camp Misys at France. Mustered out July 2, at Camp Dodge.

GLEN WOODS—(4)

Gary. Pvt. Coast Art., 2nd Reg. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm Woods. Entered service June 26, 1916 at Co. Barracks, Ohio. Mustered out June 23, 1919 at Ft. Monroe.

WALTER JOHN NYGAARD—(5)

Balstad. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. H, G., 341st Inf., 86th Div., Son of Mrs. Bertha Nygaard. Entered service June 28, 1918 at Camp Grant. Camp Upton, Overseas. Mustered out July 16, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

GEORGE HERBERT NELSON—(6)

Hawley, Minn. Pvt. 1st Cl. Son of Inga and Nils Nelson. Entered service April 27, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Co. D, 352nd Inf. C. D. To Med. Det., U. S. Army Base Hospital. Mustered out March 15, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ALFRED NYGAARD—(7)

Shelly. Pvt. 14th Prov. Reg. Son of Marie and Theodore Nygaard. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest, Camp Dodge. Mustered out Dec. 21, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

OSCAR NORBY—(8)

Gary. Sgt. Son of Rev. and Mrs. H. O. Norby. Entered service May 21, 1918 at Jefferson Barracks. Quartermaster Corp. Camp Stuart, France. 91st Div. Advance Sect. 8. C. S. Mustered out June, 1919.

CHARLES HERMAN MEYER—(9)

Balstad. Pvt. Co. L, 30th Inf., 3rd Div. Son of August Meyer. Entered service June 24, 1918 at Camp Grant. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

RAY MONTEITH—(10)

Ada. Pvt. Co. 74, 6th Reg. Marines. Son of Mary and John Monteith. Entered service Dec. 16, 1916 at Albany, Ore., Alaska. Camp Charleston, Camp Ulica, N. Y. Quantico. Overseas.

GUSTAV PEDERSON—(11)

Pvt. Co. A, 15th Inf., 91st Div. Son of Johanna and Knut Pederson. Entered service Oct. 17, 1917 at Fargo, N. D. San Francisco, Chung Wang Tao, Tientsin, China. Mustered out Oct. 11, 1919 at Presidio, San Francisco.

ARTHUR BERNER SIRJORD—(12)

Cpl. Co. E, 25th Engr. Div. Son of Metta and John E. Sirjord. Entered service Oct. 15, 1917 at Ft. George Wright, Camp Devens, France. Was in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Mustered out June 7, 1919 at Camp Lewis.

ALBERT SCHROEDER—(13)

Pvt. Co. E, 149th Inf., 38th Div. Son of Katherine and Rudolph Schroeder. Entered service May 24, 1918 at Camp Shelby, Camp Mills, Overseas. Co. M, 163 Inf. Mustered out May 19, 1919 at Camp Grant.

HERMAN N. BERGH—(14)

Hendrum, Minn. Y. M. C. A. Sec. Son of Mrs. Kara Bergh. Entered service Jan. 8th, 1919. Served in France in Army Educational Corps. Promoted to **Asst. Supt.** April 16, 1919. Mustered out June 27, 1919 at New York.

ADOLPH STENSETH—(15)

Twin Valley. Pvt. Co. 24, 161st Reg., Depot Brig. Son of Caroline and Carl Stenseth. Entered service Sept. 4, 1918 at Camp Grant. Mustered out Dec. 18, 1918 at Camp Grant.

WALTER W. SCHULTZ—(16)

Hawley, Minn. Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. E, 116th Inf., 29th Div. Son of Mr. Frederick A. Schultz. Entered service July 24, 1918 at Camp Wadsworth. Newport News, Overseas. Mustered out June 5, 1919 at Camp Grant.

LEO EARL LOOBEY—(17)

Gary, Minn. Pvt. Co. 17th, 2nd Reg. Son of Lena and Edward Loobey. Entered service Oct. 24th, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Dec. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

ARTHUR L. LOOBEY—(18)

Gary. Pvt. Co. 11, 2nd Reg. Son of Lena and Edward Loobey. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Dec. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

PETER J. NELSON—(19)

Gary. Pvt. 216 Aero Squadron. Son of Bertina and John Nelson. Entered service on April 8, 1918 at Pittsburgh, Pa., Aviation Field 2, Long Island, Lake Down Aviation Field, Salisbury, England. A. E. F. Mustered out Dec. 6, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

ADOLPH WILHELM AUNE—(20)

Fertile, Minn. Wagoner, Supply, Co. 319th Reg., 82nd Div. Son of Susan and Ole Aune. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Camp Gordon, Overseas. Was in Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, Argonne and Meuse. Received a broken shoulder by Truck accident in Vaux Area, France. Mustered out May 8, 1919 at Camp Grant.



GEORGE E. ASHBACH (1)

Lookhart, Pvt. Supply Co., 17th Reg., 88th Div., Son of Matilda and Ben Ashbach. Husband of Inga Oslby Ashbach. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge. Mustered out Feb. 3, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

HARRY ALFRED BENSON (2)

Ada, 1st Cl. Pvt., Co. H, 308th Reg. Inf., 5th Div., Son of Betty and Ole Benson. Entered service May 25, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Camp Mills, overseas Aug. 8, 1918. Promoted, Troop 18 to 1st Cl. Pvt. Was in Meuse Argonne offensive. Mustered out May 18, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

OBERT DAHL (3)

Gary, Pvt. Co. 17, Son of Guri and Nels O Dahl. Entered service Aug. 26, 1918, at Camp Grant, Columbus Bks. Mustered out Dec. 16, 1918, at Columbus Bks.

THOMAS DANS (4)

Gary, Corp., Co. H, 158th Reg., 10th Div., Son of Gerti and John Dans. Entered service May 26, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, France. Mustered out May 1, 1919.

OLIVER T. DUKELETH (5)

Hendrum, Pvt. Co. G, 5th Inf., Son of Jensine and Olaf M. Dukeleth. Entered service July 26, 1918 at Camp Wadsworth S. C., Camp Stewart, Va., France, Newport News, Va. Mustered out April 30, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

ADOLPH LEE (6)

Hendrum, Pvt. Co. 2, 2nd Reg., Son of Gunhild and Mr. M. G. Lee. Entered service Oct. 12, 1918, at University of Minnesota, S. A. T. C. Mustered out Dec. 12, 1918, at University of Minnesota.

REUBEN ANDERSON (7)

Ada, Pvt. Motor Section, 113th Am. Tr., 38th Div., Son of Sophia and O. Anderson. Entered service June 15, 1918 at University Farm, St. Paul, New York and France. Overseas 6 months, stationed at Brest. Mustered out April, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

THEODORE CLEVELAND (8)

Ada, Pvt. 337th Field Artillery, 88th Div., Son of Malinda and Ole Cleveland. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Fort Newark, N. J. Mustered out May 19, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

GJERT JOHN DOSLAND (9)

Perley, Pvt., Son of Anna L. and Christian O. Dosland. Entered service Sept. 4, 1918, at Camp Grant, Pvt. Casual Det. No. 11, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp McArthur, Co. L, 3rd Repl. Bat., Mustered out Dec. 23, 1918, at Camp Dodge.

OSCAR L. EKLUND (10)

Ada, Pvt. Co. 14, 161st Reg. I. B., Son of Ida and A. G. Eklund. Entered service Sept. 4, 1918, at Camp Grant, 22nd Co., Camp Hancock. Mustered out Feb. 28, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

CONRAD ENGEN (11)

Gary, Pvt. Co. H, 308th Reg. Inf., 5th Div., Son of Ole Thore. Entered service May 26, 1918, at Camp Lewis. Wounded Oct. 9, 1918. France. Was in battle of Verdun. Mustered out Feb. 3, 1919, at Camp Grant.

RECTOR ERICKSON (12)

Gary, Pvt., Co. H, 191st Depot Bn., 10th Div., Son of Anna and Erick Anderson. Entered service Sept. 4, 1918, at Camp Grant, Q. M. C. Mustered out April 29, 1919, at Camp Grant.

ALBERT ANDREW FULLER (13)

Gary, Pvt. 26th Reg., 12th Div., Son of Ella and James S. Fuller. Entered service July 19, 1917, at Jefferson Bks., Fort Snelling, Camp Devens. Promoted Aug. 1, 1918 to 1st Cl. Pvt. Mustered out Feb. 1, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

ADOLPH GERMOLUS (14)

Hemp, Pvt., Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Germolus. Entered service June 25, 1918, at Fort Robinson, overseas six months. Mustered out Feb. 30.

CARL R. GILBERTSON (15)

Ada, Pvt. Bat. E, 337th F. A., 88th Div., Son of Mrs. Anna Gilbertson. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Co. E, 31st Eng., Ft. Leavenworth, Co. A., 1th Eng., T. C., Camp Humphreys, 216th Eng. Hdq. Co., Camp Kearney, Cal. Promoted June 1, 1918, to Corp., Mustered out Jan. 7, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

EMIL OSCAR GILBERTSON (16)

Ada, Pvt., Son of Anna and Theo. P. Gilbertson. Entered service Sept. 5, 1918 at Camp Grant, Camp Hancock, M. G. Co., to Motor Transport. Mustered out March 24, 1919, at Camp Hancock.

CARL GROTHIE (17)

Hendrum, Pvt. Co. L, 132nd Reg., 3rd Div., Son of Carrie and A. J. Grothie. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan, Camp Upton. Was in battle of Verdun and Argonne Woods. Wounded Oct. 12, 1918. Promoted from Co. G, 132nd Reg., 88th Div., to Co. L, 132nd Reg., 3rd Div. Mustered out Feb. 5, 1919, at Camp Grant.

OSCAR L. GUNDERSON (18)

Shelly, Pvt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Gunderson, entered service Dec. 13, 1917, in Coast Art., 14th F. A., to Galveston, Texas. Mustered out April 3, 1920 at Florida.

JOHN ALBERT HABECK (19)

New Brookland, S. C., Sgt. 1st Cl., Co. E and C, Reg. School, Q. M. C. Son of Kazena and Richard Habeck. Entered service Feb. 5, 1918, at Ft. Leavenworth, Camp Jackson, Camp Sevier, Camp Grant. Mustered out Jan. 3, 1919, at Camp Grant.

CHRISTIAN HAGEN (20)

Hendrum, Cpl. Hdq. Co., 349th Reg., 88th Div., Son of Sophia and Albert J. Hagen. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Upton, Camp Mills, France. Was on Alsace Border for three weeks. Mustered out June 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge.



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HENRY M. HANSON (1)

Hilstad, Pvt. 60th Co., 1st Div., Son of Mr. and Mrs. Aslake Hanson. Entered service Aug. 9, 1918, at Jefferson Bks. Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas. Overseas one year. Mustered out Nov. 4, 1919, at Camp Dix.

LEONARD R. HETLAND (2)

Adl. Pvt. 11st Aero Squad, Son of Louise and John M. Hetland. Entered service April 8, 1918, at Pittsburg University, Garden City, N. Y., First, France, St. Maxem, France, Colomby, LaFolle, 12 months overseas. Mustered out July 19, 1919, at Camp Grant.

LLOYD J. HETLAND (3)

Adl. Sgt. Co. C, 10th Tr. Bn., Sig. Corps, Son of Louise and John M. Hetland. Entered service June 13, 1918, at University of Minnesota. Pvt. Leavenworth, Camp Meade. Promoted Aug. 16, 1918, to Sgt. Mustered out Jan. 18, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

MINTON HILLSTAD (4)

Gary, Pvt. Co. A, 130th Reg., 33rd Div., Son of Clara and Nils Hillstad. Entered service Feb. 21, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan. Overseas. Mustered out May 29, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

WILLIAM KREUN (5)

Lockhart, Pvt. Co. G, 54th Pioneer Inf., Son of Johanna and John Kreun. Entered service 1918, at Camp Wadsworth. Mustered out July 9, 1919, at Camp Grant.

LOY JOHN LAHEY (6)

Bornie, Pvt. Vel. Corps. Entered service Sept. 3, 1918, at Camp Grant. Mustered out May 18, 1919, at Camp Grant.

INGVALL L. LARSON (7)

Perley, 1st Sgt., Bn. C, 29th Reg., 15th Div., Son of Martha and Lewis Larson. Entered service June 11, 1918, at University of Minnesota Tr. Detach. No. 1, Camp Funston, Bn. C, 29th Reg. Had charge of Gun Squad that took place in regimental contest Oct. 25, 1918. Reward of \$50.00 in cash from Gen. Bull. Mustered out Jan. 28, 1919, at Camp Funston.

ARTHUR L. MONSON (8)

Adl. Pvt. Supply Co., Son of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Monson. Entered service July 26, 1918, at Camp Wadsworth, Newport Va. Mustered out May 30, 1919, at Newport, Va.

CLARENCE L. MONSON (9)

Adl. Co. B, 118th Reg., Son of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Monson. Entered service Feb. 21, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Sevier, New York. France was in Bell court sector, Vaux, Aubigny. Mustered out April 10, 1919.

ERNEST ALVIN NARUM (10)

Flem, Pvt. Co. 7, 2nd Reg., Son of Mrs. Eva Narum. Entered service Oct. 14, 1919, at Maxwell Bks. Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1919, at Maxwell Bks.

CASPER M. OLSON (11)

Bornie, Pvt. Bn. 13, 113d Div., 1909 Div., Son of Harold and Hattie Olson. Entered service May 26, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Camp Keating, Camp Mills, Camp de Sures, France. Overseas 27 months. Mustered out Jan. 18, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

SEVERT E. RAAEN (12)

Gary, P. C. Co. A, 130th Reg., 33rd Div., Son of Karl J. and Elizabeth S. Raaen. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Logan, Camp Epton, France. Was in Somme, Meuse Argonne offensives, Amiens and St. Mihiel. Mustered out on May 29, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

C. E. INGVALE RAMBERG (13)

Gary, Pvt., Son of Carl and Mr. Ramberg. Entered service 1918. Mustered out Jan. 14 at Camp Dodge.

EDWIN J. SEVERSON (14)

Gary, Pvt. Co. G, 130th Reg., 33rd Div., Rosmore and Peter Severson. Entered service May 1, 1918, at Columbus, Ohio Sparta, S. C., Camp Mills, overseas. Training at Visage-Lezanne front War in Meuse Argonne offensive. Mustered out June 12, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

ALVIN R. SJORDAL (15)

Adl. Pvt. Co. F, 1st Div., M. S. T., Son of Louise Sjordal. Entered service Jan. 6, 1918, at Camp Johnston, Newport News, France, Germany. Promoted Aug. 2nd to Corporal. Was in Champagne, Meuse defensive, the Aisne, Meuse offensive, St. Mihiel offensive and Meuse Argonne offensive. Mustered out July 12, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

EDWIN FRANK SLININGER (16)

Twin Valley, Pvt., Son of Mrs. Peter Hanson and Chas. Shminger. Entered service June 25, 1918, at Camp Grant, Texas. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt.

ARTHUR AL SLININGER (17)

Twin Valley, Pvt. Co. D, 39th, Reg., Son of Mrs. Peter Hanson and Chas. Shminger. Entered service May 26, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Camp Colonel and Camp Mills, France. Gassed in France. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt. Mustered out May 10, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

JOSEPH ALBIN SPANGELO (18)

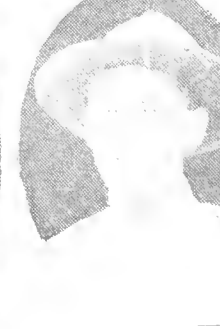
Twin Valley, Pvt. 1st Cl., 116th Trench Mortar Battery, 1st Div., Son of Martha and Nels J. Spangelo. Entered service July 13, 1917, at Langdon, N. Dak., Camp Green, Camp Mills, Camp Merritt, France. Promoted Nov. 20, 1917, to 1st Cl. Pvt. Served as M. P. in France. Mustered out March 18, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

OLUF B. STRAND (19)

Gary, Pvt. Marine Corps, U. S. M. C. Co. A, Recruit Depot, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia. Marine Barracks, Philadelphia. Marine Barracks, Winchester, Maryland. Transferred to 1st Div. Marine Bks., St. Thomas, Virgin Is. of U. S. Entered service June 18, 1917, at Philadelphia. Promoted to Cpl. Foreign service about 15 months.

ERVIN E. WEGNER (20)

Perley, Pvt. 1st Cl. Co. 10, 130th Div., 90th Div., Son of Mary and Frank Wegner. Entered service April 27, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Travis, Camp Mills, France, Camp Merritt. Shot stock on Sept. 22, 1918, at St. Mihiel. Was in St. Mihiel and Toul sectors. Mustered out July 7, 1919, at Camp Dodge.



CLIFFORD HENRY AAMOTH (1)

Twin Valley, 2nd Lieut., Vet., Medical Corps. Son of Mina and Ingvald Aamoth. Entered service Aug. 11, 1918, at Camp Greenleaf. Mustered out Dec. 17, 1918, at Camp Greenleaf.

MELVIN R. ANDERSON (2)

Ada, Steamian. Son of Anna and Sivert Anderson. Entered service June 16, 1918, at Puget Sound. U. S. S. Mongolia. Mustered out Mar. 1, 1919, at Puget Sound.

OSCAR JULIUS DUKLETH (3)

Hendrum. Pvt. Co. D, 321st T. A., 86th Div. Son of Jensine and Olat M. Dukleth. Entered service June 24, 1918, at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson, Camp Mills, Camp Knotty Ash, Eng., Camp Hunt, France. Was in battle of Cognac Hill. Mustered out Feb. 18, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

FRED GERIETS (4)

Ada. Pvt. Troop G, 6th Cavalry. Son of Martha and Chas. Geriets. Entered service Nov. 9, 1917, at Jefferson Bks., Sam Houston, Texas. Camp Merritt, N. J. France. Overseas 15 months. Mustered out July 7, 1919, at Camp Grant.

HENRY LOUIS GRAGERT (5)

Ada. Cpl. 231st Aero Squad. Son of Mary and Carl Gragert. Entered service Mar. 14, 1918, at Kelly Field, No. 1 Squad, A Willour Wright Air Service Depot, Dayton, Ohio, Camp Grant. Tested machine guns. Mustered out Feb. 21, 1919, at Camp Grant.

NELS JOHNSON (6)

Ada. Entered service July 25, 1917, at Camp Custer. Mustered out Feb. 9, 1919, at Camp Custer.

JOHN MOE (7)

Ada. Pvt. Co. D, 18th Reg., 1st Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gregor Moe. Entered service July 23, 1917, at Camp Greene, N. C., Camp Mills, France. Wounded Oct. 4, 1918, at Argonne Meuse battle. Served at Lorraine, Cantigny, St. Mihiel, Argonne Meuse. Mustered out Feb. 10, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

ANDREW A. NICHOL (8)

Hendrum. Pvt. 20th Co., 5th Reg., U. S. M. C. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Nichol. Entered service April 18, 1917, at Fungo, N. C., in the Marine Corps. Mar. 18, Quantico, France. Bordeaux. Was in battle of Verdun, Boisseries and Belleau Woods. Was gassed and shell shocked. Mustered out April 21, 1919, at Quantico, Va.

JORIS CHRISTEN NORBY (9)

Casper, Wyo. Pvt. Co. 77, 96th Reg., 2nd Div. Son of Mrs. Lu. W. B. Hogans. Entered service May 9, 1917, at Marine Bks., Mar. Is., Cal., Quantico. 112th Co., 8th Reg., Galveston, Texas, France, 159th Co., 1st M. G. Rep. Bat. Wounded July 20 at Soissons and Oct. 4 at Champagne. Was in Chateau Thierry, Soissons, Pont a Mousson, St. Mihiel, and Champagne. Mustered out June 29, 1919, at New York City.

JOHN OFSTEDAL (10)

Gary. Pvt. 1st Reg., 1st Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Ofstedal. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917, at Camp Lewis, Camp Mills, Camp Merritt, France. Was gassed at the battle of Argonne. Was in Toul, Flanders, Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Meuse, and Argonne, Chateau Thierry, Toul Sector. Mustered out May 29, 1919, at Cheyenne.

ABEL RISHOFF (11)

Montara. Gary. Pvt. T. Co., 4th Reg., 91st Div. Son of Artae. Co. D, 1st Div. 10th. Entered service Sept. 1, 1917, at Camp Lewis, Camp Merritt, France. Mustered out March 25, at Cheyenne.

ANTON E. SERUM (12)

Los Angeles, Cal. Aviation Corp. Son of Sue and A. G. Serum. Entered service Oct. 1918, at Rockwell, Calif. Served in France. Mustered out May, 1919, at San Diego, Cal.

ALFRED SKAUGE (13)

Hendrum. Seaman. Sub-Chaser 1, U. S. C. 294. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Skauge. Entered the service May 22, 1917, at Great Lakes, Charleston, S. C., New Orleans, Key West, Havana, Cuba. Mustered out Oct. 29, 1919, at Minneapolis. Served in Cuba eight months.

ALBERT SANDEN (14)

Gary. Pvt. Co. G, 311st Inf. Entered service June 24, 1918, at Camp Grant, Camp Upton overseas 3 1/2 months. Mustered out Feb. 21 at Camp Dodge.

EDWARD E. STILLWELL (15)

Borino. Pvt. Co. A, Reg. 3. Son of Mettie and Joseph Stillwell. Entered service April 29, 1918, at Jefferson Bks., Eagle Pass, Texas. Ft. Bliss, El Paso. Mustered out April 9, 1919, at Eagle Pass, Texas.

OSCAR V. WILLHARDT (16)

Ada. Pvt. Co. 123. Son of Adeline and O. W. Willhardt. Entered service June 28, 1918, at Camp Wheeler, Ga. Hdq. Det. to 118th Div. Overseas active service 9 months. Mustered out Oct. 2, 1919, at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

DIRK LAKEMAN (17)

Perley. Pvt. Son of Nora and Cornelius Lakeman. Entered service Sept. 1917. Served in France one year as Ambulance driver. Mustered out August 1919. Ill.

WARREN SCHEMECKEL (18)

Gary. Pvt. 165th Depot Bgd., 1st Div. Entered service March 25, 1918, at Camp Travis. Mustered out Nov. 29, 1918, at Camp Travis.

ALFRED JOHN BETCHER (19)

Ada. Major. Son of Mrs. Emil Betcher. Service 19 years. West Point 8 years, Virginia to Washington overseas. Served one year in France. Promoted from Captain to Major. Still in service.

MELVIN ARTHUR OEN (20)

Perley. Pvt. Son of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Dowers. Entered service July 8, 1917, at Camp Humphreys, Va. Camp Dodge. Listed with the Marines in Feb. 12, 1918.



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WILLIAM DAVID AMBUEHL (1)

Perley, Pa. Co. G, 128th Inf, 32nd Div. Son of John L. and Katie Ambuehl. Entered service May 26, 1918, Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Camp Mills, England, France, Germany. Served in the Meuse Argonne offensive. Sept. 26 to Oct. 8. Mustered out May 18, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

HARRY WILLIAM DERRIG (2)

Mapes, N. D. Pvt. 399th Co. M. C. Son of Julia and John Derrig. Entered service Jan. 1, 1918, at Camp Johnston, Fla. Camp Hill, Forest, France, Es-Sun-Tulle, France. Returned to U. S. Jan. 31, 1919. Mustered out Feb. 24, 1919, at Camp Grant.

ALFRED OTTO IVERSON (3)

Audubon, Minn. Sgt. Cas. Det. M. C. Son of Benora and Berget Iverson. Entered service Feb. 14, 1918, at Ft. Riley. Promoted to Corp. July 14, 1918, to Sgt. Aug. 22, 1918. Officers Training Camp Aug. 24. Completed Nov. 4 and recommended for commission. Mustered out March 28, 1918, at Camp Grant.

TONNUS FRIELING KLIMP (4)

Gary, Minn. Pvt. 32nd Div. Son of Douwe and Dora Klimp. Entered service on May 26, 1918, Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney. Fought northwest of Verdun. Was gassed Oct. 16, 1918. Arrived in U. S. March 20, 1919. Mustered out at Camp Dodge April 14, 1919.

THEODORE C. LARGIS (5)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. Co. B, 332nd Reg., 86th Div. Son of Henry and Marie Largis. Entered service June 24, 1918, at Camp Grant, Camp Robinson, France. Mustered out Feb. 28, 1919, at Camp Grant.

ERNEST MELBERG (6)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 392nd Trench Mortar Co., 77th Div. Son of John L. and Minnie Melberg. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Upton. Was overseas 9 months. Fought on Verd front, Argonne and Alsace Lorraine. Mustered out at Camp Dodge, March 5, 1919.

SELMER SKEIM (7)

Syre, Minn. Pvt. Co. L, 295th Reg., 77th Div. Son of Amund Skeim. Entered service May 26, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Camp Mills. Fought in the Argonne. Wounded Oct. 4, 1918. Mustered out Feb. 10, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

GEORGE TRANHOLT (8)

Gary, Minn. Pvt. 163rd Depot Bgd. Son of Syvert and Gertrude Tranholt. Entered service Oct. 21, 1918, Camp Cody. Mustered out Dec. 14.

DR. CHARLES CRAWFORD ALLEN (9)

Austin, Minn. Captain. Son of C. C. and Nellie Allen. Entered service May, 1917, Med. Officers Training Camp, Fort Riley, Camp Fremont, Cal. Mustered out March 10, 1919, at Camp Lee, Va.

LLOYD CHESTER GORDON (10)

Hendrum, Minn. 1st Cl. Mech. Mate, Aviation, U. S. N. Son of Anthon and Susie Gordon. Entered service May 29, 1918, at Norfolk, Va., Helena, Va., Hampton Roads, Va. Mustered out at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 13, 1919.

JOHN L. KNUTSON (11)

Twin Valley, Minn. Private, U. S. N. U. S. S. Rhode Island. Son of Knut and Mary Knutson. Entered service May 24, Great Lakes, Ill. Hampton Roads. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1919, at Minneapolis.

OSCAR MARTIN LEE (12)

Ada, Minn. Sgt. 1st Cl. Co. F, 100, T. S. Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas. Son of C. K. and Anna Lee. Entered service Feb. 15, 1917, at Fort Lee, Va. Kelly Field, Brooks Field, Waco. Promoted to Sgt. 1st Cl. June 12, 1918. Mustered out Nov. 30, 1918, at Camp McArthur.

HENRY R. MOE (13)

Twin Valley, Minn. Corp. Co. D, 36th En. U. S. G. Son of John and Marie Moe. Entered service June 24, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ill. Promoted to Cpl., Sept. 17, 1918. Mustered out Jan. 23, 1919, Camp Grant.

LARS PAULSON (14)

Gary, Minn. Corp. Service Squadron 28. Son of Lars and Caroline Paulson. Entered service March 16, 1918, at Kelly Field, Ellington Field, San Leon Gunnery School, Gristner Field, La. Promoted to Cpl., Aug. 31, 1918. Mustered out at Gristner Field, March 29.

ARTHUR NERESON (15)

Gary, Minn. Pvt. Co. I, 348th Reg., 91st Div. Son of Nere J. and Thilda Nereson. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917, at Camp Lewis. Left U. S. for France July 18. Was with army of occupation in Germany. Mustered out April 30, 1919, at Fort Russell.

JOHN WILLIAM PETERSON (16)

Syre, Minn. Seaman, U. S. N. Entered service Dec. 1, 1917. Mustered out June 30, 1919.

JOSEPH THEODORE SUNDET (17)

Paro, N. D. Sgt. 1st Cl. Student Co. No. 5, R. O. T. C. Son of Johan and Karen Sundet. Entered service May 9, 1918, at Jefferson Bks. Mc Camp J. E. Johnston. Transferred to Officers T. S. Nov. 1918. Mustered out Nov. 28, 1918.

EDWIN HARRISON SARGENT (18)

Gary, Minn. Cpl. 161st Eng. Son of Henry and Jane Sargent. Entered service June 3, 1918, Fort Myers, Va. To France March 22, 1918. Promoted to Cpl. Jan. 1, 1919. Officers chauffeur in Paris. Mustered out Dec. 3, 1919, at Camp Dix.

JOHN N. MOE (19)

Halstad, Minn. Pvt. 852nd Aero Repair Squadron. Son of N. O. Moe. Entered service April 8, 1918, at Pittsburg, Pa. A. E. F. Served four months in England. Mustered out Dec. 29, 1918, Camp Dodge.

AMUND MAURSTAD (20)

Forcup, Minn. Pvt. 331st F. A. 86th Div. Son of Ole and Anna Maurstad. Entered service June 24, 1918, at Camp Grant. Left U. S. for France, Sept. 17, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 4, 1919. Mustered out Feb. 18, 1919, at Camp Dodge.



JOHN N. NELSON (1)

Soldier, Pvt. 1st Inf. U. S. A. C. Son of Nels and Marie Nelson. Entered service at Fargo, N. D., May 21, 1918. Left for France Oct. 11, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 7, 1919. Served with 75th and 54th C. A. C. Discharged March 18, 1919 at Camp Dodge.

PALMER E. VINJI (2)

Calvin, N. D. Corp. Aviation Sq. Camp John Wise, San Antonio. Son of Mrs. Olaus Benson, Ada, Minn. Entered service Aug. 15, 1917, Camp Greene, Camp Mills, Kelly Field, Camp John Wise. Mustered out Jan. 19, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

HENRY OLIVER VINJI (3)

Minneapolis, Minn. Pvt. 14th Det. Camp Greene. Son of Mrs. Olaus Benson, Ada, Minn. Entered service June 1, 1918, at Fargo, N. D. Camp Greene. Mustered out March 1919 at Camp Dodge.

CONRAD JULIAN MELBERG (4)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 78th Co., 6th Reg., 2nd Div. U. S. Marines. Son of John O. Melberg. Entered service May 12, 1918, at Mare Island, Cal. Quantico, Va. Active service, France, Jan. 1919, 1918. Gassed, wounded at Belleau Woods, June 11, 1918. Fought at Verdun and Chateau Thierry. Mustered out June 18, 1919, at Norfolk, Virginia.

ARNOLD JACKSON (5)

Ada. Mustered U. S. Navy, Great Lakes, Ill. Son of J. A. Jackson, Ada, Minn.

JAMES HETLAND (6)

Ada, Minn. S. A. T. Co. Minneapolis. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hetland. Entered service Oct. 1919 at U. of M.

GUNNAR C. HORTE (7)

Soldier, Pvt. Co. D., 118th Reg., 19th Div. Son of Carl and Anne Horte. Entered service July 11, 1917, at Ft. Snelling. Guard duty local mines, Fall River, Mass., Cook, No. 1 Camp Funston. Mustered out June 29, 1919, at Camp Funston.

CARL T. GRIESE (8)

Ada, Minn. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Overseas service. Heavily wounded by shrapnel in ankle and foot.

MANLEY FLESHER (9)

Soldier, Minn. Pvt. M. G. Co., 251st Reg., 88th Div. Son of Berdinus, Ules, of, Berland. Service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Co. H., 119th Inf., 79th Div. S. camped and wounded July 28, 1918, Ypres, front. Was captured and made prisoner of war in Hindenburg drive Sept. 29, 1918. Released Nov. 28, 1918. Summary Court, Belgium, Sept. 25, 1919. Returned from France, March 22, 1919. Mustered out at Camp Dodge, April 12, 1918.

ARTHUR A. ROLLE (10)

Fargo, Minn. Pvt. 14th Co., 7th Reg. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rolle. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Guston, Minn. Mustered out July 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

WILLIAM O. ROCKER (11)

Ada, Minn. Overseas, A. C. 14. Entered U. S. Jan. 21, 1919. Minn. Co.

ALVIN J. ROESCH (12)

Ada, Minn. 1st Co., 1st Cav. Reg. A. C. 15. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Roe. Entered service April 8, 1918. Assigned to Ft. Pittsburg, Garden, Co., S. M. Co. Ft. Hancock, Oklahoma. Served, M. Co. General. Promoted to 1st Co., Pvt. Major, Italian Dec. 18. Mustered out Jan. 9, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

GUSTAV A. ROCKSTAD (13)

Herndon, Minnesota. Sgt. Transportation Corps. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gustaf. Entered service Feb. 24, at Camp Dodge. Camp Academy, Camp Minneapolis, Camp Stewart. Left U. S. July 19, 1918. Overseas one year and 8 days. Truck driver in France. Mustered out July 23, 1919.

BERT REED (14)

Rockstad, Minn. 1st, 173. Agric. Squadron. Son of Henry and Cora Reed. Entered service April 8, 1918, at U. of Pittsburg. Wounded Aug. 29, 1918, Issoudun, France. Overseas from June 31, 1918, to Jan. 5, 1919. Mustered out Jan. 28, 1919, Camp Dodge.

ARTHUR T. ROLAND OLSON (15)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 1st Co., 184th Reg., 1st of Minn. Son of Mrs. Ella Olson. Entered service Oct. 12, 1918, U. of Minn. Mustered out Feb. 18, at Minneapolis.

OTTO A. BALZUM (16)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. Co. G, 181st Reg., 12nd Div. Son of August and Augusta Balzum. Entered service May 27, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Mills. Wounded in England, Chocomaire, France. Wounded Sept. 18, at Montfitchon. Served as interpreter in Germany. Mustered out May 18, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

OLE DEKKO (17)

Gary, Minn. Son of Elizabeth and Augustus Dekko.

EDWARD A. DEKKO (18)

Ada, Minn. 1st Supply Co., 20th Reg. 184th Div. Son of Elizabeth and Augusta Dekko. Entered service July 24, 1917, at Camp Greene. Overseas to month 8. Promoted to Cook, Oct. 7, 1917. Mustered out March 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

DENNIE LEONARD DEKKO (19)

Gary, Minn. Pvt. 14th Co., 7th Reg. A. C. 15. Son of Elizabeth and Augusta Dekko. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge. Camp Guston, Minnesota. Overseas on Aviation, M. Co. 184th Reg., 1st Div., 1919, at Camp Dodge.

HENRY DEKKO (20)

Pvt. 1st Co., 1st Cav. Div. Son of Elizabeth and Augusta Dekko. Entered service Camp Dodge, Feb. 24, 1918. Overseas one year and 8 days. Mustered out July 9, 1919, at Camp Dodge.



HENRY HAGEN (1)

Ada, Minn. Served in U. S. Army. Son of Peter Hagen, Ada, Minn.

EMIL JOHANIS LARSON (2)

Twin Valley, Minn. Served in U. S. Army. son of Jacob Larson.

GARFIELD L. MAURITSON (3)

Shelly, Minn. Served in U. S. Army. son of Mrs. L. Mauritsen.

CLARENCE A. NORMAN (4)

Ada, Minn. Spent several months in active service in France. Son of A. O. Norman, Ada.

HELMER OSCAR OLSON (5)

Gary, Minn. Served in U. S. Army. Battery T, 333rd Heavy T. A., 86th Div. Son of Christ Olson, Gary, Minn.

CLIFFORD EARL REESE (6)

Green View, Minn. Pvt. Hdq. 351st Reg., 88th Div. Son of Geo. H. and Emma Reese. Entered service June 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge. Overseas April 19. Fought at Lorraine and Verdun Front. Mustered out June 6, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

PEDER HAALAND (7)

Hendrum, Minn. U. S. Navy. Son of Aslak and Rutha Haaland. Entered service April 6, 1917. Mustered out Feb. 18, 1919, at New London, Conn.

ALFRED GERVAIS (8)

Ada, Minn. Served in U. S. Army.

LARS PAULSON (9)

Gary, Minn. Served in U. S. Army.

MARTIN SEMLING (10)

Hendrum, Minn. Served in U. S. Army.

GEO. A. CARLSON (11)

Ada, Minn. Served in U. S. Army.

MARIE MATTIE STENSETH (12)

Twin Valley, Minn. Nurse. Adm. Post Hospital Unit No. 57. Daughter of Carl and Caroline Stenseth. Entered service Nov. 15, 1917, at Camp Lewis, Wash. Overseas Aug. 1, 1918. Evac. Hospital No. 5, LAVERGNE, Staden, Belgium. Mustered out Sept. 3, 1919, at New York.

OLINA SEMLING (13)

Hendrum, Minn. Nurse. A. S. C. Daughter of Axel O. and Anna M. Semling. Entered service Nov. 19, 1918, at Camp Dodge. Denver, Col. U. S. A. Gen. Hospital No. 21. Mustered out July 15, 1919, at Denver.

ALICE LIGHTBOURN (14)

Ada, Minn. War Camp Community Service. Daughter of D. C. Lightbourn.

ELSIE KATHERINE HEIBERG (15)

(No Picture)

Twin Valley, Minn. Nurse. Daughter of J. E. Heiberg. Entered service Nov. 7, 1918, at Ft. Omaha Balloon School. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1919, at Ft. Omaha.

NELSON THEODORE LARGIS (16)

(No Picture)

Twin Valley, Minn. Pvt. Son of Johannes and Inger Larsen. Entered service Aug. 26, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ill. Camp Hancock. Mustered out May 13, 1919, at Camp Hancock.

SIGVARD FLOM (17) (No Picture)

Gary, Minn. Pvt. Supply Co., 318th Reg., 91st Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Flom. Entered service Sept. 22, 1917, at Camp Lewis, Camp Merritt. Stationed in Le Grand. Mustered out March 25, Cheyenne.

ERNEST SANDVOLD (18)

(No Picture)

Ada, Minn. U. S. Marines. Entered service May 1917, at Mare Island. Active overseas service with U. S. Marines. Son of Ole Sandvold, Ada, Minn.

JOHN AASLAND (19) (No Picture)

Ada, Minn. Active overseas service with A. E. F. in France. Son of Terry Aasland.

OSCAR BIRKELAND (20)

Ada, Minn. Active overseas service in A. E. F. Son of Ole Birkeland. Wounded in right arm.

JOHN P. AAS (1)

Hendrum, Pvt. Co. 17, Depot Brigade. Son of Andrew and Lena Aas. Entered service Aug. 26 at Camp Grant. Mustered out Feb. 20, 1919, at Camp Grant.

ALFRED L. BANG (2)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 12th University Training Detachment. Son of Sever and Anna Bang. Entered service Oct. 8, 1918, at University of Minnesota. Mustered out Dec. 23, 1919, at Minneapolis.

WALTER IGNATIUS AAMOTH (3)

Twin Valley, Minn. 2nd Lieut., 6th Pioneer Inf., Muskegan. Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Aamoth. Entered service at Camp Dodge Sept. 22, 1917, Camp Pike, Camp Sherman. Promoted Pvt. to Band Corp., Jan. 1, 1918; to Band Sgt. April 1, 1918; to 2nd Lieut., Aug. 26, 1918. Mustered out Dec. 23, 1918, at Camp Sherman.

JAMES EMIL AASLAND (4)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 19th Co., Spruce Div. Son of Tommy and Bertha Aasland. Entered service Jan. 19, 1918, at Vancouver Bks. Mustered out Dec. 28, 1918, at Camp Dodge.

INGVALD BOE (5)

Hendrum, Minn. Pvt. 120th Eng. Son of Ole and Ingborg Boe. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918, at Camp Forrest, Ga. Mustered out Jan. 7th, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

JOHN A. BRAGSTAD (6)

Gary, Minn. Sgt. Co. 1, 2nd Grp. M. G. T. Co. Son of Mrs. Jennie Bragstad. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Hancock. Mustered out on March 8, 1920 at Camp Hancock.

RICHARD EDWIN DAHL (7)

Shelly, Minn. Pvt. Co. K, 9th Bat. Son of Henry and Lena Dahl. Entered service Aug. 8, 1918, at Jefferson Bks, Mo., McArthur. Mustered out Nov. 15, 1918, at Camp McArthur, Texas.

THOMAS FIKKAN (8)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 53rd Co., Spruce Div. Son of T. K. and Julia Fikkan. Entered service Feb. 28, 1918, at Vancouver Bks. Mustered out March 21, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

ARTHUR H. FETTING (9)

Bothrop, Minn. Pvt. 77th Div. and 10th Div. Entered service May 26, 1918, at Camp Lewis. Service in France. Mustered out May 21, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

JOHNY O. ERICKSON (10)

Fertile, Minn. Pvt. Co. H, 165th, Rain-bow Div., 12nd Div. Son of Ole O. and Julia Erickson. Entered service July 26, 1918, at Camp Wadsworth. Overseas on Aug. 18, 1919. Served in Argonne, Metz and along Belgian front. Mustered out May 12, at Camp Dodge.

EMIL CARL TREICHEL (11)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 17th Co., 20th Reg. Eng. Son of Chris and Julia Treichel. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918, at Camp Dodge, France. Mustered out July 15, 1919, at Camp Grant.

BERNARD FREDERICK TENNEY**(12)**

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 3rd Detachment Q. M. Co., Newport News, Va. Entered service Sept. 7, 1918, at Jefferson Bks., Camp Meigs. Also served as Capt. Co. E, 11th Bat. Inf., M. H. G. Mustered out of Federal service Jan. 7, 1919.

FRANK EDWARD NORTON (13)

Twin Valley, Minn. 1st Cl. Pvt., 28th Co., 20th Reg. Eng. Entered service Feb. 1, 1918, at Camp F. Geo. Wright, American University. Overseas. In Forestry service. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt. Aug. 10, 1918. Mustered out Sept. 12, 1919, at Camp Zachary Taylor.

WILLIAM WICHERN (14)

Ada, Minn. Son of John and Bertha Wichern. Entered service Oct. 28, 1919, at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Nov. 24, at Camp Forrest.

GEORGE HERBERT MELBYE (15)

Lockhart, Minn. Sgt. in Departmental Service. Son of O. C. and Anna B. Melbye. Entered service Aug. 30, 1918. Mustered out July 29, 1919, at Aberdeen, S. Dak.

THEODORE O. LYSTAD (16)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 12th Co., 1st Reg., S. A. T. Co. 1 of Minn. Son of Theo. and Cora Lystad. Entered service Oct. 14, 1918, at Ft. of Minn. Member regimental band. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1918, at Minneapolis.

ERVIN RICHARD SIMONSON (17)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. 127th Reg., 7th Marines. Son of Sarah Simonson. Entered service May 19, 1917, at Mare Island, Quantico, Cuba. Mustered out May 31 at Charleston, S. C.

JOHN CARL SCHULTZ (18)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. Co. G, 97th Reg. Son of Fred and Annie Schultz. Entered service Oct. 17, 1918, at Camp Cody. Mustered out Dec. 23, 1918, at Camp Dodge.

RAY HARTWELL BOYER (19)

Ada, Minn. 1st Cl. Seaman, U. S. N. 17, S. S. Van Steuben. Son of Levi Boyer. Entered service Nov., 1917, at Great Lakes, Ill. Seven trips across. Mustered out Nov., 1919, at New York.

MERLE L. FERRY (20)

Hendrum, Minn. Pvt. 28th Co., 10th Reg., Aviation. Son of L. F. Ferry. Entered service Feb. 28, 1918, at Ft. Logan, Camp Sevier, Overseas. Served in Food Administration in France after discharge. Mustered out in March, 1919, at Morley Field.

ALPHONSE GERVAISE (1)

Ada, Minn., Co. L, 353rd Reg., 89th Div. Entered service June 22, 1918, at Camp Grant. 11 months overseas. Sept. 3, 1918, Wounded Oct. 2, by shrapnel in Argonne Woods. Served on the Western Front. Was reported killed in action. Mustered out June 22, 1919.

HARRY A. LEE (2)

Ada, Minn., Pvt. Co. S, C of Minn. Training School. Son of O. K. and Annie Lee. Entered service Oct. 18, 1918, at C of Minn. Mustered out Dec. 18, at Minneapolis.

BERNARD MELLANG (3)

Pellville, Minn., 1st Cl. Privy Officer, U. S. Marines. Son of John and Anna Mellang. Entered service Jan. 18, 1918, at Pensacola, Fla. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1919, at Minneapolis.

CHESTER A. OLSON (4)

Pelley, Minn., Corp. Co. D, 157th Inf., 101st Div. Son of Andrew J. and Christine Olson. Entered service May 26, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Camp Kearney, Camp Mills, England, France. Promoted to Corp. Sept. 4, 1918. Mustered out April 24, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

FRANZ WILLIAM OLSON (5)

Twin Valley, Minn., Pvt. Co. K, 29th Reg., 101st Div. Son of Peter B. and Tilda Olson. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Camp Pike, Camp Greene. Took part in three big drives. Château Thierry, Soissons and Argonne. Wounded Oct. 11, at Verdun. Mustered out Feb. 21, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

LEONARD D. OLSON (6)

Son of Sam and Ida Olson. Entered service Oct. 12, 1918, at C of Minn. Mustered out Dec. 18, 1918, at Minneapolis.

JULIUS F. PRIGGE (7)

Ada, Minn., Pvt. Air Service Squad, 259. Son of J. F. and Theresa Prigge. Entered service March 6, 1918, at Kelly Field, Texas, Wright Field, Garden City, Wincchester, England, France. Accomplished aircraftman. Mustered out Dec. 22, 1918, at Camp Dodge.

JAMES HAROLD SHEETS (8)

Gray, Minn., Wagoner, Evac. Amb. 29. Son of Peter and Hattie Sheets. Entered service Aug. 15, 1918, at C of Minn. Camp Crane, Camp Merrill, overseas Nov. 12, 1918. Mustered out June 29, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

ARTHUR GUSTAV THELANDER (9)

Halsbad, Minn., Pvt. 12th Reg. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Thelander. Entered service Oct. 24, 1918, at Camp Forrest, Ga. Mustered out Dec. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge.

OSCAR TROM (10)

Hendricks, Minn., Pvt. Co. L, 249th Inf., 88th Div. Son of Kjerfve and Sara Trom. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge. Camp Upton, England, France, Camp Merrill. Mustered out June 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

FRED WISK (11)

Ada, Minn., 1st Cl. Pvt. 19th Hq. Co., 1st Div. Entered service Oct. 1, 1917, at Camp Dodge. Camp Pike, Camp Pike, Camp Merrill, France. Stationed 17 months, France. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt. April 29, 1918.

ALFRED L. YODER (12)

Gunn City, Mo., Pvt. Co. D, 3rd Enb. Son of Daniel T. and Emma Yoder. Entered service Feb. 23, 1918, at Camp Johnston, Camp Devens. Arrived in France June 19, 1918. Arrived in U. S. June 7, 1919. Mustered out June 13, 1919, at Camp Taylor.

STEWART HARRY ANDERSON (13)

Halsbad, Minn., 1st Lieut. W. R. C. Son of Samuel and Helen Anderson. Entered service Dec. 12, 1917, at Fort Riley, Cleveland, Ohio, Camp Custer, overseas Aug. 25, 1918. Promoted to Capt. April 1, 1919. Mustered out July 19, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

GILMAN R. CARLSON (14)

Twin Valley, Minn., Overseas. Name and was in several battles. No further information available.

NELS CONSTANT HOLM (15)

Twin Valley, Minn., 2nd Lieut. Inf. Camp Sherman. Son of Nels and Carolina Holm. Entered service June 8, 1917, at Ft. Ben Harrison. Camp Zachary Taylor, Camp Gordon, Camp Sherman, Alabama, Camp Sherman, Ohio. Promoted to 2nd Lieut. Oct. 15, 1918. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1918, at Camp Sherman.

JOHN H. JOHNSON (16)

Pvt. Co. D, 359th Bn., 90th Div. Son of Nels and Elsa Johnson. Entered service April 21, 1918, at Camp Dodge. Camp Travis. Mustered out June 16, at Camp Grant.

GEORGE L. MALLINGER (17)

Ada, Minn., Pvt. Co. L, 16th Reg., 11st Div. Son of John and Elizabeth Mallinger. Entered service Sept. 8, 1917, at Camp Greene, S. C., Camp Mills, Camp Merrill. Overseas 18 months. Mustered out Aug. 4, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

ALFRED LOVAAS (18)

Bonny, Minn., 1st Cl. Pvt. Co. D, 145th Reg., 10th Div. Son of Anders and Helene Lovaas. Entered service July 25, 1917, at Ft. Logan, Camp Kearney, Camp Mills. 1st Army Area. Meuse, Air camp, Oct. 1 to Nov. 9, Meuse, 1st Section, Nov. 9 to 11. Mustered out July 19, 1919, at Ft. Le A. Russell.

CHARLIE AUGUST OLSON (19)

St. Cloud, Minn., Pvt. 1st Co. Inf. Regiment. Son of Mrs. Ida Stone. Entered service Aug. 27, 1918, at Camp Grant. Mustered out at Camp Green, Oct. 5, 1919.

ERNEST OLSON (20)

Ada, Minn., Pvt. 1st Bn. Dec. 13. Son of John A. and Matt Olson. Entered service Aug. 26, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ia. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1918, at Camp Grant.

ALBERT MILTON LUSSENDEN (1)
Gary, Minn. Wagoner Evac. Amb. Co. 62. Son of Mrs. Mary Lussenden. Entered service Aug. 11, 1918, Auto Mech. School, U. of M. Camp Crane, Penn., Camp Meade, Chaumont Area, France, NeuFelateau, Brest. Promoted Private to Wagoner Feb. 1919. Mustered out May 13, 1919, at Camp Grant.

PETER M. PETTERSON (2)
Norway. Pvt. Co. 35 166th D. B. Son of Lars and Mina Petterson. Entered service Oct. 2, 1917, at Camp Lewis. Q. M. C. Officers Training Camp, Camp Meigs. Promoted to Corp, March 4, 1918. Mustered out Nov. 29, at Camp Meigs.

CLIFFORD O. RUUD (3)
Ada, Minn. 1st Cl. Sgt. Co. 14, Air Service. Son of Henry O. and Ida Ruud, of Casselton, N. D. Entered service Dec. 26, 1917, at Jefferson Bks., Camp Sevier, Garden City, L. I. Winchester, Eng., Sussex, Eng. Promoted to 1st Cl. Sgt. Aug. 15, 1918. Five months overseas. Mustered out Dec. 23, 1918, at Garden City.

JOHN ANDREW ROGERS (4)
Twin Valley, Minn. 1st Cl. Pvt. Co. C, 223rd Field Signal Bn. Son of Allen Rogers. Entered service June 15, 1918, at Valparaiso, Ind. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt. Nov. 15. Mustered out Jan. 18, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

NORRIS RAVNES (5)
Ada, Minn. Cpl. Co. C, 326th Field Signal Bn. Son of Mrs. O. Flaa, Moose Lake, Minn. Entered service Feb. 9, 1918, at Fort Leavenworth, Camp Wadsworth, Brest, France, July 1, 1918. St. Mihiel, Argonne and Vosges. One year overseas. Promoted to Cpl. June 29, 1918. Mustered out July 5, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

JOSEPH SEMLING (6)
Hendrum, Minn. Pvt. Co. A, 144th Reg., 49th Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Semling. Entered service May 27, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Wash., Camp Kearney, Camp Mills, France, Germany. Convoying in France and Germany. Promoted to Sgt. Feb. 20. Mustered out July 5, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

OLE J. SEMLING (7)
Hendrum, Minn. Pvt. Spruce Division. Son of Iver O. and Anna M. Semling. Entered service June 28, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Wash., Joyce, Wash. Mustered out Jan. 26, at Vancouver, Wash.

JOHN MAGNUS SAXVOLD (8)
Twin Valley, Minn. Pvt. Co. C, 321st M. G. Batt., 82nd Div. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Saxvold, Warren, Minn. Entered service June 21, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ill. Camp Upton. Was in the Argonne Meuse offensive.

OSCAR SYVERSON (9)
Twin Valley, Minn. Pvt. 125th Eng. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Syverson. Entered service Oct. 25, 1918, at Camp Forrest. Mustered out Jan. 15, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

EDWARD ANDREAS TENNEY (10)
Ada, Minn. Pvt. 78th Co., 6th Reg., 2nd Div. U. S. Marines. Son of Bernard F. and Sadie A. Tenney. Entered service May 12, 1917, at Mare Island, Cal., Quantico, Va. Wounded June 14, 1918, at Belleau Woods, Oct. 4, at Champagne, Fought at Belleau Wood, St. Mihiel, Champagne and Argonne Meuse. Cited in G. O. No. 88, 2nd Div., and in G. H. Q. citation orders No. 1, St. Mihiel offensive. Mustered out July 19, at St. Paul, Minn.

ANDREW OLOF FOSS (11)
Ada, Minn. Pvt. Co. E, 55th Eng. Son of Peder and Gurena Fosse. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918 at Camp Dodge. Camp Custer, overseas July 13, 1918. Returned July 11, 1919. Mustered out Sept. 18, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

GEORGE GRAY (12)
Twin Valley, Minn. Pvt. Co. B, 358th Reg., 90th Div. Son of Frank and Lavina Gray. Entered service April 27, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Travis. Wounded Nov. 10, near Meuse River. Fought at St. Mihiel and Argonne Meuse. Mustered out March 6, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

ARTHUR H. HANSON (13)
Twin Valley, Minn. Pvt. 872nd Aerial Squadron. Son of Chas. and Thea Hanson. Entered service July 14, 1918, at Dunwoody Inst., U. S. Aviation School, St. Paul. Served as a mechanic and in Aviation Band. Mustered out Jan. 16, 1919.

OLE K. HALVORSON (14)
Borup, Minn. 2nd Cl. Seaman U. S. Navy. Son of Knute and Gertrude Halvorson. Entered service June 11, 1918, at Puget Sound Navy Yard. Mustered out Feb. 23, 1919, at Seattle, Wash.

RASMUS ADOLPH HEIBERG (15)
Twin Valley, Minn. 17th Co., 2nd Bat. Eng. Son of J. F. and Augusta Heiberg. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918 at Camp Forrest, Ga. Mustered out Dec. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge.

HARRY HEDIN (16)
Twin Valley, Minn. Pvt. Vet. Co. 1, Medical Student Officers' Training Camp, Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Son of John and Amanda Hedin. Entered service Aug. 11, 1918, at Camp Greenleaf. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1918, at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

WILLIAM HEITMAN (17)
Ada, Minn. Pvt. Son of John Heitman. Camp Alger, Wash. Mustered out April 29, 1919, at Alger, Wash.

ANTON SIGFRED HOLM (18)
Twin Valley, Minn. 1st Cl. Pvt. 5th Air Park, 2nd Pursuit Group. Son of Nels and Carolina Holm. Entered service Apr. 8, 1918, at Pittsburgh, Pa., Garden City, L. I., France. Mustered out March 29, 1919, at Camp Dodge. Promoted to 1st Cl. Pvt., Dec. 1, 1918.

RICHARD JORSTAD (19)
Ada, Minn. Pvt. Son of John Jorstad. Entered service July 14, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Hendricks. Mustered out March 31, 1919, at Berkentown, N. J.

EDMUND G. LARSON (20)
Hendrum, Minn. Pvt. 2nd Co., 2nd Reg. Son of Ole D. and Emma Larson. Entered service Oct. 1, 1918, at University of Minn. S. A. T. C. Mustered out Dec. 12, at Minneapolis.

ALBERT FIKKAN (1)

Ada, Minn. Spruce Division. Son of T. K. Fikkan.

CLARENCE A. LEE (2)

Ada, Minn. Spruce Division. Son of C. K. Lee.

WARREN LEE (3)

Ada, Minn. U. S. Army service. Son of C. K. Lee.

OSCAR M. SANDVOLD (4)

Ada, Minn. Pvt. Co. M., 173d. Reg., 88th Div. Son of Andrew and Lena Sandvold. Entered service Feb. 23, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Camp Upton, La Haye, France. At the front two weeks. Overseas 11 months. Mustered out June 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

MISS MATHILDA HOFF (5)

Perley. Nurse.

MYRTLE HOLDEN (6)

Ada, Minn. Nurse. Daughter of Hans Holden, Ada, Minn.

JOHN LEE (7)

Ada, Minn. Engineers. Overseas service. Son of C. K. Lee, Ada, Minn.

ED MURPHY (8)

Ada, Minn. U. S. Marines. Son of Ed. Murphy. Entered service May 1917. Active overseas service with the Marines in France.

The editor was unable to obtain service records or pictures of the following men of Norman County who were in the service. Many of them were transients and could not be found, some were boys from the Wild Rice Orphanage, many of them had no parents or friends living in the county, a few were indifferent to the work and preferred not to appear among the likenesses of Norman County's fighting men. That they may receive the credit which is theirs for their service, of whatever nature it may have been, the names of these Norman County men are listed below:

Leonard Sydney Aamoth	Twin Valley	John Smith	Twin Valley
John Albert	Halstad	Ole Skonsar	Ada
Algot Emanuel Anderson	Twin Valley	Charles Fremont Snell	Twin Valley
Clifford Hans Bakke	Twin Valley	Frank C. Stearns	Ada
Frederick Carl Bast	Gary	Lars Benjamin Strommen	Twin Valley
Edward Benthagen	Borup	Ole Strommen	Twin Valley
Herman Bergman	Shelly	Roy Sturm	Borup
Leonard Milton Bertness	Twin Valley	Arthur G. Sureson	Hendrum
Peter Blankholm	Ada	Ole Sveve	Gary
Louis W. Bloom	Ada	Adison Swartout	Fertile
John Peter Brauner	Lockhart	Martin Thorson	Flaming
Axel Carlson	Halstad	Selmer Ueland	Halstad
Julius Carlson	Perley	Grant Varnum	Ada
Ed Carlstad	Fertile	Otis F. Wentzel	Twin Valley
Axel Christianson	Halstad	Harold Ystebo	Perley
Edward J. Dempsey	Halstad	William Baker	Twin Valley
Harold Harvey Downing	Fertile	Lester Anderson	
Theodore Egenes	Shelly	Jake Albert	
Adolph B. Eidom	Gary	Arthur Austin	Ada
Edward Erickson	Twin Valley	Ellsworth Benneth	Ada
Charley Forkey	Ada	Oscar Bersagel	Ada
Tony C. Gigler	Ada	Carl Bjordahl	Hendrum
Ole Gunderson	Flaming	Ludvig Blomseth	Halstad
Alfred Hage	Hendrum	Bennie Busse	Ada
Edward O. Halstengaard	Flaming	Carl Carlson	Twin Valley
Elmer G. Herberg	Hendrum	Henry Carlson	Twin Valley
Taylor Hetland	Shelly	Alfred Christoffersen	Twin Valley
Ole Hogan	Ada	Wesley Chamberlain	Ada
Ernest John Holtman	Twin Valley	Henry Christianson	Halstad
Arthur E. Holm	Twin Valley	Elmer Falls	Twin Valley
Ejner Jensen	Shelly	Andreas Grondahl	Twin Valley
Carl Johnson	Halstad	Edwin Gulbranson	Twin Valley
Gotfried Theo. Johnson	Twin Valley	Willard Geddes	Shelly
Oscar Johnson	Twin Valley	Charles Gorell	Ada
Trygve Johnson	Twin Valley	Millard Gjerstad	Gary
Richard C. Klatt	Ada	Andrew Hagen	Ada
Paul Knorr	Ada	Earl Hagen	Twin Valley
Nels C. Kverno	Ada	Edwin Hagen	Twin Valley
Johan Bernard Larson	Shelly	Magnus Hagen	Twin Valley
Leif Larson	Twin Valley	Francis Hanson	Ada
Selmer Martin Larson	Ada	George Jorgenson	Twin Valley
Ole Lausness	Shelly	John Jorstad, Jr.	Ada
Andrew Leanderson	Twin Valley	Nels Jorgenson	Gary
Lawrence Lee	Hendrum	Howard Kettleison	Twin Valley
Theodore Lee	Gary	Clarence Largis	Twin Valley
Christian Leffler	Hendrum	Edwin Lystad	Twin Valley
Harold Eric Leffler	Hendrum	Erwin Lystad	Twin Valley
Edward Carl Malokowski	Lockhart	George Lystad	Twin Valley
John Bollingmandal	Perley	William Lystad	Twin Valley
Ole O. Melting	Halstad	Carl Liedl	Ada
Sebelund Nygaard	Shelly	Max Liedl	Ada
Trygve Oittdahl	Hendrum	Philip Lierness	Borup
Elmer John Ohnstad	Hendrum	Willie Mickelson	Twin Valley
Henry M. Olson	Ada	Martin Arveson	Twin Valley
Peter G. Peterson	Fertile	Frank Nelson	Twin Valley
George Peter Pepin	Gary	Julian Olson	Twin Valley
Carl Peterson	Shelly	Osaac Oistad	Shelly
Henry S. Peterson	Hendrum	Andrew Peterson	Twin Valley
Edward William Perry	Ada	Henry Pederson	Halstad
William Platt	Ada	Henry Ryan	Twin Valley
Albert Raan	Gary	Edwin Semling	Hendrum
Selmer Anonis Ramsey	Twin Valley	Lester Tollerud	Twin Valley
Benner Ramsdorf	Ada	Oliver Tommerdahl	Hendrum
Johny Melvin Rasmusson	Ada	Oscar Ueland	Halstad
Martin Rindahl	Fertile	Alvin Vaara	Ada
John Oscar Ryding	Twin Valley	Olaf Vaara	Ada
Harry Geo. Salvey	Ada	Henry Williams	Twin Valley
Hagbert Bert Sand	Ada	Andrew Widme	Twin Valley
Wallace E. Pearson	Ada		

TALES FROM THE BATTLE FRONT.

Stories from the lips and pen of Norman County boys who were in the thick of the fighting or who had exceptionally thrilling experiences elsewhere.

ONE OF FOURTEEN MEN LEFT FROM A COMPANY.

CONRAD MELBERG of Ada tells of his experiences at Belleau Woods.

Our company had been lying in reserve all day of June 13th. That night we were to relieve the boys in the front lines in Belleau Woods near Chateau Thierry. Just as we got orders to move up front, the Germans began a concentrated bombardment of gas shells. We were in the woods and it was pitch dark. Our mess sargent had brought down a good hot meal as we had had nothing warm to eat for 14 days. We lined up for chow even though the shells were flying fast around us and we had our gas masks on. I was the sixth man in line when a gas shell exploded killing one of the men and spoiling all of the food.

We couldn't see ten feet with our gas masks on so we couldn't get out of the woods. The Huns had us in a trap. We got orders to lie down where we were but in a few minutes that seemed like ages, we got orders that relief had to be made. It was useless to try it with our gas masks on but it was also a case of get out of that shell fire or be killed. Most of the boys on either side of me were already killed or wounded. We took off our masks and lined up single file, took ahold of the pack of the man ahead of us and then the Captain started to lead us out. It would have been all right but a shell hit the line and broke it about twenty men behind the Captain. Fourteen men reached the front line about a mile up. I was one of the fourteen.

It was then about 5 o'clock A. M., and we were told to crawl into a hole and sleep. And we did until about 8 a. m., when some of the boys woke up and found that the gas had blinded them, so they were sent back to the hospital. My eyes were sore but I could open them enough to see. There was a large pile of trench bread lying nearby, so as I was starved I ate about half a loaf before I noticed that it was badly gassed with mustard. Six of us then volunteered to carry ammunition up to the extreme front line about half a mile further up. We had to hurry and also be very careful of the German machine gunners and snipers. When we got back four of the boys went to the hospital. I felt the effects of the gas then but thought it would wear off. I stood it until about 5:30 P. M., when I had to go back.

RICHARD STORBERG tells of the Marines.

If your wildest imagination could picture a bunch of hilarious soldiers when word was passed that the Armistice would take place at 11 o'clock, all you could hear was a continual yell all through the woods, wherever soldiers were located. One by one the guns fired their last shell and the sounds of war began to cease. At 11 o'clock everything was quiet. It was such a change that we couldn't hardly realize it, after two weeks of the hardest campaigning that we had been through. We had cold, dismal weather all of the time, so we were all drenched, and no fires were allowed. The woods presented some appearance that night. There were great bon fires every ten yards and candles were lit and rockets were shot up and everybody was as happy as a lark. The next day we moved into town and the Germans began pulling out.

DAVID BOWEN tells of the march through Belgium.

This last drive we had a peach of a barrage and we hugged it close and caught Heinie before he had any chance to do any dirty work with his machine guns, but the Heinie artillery kept on firing point blank at us until they were captured or shot at their guns by rifles and grenade fire. My division kept on chasing the Huns and the morning the Armistice was signed we started over the top again and had a few casualties from shell fire. We rested a few days and early on the morning of the 17th we started hiking toward Germany making about 20 kilos and stopped about 3 o'clock in a French village with only a few inhabitants left by the Germans. The following morning we passed into Belgium and it sure feels good to be away from the battle fields and shell wrecked villages. We passed through many Belgian villages with our band playing and our Colors flying and believe me the people were glad to see us. All their houses and trees were decorated with flags and flowers and they cheered us as we marched by. Now we are close on Heinie's heels for we just left this town day before yesterday.

SAYS THE MARINES STOPPED THE HUNS.

A short interview with Lieutenant Col. John A. Hughes, of the sixth Marines, will interest our people, as he was in the same regiment of Marines as the Ada boys. An interviewer writes:

"Nothing that anybody can say can convey a definite conception of the bravery of the Marines," said Lieutenant Colonel John A. Hughes of the 6th Marines who was wounded twice in the leg and who wears the French war medal and the D. S. C. A German prisoner told me it was freely admitted by his officers that it was the Marines who prevented the Germans from getting to Paris. It was at St. Mihiel that I got banged up but I have nothing to kick about. The soldier knows what to expect. What did I get decorated for? Well, I suppose I did do something or other, but I'll be blamed if I know what it was."

PRACTICE WORK OF AN ADA AVIATOR.

ERLING NORBY tells how machine gun bullets tear holes in parachutes as flyers dive through clouds.

"I start my days work somewhat as follows: Whir-r-r, Z-O-O-M, and with a roar and a cloud of dust my bus bumps down the field and takes the air. Climbing at a steep angle, up 5,000; 10,000; twelve now fifteen thousand feet. My altimeter tells me I am out of sight of the observers on the ground, or at most but a mere speck in the air. I now release my parachute, which at my height cannot be seen from below, but before it has dropped 100 feet I swerve and dive for it, my gun spitting in short volleys which are heard on the ground long after I have stopped shooting; but as soon as I have fired I go into a side slip, for my parachute is my enemy, and I bank and dive for it again and the staccato notes of the machine gun can be heard below as I riddle my imaginary foe.

"Now a wandering cloud comes up and hides both my plane and the parachute; the watchers below scan the cloud; suddenly the parachute drops thru the mist. I nose dive for it and the gun sends in spit volleys. Another machine has now taken the air and when well up

lets loose a sleeve target. This target is two feet in diameter and 16 feet long, trailed behind on a 200 ft. line. As it jogs along at 100 miles an hour another ship appears above it and the target practice begins.

"As the lead ship darts here and there we play for position to get on the trailing target; diving, swerving, and the guns spitting whenever the target presents a mark; round and round, looping the loop, nose-diving and other stunts in aerobatey, our ships go on until the machine gun magazines have been emptied, when the target is dropped and examined for hits.

"The work in the air is divided into several parts, each one as spectacular and important as the other. The parachute target which the aviator looses and then attacks, affords every opportunity for every evolution and thru these evolutions he learns never to lose sight of his opponent and the holes found in these targets when they flutter to earth give a startling idea of the efficiency developed in this branch of fighting. To the observer this type of practice reveals the speed of the air ships and the quickness of hand and eye bred into the young aviator and the sharp report of the machine guns, is more than the touch of realism, for it is a game with a deadly purpose and the airmen are registering a high percentage of hits."

DAVID BOWEN with the "Shock Troops."

We have been in another drive and I have gone over the top a couple of times since I last wrote, and I call myself pretty lucky for pulling through without a scratch. I was completely buried with dirt from a big shell. I immediately got into a hole and waited my time because Heinie has a way of following shots by a few others. We didn't have trenches to fight in, but it was all open warfare. When we reached our objective we pulled out our little shovels and began digging and the sooner we got below the level of the ground the less chance we had of getting hit and believe me when a dozen of machine guns are picking up the dirt around you and playing a tune like a heavy rain on a tin roof, it doesn't take long to get down a couple of feet. This last place we had limestone rock to dig in but we went thru it just as if it was clay. A fellow digs a hole just big enough to lay in and throws the dirt up all around the edges to stop the bullets and shell fragments.

But even Heinie's best troops couldn't stop us when we started. My battalion reached our days objective inside of three hours. We were cited again but we don't give a d---n about these citations what we want is pay day and liberty.

Fall is coming on and the weather is getting pretty frosty. We sure felt it up in the line without blankets and overcoats, except what we got from Heinie or salvaged from the doughboys. I salvaged a Heinie's pack and got a couple of blankets so was pretty well off. Some of the fellows were running around with Heinie's overcoats on and a couple more are still wearing Heinie's shoes and leggings. We had ten days of Hell up there and were sure glad yet felt sorry for the bunch of doughboys that relieved us. Such is the life of shock troops.

JORIS NORBY'S thrilling experiences with other Marines.

After going over the top seven times in three months I find myself laid up in the hospital with a bum left arm, struck by a piece of Boche high explosive shell. Our outfit went over the top at the zero hour of 2:45 in the morning. We drove the Huns back all day until ten that night. We lost heavily during the day and had to stop; the Boche started a heavy counter attack and surrounded us. After desperate fighting we got them all to one side of us again, but they soon came back arm in arm in mass formation and had us trapped. About 1:20 the Boche got a direct hit on my gun position with a whizz-bang, which put my machine gun out of commission and, I am sorry to say, the fellows also around me. My arm stopped one piece headed for my face but didn't get there. The watch you gave me stopped another piece, only a few bits of it were left; my trench mirror stopped another piece and my cigarette case another, so you can see why I consider myself lucky.

It gives me a strange but peaceful satisfaction as I lay here, to know I did my best before I went down and out. On the Champagne front where I was wounded, in my last hand to hand encounter, I got seven Boches with my Colts automatic. The Boches were putting over a counter attack in mass formation. I was behind my machine gun and I know that all my training had not been in vain. So why should I not be a bit satisfied? If I had been wounded behind the lines it would have been different.

I still think that if a man comes out of that death hole unwounded and without pneumonia he must be charmed. As far as that goes I guess we all bear charmed lives. When you remember that a machine gun man is required to keep up with the infantry, picture to yourself a man walking along carrying a big iron tripod or machine gun on his shoulder and what a big target he is for the snipers.

We went over in support of the first wave. In July at the Marne, at Rheims and Soissons it was bad enough, but in all the many battles I have gone thru, we here ran into more rear guard Boche machine gun nests than at any other front, so of course our casualties were very heavy. Well we went a little too far and too fast. The flanks were not kept open and soon we had Boches on all four sides. By this time there were only four men left in my company besides myself, and the officers had all been killed. I think if it hadn't been for our major, our morale would have blown up right there, but he was a game one believe me. He collected what little food we had and all the water. He issued these each night after dark as long as they lasted. We had no medical aides with us and he took on that job also. The Boche sent over a flag of truce demanding a surrender, but the major said, "To H*! with you come and get us." He sure was splendid. By the third day we knew we had become lost in the advance with little prospects of being located and our troops breaking thru to our relief.

If you can imagine lying in a hole two feet wide, six feet long, and about six inches deep all day long for four days, you have an idea of what it was like. I didn't get a scratch until the last day.

We soon saw the Huns were getting ready to mop us up. We felt the end had come as we usually do before going over. They came over in mass formation and as I sat behind my gun waiting the shock, I resolved that for every kilometer I had hiked in France a Boche should bite the dust; and as I whipped and swept that gun back and forth across their line it sure did me good to watch them drop. Suddenly

everything went black. A Boche got a direct hit on my gun a piece of shell casing struck my arm above the wrist and flattened things out, tearing it's way up to the elbow. After a while I felt that I could better give my place on the stretcher to those worse off than myself; with some difficulty I walked two kilometers to a field station and then to the field hospital where I was operated upon. Here we received the best of care. Don't know what we would do but for the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus people over here.

ERNEST SANDVOLD writes.

I suppose you have read in the papers about the new German offensive. Well, they started it but they have not gone very far. We counter-attacked and drove them back seven miles on a 28-mile front. The Germans thought that there were no Americans over here, but they know it now. They think we are armed with shot guns; they say we are not fair, but when they bomb hospitals it's all right. They will circle around a hospital and spot the best place to drop a bomb and let her go wishing it would kill every patient in the hospital. Well, they are going to suffer for it, you just wait and see. Believe me the French are doing great fighting after so many years of hardships. They have more confidence in themselves now than ever before. The Americans are also fighting some now; will tell you a little experience. We went over the top and we got to the Germans; one American would jump ahead of the other in order to kill the German first. The Germans are sure afraid of the cold steel.

HANS GARNESSE' experience

We had a fine trip to France from beginning to end; in the states by rail and also on the boat

This is a great country, so old-fashioned in every respect. Everything is fenced in either with earthen or stone walls and the farms are little bits of things. If you turn around quick you are off the farm, and believe me every inch is in use, even the walls being covered with fruit bearing vines and the people here are very old-fashioned in all their ways and dress. Old and young wear wooden shoes in this part of the country, some of the shoes are bigger than the kids that wear them. Nevertheless they are a jolly lot and seem to take all of their country's troubles as cheerful as possible and I surely admire their spirit.

You just leave it to the good old U. S. A. She is doing the work now or helping to do it and when she gets through, there will be at least three countries that will respect her fighting qualities.

JAY OLIN writes about the Philippines.

It was about 2 P. M. on Nov. 28th that we first sighted the Island of Guam and about three hours later we dropped anchor in the harbor of Guam. We expected to be take nashore soon after we dropped anchor, but did not leave the ship until about 2 P. M. on the day following when we were loaded into a large row boat and were towed by a small steam launch to the town of Pede. We passed thru a long narrow channel which was lined on both sides by coral reefs. It is impossible for the transports to dock here because of the shallow water and narrow channel, so all freight has to be taken on small barges from the boat.

At Pede we were loaded on auto trucks and taken out about three miles to the detention camps at Asan. On the road to Asan we passed

many natives and native huts, and in one case a native driving a cart to which was attached the native horse or the water buffalo. At Asan, which is a very beautiful place on the seashore and where the coconut trees and other native trees are growing in abundance. We pitched tents and then had the first good meal of chow that we had for several weeks. It was army chow on the transport and nobody but army men can eat it.

The weather here is grand, with a nice cool ocean breeze blowing all of the time, with lots of good sea water to bathe in and lots of coconuts and bananas to be had for the picking and nothing to do but eat, sleep and get sun burned. We probably will be kept in the detention camps for two or three weeks before being transferred to our respective regiments, but I am sure that it will be a time of pleasure for most of us.

From what I can hear and see of the Island, I am sure the short time which I will serve here will be well spent, with the exception of a few minor distractions such as fleas, ants, centipedes wild beasts, deer and other animals. I expect to be greatly benefitted by my stay here. On Thanksgiving day, Nov. 29th, we got such a big feed that it was painful. We had practically everything that we have at home on that day but our friends and relatives whom we all missed.

It being a holiday we did nothing but loaf around. We cleaned our camp today, cutting the big weeds around the tents, etc. We have to work about an hour or so each day to keep from getting lazy, and stand duty when our turn comes, which is about four hours every four days.

We landed in Honolulu on the morning of the 14th of Nov. We sure were a glad bunch that morning to see land once more. We stayed in Honolulu that day and we all went ashore to visit the city. It is a very beautiful place. The mountains are green with oranges, bananas and coconuts. There are lots of white people there. We sailed the next day at noon. The band came down and played for us as we moved slowly out of the harbor and then we cut loose amid the shouts and farewells of weeping mothers and heartbroken sweethearts.

EDWARD TENNEY tells what it is like in the trenches when the Boches are about to make an attack.

I'll describe what a "kick" over here really is. Night is fast falling and Fritz has sounded "taps" in his usual way by sending over a few big ones, mixed in with a couple of gas shells. We duck down into our holes, cuss a little and don our evil gas masks. The breeze gradually blows the clouds of poison away and we run out of our holes, remove our masks and take a deep breath of pure air again. Dusk has come and the order to "stand to" comes down the line. We draw up our service belts a hitch, fix our bayonets and gaze out over No Man's Land and wonder what Fritz has up his sleeve this night.

The darkness grows deeper, a water detail comes stealing noiselessly along and takes our canteens to get us our next day's water supply. Off to the left the first star shell goes up and we gaze intently out into the evening mist to see if there is anything doing, but all is as still as death. Our brave old "Skipper" comes down along the line and whispers a word of precaution and tells us to be especially watchful between twelve and two for then Fritz is expected to attack. (A prisoner had given it away.) He passes on and we breathe a word of thanks that we have such a man as a leader.

The minutes tick slowly by and the darkness becomes impenetrable. A cricket is chirping away in the grass before us and the very sound seems as a roar. Some birds flutter down in the bushes below us on No Man's Land; evidently something has disturbed them. Is Fritz stealing up on us?

On our right flank a "typewriter" starts to sputter, but we can hear nothing ahead of us. On the left all is quiet except that a copperhead keeps barking angrily. Evidently it has spotted a machine gun emplacement. Fizz, a rocket goes up dead to the left and all becomes as light as day. Someone's rifle speaks nearby but he is "seeing things" for all No Man's Land is as empty as a barn.

"Twelve o'clock," whispers someone and ducks down under the parapet to light a cigarette for his nerves are badly worn and it's many hours till dawn. A half hour has passed and still no sign of Fritz. The clouds have parted a little and through one of the rifts the moon is shedding a wan light on the scene. We are thankful for it, because it gives us a much better field of fire and Fritz can't slip up on us now.

Hark! What was that? Away off on our right two "typewriters" have started barking furiously. Now another and yet another. Like a human the firing sweeps down towards us. Yet we can see nothing but oh! what is that? A dark form? Yes, many of them. Blooie goes your trusty Springfield and quick as that the whole silent line becomes a death dealing group of soldiers. Red spots of sparks sweep up and down the whole line in rapid gusts, but still those grim gray forms keep coming. Bayonets are quickly tested to see if they are firmly fixed for the Boche is close now in spite of his rapidly thinning ranks.

"Ammunition loader" comes the call down the line and we dash around a couple of makeshift taverns to where the automatic rifle is pouring its lead. Joe has gotten his and so they need us.

Our artillery has come into play and all about ahead of us the shrapnel is bursting in and finishing. The rifle firing begins to lessen, now and we know that Fritz has been driven off. The auto rifle is still sending them a few for good measure.

All is now over but the removal of the wounded. One can hear them calling for water and first aid. We look at Joe, but he has "gone west" so we take his blanket, wrap him in it and swear a little under our breath at those damnable Huns. That done we call to our pals and ask if all is well and feel glad when a gay answer comes back. We've beat the Huns so what the — do we care what happens now. We know that he'll give us heck in the morning with his artillery just out of spite but that bothers us little now.

JORIS NORBY writes a thrilling letter telling of the fight in which Ervin Betcher of this city was killed.

"Shrapnel and high explosive shells were bursting like a hail storm around us. While crossing the wheat field about a thousand yards from the front lines, I saw Ervin Betcher. I yelled across to him and as he turned around a Boche high explosive area bomb struck him and then hell broke loose and we surely caught it heavy. We were deploying in open warfare with no permanent or designated front lines. The Germans had been occupying this land for quite a while and knew it well; as we came up to a position they threw a heavy barrage over us to cut off supporting reserves. It took us nearly three

hours to cross a field about 600 yards wide. It seemed that every time we would advance that the place we had just left would be blown right up into the air; pieces of shrapnel hit my helmet and ripped through my clothes and one piece tore a chunk out of my pants, and I got a gash across the back of my hand from a piece of casing broken off from my machine gun; believe me, I never want to go through another battle like that. Entire companies of Marines next to us went over the top and considered themselves lucky if they returned with a tenth of their men. Richard Storberg and I were the only two Ada Marines to buck the line in this battle after Ervin was killed.

LUMAN TENNEY tells of life in the Ambulance Corps.

I wish you could hear the sputter of the mitrailleuses (machine guns) that are now shooting their hail of lead over my head to the batteries on the opposite hill. The hills are about 200 yards apart and between is a valley which re-echoes and resounds with the noise. The French rapid fire guns make you think of rag time in music, when compared to the sound of the German guns which is quite classical with a steadier hum, that rises or lowers, not unmusically, according to the rapidity of the fire. The French is quite staccato, and has a harsh sound, rat, tat, tat, tat, tat, tat,—rat, tat, tat, tat, tat, tat, while the Germans go tat, tat, tat, tat, with no interruptions. This is accounted for by the fact that the Boche gun can be swung evenly to all points of the compass while firing, but the French have to fire a few shots in a straight line, then jerk the gun over a slight ways and fire again, which gives it the rhythmic sound.

We are situated right below the French first line on the side of the hill, where we can't be touched by a high explosive and they're very lucky to get at us with shrapnel. Our side of this hill is like a lot of rabbits burrows, and I suppose it is the same on the other side of the hill where the Germans, are, about twenty-five yards away.

Considering where we are, today has been one of action. A surprise attack was sprung on the Boche which resulted in the taking of seven prisoners and getting rid of a lot of ammunition and energy.

Two new men came out from Paris to fill up the vacancies left by those who were chosen for the officers' school, O'Connell and Sinclair. Sinclair comes from Minneapolis, is a University of Minnesota football star. He has a pretty good case of homesickness on. It happened that he and I were placed on duty at La H—. So we left at 10 a. m., with me leading. Benny in the "consultant's" car next and Sinclair last. About three quarters of the way here, I had just turned the corner that takes us through V—, a little shell destroyed town, when "wholozoz" (to indicate whistling of a shell) came a "105" a couple of feet over my head and explodes about 20 yards beyond. I got a little dirt, no shrapnel, and a good scare (every time you hear a shell coming, you get a scare, though it be the millionth one you've heard). Well I stepped on the accelerator (figuratively speaking) and shot through the rest of the town very, very fast. I got out to the "poste" with very little other excitement and had got fixed up by the time Benny and Sinclair had come in. Benny wasn't quite as lucky as I and had just stepped by one when the shell went off. The "eclat" put several small holes in his car, ripped off his Klaxon (about a foot to one side of Benny) and slashed up a tire. Well, Sinclair got the benefit of all our escapes and thought he had had enough for his first day on duty, but the introduction wasn't quite complete, and so a shrapnel or two had to burst on our side of the hill and make us beat it for the

“abris” (dugout). It seems good to have another Minnesota fellow here, also to see Amos Wilder, another Oberlin man, who is in Section 2, near us. Dad, I can't do enough here with my French to get a credit for it, but it will make it much easier if I take first year French when I get back to college. You see I'm getting much grammar and but a limited vocabulary and enough of verb forms to make myself be understood. There is no chance to get a course of academic, polished French here in the trenches.

We played the champion French team of this army at soccer (a kind of football) the other day. “We” means the combination of players from sections 12 and 2. Am sorry to say we lost 3 to 2. Over a thousand soldiers witnessed the game and you should have seen the generals, etc., that had reserved seats under an awning. I never thought that I'd play “international football.” Received mamma's letter, the Herald with my copied letter and a couple of Minneapolis Journals. (The fellows kid me quite a bit about that and all try to get me to put their names in my letters.) I think I have gotten all the mail sent so far from you.

W.M. TOMPKINS, one of the first Norman County Marines to be killed in action, wrote of his first experiences on the firing line.

Another lad (which happened to be Olin from Ada) and I started out to find a water detail that had been gone for about fifteen hours and we got lost in the woods. The shrapnel shells were bursting around us and we could not tell where our own lines were, so fearing we would run into the Boche lines, we just sat down and waited till the bombardment had eased up a little. What do you suppose I did? Pulled out my tobacco and “tumbled up a dizzy.”

We have just gone through fifteen days of hell. Got lots of prisoners and machine guns and then turned the guns on the Boches across the lines. We went 48 hours on a quart of water and practically nothing to eat and there was something doing all the time. The Boche put a barrage over us from 12 to 1 at night and then repeated the next morning with another one from 4 to 5. I never will forget that night, for life was not worth much, lying in a hole about three feet deep, but I came out all O. K. The next night they shot gas shells in on us for four hours and that stuff is hell. I tell you no one can tell me what war is like now, for I know all about it.

We put in seven days where it was almost impossible to get food and water. No blankets, just lay on the damp ground and the nights were cool enough to chill one to the bone. I did not have my shoes off for seventeen days, so you can see what we were up against.

France is a beautiful country and they sure have the best roads I ever saw. How is everything in the burg? Suppose it is the same old town. When I get back I will come up and board with you for awhile and tell you all about it. You see I expect to come back. After living thru that barrage that night I believe God is with me. We all prayed the best we knew how, for it seemed like sure death. The Boche started across that morning but did not come far. The French people think the marines are little Gods, for they say we saved Paris. We sure stopped them and then drove them back. Whenever you get them in a tight place, they come with hands up, calling, “mercy, mercy, comrade.” The marines had tried to take these woods a few days ago and when we went thru, the dead men's shoes had been taken off by the Germans.

We are going to win this war, no question in my mind and I think there will be very few prisoners (American) taken. I know in our outfit we will fight as long as we have got life. These woods we took are sure shot up. Trees a foot through are cut off. Shell holes 15 feet deep are common. The prisoners we took are mostly all young lads, a few old heads among them. One that was wounded cried for his mother. Over here one sure gets to see the pitiful part of the war.

When we were being brought in to stop the Boche, you could see old men, and women, little children leaving their homes, as the Boche were driving the French ahead of them. Old women, that were gray headed, walking! It makes a fellow feel like fighting.

CONRAD MELBERG tells what the Germans think of the Marines.

You must know by now that we marines gave the Boche hell—wiped out three of their best divisions and crippled two more. The prisoners we got said they have never seen such fighters as the U. S. Marines. They called us regular fire eaters. The French say we are the Saviors of Paris and call us the Green Devils. A marine in Paris is in "Jake." I don't know when I'll be able to go back to trench duty, possibly in two weeks or maybe two or three months, maybe not at all. It all depends on what develops during the next week or two. My eyes and lungs are quite sore.

ALLAN GILBERT writes his mother praising the Y. M. C. A.

"With the Y. M. C. A. at our disposal and the general morale of the U. S. army, you need not worry about my conduct. Our captain is a splendid man and we all respect him highly. I want you to keep up courage, and when the world is safe for democracy, we will come back home to live in peace and happiness. Until then there will be many lonely nights for both you and I and the rest of the family. However, we are wishing for the best and thanking God that America is able to help the Belgians and French and the allied nations."

HENRY IKE writes about France.

Arrived in France well and happy and enjoyed the trip very much. This is some country, just like Minnesota, rain and sunshine at the same time. The people seem to be very nice here. Most of them wear wooden shoes and they sure look good. I wish I had a pair. The farms are not very large. I haven't seen a wheat field yet, but the gardens are sure fine. Coming over we had the Y. M. C. A. right with us. Had good books to read and Sundays we went to church. The Y. M. C. A. are doing more for the soldiers than I ever thought they did.

CHARLES BOWEN tells of pulling down the Red Flag.

This is the fourth day since peace has been declared and they are still celebrating. I must say I had my share of celebrating. A crowd of us jackies started about 4 o'clock Monday morning and kept the fun up until Tuesday night. Everything closed in New York except the saloons and hotels. You should have seen Broadway and Fifth Ave. The largest crowd of people I will ever see and every one was playing games, singing and yelling. When they heard the good news here every ship in port started blowing their whistles and they kept it up all day long. I never heard as much noise before.

Every workman along the docks refused to work for two days and we all joined in with them. The city was in the hands of the men in uniform. I slept in one of the best hotels in New York on Monday

night, and ate at one of the best cabarets in the city. On Tuesday night the Socialists had a parade down Fifth Avenue and there were about 1,000 of them in all. They were flying red flags. Well, sir, when we fellows in uniform saw that we made one grand rush for the red flags. There were only three of us sailors and five soldiers, so we had a hard scrap for a while, but it was not long before there were a hundred men in uniform there and we sure cleaned up on the red flag socialists. We had them running in all directions, and I don't think they will start anything for a while. We told them there was but one flag to fly in this country at present.

JULE PRIGGE gives his impressions of the war.

"Our boys from the good old U. S. A. are getting in some good work and here is hoping the good work keeps up. I don't look for this war to last more than another year anyway and our home-coming will be a happy day for most of us. One thing is sure, though we want to know when we come home that war is a thing of the past for some time to come, and I don't think we will come until then. I know no one has been able to realize over there what a hell this war has been for the wives and mothers over here. We know it to be a terrible thing but we don't know just how much worse than that. Certainly if the Kaiser and his followers have to pay for the awful calamity they have brought onto this earth I don't want to be around to clean up the mess there will be.

HOME SERVICE WORKERS.

The following is a list of the home workers of Norman County in the various Liberty Loan drives, United War Work drives, etc., but does not include the Red Cross workers who are listed in the Red Cross Department. This list is obviously incomplete but the editor spent a great deal of time and energy in making up this list and used every available source for getting the information. Many hard workers are no doubt left out of this list and for this we are truly sorry as we have tried to give credit to all.

- AABYE, C. J., Solicitor United War Work, Lee Township.
AALGAARD, HENRY, Solicitor Shelly Fourth Liberty Loan.
AANENSON, A., Solicitor for Shelly Twp, in Third Liberty Loan.
ASGAARD, L. H., Solicitor in Home Lake Twp. for Third Liberty Loan and United War Work.
AHLERS, C. R., Solicitor in Ada Fifth Liberty Loan.
ALLEN, C. C., Ada Committee 3rd and 4th Liberty Loans.
ALLEN, MRS. C. C., County Chairman Ladies Third Liberty Loan.
ANDERSON, MRS. ED., District Chairman 3rd Ladies Liberty Loan. Chairman 3rd District for Y. W. C. A. Department United War Work.
ANDERSON, G. A. K., Solicitor for Winchester Twp. in 4th and 5th Liberty Loans and United War Work.
ANDERSON, EINER, Solicitor for Perley, 3rd Liberty Loan.
ANDRING, HENRY, Solicitor for Waukon Twp. 3rd Liberty Loan.
ANDREWS, C. R., Publicity Chairman United War Work, County Merchant Representative Food Administration. Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan.
AQUA, DR. Liberty Loan Solicitor in Ada.
ARENDS, JOHN J., Solicitor for 3rd and 4th Liberty Loans in Mary Township.
ARNESON, MARTIN, Solicitor 4th Liberty Loan.
AUNE, OSCAR, Solicitor United War Work in Sundahl Township.
BAKKEN, PETER, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Spring Creek Township.
BAKKEN, LARS, Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan in McDonaldsville Township.
BAGNE, N. B., Executive Committee 1st Dist. in 4th Liberty Loan and Solicitor in 3rd Liberty Loan, Gary.
BAKKE, BENNIE, Chairman, 5th Dist. in 3rd Liberty Loan.
BALTSBERGER, FRED, Solicitor 4th Liberty Loan in Green Meadow.
BANKOL, ALVIN, Salvation Army Drive Solicitor in Flom Township.
BARNES, LESLIE, Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan in Lockhart Township.
BARTZ, OTTO, Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loans in Lockhart Township.
BAUER, EMIL, Solicitor 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loans in Pleasant View Twp.
BENTLEY, S. O., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan, Home Lake Township.
BECK, WML, Solicitor 3rd and 5th Liberty Loan. Winchester Township.
BELL, M. M., Solicitor Hegne Township for 3rd Liberty Loan.
BENSON, G. O., District Chairman for 3rd Liberty Loan. Chairman 2nd District for United War Work.
BENTLEY, MELVIN, Solicitor United War Work in Wild Rice Township.
BENTLEY, CLARENCE, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and Y. M. C. A. Drive, Wild Rice Township.
BENTLEY, SELMER, Y. M. C. A. Drive Solicitor in Wild Rice Township.
BENTLEY, H. N., Solicitor United War Work in Twin Valley.
BERBY, MRS., Chairman of Committee for Winchester Township in Ladies 5th Liberty Loan.
BERGIE, S. E., County Chairman 5th Liberty Loan. Resides in Halstad.
BERGH, J. C., Chairman Hendrum Township in 3rd Liberty Loan.
BERG, MRS. S. E., District Chairman Ladies 3rd and 5th Liberty Loans. Chairman for 2nd District in Y. W. C. A. Section of United War Work.
BETCHER, A. H., Solicitor for Green Meadow Township in 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan.
BETCHER, CHARLES, Solicitor in Green Meadow for 4th Liberty Loan.
BETCHER, R. R., Solicitor in United War Work in Ada.
BJERK, HELMER, Solicitor in United War Work and Y. M. C. A. Drive for Wild Rice Twp.

BJERKE, ALBERT, Solicitor United War Work in Rockwell Township.
 BLASEY, CHARLES, Solicitor United War Work in Pleasant View Township.
 BODDING, OSCAR, Liberty Loan and United War Work Solicitor in Ada.
 BORAAS, I. J., Solicitor Fifth Liberty Loan in Ada.
 BRANDT, H. P., Executive Committee 5th Liberty Loan. Chairman 4th District in United War Work Drive.
 BRIVIK, IVAR, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and Chairman in 5th Loan for Lockhart Township.
 BRO, FRED, Solicitor for Ada in 5th Liberty Loan.
 BROMENSCHNELL, PETER, Solicitor in McDonaldsville Township in United War Work Drive.
 CARNEFIN, ED, Solicitor United War Work in Lockhart Township.
 CARMAN, ED, Solicitor United War Work in McDonaldsville.
 CHRISTIANSON, MRS. JOHN, Vice Chairman Red Cross, Faith Branch.
 CHRISTIANSON, GUSTAV, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Bear Park Township.
 DAHL, RUDOLPH, Solicitor in 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan Drives Fossom Township.
 DAHL, MARTIN, Solicitor in United War Work Drive in Waukon Township.
 DAHL, PETER, Solicitor in United War Work.
 DAHL, E. H., Chairman 3rd Liberty Loan in Rockwell Township.
 DAHL, M. E., Chairman 5th District in 4th Liberty Loan.
 DALBY, MELVIN, Solicitor United War Work in Fossom Township.
 DAVIDSON, FRED, Solicitor 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan in Pleasant View.
 DEBER, CHRIST, Solicitor in Green Meadow for 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan.
 DIGERNESS, A. T., Solicitor in United War Work and War Savings Stamp Drives in Sundahl Townships.
 DENNENY, R. H., Solicitor 3rd and 5th Liberty Loan in Winchester Township.
 DOSLAND, CHRIS., United War Work Solicitor in Lee Township.
 DYBING, SIGVART, Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan and United War Work in Shelly.
 DYBING, E., Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamp Drive in Shelly.
 EASTVOLD, JOHN, Solicitor United War Work Drive in Rockwell Township.
 EDWARDS, CARL, United War Work Drive Solicitor in Anthony Township.
 EFTLAND, INGVOLD, Solicitor United War Work Drive in Shelly.
 ELAN, C. O., United War Work Drive solicitor in Perley.
 ED, ERICK J., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and United War Work Drive in Sundahl Township.
 ELLRAAS, A., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Gary.
 ELLEFSON, H. O., Chairman 3rd Liberty Loan Drive in Home Lake Township.
 ENGER, N. J., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Halstad Township.
 ENGELSTAD, C. R., Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan in Shelly.
 ERICKSON, G. E., Solicitor 3rd 4th and 5th Liberty Loan and Y. M. C. A. Drive in Perley.
 ESTENSON, G. O., Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan and United War Work in May Township.
 FAUGHLID, ARNT, War Savings Stamp Drive in Shelly.
 FLAVEN, MARTINUS, Chairman Flom Township in United War Work. Canvassed Flom Township for Y. M. C. A.
 FREDRIKSON, WM., Solicitor United War Work in Lee Township.
 FORD, GEO., Solicitor 4th Liberty Loan in Green Meadow.
 FOSS, JENS, Chairman 3rd Liberty Loan and Solicitor 4th Liberty Loan in Shelly.
 FOSS, B. L., Solicitor United War Work in Halstad.
 FOSS, B. M., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Halstad Twp.
 FOSTER, JOHN C., Solicitor United War Work in Lockhart Township.
 FULLER, J. S., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Spring Creek Township.
 FULLON, D. E., Secretary Draft Board from June, 1917, to April, 1919.
 GAARE, S. J., Solicitor United War Work Drive for Lee Township.
 GAARE, JOI, Chairman 3rd District for United War Work and Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan, Lee Township and Perley.
 GARNISS, S. A., Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan in McDonaldsville Twp.
 GARDIN, M. O., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Waukon.
 GARDIN, LEWIS, District Chairman for 1st District in United War Work Drive.

GARDEN, OSWALD, Solicitor in Bear Park Township in United War Work Drive.
 GARDEWINE, S. J., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Fossum Township.
 GARTLAND, DWIGHT, United War Work Solicitor in Bear Park Twp.
 GEDDES, C. A., Chairman 3rd Liberty Loan in Good Hope.
 GEIROUX, PHILIP, Solicitor United War Work in Rockwell Township.
 GILL, HARRY, Chairman 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan in Green Meadow.
 GISKAAS, O. J., Solicitor United War Work Drive in Gary.
 GJERSTAD, ALFRED, United War Work Drive Solicitor in Waukon Township.
 GJERSTAD, G. C., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Waukon Township.
 GRAGERT, CHARLES, United War Work Drive Solicitor in Lake Ida Township.
 GRINA, OLE IVERSON, Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan, Clerk of two Red
 Cross sales and War Savings Stamp Drives in Halstad.
 GROTHE, ALBERT J., Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan in Hendrum Twp.
 GUNOFSON, J. A., Solicitor 4th Liberty Loan in Bear Park Township.
 GUNNERSON, ALBERT A., Solicitor War Savings Stamps in Pleasant View.
 GUREN, ANDY, Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan in Ada.
 HABEDANK, ANDREW, Chairman for Ada in 5th Liberty Loan.
 HADLER, WALTER, Chairman 3rd Liberty Loan and Solicitor in 4th and 5th
 Liberty Loan in Pleasant View Township.
 HADLER, ALBERT, Solicitor United War Work Drive in Pleasant View Town-
 ship.
 HAGENAH, JOHN, Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan in Green Meadow.
 HAGHLIE, ALBERT, Solicitor United War Work Drive in Bear Park Township.
 HAGE, ALFRED O., Chairman 2nd District in United War Work Drive. As-
 sisted in 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan.
 HAGG, JOHN, Solicitor War Savings Stamp Drive Fossum Township.
 HALL, F. E., Solicitor United War Work Drive in Winchester Township.
 HALSTENSGAARD, OLUF N., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and United War Work
 Drive in Bear Park Township.
 HAMRE, ANDREW, Solicitor United War Work Drive in Spring Creek Township.
 HAMRE, JENS I., Chairman 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan Drives in Bear Park
 Township.
 HAMRE, JOSEPH, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and Y. M. C. A. Drive in Bear
 Park Township.
 HANSON, HENRY, United War Work Solicitor in Gary.
 HANSON, A. P., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Good Hope Township.
 HANSON, A. E., Solicitor United War Work Drive in Twin Valley.
 HANSON, A. L., County Chairman for 1st and 2nd Liberty Loan.
 HANSON, MARTIN F., County Chairman 4th Liberty Loan, Dist. Chairman Y.
 M. C. A. Drive and Red Cross Work.
 HARALDSON, MRS. V., Chairman 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan Ladies Divi-
 sion for Flom Township.
 HARVEY, ALLEN, Ada Committee in Fourth Liberty Loan.
 HARVEY, BELLE, Chairman for Ada in 3rd Liberty Loan and County Chair-
 man for Ada in 4th Liberty Loan Ladies Division.
 HAUGEN, LARS, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan.
 HEDAL, EDDIE, Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan in Wild Rice Township.
 HEDIN, JOHN, Solicitor 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan in Wild Rice Township.
 HEINEN, A. P., Chairman 4th Liberty Loan and Solicitor 3rd and 5th. Liberty
 Loan and Solicitor United War Work Drive in Lockhart.
 HEIBERG, J. F., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and Chairman 5th Liberty Loan in
 Wild Rice Township.
 HELLERUD, O. S., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Twin Valley.
 HENNEN, MRS. J. B., Chairman 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan and Solicitor
 United War Work in Winchester Township.
 HENDRICKSON, OLAF, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Sundahl Township.
 HENDRIKS, TOLEY, Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan and Auctioneer at Twin
 Valley Red Cross Sale.
 HERBERG, O. M., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Halstad.
 HERRINGER, E. J., County Food Administrator.
 HETLAND, JOHN M., Government Appeal Agent to the Draft Board Legal Ad-
 visory Board.

HINZ, LOUIS, Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan for Lockhart Township.

HOLTE, P. O., Solicitor 3rd and 4th and Chairman of the Fifth Liberty Loan in Shelly.

HORN, JOHN, United War Work Drive Solicitor in Green Meadow.

HOLE, ASSER, Solicitor 4th Liberty Loan in Shelly.

HOLMES, DR. W. B., Examining Physician for Dratt Board.

HOLMES, MRS. W. B., Vice Pres. Norman County Branch of Red Cross.

HOSLETH, STAVEN, Solicitor United War Work Drive for Fossum Township.

HOSLETH, S. A., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan for Fossum Township.

HOUTSKI, JOI, Solicitor United War Work in Halstad Township.

HOVEN, BORE, Solicitor United War Work Drive in Winchester.

HOVELSON, LEWIS, Solicitor United War Work Drive in Waukon Township.

HOVDEN, J. B., Chairman 3rd Liberty Loan in Twin Valley and Chairman 5th District in United War Work Drive.

HULICK, R. B., Committee of 3rd Liberty Loan for Ada.

INGBERG, OLE P., Solicitor War Savings Stamp Drive in Hegne Township.

INGBERG, GILBERT, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan, Hendrum Village.

INGBERG, MRS. G. T., Chairman Ladies Division 3rd Liberty Loan.

IVERSON, TONNIS, Solicitor United War Work Drive.

JACKSON, MRS. J. W., Chairman Ladies Division 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan for Lockhart.

JACKSON, J. W., Solicitor United War Work Drive in Lockhart Township.

JACOBSON, JOHN M., War Savings Stamp Solicitor, Captain Lutheran Brotherhood drive in Flom Township.

JACOBSON, JOHN, Solicitor United War Work Drive in Winchester Township.

JANZOW, RIV., Solicitor 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan. Member of United War Work Committee and Chairman of Green Meadow Township in Y. M. C. A. Drive.

JENKINS, MRS. ELMORE, County Chairman United War Work and Y. W. C. A. Drives.

JINSON, CARL, Chairman 2nd, 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan and Solicitor for 5th Liberty Loan, Chairman United War Work Drive and Solicitor War Savings Stamps in Fossum Township.

JOHNSON, A. J., Chairman 4th District in 4th Liberty Loan Drive.

JOHNSON, ADOLPH, Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan and Chairman 5th Liberty Loan, Solicitor Y. M. C. A. Drive in Sundahl Township.

JOHNSON, GUST, Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan, Pleasant View Township.

JOHNSON, PETER, Solicitor United War Work Drive in Spring Creek Twp.

JOHNSON, HAAKEN, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan for Lake Ida Township.

JOHNSON, MELVIN, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Lake Ida Township.

JONIS, D. C., County Chairman 3rd Liberty Loan.

KINDSETH, JOHN, War Savings Stamp Solicitor in Fossum Township.

KITTLESON, GILBERT, Chairman 3rd Liberty Loan and Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan in Winchester Township.

KLUSMAN, HENRY, Solicitor United War Work in Pleasant View Township.

KROSHUS, JOHN A., Solicitor War Savings Stamp and United War Work in Mary Township. Chairman 3rd Liberty Loan in Mary Township.

KROSHUS, GILBERT, Solicitor United War Work in Lee Township.

KNUDSON, L., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Good Hope Township.

KVDT, JO & H., Solicitor War Savings Stamps in Flom Township.

LAUGHIN, A. D., Solicitor United War Works Drive in McDonaldsville Township.

LAMPION, O. D., Solicitor United War Works Drive Wild Rice Township.

LANDRO, A. J., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Hendrum Township.

LANGHUS, LUDVIG, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan.

LARSON, OLE, Solicitor United War Works in Ada.

LARSON, EINAR, United War Work Solicitor in Sundahl Township.

LARSON, L. B., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Halstad Township and Executive Committee of 5th Liberty Loan.

LARSON, O. D., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan, Chairman 3rd District in United War Work Drive. Chairman Smileage book sales.

LARSON, MARTIN, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and United War Work in Perley.

LARSON, MRS. A., Chairman Ladies Committee 5th Liberty Loan in Perley.
 LARSON, MELVIN, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Lake Ida.
 LEDING, EDWARD, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Bear Park Township.
 LEE, W. C., Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan and United War Workers Drive in Ada.
 LEE, R. A., United War Work Drive Solicitor in Twin Valley.
 LEE, S. M., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Gary.
 LEE, EVEN, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and United War Work Drive in Strand Township.
 LEE, B. O., Chairman 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan and Lutheran Brotherhood drives in Lee Township.
 LEINES, OLAF K., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Bear Park Township.
 LERUD, JULIUS, Solicitor 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan in Wild Rice Twp.
 LERUD, EMIL, Red Cross Solicitor in Home Lake Township.
 LIEN, LOUIS, Third Liberty Loan Solicitor in Lake Ida Township.
 LIEN, MARTIN, United War Work Solicitor in Lake Ida Township.
 LINDBECK, JOHN, Chairman 3rd Liberty Loan in Lake Ida Township.
 LIGHTBOURN, D. C., Chairman 4th District 3rd Liberty Loan, Chairman for Ada in 4th Liberty Loan, County Chairman United War Work.
 LIGHTBOURN, MRS. D. C., Chairman for Ada United War Work Drive.
 LOGAN, N. C., Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan in McDonaldsville Twp.
 LUCHAU, J. B., Solicitor United War Work in Green Meadow Township.
 LUCHAU, GEO. C., Solicitor 4th Liberty Loan in Green Meadow Township.
 MADSON, C. O., Member of 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan Committee and Salvation Army Drive Committee in Halstad. Fourth District Chairman in War Savings Stamp Drive.
 MADSON, CHRIS., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Halstad Township.
 MALME, OLGA, Solicitor United War Workers Drive in Halstad.
 MALME, A. M., Solicitor United War Work in Halstad Township.
 MARSDEN, HENRY, Third Liberty Loan Solicitor in Hendrum.
 MATTISON, CARLOTT, United War Work Solicitor in Winchester Township.
 McLAUGHLIN, D. E., County Chairman Salvation Army Drive.
 MENGE, EMIL, Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan in Lockhart Township.
 MELTING, OLE M., United War Work Solicitor in Halstad Township.
 MILDEN, GILBERT, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Rockwell Township.
 MICKELSON, PAUL, United War Work Solicitor in Home Lake Township.
 MILLER, NICK, Solicitor Y. M. C. A. Drive in Mary Township.
 MITHUN, NELS N., United War Work Solicitor in Flom Township.
 MITHUN, MISS EMMA, Secretary Flom Chapter Red Cross.
 MOE, NELS, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Strand Township.
 MOEN, MR. PETER, War Savings Stamps Solicitor in Shelly.
 MOEN, T. O., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and United War Work in Shelly.
 MUELLER, A. M., Member Ada Committee 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan.
 MURALT, DR., United War Work Solicitor in Ada.
 NARUM, ERNEST, Chairman Salvation Army Drive in Flom Township.
 NATVICK, HENRY H., Registrar for Draft Board in Lake Ida Township.
 NATVICK, T. T., Solicitor in 3rd Liberty Loan and Y. M. C. A. Drive in Wild Rice Township.
 NATVICK, JAMES, Solicitor 3rd and 5th Liberty Loan, Wild Rice Township.
 NEI, CHAS., Third Liberty Loan Solicitor in Rockwell Township.
 NELSON, DR., Liberty Loan and United War Work Solicitor in Ada.
 NELSON, C. E., United War Work Solicitor in Anthony Township.
 NELSON, REV. O. N., Solicitor United War Work Drive in Twin Valley.
 NELSON, MRS. J. J., Solicitor United War Work in Hendrum Township.
 NELSON, J. J., Chairman 3rd Liberty Loan in Hendrum.
 NELSON, MRS. THEO., Chairman Ladies 4th Liberty Loan in Hendrum.
 NELSON, JOHN, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Spring Creek.
 NELSON, THEO., Chairman 3rd District in Fourth Liberty Loan.
 NELSON, NICHOLAS, Third Liberty Loan Committee in Lake Ida Township.
 NICHOL, ADAM, Third Liberty Loan Solicitor in Hendrum Township.
 NILSON, EMIL, Solicitor for 3rd Liberty Loan in Flom Township and for War Savings Stamps.

NYSTVOLD, HENRY, Solicitor for 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loans and Y. M. C. A. in Flom Township.
 NYENHOUS, ABEL, United War Work Solicitor in Spring Creek Township.
 OGAARD, OLAF, Solicitor for 5th Liberty Loan in Ada.
 OJEN, B. N., Solicitor for 3rd Liberty Loan in Shelly.
 OJEN, B. M., Solicitor for 3rd Liberty Loan in Shelly Township.
 OJEN, MISS SIGRID, Chairman Ladies 3rd Liberty Loan in vicinity of Shelly.
 OJEN, OLE, Solicitor United War Work in McDonaldsville Township.
 OLSON, OSCAR, Chairman Red Cross Drive in Waukon Township.
 OLSON, MRS. P. P., United War Work Solicitor in Anthony Township.
 OLSON, P. P., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and United War Work in Anthony.
 OLSON, A. L., United War Work Solicitor in Perley.
 OPGRAND, ARN, Solicitor United War Work and Y. M. C. A. in Halstad.
 OSTENSOL, O. J., Executive Committee 5th Liberty Loan, Twin Valley.
 PEDERSON, PEDER, Solicitor United War Work in Bear Park Township.
 PEDERSON, AMUN, Third Liberty Loan Drive Solicitor in Bear Park Township.
 PEDERSON, NEIS, Salvation Army and War Saving Stamp Drives in Flom Township.
 PETERSON, EDWARD, Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan, Y. M. C. A. Drive and Chairman United War Work Drive in Fossum Township.
 PETERSON, P. A., Chairman Norman County Draft Board from June, 1917, until his death in March, 1919.
 PETERSON, MRS. OSCAR, Chairman Red Cross for Fossum Township.
 PETERSON, OSCAR, Chairman 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan, United War Work, Y. M. C. A. Drive, Salvation Army Drive for Fossum Township.
 PETERSON, A. H., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Fossum Township.
 PETERSON, S. N., Solicitor 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan and Y. M. C. A. Drives, Perley.
 PFUND, R. D., Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan, United War Work in Ada and Publisher of this book.
 PFUND, LOUIS, Liberty Loan Solicitor in Ada.
 RINERSON, ANDREW, Solicitor United War Work Drive in Lake Ida Township.
 RABE, W. M., Solicitor 4th Liberty Loan in Green Meadow Township.
 RAMSAY, LOUIS, United War Work Solicitor in Home Lake Township.
 RASK, O. H., District Chairman Third Liberty Loan.
 REITAN, GLADYS M., Ladies 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan and Pres. Halstad School War Savings Society.
 RIGG, JACOB, Chairman Ada Committee Third Liberty Loan and Solicitor 4th Liberty Loan.
 RICHARDS, HARRY, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan, Lee Township.
 RILL, FRED, United War Work Solicitor Pleasant View Township.
 RISHOFF, OLIVER, United War Work Solicitor in Gary.
 ROLSCH, LAMBERT, Member Ada Committee 5th Liberty Loan.
 ROCKSTAD, G. M., Chairman 3rd Liberty Loan in Hegne Township.
 ROBERTSON, M., Chairman 3rd Liberty Loan and Solicitor 4th Liberty Loan in Lockhart Township.
 ROGLEN, ANDREW, Chairman War Savings Stamp Drive in Flom Township.
 ROGNASS, OLE P., Executive Committee 5th Liberty Loan, Hendrum.
 ROHDE, PAUL, Solicitor United War Work in Strand Township.
 RUDE, IVAR, Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan, United War Work Y. M. C. A. Drive, Salvation Army Drive and K. C. Drive in Mary Township.
 RUDI, A. J., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Strand Township.
 RUDI, A. K., Chairman 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan and Y. M. C. A. Drive in Wild Rice Township.
 RUTBEK, BEN, Solicitor 4th Liberty Loan and United War Work Drive in Green Meadow Township.
 RUUD, JOHN, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Mary Township.
 SCHERFF, FRED, Solicitor 3rd Liberty in Winchester Township.
 SCHMIDT, JACOB, United War Work Solicitor in Mary Township.
 SHAWSTAD, J. J., Solicitor 4th and 5th Liberty Loan in Mary Township.
 SCHEE, BJORNE, Vice County Chairman 5th Liberty Loan.
 SHLAIDE, EDWARD, Solicitor 4th and 5th Liberty Loan in Mary Township.

SHARPE, T. P., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Shelly Township.
 SHARPE, MRS. PETER, Chairman for Ada Ladies Fifth Liberty Loan.
 SERUM, A. O., Solicitor 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan and Salvation Army Drives in Halstad Township.
 SHELLAND, DR. J. T., Examining Physician Norman County Draft Board.
 SILVER, A. E., Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan and United War Work in Shelly.
 SIMPSON, C. D., Ada Solicitor Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan and County Fuel Administrator.
 SKAUGE, M. O., Solicitor 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan in Flom Township.
 SKEIE, ELMER, Solicitor United War Work Drive in Gary.
 SLETTE, LAURITZ, Solicitor 4th Liberty Loan and Chairman Y. M. C. A. Drive in Fossum Township.
 SNUFF, C. J., Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan and United War Work Drive in Ada.
 SOLBERG, GEO. O., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and United War Work in Flom Township.
 SONTAG, GUST, Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan in Winchester Township.
 SORENSON, JOHN, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Hegne Township.
 SPRUNG, HERMAN, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and Chairman 4th and 5th Liberty Loans and Solicitor Y. M. C. A. Drive in McDonaldsville.
 STENNES, ED T., Solicitor United War Work Drive in Hendrum Township.
 STENNES, ELIAS J., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and Chairman 5th. Liberty Loan Solicitor, Y. M. C. A. Drive in Hegne Township. ,
 STEPHENSON, ERICK, Executive Committee 5th Liberty Loan for Gary District.
 STOLE, JACOB, Solicitor United War Work and War Saving Stamps for Shelly Township.
 STRAND, B. K., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Gary.
 STRAND, N. R., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Lake Ida Township.
 STRAND, OLAF, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan and United War Work in Lake Township.
 STROMBERG, NELS J., United War Work and 3rd Liberty Loan Solicitor in Bear Park.
 STUNDAHL, TORRIS, War Savings Drive and Lutheran Brotherhood Drive in Flom Township.
 SULLIVAN, MIKE, Third and 4th Liberty Loan Solicitor in McDonaldsville Township.
 SUNDET, PETER O., Third Liberty Loan Solicitor in Bear Park Township.
 SULERUD, CHRIS., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan, Local Chairman for Halstad in 4th Liberty Loan, District Chairman 5th Liberty Loan, Solicitor United War Work Y. M. C. A. and K. C. Drives in Halstad.
 SULERUD, JOHN, United War Work Solicitor for Halstad.
 SWENSON, E. P., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan for Twin Valley.
 SWENSON, AUGUST, Solicitor for 3rd liberty Loan in Spring Creek Township.
 TAMKE, JAKE, United War Work Solicitor in Pleasant View Township.
 TFIG, G. O., Solicitor United War Work Drive in Mary Township.
 TENNEY, B. F., Solicitor 4th and 5th Liberty Loan in Ada.
 THOMPSON, S. G., United War Work Solicitor in Green Meadow Township.
 THOMPSON, KNUDT, SR., Chairman United War Work in Flom Township.
 THOMPSON, HENRY, United War Work and Y. M. C. A. Drive Solicitor in Twin Valley.
 THOMPSON, MRS. H. W., Chairman 5th District Y. M. C. A. Committee.
 THOMPSON, LUDVIG J., Solicitor United War Work in Flom Township.
 THORSON, OLE, Solicitor 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan and Salvation Army Drives in Flom Township.
 THORSON, THORVALD, United War Work Solicitor in Flom Township.
 THUNE, HERMAN, Liberty Loan Solicitor in Ada.
 TOMTENGEN, HANS E., Liberty Loan, United War Work and War Savings Stamp Solicitor in Flom Township.
 TOX, G. L., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Good Township.
 UGGEN, C. O., Fifth Liberty Loan Lolicitor in Ada.
 UELAND, A. O., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Halstad.
 UNDERLAND, ANDREW, United War Workers' Drive Solicitor in Lake Ida.
 UNDERLAND, OLE M., Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Lake Ida.

VIGEN, BERST, Solicitor 3rd Liberty Loan in Hegne Township.
 VIKER, MRS. OSCAR, United War Worker Solicitor in Halstad.
 VIKER, S. P., Third Liberty Loan and United War Work in Anthony Twp.
 VOLLEND, L. J., Solicitor 5th Liberty Loan in Ada.
 VOLSTAD, SIVIRIN, United War Work Solicitor in Rockwell Township.
 WALDEN, C. J., Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan in Perley.
 WALLER, JOHN, United War Work Solicitor in Flom Township.
 WARNER, MRS. B. A., Chairman Ladies 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan Drive in Twin Valley and vicinity.
 WEATHERHEAD, MRS. J., Chairman Ladies Fourth Liberty Loan for Ada and vicinity and Chairman 4th District Y. W. C. A. Drive.
 WEGNER, W. W., United War Work Solicitor for Perley.
 WESTELL, C. E., Chief Clerk Draft Board December, 1917 to April, 1919, Editor of this book.
 WENNVOLD, OLL, Third Liberty Loan Solicitor for Sundahl Township.
 WESTLIN, OSCAR M., Chairman all Liberty Loan Drives, Solicitor United War Work, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army and War Savings Stamps in Flom Twp.
 WESTLIN, MRS. O. M., Chairman Ladies 3rd, 4th and 5th Liberty Loan Drives in Flom Township.
 WILLIAMS, MRS. C. J., Chairman 1st District Y. W. C. A. Drive, Gary.
 WILSON, J. A., United War Work Solicitor in Waukon Township.
 WOLBERG, OSCAR, Third Liberty Loan and United War Work Solicitor in Anthony Township.
 YSEN, CARL, United War Work Solicitor in Strand Township.
 ZENNER, PHILIP, United War Work Solicitor in Spring Creek Township.
 ZIEGLER, C. A., Solicitor 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan and Chairman 5th Liberty Loan Drive in Pleasant View Township.

THE HISTORY OF NORMAN COUNTY CHAPTER RED CROSS.

Reviewing the work of the two years from April, 1917, to April, 1919, we find that the time and labor expended in Red Cross activities produced surprising results, not only in actual output of supplies, but also in what it has meant to the community and the individual. They learned the value of co-operation, the importance of discipline and the grace and beauty of sacrifice.

The women of Norman County were anxious to organize a chapter as soon as the American Red Cross sent its call for workers throughout the United States.

The Women's Civic League of Ada instructed its President, Mrs. W. B. Holmes, to communicate with the Northern Division Headquarters in regard to organizing a Red Cross Chapter. The reply discouraged the idea of forming a chapter but advised Ada to affiliate with the nearest organization.

The Women's Civic League in Ada and also the women in other towns in the county decided to take up Red Cross work under the instructions from headquarters and await further developments. Meetings were held in every town in the county. The rural districts were reached through the local press, by individual letters and personal visits.

At patriotic meetings held at Ada, Twin Valley, Halstad, Hendrum, Perley, Shelly, Borup, and other places the importance of the Red Cross work was duly emphasized, so when Norman County Red Cross Chapter organized early in August every town and village in the county was ready to form its particular local branch to carry on the great work.

The Norman County Chapter of the Red Cross was formally organized on August 6th, 1917, and By-Laws adopted at the next meeting held on August 17th, 1917. The following branches and Auxiliaries had been organized at date of the Chapter annual meeting held October 11th, 1918:

Perley	July 24th, 1917	208 Members
Hendrum	(From Moorhead, Clay County Chapter).	
	Dec. 3rd, 1917	385 "
Halstad	Oct. 3rd, 1917	386 "
Shelly	Sept. 6th, 1917	280 "
Good Hope	Mar. 25th, 1918	79 "
Lockhart	Jan. 2nd, 1918	140 "
Gary	Sept. 29th, 1917	162 "
Twin Valley	Aug. 21st, 1917	499 "
Borup	Sept. 13th, 1917	208 "
Flom	Oct. 4th, 1917	152 "
Bear Park	Feb. 27th, 1918	667 "
Anthony	Mar. 22nd, 1918	32 "
Mary	June 17th, 1918	12 "
Sundal	Aug. 21st, 1918	10 "
Spring Creek	June, 1918	10 "

Besides the above there were 750 members in Ada and immediate vicinity, the Chapter Headquarters. Soon after the annual meeting in October, 1918, the Ada branch was organized.

Branches and Auxiliaries were organized as follows:—

ADA BRANCH

Officers 1918-1919

Mrs. Lambert Roesch	Chairman
Mrs. C. C. Allen	Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Olaf Ogaard	Secretary
Mrs. C. D. Simpson	Treasurer

SOLICITORS

Jarl Sjoldal	Clarice Pfund	Mrs. Spaeth
Jacob Rigg	Mrs. Ed. Roesch	Mrs. Hessler
R. D. Pfund	Anna Amundson	Mrs. R. D. Pfund
C. O. Uggen	Clara Lee	Mrs. M. Roesch
Oscar Anderson	Martha Merkins	Mrs. Rigg
Fred Bro	Camilla Nelson	Mrs. Zamzow
Ethel Bennett	Florence Allen	Mrs. A. Habedank
Cecelia Bogeschutz	Francis Bogenschutz	Mrs. Uggen
Clara Remark	Lela Olson	Mrs. Wentzel
Martha Gilbertson	Clara Cleveland	Kate Dullard
Melida Hovey	Alice Anderson	Mrs. Muralt
Jennie Gronvold	Inez Weatherhead	Ida Betcher
Lillian Mierke	Ardis Lotgren	Mrs. H. Thune

ANTHONY AUXILIARY

Officers

Mrs. C. C. Peterson	Chairman
Mrs. Oscar Wolberg	Secretary
Mrs. P. P. Olson	Treasurer
Mrs. Sam Viker	Treasurer

BEAR PARK BRANCH

Officers

Rev. G. C. Gjerstad	Chairman
Mrs. E. Gartland	Chairman
Miss Inga Hamre	Secretary
Mr. Gust Christianson	Treasurer

Solicitors

Bertha Gartland	Jens O. Hamre
Joseph Hamre	Anne Peterson

BORUP BRANCH

Officers

Mrs. J. B. Hennen	Chairman
Mrs. A. Midthune	Secretary
Mr. G. Kittelson	Secretary

FAITH AUXILIARY TO TWIN VALLEY

Officers

Mrs. Oscar Peterson	Chairman
Mrs. Neil Iverson	Secretary
Tony Hendrickson	Treasurer

Solicitors

John Lefstad	Mrs. Neil Iverson	Ed. Peterson
Neil Iverson	Edward Peterson	Tony Hendricks
S. A. Hoseth	Carl Jensen	Mrs. Oscar Peterson
Mrs. John Christianson	Victor Brodsho	Lauritz Slette
Lauris Slette		Rudolph Dahl

FLOM BRANCH

Officers

Mrs. Martinus Flaten	Chairman
Mrs. Andrew Rogen	Vice Chairman
Miss Emma Midthune	Secretary
Mr. O. M. Westlin	Treasurer

Solicitors

Emma Midthune	Mrs. O. M. Westlin	Selmer Ed. Stundahl
Ole Thorson	Mr. O. M. Westlin	Julian H. Sandal
George O. Solberg	Emil Nilson	Henry Nysethvoll
	N. O. Skauge	

GARY BRANCH

Officers

N. B. Bagne	Chairman
Mrs. C. J. Williams	Vice-Chairman
Mrs. M. E. Bjorge	Vice-Chairman
Miss Myrtle Hanson	Secretary
Miss Ella Bucholz	Secretary
Mr. A. Elleras	Treasurer

SOLICITORS

Elizabeth Parker Mrs. C. J. Williams Myrtle Hanson

GOOD HOPE BRANCH

Officers

Mrs. L. L. Leffler	Chairman
Mrs. Sarah Bohn	Vice-Chairman
Mrs. A. P. Hanson	Secretary
Mrs. A. Hoie	Treasurer
Mrs. A. Grossfield	Treasurer

Solicitors

Elizabeth Hoie Emma Hess

HALSTAD BRANCH

Officers

C. L. Sulerud	Chairman
Mrs. Alice Berg	Vice-Chairman
Johanna Opgrand	Vice-Chairman
Mrs. J. O. Stearns	Secretary
Mrs. Oscar Reitan	Secretary
Miss Olga Herberg	Treasurer
Mrs. Oscar Lovsness	Treasurer

Solicitors

Emma Stennes	Alma Jernstad	C. O. Madsen
Clifton Vinje	Olga Malme	C. L. Sulerud
	Arnt Opgrand	

HENDRUM BRANCH

Officers

J. H. Canning	Chairman
Lawrence Anderson	Chairman
Mrs. J. C. Berg	Vice-Chairman
Mrs. C. J. Amos	Vice-Chairman
Mrs. T. A. Olson	Secretary
Miss Belinda Rauk	Secretary
Mrs. A. H. Gordon	Treasurer
Mr. Theodore Nelson	Treasurer

Solicitor

John C. Stennes, Chairman of Village and Township

LOCKHART BRANCH

Officers

Mrs. J. W. Jackson	Chairman
Miss Sophia Monson	Secretary
Mr. A. P. Heinen	Secretary
Miss Annie Traugher	Treasurer
Mr. Ed. Thorstad	Treasurer

Solicitors

Mrs. Ed. Carnefix Clarence Mount Mrs. A. P. Heinen

MARY AUXILIARY TO BORUP

Officers	
Mrs. P. J. Maanum	Chairman
Mrs. T. Ishmeal	Chairman
Miss Elizabeth Thomas	Secretary
Mrs. Mike Hennen	Treasurer
Miss Elizabeth Thomas	Treasurer

Solicitors

Elizabeth Thomas Iver Rude Nick Miller

PERLEY BRANCH

Officers	
E. D. Anderson	Chairman
Mrs. G. F. Erickson	Chairman
Mrs. Julian Johnson	Vice-Chairman
Miss Olga Johnson	Vice-Chairman
Mrs. N. G. Peterson	Secretary
Mrs. Albert Sundet	Secretary
Mrs. B. A. Holland	Treasurer
Mrs. M. L. Morris	Treasurer

Solicitors

C. J. Aabye Odin Hauland John O. Johnson
 Mrs. Sundet Mrs. Myhre Katherine Anderson
 Jos. Gaare S. N. Peterson G. E. Erickson

SHELBY BRANCH

Officers	
Mrs. C. A. Geddes	Chairman
H. T. Redland	Chairman
Mrs. Ed. Englestad	Vice-Chairman
Miss Sigrid Oien	Secretary
Mrs. U. C. Burrud	Secretary
Mrs. Norton Anderson	Treasurer
Mrs. N. A. Anderson	Treasurer

Solicitors

Taylor Efteland Elizabeth Hoie John Swenson
 Hans J. Eyje Claus Flikka Asser Hoie
 Mr. Arneson P. Holte Clara Ike
 Olga Megrund Christine Ike Ella Lundin
 Eli Neprud Palmer Sharpe T. P. Shaape
 George Stole Peter Moen N. A. Anderson
 Rev. R. R. Syrdal Hannah Annenson

SUNDAHL AUXILIARY TO GARY

Officers	
Mrs. Oscar Bakke	Chairman
Miss Hilda Noto	Treas. Secretary

Solicitors

Carl Olson Ole Paulson Adolph Johnson
 Joris S. Wennevold Rudolph Gysland

TWIN VALLEY BRANCH

Officers	
Mrs. H. W. Thompson	Chairman
Mrs. A. E. Hanson	Vice-Chairman
Miss Eva Froshang	Secretary
Mr. J. L. Wold	Treasurer

The main income of the Twin Valley Branch was the proceeds of the Red Cross Sale amounting to \$3,987.88. The proceeds of other contributions to the branch were \$2,512.12. The Twin Valley Branch donated \$245.65 to the Norman County Red Cross Public Health Association. The surplus fund from this branch for the use of headquarters was \$2,688.70. The total gross receipts of the Twin Valley Branch was about \$6,500.00. The branch worked for 17 months, had 53 meetings, knitted 1,075 pairs of socks, 372 sweaters, 60 pair slips, 37 mufflers, 10 sheets, 25 hand towels, 64 dozen bandages.

Mrs. W. B. Holmes, County Vice-Chairman, was very successful in organizing and pushing the local Red Cross work in Ada, and also with the assistance of Mrs. B. F. Tenney, Chairman of Women's War Work for Norman County, in arousing interest in all parts of the county and in assisting in the organization of the branches and auxiliaries.

The membership drive in December, 1917, was fairly successful and the one a year later resulted in over four thousand new and re-renewal memberships. The Junior Red Cross in 1918 returned a one hundred per cent membership for every school in the county. The campaign in June, 1917, for the first Red Cross war fund yielded nearly Five Thousand dollars. In May, 1918, Fifteen Thousand, Two Hundred and Twenty-seven dollars were contributed for the second war fund.

The general policy of the County Executive Committee was to leave the details and policy of each branch to the local organizations, except as instructions and suggestions were directed or strongly recommended by headquarters. The branches were largely financed by the proceeds of auction sales of contributed articles. These aroused great interest in each community and not only brought generous sums of money to the local treasuries but greatly increased the membership and enthusiasm.

The principal sales brought in the following sums of money to the respective Branches and Auxiliaries:—

Ada	\$2,600	Gary	2,400
Borup	2,300	Hendrum	1,275
Halstad	2,202	Perley	846
Lockhart	1,542	Twin Valley	4,000
Shelly	302		

Another source of revenue was a Home Talent play, which was put on eleven times in or near the county and netted Six Hundred dollars. Patriotic addresses were given by local men and by men of note from outside, at Red Cross meetings throughout the county in connection with the drives for funds and memberships, as well as at the sales. The school committee under Mrs. L. J. Boraas, assisted by Mrs. Ida Rud Falconer, County Superintendent of Schools, was practically efficient in organizing the Junior Red Cross in every school in the county.

At Ada, the County seat, where the soldier boys of the county entrained for their training camps, each group, on the evening of their departure, was served with a supper by the Red Cross, and entertained, when practicable, with music and farewell patriotic addresses by local speakers.

The surgical dressing class was organized in May, 1918, with the following officers

Miss Anna Amundson	Chairman
Miss Ethel Benneth	Secretary
Miss Clarice Pfund	Instructor

Ninety-eight members were enrolled, fifty-two receiving Red Crosses. Nine thousand, three hundred and fifteen dressings were completed.

MEMBERS OF SURGICAL DRESSING CLASS.

Mrs. L. B. Hessler	Clara Remark	Ida Rud Falconer
Florence Allen	Belle Harvey	Mrs. C. D. Simpson
Helen Symons	Alice Anderson	Lizzie Jackson
Min Fulton	Mrs. M. Roesch	Martha Merkins
Florence Lindow	Clara Cleveland	Afton Hanson
Mrs. G. L. Baker	Doris Martinson	Gustafson Clara Holte
Mrs. J. Rigg	Clara Legross	Mrs. R. C. Christenson
Mrs. George Dahl	Ann Jacobson	Mrs. A. J. Betcher
Grace Bosworth	Josie Garness	Cecelia Bogenschutz
Ovidia Holden	Esther Storey	Ora Bang
Edith F. Mack	Lillian Mierke	Mrs. C. E. Wentsel

Helen Bosworth
 Mrs. A. M. Mueller
 Mrs. R. B. Hulick
 Mrs. W. Corson
 Nora Braaten
 Jurine Rage
 Lillie Olson
 Martha Gilbertson
 Anna Amundson
 Gertrude Storey
 Mary F. Tenney
 Melinda Hovey
 Mrs. O. N. Moe
 Florence Prigge
 Camilla Nelson
 Alice Storlie
 A. Lucile Hanson
 Ethel Benneth
 Mrs. H. S. Thune
 Elsie Bosworth
 Mrs. J. A. Erickson
 Nora McDonald

Ardis Lotgren
 Mrs. E. O. Muralt
 Ruth Lee
 Ruth Casselman
 Elyria Larson
 Esther Andetson
 Eirika Ekblod
 Milla Lanne
 Mrs. A. J. Johnson
 Hilda Olson
 Mrs. S. N. Aqua
 Ann Roesch
 Mrs. O. M. Bang
 Myrtle Hintze
 Zulime Perry
 Nell Barker
 Mrs. J. O. Johnson
 Clara Huber
 Mabel Olson
 Mrs. Fred Bro
 Mrs. A. A. Habedank

Alice Lightbourn
 Mrs. A. F. Eggers
 Blanche L. Olson
 Mrs. Moore
 Josie Charlson
 Leni L. Foss
 Mae Grafith
 Miss Hammond
 Ruby Johnson
 Mrs. Ray Ptund
 Rachel Ahlers
 Blanche Bang
 S. Agnes Moe
 Alma Natwick
 Alice Lammien
 Edythe Burgess
 Esther C. Dudd
 Mrs. D. C. Lightbourn
 Lila Olson
 Hazel Barto
 Miss Weed
 Esther Carlson

The number of articles completed by the Senior Red Cross members, was Refugee garments, One thousand, four hundred thirty-six; for the army and navy, Twenty thousand, two hundred and forty garments of all kinds.

The Junior Red Cross completed Four thousand, eight hundred and eleven articles.

TOWNSHIP SOLICITORS.

GREEN MEADOW

William C. Stevens, Mr. Ruebke, P. H. Hasz, J. B. Luchau,

LAKE IDA

Ben Olson, Henry K. Natwick.

HOMI LAKE

Emil Lerud, Martin Larson, Otto Solien, Lewis Ramsey.

WINCHESTER

Mr. and Mrs. C. Mattison, G. A. K. Anderson, Leo H. Scherf, O. E. Rudser, Julia Haaland, Mrs. Midthun, Mrs. Berby.

HEGNI

Ed Hedke, Ole T. Ingberg, Ole P. Ingberg, Elias J. Stennes.

WAUKON

Alfred Olson, Oscar Olson, W. J. Shimota, Ole Wermanger.

STRAND

Erick Stephenson, Frank Stedronsky, A. E. Airhart, A. J. Rude.

LEI

B. O. Lee.

MCDONALDSVILLE

H. F. Sprug, Joe Cleveland, A. D. Laughlin, L. A. Bakken, Geo. Caldwell.

PLEASANT VIEW

John Benesh, Alvin Rill, E. N. Wagner.

ROCKWILL

Hans Nelson, A. F. Bierke, J. L. Dahleen.

THE LIBERTY LOAN DRIVES.

Almost \$2,000,000 subscribed in the five Liberty Loan Drives.

Of all the home activities, perhaps none were more important than the Liberty Loan Drives. The Government needed money and the bonds had to be sold. Without the money our armies would have been helpless.

The first issue of Liberty Bonds drew only three and one-half per cent interest. The sale of these bonds took place in June, 1917. The county was not organized as it

was in the later Liberty Loan Bond Drives and the sale was handled mostly through the banks. Mr. A. L. Hanson was county chairman and \$29,000 worth were sold which was the allotment for this county.

The second bond sale came in the fall of 1917 and was also in charge of Mr. A. L. Hanson. There was considerable speaking and several public meetings held at this time but there was not the personal canvassing done and many people were not asked to subscribe. \$165,000 worth of bonds were sold at this time.

The third Liberty Loan Drive came early in the spring of 1918. D. C. Jones of Ada, was County Chairman and appointed a District Chairman for each county commissioner's district. Every township and village in the county also had its committee of three or more with a chairman for the township or village. Every section was thoroughly organized. The names of those who acted as District Chairmen and solicitors in the various precincts of the county are given in the alphabetical list on another page of this book. Mrs. C. C. Allen of Ada, was County Chairman of the Ladies Liberty Loan Drive. So thoroughly was the work organized that it is doubtful if there were any persons in the county who were not personally solicited during the campaign. The result was that Norman County went over the top by more than \$121,000. The allotment for the county was \$300,000 and \$421,150 was subscribed. There were all told 2,742 people in the county who subscribed to this loan. A great deal of advertising, both in the newspapers and with advertising posters was done in this campaign. The business men of the county bought space in the newspapers and dedicated it to advertising for the loan.

The fourth Liberty Loan was the largest of all, but due to the fact that the county had been well organized for the third loan, it also went over well. Mr. M. F. Hanson of Gary was the County Chairman. He used the same organization as was used in the third loan and a good many of the committee remained the same as in that loan. \$683,950, or considerably more than half a million dollars was raised in this drive and 3,420 people subscribed to it.

The fifth Liberty Loan which came in March, 1919, after the war was over, was perhaps the hardest to put over and it fell to the lot of S. E. Bergh of Halstad, to act as County Chairman. That he did his work well is seen by the fact that the quota was raised, or practically so. \$502,200 was raised in this loan. The slogan of this drive was, "Let's Finish the Job," and Norman County did its share to the end.

THE NORMAN COUNTY DRAFT BOARD.

The draft board was appointed by the president on the recommendation of the Governor. The board of registration, where possible, was to consist of the county sheriff, the county auditor and a physician. The Norman County Local Board therefore consisted of Sheriff P. A. Peterson, as Chairman; County Auditor Fulton, as Secretary, and Dr. J. T. Shelland, as Examining Physician. Dr. W. B. Holmes was later appointed Examining Physician and C. E. Wentsel was appointed Chief Clerk, December 1st, 1917.

The first duty of the local board came with the June 5th, 1917, registration. Registrars in each precinct in the county were appointed at this time to register all men between the ages of 21 and 31 years. The following were appointed registrars in the various precincts of the county:

Bear Park, H. O. Halstengaard	Lee, C. T. Hovden
Flom, Carl Ask	McDonalville, A. A. Hastie
Fossum, Oscar Peterson	Perley, B. A. Helland
Gary, Martin Hanson	Pleasant View, Henry Klusman
Good Hope, L. L. Leffler	Rockwell, John Eastvold
Green Meadow, W. J. Duenow	Shelly, John Sorenson
Halstad Twp., A. O. Serum	Shelly Vil., R. R. Syrdahl
Halstad Vil., A. O. Ueland	Spring Creek, E. L. Berglund
Hendrum, Oscar Stordahl	Sundal, G. M. Erstad
Hendrum Vil., Oscar Helland	Twin Valley, Peter Presting
Home Lake, L. H. Aasgaard	Waukon, Henry Andring
Ada, A. M. Mueller	Wild Rice, J. F. Heiberg
Anthony, Carl Edwards	Winchester, Gust Sontag
Lake Ida, Henry H. Natwick	

In this June 5th registration about 1400 registered. Another registration day was held August 24th, 1918, for those who had become 21 since the first registration and 100 registered in this county. The last registration, that of Sept. 12th, 1918, was for all between 18 and 45, not including those who had registered in the previous registration days. About 1800 registered at that time, making the total for the county about 3200.

The total number who entered the service through the local board was 445. The list published elsewhere in this book gives about 800 names. The additional names are those who had resided here and enlisted at other places, and those who were under age at the time of the first registration.

Of the more than 3200 that registered only 5 were finally classified as deserters and of these three eventually were in the service.

Perhaps none of the Local War Organizations had more to do nor were the target for more criticism than the local board. The continual strain of the work undermined the health of the Secretary, P. A. Peterson, and when the influenza epidemic came on in the fall of 1918 he fell a victim to the disease and died from the effects of the same in March, 1919. It can be truthfully said that he gave his life in the service as much as any who died in the trenches of France.

THE LUTHERAN BROTHERHOOD DRIVE.

The Lutheran Brotherhood was organized to see to it that the Lutheran Church and its influences should follow the Lutheran boys to the camps, both in the United States and abroad. From Feb. 22nd, 1918, the Lutheran Brotherhood inaugurated a campaign to raise \$750,000 to carry on its work and a sum nearly twice this amount was raised.

The drive in Norman county was in charge of P. O. Onstad of Ada, and it was planned to raise \$5,000, and a little better than \$6,000 was raised.

WAR SAVING STAMP DRIVE.

The sale of thrift stamps did equal what the Government thought it would, so a national campaign was started to sell them with each state, county and even smaller divisions was assigned its quota. In Norman county the territory was divided into eleven districts with the post master of the district the chairman. The following were the districts and the chairman of each.

Shelly District—Shelly Village and Township and a portion of Good Hope Township, with Peter Moen as Chairman.

Halstad District—Halstad village and township and a portion of Anthony township, with C. O. Madsen, Chairman.

Hendrum District—Hendrum village and township and part of Hegne township, with Miss Edith Marsden as chairman.

Perley District—Perley Village, Lee township and part of Mary township, with M. A. Larson as chairman.

Borup District—Borup village and Winchester township, with J. J. Bowen as chairman.

Syre District—Syre and Home Lake township, with H. O. Elletson as chair-

man.

Flom District—Flom township and village, with Andrew Rogan as chairman.

Twin Valley District—Twin Valley, Wild Rice township, Fossum township and part of Lake Ida and Rockwell townships. J. J. Meighan as chairman.

Gary District—Gary village, Strand, Waukon, Bear Park, Sundahl and parts of Spring Creek and Fossum townships with Halvor Lee as chairman.

Lockhart District—Lockhart township and village, with Carl Maas as chairman.

Ada District—Ada, McDonaldsville township, Green Meadow, Pleasant View and parts of Lake Ida, Hegne, Anthony, Spring Creek townships. Jason Weatherhead as chairman.

Although we do not have the exact figures, we understand that Norman county oversubscribed its allotment in this drive.

THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Perhaps the least thanked and most fervently cursed of all the war activities in Norman County was the Food Administration. This, however, was because this work effected every one and few realized the importance of what the Food Administration was trying to do.

As Food Administrator for Norman County, E. J. Herringer of Ada, received little credit for his creditable performance of a public duty. In checking up the returns on flour and sugar for every family in the county of which there were about 3,000 and seeing to it that each of these 3,000 families got no more nor less than their share, he had an enormous task.

The work in general was a great success in this county and it is fitting that Mr. Herringer and his helpers should receive due credit for their unselfish work.

THE FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

The control and distribution of fuel and other government regulations was the duty of the Fuel Administration in Norman County. C. D. Simpson was the County Administrator and he appointed his deputies in various parts of the county. Reports on the coal needed and sold were made to the various officials so that the shortage that existed might be alleviated in the fairest possible manner. One of the activities of the Fuel Administration was the inauguration of the Heatless Mondays whereby a large quantity of fuel was saved, and at the same time industry was not crippled to any appreciable extent.

THE NORMAN COUNTY PRESS

It would be unjust not to mention the sacrifices of a group of men who gave in unlimited quantities of their stock in trade, namely newspaper space. Few people realize that it costs anything for a newspaper man to donate a column of space in his paper. And yet it costs money for every column of printed matter that a newspaper puts out. Every newspaper in the county was called on each week to donate of this their stock in trade and at the same time to donate as liberally as any one else to the various war activities.

The editor of this book feels that mention should be made of the generous donation of space in their papers by the following men and newspapers. Lightbourn & Pfund, of the Norman County Index; W. C. Lee, of the Norman County Herald; The Producers' Publishing Co., of the Norman County Post; The Red River Publishing Co., of the Red River Review of Hendrum; Ray Lee, of the Twin Valley Times; Mr. McCadie, of the Halstad Journal, and Lewis Garden, of the Gary Graphic.

THE LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD.

The Legal Advisory Board of Norman County was appointed in December of 1917, when the questionnaire system of the Selective Service was adopted. The bulk of this work fell to the various attorneys of the county, although some was done by others. It was absolutely necessary that all registrants of which there were about 3,000 in the county, should have some assistance in filling out their questionnaires. Although many persons outside of the legal profession assisted in this work, mention can be made this time of the attorneys only. Credit is due to the firm of Hetland and Hetland, Brattland & McLaughlin, Stearns & Strom, Peter Matson and O. J. Ostensoe.

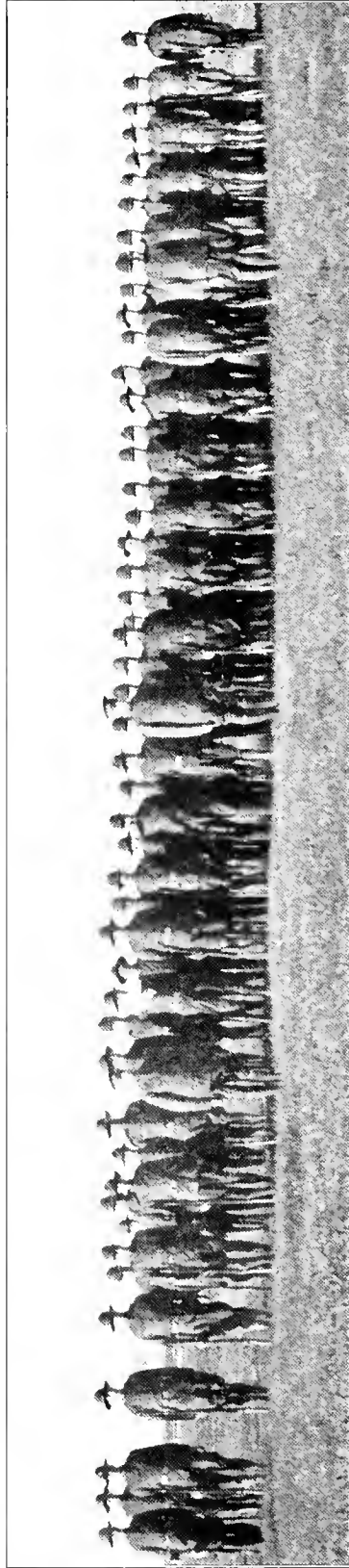
NORMAN COUNTY FARM BUREAU.

At the time the war broke out Norman County was without a County Agent. In order to increase food production and help win the war the County Commissioners were asked by the Federal Government to employ a County Agent. The Commissioners realized that this was one way to help win the war and the money was appropriated. County Agent Brandt was therefore employed and his work towards winning the war should be mentioned.

One of the projects that was of great benefit in increasing the wheat yield was the testing and adjusting of the threshing machines of the county. A goodly number of bushels of wheat were saved in this manner.

The securing and placing of farm labor was an important work of the farm bureau during the war. A large number of laborers were imported and placed on the farms by the county agent. The labor situation reached its most acute stage at harvest time in 1918 and it became the duty of the county agent to marshal what was called the "shock troops," from the stores and business places of the villages of the county. Dozens of business and professional men who had not shocked grain for years, or who had never done so, were put to work to save the wheat crop.

In addition to this the Farm Bureau co-operated in the various Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other activities and was a considerable factor in the success of these drives.



COMPANY E, ELEVENTH BATTALION INFANTRY, MINNESOTA HOME GUARDS

At Battalion Drill, Crookston Fair Grounds, July, 1918

CO. E. ELEVENTH BATTALION INFANTRY, MINNESOTA HOME GUARDS

In the spring of 1917, when the National Guard Companies were called into the federal service, the Minnesota Home Guards were organized for home service to take the place of the National Guards. The membership was to be such men who had not been called into the federal service. The matter was agitated in Ada in the fall of 1917 and an organization formed independently of the State Organization. On March 21st, 1918, the Company was formally sworn into the state organization as Company E. of the Eleventh Battalion by Major Loring of Crookston.

The Company was never called into active service, but did perform a valuable service in several ways. Twenty-three of its members afterwards entered the federal service and it was in the Home Guard Company that they first obtained the rudiments of their military training. It was a valuable aid to them and helped in several cases in their gaining promotion.

It was deemed necessary during the war time to patrol the streets of Ada at night so as to guard the grain elevators and for several months a detachment of the Home Guards were on this duty every night.

Squads from the Home Guards on several occasions made it possible that deceased soldiers from the county being buried with military honors.

The company raised money for the purchase of their uniforms by giving entertainments, by the Home Guard Carnival at the County Fair in July, 1918, and in various other ways, so that the people of the state were not to one cent of expense for their services.

The roster of Company E. is as follows:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Capt. B. F. Tenney	1st Lieut. H. W. Thune
Capt. O. C. Ogaard	2nd Lieut. Andrew O. Guren
	1st Lieut. Medical Officer Glen C. Baker

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Herman Thune	Corp. Edgar J. Volland
Sgt. Lloyd Hetland	Corp. Anton Nelson
Sgt. A. P. Heinen	Corp. Gustav Hillberg
Sgt. James M. Thompson	Corp. Ole M. Williamson
Corp. A. M. Mueller	Corp. Geo. H. Melbye
Corp. Oscar A. Anderson	Corp. F. H. Everett
Corp. Oscar M. Bang	Musician Lawrence J. Peterson
	Musician Clarence O. Uggen

PRIVATEES.

Rueben T. Anderson	Harold Hanson	R. D. Pfund
Charles C. Allen	Andrew Habedank	Louis Pfund
John Aasland	James L. Hetland	Alvin Prussia
Harry A. Benson	Albert J. Habedank	Alvin Roesch
Ray E. Betcher	Clarence Holte	William Rasmusson
L. J. Boraas	George B. Johnson	Clarence H. Rasmusson
Alfred L. Bang	John W. Jackson	Walter Remark
Henry S. Bjerck	Albert A. Johnson	Raymond Roesch
Percy W. Beck	Louis J. Kappel	Rueben Rasmusson
Emil J. Burchard	Ole Larson	Leonard Sjordahl
Dewey A. Braaten	Fred Larson	Henry Storslie
Walter H. Corson	Harry A. Lee	Thorvald Storslie
Herbert Clayton	Clifford E. Logan	Frank C. Stearns
Charles M. Gorrell	Jubel E. Logan	Albert Schlenz
Oscar E. Estenson	Norman J. Larson	Harold Sheets
Frank H. Everett	Frank O. Muralt	Charles V. Snyder
Bernard H. Evanstad	Clarence E. Mount	Earl W. Snyder
Albert E. Eggers	Emil E. Menge	August Scherf
Alvin F. Estenson	John Nash	Leo Scherf
Henry Gilbertson	Henry Nash	Harry Salvey
Ervin O. Gilge	Leonard Nelson	Knute Semling
Ralph B. Hulick	David Sewberg	Clarence Spenningsby
Bennett C. Hetland	Leonard Olson	Ed Thorstad
Obert Holte	Harold Olson	Claude Wentzel
	Albert Perry	

Much credit must be given to Capt. Tenney for his untiring efforts in behalf of the company. It was through his capable handling of the men that a creditable proficiency in drilling was obtained.

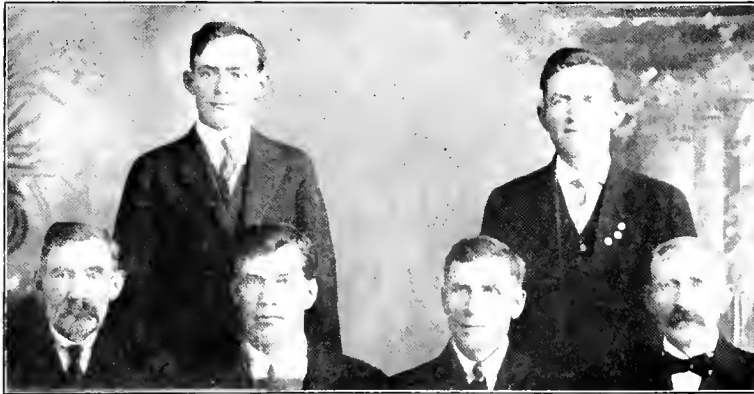
Not all of the members resided in Ada. Some were farmers and a platoon was from Lockhart.



TWIN VALLEY HOME SERVICE WORKERS.
(Reading from left to right).

Top Row—Mrs. R. A. Lee, Mrs. B. A. Warner, Mrs. Bert Bakke, Belle Bakke, Mrs. J.
L. Wold.

Bottom Row—Mrs. A. Anderson, Mrs. A. I. Berg, Mrs. H. W. Thompson, Mrs. A. E.
Hanson, Mrs. A. Durling.



WILD RICE HOME SERVICE WORKERS.
(Reading from left to right).

Top Row—Eddie Hedahl, James Natwick

Bottom Row—John Hedin, Julius Lerud, Andrew Rude, Tom T. Natwick.



FLOM BRANCH OF THE RED CROSS
(Reading from left to right).

Top Row—Martinus Flaaten, Henry Nysetvold.

Second Row—Gus Olson, Ben Haraldson, O. M. Westlin, Mrs. O. M. Westlin, Olga Flom, Clara Jacobson, Andrew Rogen, Mrs. Gus Olson, Burton Flom.

Third Row—Karen Morek, Ingberg Nysetvold, Mrs. M. Dulum, Olina Flom, Mrs. M. Flaten, Mrs. A. Rogen, Mrs. L. Kirkeby, Mrs. B. Underdahl, Mrs. B. Haraldson.

Fourth Row—Blenda Rogen, Mrs. B. Ommodt, Mildred Thorson, Thea Dorseth.



TWIN VALLEY HOME SERVICE WORKERS.
(Reading from left to right).

Top Row—O. J. Ostensoe, H. N. Bentley, B. A. Warner, O. S. Hellerud, R. A. Lee.

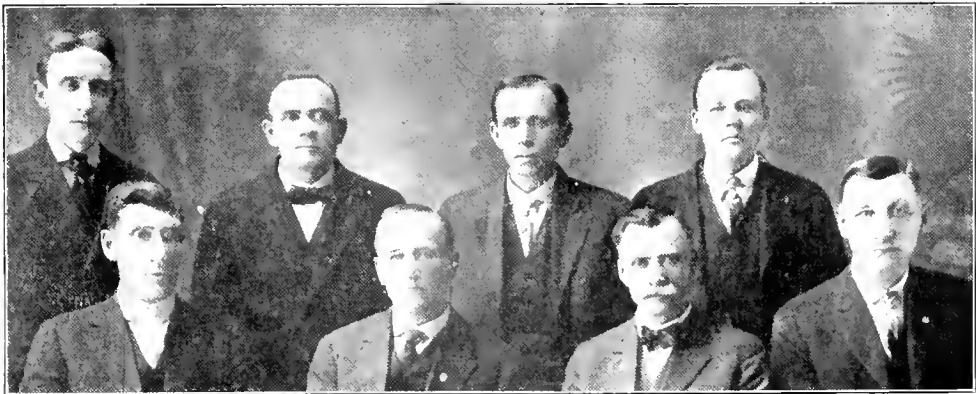
Bottom Row—John L. Wold, C. E. Peterson, J. B. Hovden, M. E. Dahl, A. Durling.



HALSTAD HOME SERVICE WORKERS.
(Reading from left to right).

Top Row—Mrs. Arnt Ogrande, Mrs. S. E. Bergh, Mrs. Oscar Reitan, Mrs. G. J. Gilbert, Mrs. Eddie Herberg.

Bottom Row—Miss Kalma Norby, Mrs. C. Estenson, Miss Olga Herberg, Mrs. O. Lovness, Mrs. Henry Reitan.



HALSTAD HOME SERVICE WORKERS.
(Reading from left to right).

Top Row—C. O. Madson, Oluf Herberg, Andrew Nygaard, Ole Grina.

Bottom Row—N. O. Strommen, G. O. Benson, Severt Bergh, Arnt Ogrande.



ADA HOME SERVICE WORKERS

Top Row—R. D. Pfund, Oscar Anderson, E. J. Volland, C. D. Simpson, Lambert Roesch.

Middle Row—Anton Nelson, C. R. Andrews, L. C. Lighthourn, Louis Pfund, Fred Bro. W. C. Lee, Andrew Guren.

Bottom Row—Olaf Ogaard, Clarence Uggen, Herman Thune, Andrew Habedank, W. C. Lee.



ADA HOME SERVICE WORKERS.

Top Row—Ard's Lofgren, Mrs. E. J. Herringer, Mrs. Zamzow, Miss Bogenschutz, Martha Gilbertson, Lizzie Jackson, Mrs. Theo. Charlson, Clara Remark, Cecelia Bogenschutz, Camilla Nelson.

Middle Row—Clarice Pfund, Kate Dollard, Jennie Gronvold, Mrs. Olaf Ogaard, Mrs. Mike Roesch, Mrs. Spaeth, Inez Weatherhead.

Bottom Row—Mrs. A. M. Mueller, Melinda Hovey, Mrs. R. D. Pfund, Mrs. Jarl Sjor-dahl, Clara Cleveland, Mrs. C. E. Wentzel, Florence Allen.



ADA SURGICAL DRESSING CLASS

(Reading from left to right).

Top Row—Ardis Lofgren, Guren Rage, Rachael Ahlers, Alice Anderson, Martha Gilbertson, Mrs. Ole Moe, Camilla Nelson, Mae Griffith, Hilda Olson, Mrs. A. E. Eggers, Mrs. A. J. Johnson.

Short Row Next to Top—Blanch Olson, Lizzie Jackson, Anna Amundson, Florence Allen.

Middle Row—Mrs. R. D. Pfund, Mrs. R. C. Christianson, Mrs. Mike Roeseh, Mrs. Oscar Bang, Mrs. S. N. Aqua, Mrs. Dahl, Mrs. Ole Moe, Miss Olson, Mrs. Jacob Rigg.

Bottom Row—Cecelia Bogenschutz, Clarice Pfund, Clara Cleveland, Jennie Gronvold, Ethel Benneth, Mrs. Hessler.

(FOR OFFICIAL CIRCULATION ONLY.)

G. H. Q.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 204. }

FRANCE, November 13, 1918

The following communication from the Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies is published to the command:

G. O. G. A., le 12 Novembre, 1918.

OFFICIERS, SOUS-OFFICIERS, SOLDATS DES
ARMÉES ALLIÉES:

Après avoir résolument arrêté l'ennemi, vous l'avez, pendant des mois, avec une foi et une énergie inlassables, attaqué sans répit.

Vous avez gagné la plus grande bataille de l'histoire et sauvé la cause la plus sacrée: la Liberté du Monde.

Soyez fiers!

D'une gloire immortelle vous avez paré vos drapeaux.

La Postérité vous garde sa reconnaissance.

Le Maréchal de France,

Commandant en Chef les Armées Alliées:

F. FOCH.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL PERSHING:

JAMES W. McANDREW,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Adjutant General. A. O. PRINTING DEPT., G. H. Q. A. E. F., 1918.

The facsimile reproduction is that of General Order No. 204, issued from Général Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces in France, on November 13th, 1918, by order of General Pershing, and conveys to all troops of the American Forces, Marshal Foch's message of congratulation on the signing of the Armistice and the successful termination of the war.

Following is a literal translation of Marshal Foch's order:

*Grande Quartier Générale,
November 12, 1918*

OFFICIERS, SOUS-OFFICERS, SOLDATS, AND
SOLDIERS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES:

*You have resolutely stopped the enemy, after having for months with a glory and with energy inexhaustible, attacked with-
out hesitation.*

*You have won the greatest battle in all History and saved
the most sacred cause, the Liberty of the World.
Be proud!*

*You have covered your flags with immortal glory.
Posterity will live and remember.*

*The Marshal of France,
Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies.*



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MRS. JOHN CHRISTIANSON (1)
Twin Valley, Minn. Vice-Chairman of
Red Cross

JOHN HAGG (2)
Cory, Minn. Solicitor for War-Saving
Stamps

G. O. ESTENSON (3)
Herdrum, Minn. Fifth Liberty Loan

S. A. ROSETH (4)
Gary, Minn. Solicitor for Red Cross
1918 drive. Third Liberty Loan

IVER RUDE (5)
Perley, Minn. Solicitor for Red Cross
1918, Fifth Liberty Loan, United War
Workers Drive, Y. M. C. A. drive, Solva-
tion Army Drive, K. C. Drive

JOHN M. HETLAND (6)
Ada, Minn. Govt. Appeal Agent to
Draft Board, Legal Advisory Board

MRS. ALFRED MOEN (7)
Mahomen, Minn. Sewing committee of
Red Cross

HENRY H. NATWICK (8)
Ada, Minn. Red Cross drive in 1918 and
1917. Registrar for Lake Ida Twp. 1917

MRS. LAURENCE SLETTE (9)
Twin Valley, Minn. Knitting Committee

LAURITZ SLETTE (10)
Twin Valley, Minn. Solicitor for Red
Cross 1918, Fourth Liberty Loan, Chair-
man of Y. M. C. A. drive

MRS. W. B. HOLMES (11)
Ada, Minn. Vice-Pres. Red Cross

MARTIN FREDERICK HANSON (12)
Detroit, Minn. Formerly Gov. Minn.
Dist. Chairman for Red Cross in 1917,
1918, Third Liberty Loan, County
Chairman for Fourth Liberty Loan,
Dist. Chairman for Y. M. C. A. At-
tached for Red Cross sale at G. O. Y.
Minn. in 1918

MRS. NEIL IVERSON (13)
Millsboro, Minn. 1918

MIR. D. E. McLAUGHLIN (14)
Ada, Minn. Chairman of 1917-18
Drive

BARBARA BABBLER (15)
Red Cross collector

HENRY HENDERSON (16)
Halstad

EDWARD PETERSON (17)
Twin Valley, Minn. Solicitor for 1918
Red Cross, Fifth Liberty Loan, Chair-
man United War Workers Drive, Soli-
citor for Y. M. C.

OSCAR OLSON (18)
Waukon, Minn. Chairman 1918 Red
Cross

ADOLPH JOHNSON (19)
Fertile, Minn. Chairman Red Cross 1918,
Third and Fourth Liberty Loan, Chair-
man Fifth Liberty Loan, Y. M. C. A.
Drive

ALFRED O. HAGE (20)
Shelly, Minn. Third and Fourth Liberty
Loan, Dist. Chairman for United Work-
ers' drive

HERMAN F. SPRUNG (21)
Ada, Minn. Red Cross 1917, 1918, Third
Liberty Loan, Chairman Fourth and
Fifth Liberty Loan, Y. M. C. A. Drive,
Registration clerk for the 1st and 2nd
Registration

PETER PEDERSON (22)
Cory, Minn. Solicitor for United War
Workers' Drive

EDWARD SHAIDE (23)
Perley, Minn. First Second and Third
Fifth Liberty Loan

OLAF N. HALSTENSGAARD (24)
Fertile, Minn. Solicitor for United War
Workers' Drive



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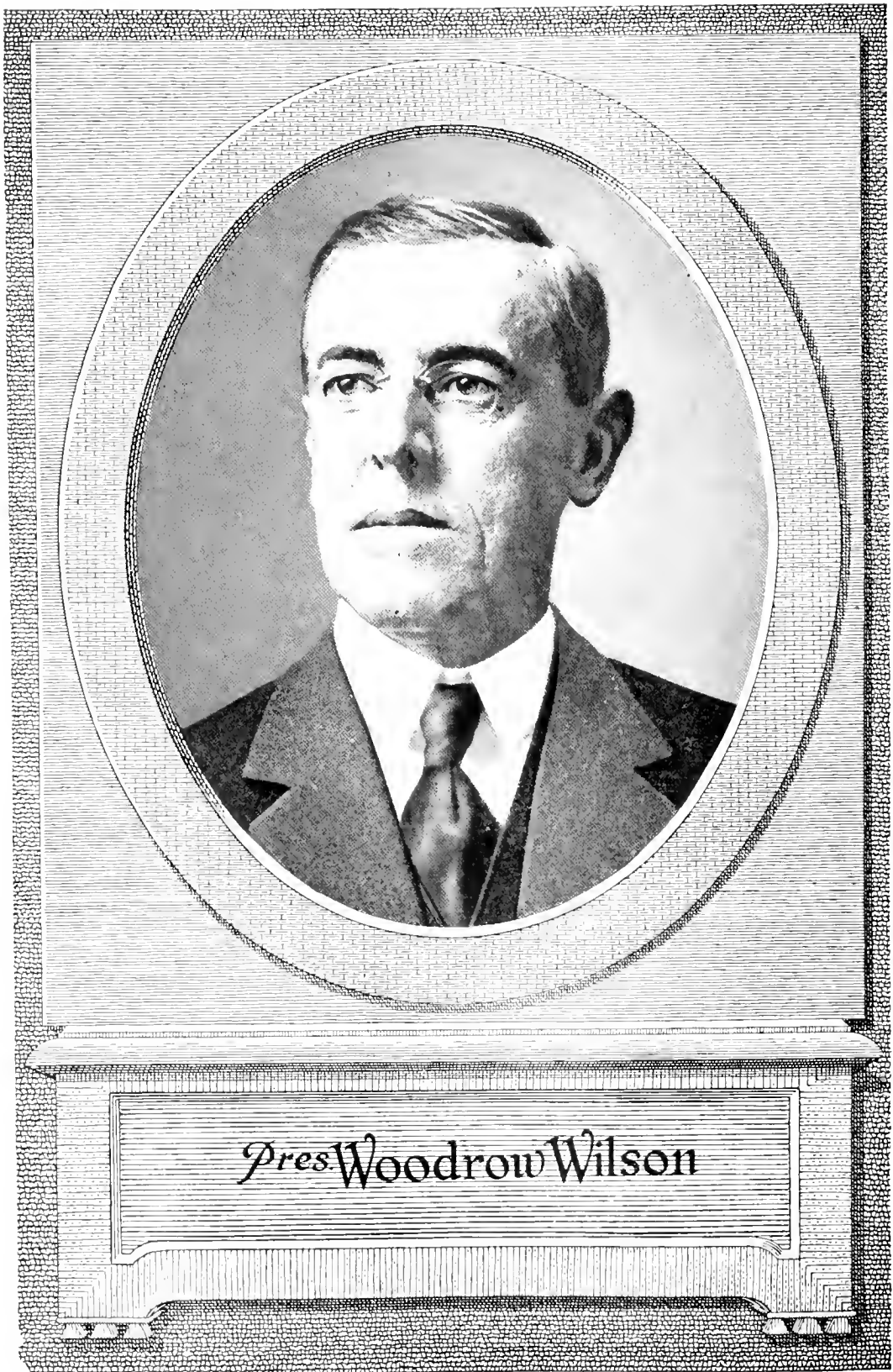


22



23

- JOHN J. ARENDS (1)**
 Boonville, Minn. First, second, third and fourth Liberty Loan.
- JOHN A. KROSHUS (2)**
 Perley, Minn. United War Workers Drive, War Savings Stamp Drive.
- TONEY HENDRICKS (3)**
 Twin Valley, Minn. Solicitor Red Cross 1917, Second Liberty Loan, Third and Fourth Liberty Loans, Red Cross Auctioneer, Treasurer of Red Cross.
- MRS. J. W. JACKSON (4)**
 Lockhart, Chairman Red Cross 1st Drive, Worked with R. C. 1918, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loans.
- CARL JENSEN (5)**
 Gary, Minn. Solicitor for Red Cross 1918, Chairman for First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loans and for United War Workers Drive, also for War Savings Stamps.
- JOHN KINDSETH (6)**
 Gary, Minn. Solicitor for War Savings Stamp Drive.
- MRS. MARY JENKINS (7)**
 Ada, Minn. County Chairman for United War Workers Drive 1918, also for Y. M. C. A. Drive, 1917. Solicited for Red Cross, Knitted 92 pairs of socks, 53 sweaters, 1 odd ladies shawl, 26 children's sweaters, 65 pairs of childrens' hose and worked at Red Cross rooms at sewing, etc.
- A. L. HANSON (8)**
 Ada, Minn. County Chairman for 1st and 2nd Liberty Loan.
- DR. W. B. HOLMES (9)**
 Ada, Minn. Examining physician of Draft Board.
- LEWIS GARDEN (10)**
 Gary, Minn. Post Chairman United War Workers Drive 1918.
- MRS. WILLIAM WOODS (11)**
 Gary, Minn. Sewing committee of Red Cross.
- MRS. JOHN ZIESKE (12)**
 Gary, Minn. Knitting committee of Red Cross.
- S. E. BERGH (13)**
 Halstad, Minn. County Chairman Fifth Liberty Loan.
- F. H. JANZOW (14)**
 Ada, Minn. Lectured and worked for Red Cross 1917, 1918, 3rd, 4th, 5th Liberty Loan, member of committee on War Workers Drive, Chairman Y. M. C. A. Drive.
- LUDVIG J. THOMPSON (15)**
 Twin Valley, Minn. Solicitor for United War Workers Drive, 1918.
- JOHN M. JACOBSON (16)**
 Twin Valley, Minn. Solicitor for War Savings Stamps, Captain Lutheran Brotherhood.
- GEORGE O. SOLBERG (17)**
 Twin Valley, Minn. Solicitor for Red Cross 1917, Third Liberty Loan, United War Workers Drive 1918.
- EMIL NILSON (18)**
 Twin Valley, Minn. Solicitor for Red Cross 1918, Third Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps.
- TORRIS STUNDAHL (19)**
 Twin Valley, Minn. Solicited for War Savings Stamps and for Lutheran Brotherhood Drive.
- ELIAS J. STENNES (20)**
 Hendrum, Minn. Solicitor for Red Cross 1918, Fourth Liberty Loan, Y. M. C. A. drive, also Chairman of Fifth Liberty Loan.
- A. O. SERUM (21)**
 Halstad, Minn. Solicitor for third, fourth, fifth Liberty Loan and for Salvation Army drive, Registrar for Draft.
- C. E. WENTSEL (22)**
 Ada, Minn. Clerk of Draft Board, Publisher and Editor of this book.
- OLAF K. LEINES (23)**
 Fertile, Minn. Solicitor of Second Liberty Loan.



Pres. Woodrow Wilson

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

INTRODUCTION.

YEARS will elapse before the history of the world war, 1914-1919, can be written. It was so vast and involved such tremendous issues, such a number of nations, that the mere compilation of all the material necessary will require the combined efforts of historians in many lands. It will not, indeed, be possible for the present generation to form definite views concerning the war—that will be left to a later age which will be able to judge in a calmer mood than are any writers now. For it is not too much to say that no really *neutral* author can be found who is in a position to give that strictly unbiased and unimpeachably correct description of the war which blind Justice and all-seeing History unite in relentlessly demanding. Besides, the mere physical fact of getting all the requisite intimate and detailed information is so gigantic that it cannot be accomplished by any single individual were he to live a hundred years.

So, for the time being the sole object must be to give a condensed sketch of the most colossal event which History has recorded. An array of facts is already available, and among them are some outstanding and especially conspicuous features which, as it were, form the skeleton of it all. When attention is called to some of these, memory will almost automatically recall a mass of those seemingly insignificant details that must needs be omitted from a very brief account.

It is possible now to forecast with some accuracy the main lines of future research with respect to the war: Undoubtedly it will be found that the entire period divides itself into three distinct and sharply defined sections, and for the purpose of the present sketch that outline will be adopted here.

Presumably historians of the future will speak about three periods of the war.

The first will consist of the thirty-two months from the outbreak of the European conflict to April 6, 1917, when the United States Government declared war against the then imperial German Government. Everyone now agrees that this red-letter day in American history marks the beginning of an entirely new epoch in the history of the world war, and that the turning point of the entire conflict dates from that portentous Good Friday.

The second period covers the nineteen months between the American declaration of war and the signing of the armistice agreement between the Allied and associated governments on one side and Germany on the other. During this period the really decisive fighting took place, the climax being reached when the German legions after their supreme efforts in March, 1918, were thrown back by Allied and American armies all over northern France and Flanders.

At the end of the second period the generals and the rank and file of the armies almost disappear from view: The diplomats hold the stage during the third period which began when the last shot of the war was fired and which ended on June 28, 1919, when defeated Germany accepted the peace terms imposed upon her by the conquerors.

In the following sketch an attempt will be made to tell the story of the first period in as general a way as possible and with the omission of a number of details which are important but which will be properly discussed in the standard works that will be written in the future.

Special emphasis will be placed upon the story of the second period because that is essentially America's, and in the outline of the events of the third period only leading facts pertaining to the peace negotiations will be stated.

Such is the aim, and such is the scope, of the following summary which makes no pretensions and which seeks to provide only a connective record of some of those countless major events which made up the greatest of all dramas enacted upon the eternal stage of History.

(From the Outbreak of the World War to April 6, 1917)

The outbreak of the world war was not, strictly, due to the mere accident of the killing of the Austrian archduke, Francis Ferdinand, but that assassination became the climax of a series of events which had gradually led up to the crisis. In a measure, the war may have been unavoidable because diplomatic complications had developed beyond the control of one single power or one group of powers. Yet, this supposition does not eliminate the established fact that the Austro-Hungarian government precipitated the war by dispatching on July 23, 1914, one of the most brutal diplomatic notes known to history: It was addressed to the Serbian government which complied with almost every demand presented, but refused to compromise when the issue narrowed down to one of national honor and self-respect.

Should Austria-Hungary, now defunct, plead anything by way of extenuation it might be by referring to the fact that imperial Germany was prompting and coaching the Vienna government, and that the initial guilt rests with the Prussian war lords. Even if that is generally conceded, Austria cannot effectively shield herself behind an excuse for her weakness.

In other words, secret diplomacy, subtle intrigues in the chancelleries of Europe, and general lust for increased power had prepared the way for a crisis—and that crisis was, in the final analysis, brought about by the ruthless machinations of Austria and Germany. There is no escape from these damaging facts, and future historians, viewing the world war with less prejudice than may now be existent, undoubtedly will point an accusing finger at the military cliques at Vienna and Berlin, thus confirming what seems to be at the present time a verdict which cannot reasonably be considered debatable.

Serbia's proud refusal to accede to Austrian propositions caused a declaration of war to be issued at Vienna against the Serbian nation on July 28. Three days later Russia began to mobilize her armies and on August 1 used this as a pretext for declaring war against Russia. On the same day the German armies invaded Luxembourg; on August 2 Germany demanded unobstructed passage of her troops through Belgium, and declared war on France August 3. The following day Great Britain demanded that Germany respect the neutrality of Belgium, and as no guarantee in that respect was forthcoming, Great Britain issued a declaration of war against Germany. Many other declarations of war were made during the early part of August so that when the first British troops landed in France August 16, and when Russia two days later began an invasion of East Prussia, the greatest part of Europe had been plunged into the abyss of war.

Was all this due to Germany's and Austria's attitude?

Let us see:

We know from published diplomatic records that Sir Edward Grey on July 27, proposed a conference for the possible solution of the Serbian problem; the meeting was to be held by the German and Italian ambassadors to Great Britain—friends of Austria—and the French ambassador and Sir Edward Grey on the other side as friends of Russia. France, Russia and Italy accepted the British proposal, but Germany declined, without consulting Austria, to participate on the exceedingly flimsy ground that "she could not summon Austria before a European tribunal to settle a dispute with Serbia." Against this specious argument Sir Edward advanced the assertion that no attempt was to be made in the direction of arbitration, but that only a private and informal discussion was sought. But Germany persisted in her refusal to take part in the conference.

Recalling these well-authenticated facts, *how can anyone doubt where the original guilt lies?*

Other proposals for averting the war were formulated, but Germany and Austria were obdurate in claiming that the issues involved could be settled only by the sword. And yet we have in the unpleasant, but instructive revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, German ambassador at London in 1914, a declaration to the effect that it would have been easy to find an acceptable solution of the problem—if not the Berlin government had made it clear that it *wanted* war and nothing else.

Diplomatic negotiations were carried on with astounding swiftness in those exciting days, and as soon as all efforts had proved futile, the guns began to speak where the diplomats left off.

By reason of her then superior military forces and equipment, perfected during many years for this purpose, Germany was able to make immense progress in the field: In the first three weeks of August Belgium was overrun; Liège, Brussels and Namur captured, and Louvain with its ancient university and library reduced to ruins and ashes; the English made their famous Mons-Charleroi retreat, and in East Prussia the Russians were defeated at Tannenberg. At the same time the German legions advanced so close to Paris that the French government removed its personnel and archives to Bordeaux.

At the battle of the Marne, September 6-10, the Germans had reached the extreme point of their advance and were driven back decisively by the French from the Marne to the Aisne river. On September 7, the Germans took Maubeuge, and October 9, the immense fortifications of Antwerp were stormed by the Germans who here used their giant siege guns for the first time. The Belgians removed their government to the French city of Le Havre, and on the same day Ghent was occupied by the invading foe. In the latter part of October the battle of Yser, extending over twelve days, was fought with the result that French and Belgian troops stopped the German advance toward the Channel ports. In Poland the Germans also were driven back.

The year 1915 was ushered in by a British naval victory over a German squadron in the North Sea, and by Germany proclaiming a "war zone" in certain waters surrounding the British Isles. It was on this latter occasion that the United States Government issued a note holding Germany to strict accountability if any American merchant vessel were destroyed or any American citizens killed in consequence of the German war zone proclamation.

On land, German luck was waning: The British captured Neuve-Chapelle in March; Russians took Przemysl, and at the second battle of Yser,—April 17-May 17—the Germans failed in their desperate attempt to pierce the British lines.

When German submarines attacked and sunk the Cunard line passenger steamship, "Lusitania," on May 7, killing wantonly 1,154 persons, among them many women and children, a turning point in the war had been reached because this single act, drastically confirming all former reports of unexcelled atrocities in Belgium and France, eventually brought the United States into the war by reason of the fact that 114 of the persons killed aboard the steamer were American citizens. The diplomatic correspondence between Washington and Berlin concerning the sinking of the "Lusitania" was one of the notable features of the year.

In other respects, Germany was again favored by the luck of war: The Baltic provinces were successfully invaded; Przemysl was retaken; Lemberg was captured for the second time by Austrians and Germans; Russian Poland was conquered; a French offensive to demolish the German lines in Champagne was a failure, and in the early days of December Serbia was completely vanquished by the combined armies of Austria, Germany and Bulgaria.

The year 1916 began with the British evacuation of Gallipoli and the fall of the Montenegrin capital—but it also witnessed Germany's costly and futile five-months' attempt to capture the French fortified city of Verdun. The greatest naval battle in the world's history was fought in the North Sea off the Danish coast between the British and German navies, the latter retreating from the fight. The summer's battle at the Somme where Allied attempts to break through the German lines were made in vain, was offset by a great Italian offensive which succeeded in driving out the Austrians, and in the capture of Gorizia. At about the same time Roumania entered the war on the side of the Allies and was speedily defeated by the Teutons.

Shortly before Christmas, 1916, Germany surveyed the situation and found that it justified an offer of peace to enemies whom she arrogantly thought defeated. Once more the diplomats spoke. Chancellor v. Bethmann-Hollweg declared in the German imperial diet that his government was ready to "talk peace," and six days later

statement of their war aims. The upshot of the correspondence was that the Allies curtly rejected the German offer as "empty and insincere," and that they informed the American president that they wanted restorations, reparation, and indemnities.

Baffled in their peace manoeuvres the Germans in January, 1917, issued their decree establishing the fact that from now on they were to wage unrestricted submarine warfare against foes and neutrals alike. This step led to President Wilson's dismissal of Count Johann v. Bernstorff as German ambassador to the United States, and his asking the consent of Congress to arm American merchant vessels; at the same time the president made it clear that although the nation's patience was approaching the breaking point, only an overt act on the part of Germany could cause American war participation.

Early in the year a revolution broke out in Russia, the government of the Czar collapsed, and after this Russia was virtually out of the war. Among other leading events of the spring of 1917 was the State Department's exposure of official German attempts to persuade Mexico to fight the United States in behalf of the German cause, in the event that the American republic should declare war.

On April 2, Congress convened in extraordinary session "because," as President Wilson said, "there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made and made immediately." In his famous message delivered that day the American executive asked Congress to declare a state of war against the German government because it "had put aside all restraints of law and humanity" by repeatedly killing American citizens and destroying American shipping upon the high seas. It was in this message that the president coined the American war slogan: "*The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquests, no dominion.*"

After a heated debate in the Senate as well as in the House of Representatives, the resolution declaring a state of war with Germany, was passed, and immediately signed by President Wilson.

SECOND PERIOD

(From the American Declaration of War to November 11, 1918)

The American declaration of war was signed and became effective on Good Friday, April 6, 1917, and steps were immediately taken to participate actively in the fighting. First of all, German vessels lying in American ports were taken over by the American government, many of them having been partly destroyed by their crews before the moment of temporary confiscation (which, by the way, in the end proved permanent). Legislation creating an army by the compulsory military service system through a method of selection was passed by Congress, and with incredible swiftness the huge war machinery of America was put together and set in motion.

About four million men served in the United States army during the period of the war with Germany; the total numbers of those bearing arms in all the forces of the country, including the army as well as the navy, the marine corps, and other branches, was approximately 4,800,000 so that practically 5 per cent of the population of the country was armed for the fight.

A noteworthy feature of the beginning of the American-German war was the spontaneous enthusiasm with which men everywhere declared their willingness to bring the supreme sacrifice for the cause of their country and for the ideals to which that nation solemnly had declared its unswerving adherence. That spirit endured throughout the entire war period and manifested itself not only on the battlefield, aboard the vessels of the navy and in the training camps, but also among the organizations which came to be known as the civilian auxiliaries of the armed forces. Moreover, the spirit of enthusiasm was plainly evident in the attitude of that immense part of the population which, for a variety of reasons, must needs stay at home to perform that work which made the military and naval operations possible.

At the outbreak of the war, the country's male population was about 54,000,000; during the war about 26,000,000 either registered for military or naval service or served without being registered; in other words, almost half the country's male

population stood ready to fight or was just about to take part in the fighting.

German military experts figured that America could never "amount to much," as they sneeringly remarked. It might be possible, some of them admitted, to get a vast number of soldiers, but—"what's the use? They are not trained—they can't fight!" The German emperor's remarks about "that contemptible American army" were recalled, and Kipling's good-natured sentence in his "American Notes," that the Americans "have such a cute little army," was frequently quoted in the German press—but not good-naturedly.

As it came to pass, the Germans not only were forced to realize that the Americans were numerous, brave and efficient, but that also the methods of training adopted here worked miracles. In the end, it was acknowledged even in Berlin, and even by some of the most rabid anti-Americans, that the ultimate defeat on the battlefield was largely due to the magnificent work of the American war machinery.

This is not the place to go into details about the organization of the country's armed forces—indeed, the correct details are just now being compiled and tabulated at the War Department and will not be available for a long time to come. It will be sufficient for the purpose here to say that the work of organizing the army on a war footing in this country was successfully supplemented by a transport system which resulted in bringing more than two million American soldiers across the Atlantic to France and Flanders; also, the task of carrying supplies to maintain and feed the immense army was faced and discharged with unprecedented efficiency and punctuality as well as with a thoroughness that overlooked nothing.

On the battlefield the summer of 1917 was characterized by a series of actions which resulted in the successful British storming of Vimy Ridge; the blowing up of the Messines Ridge; the battle of Passchendaele, and the Russian retreat and debacle. During this period America was organizing, and in the latter part of June the first detachment of the American Expeditionary Forces was landed in France under the command of General John J. Pershing.

The American baptismal of fire came on November 3, when a small contingent of American soldiers went to the fight—singing and cheering as they went through downpouring rain. This was significant of the spirit and the morale of the Americans: Even under the most trying circumstances they kept up their high spirits and their dauntless courage which the foe, to his sorrow, found he could not destroy.

The year ended with a British defeat at Cambrai and with the British capture of Jerusalem, and in January, 1918, the first American soldiers were stationed in front-line trenches.

Following the overwhelming defeat which the Russians had suffered in the fall at the hands of the Germans, peace was dictated by the victors at Brest-Litovsk—a peace which the Germans were forced to repudiate when the Allies in turn dictated terms to them at Paris in the summer of 1919.

Russia was out of the game and Germany felt she was ready to stake all on a supreme effort to vanquish the rest of the Allied powers. She figured that even though America had declared war, and even though the Stars and Stripes had appeared on the battlefields and over the trenches, there was nothing to worry about. So the German general staff designed its plan for a huge attack which was intended to finally rout the Allied armies.

On March 21, 1918, the German offensive began, and at the same time the German artillery opened a useless and wanton fire on the city of Paris. Daily advances were made by the Germans, and the entire world followed with bated breath the rapid developments on the battlefield where it seemed that the Allies were compelled to yield more and more ground every day.

Then it happened—what some had suggested should have happened long before—that the command of the Allied armies was delegated to one man for the purpose of unifying the defense. General Foch—now marshal of France—was appointed the supreme commander of all the Allied armies on the western front. Meanwhile, the second phase of the German offensive had started early in April on the Armentières front, and six weeks later the third phase of the attack opened at Chemin des Dames, the Germans capturing Soissons two days later.

On June 6, the Americans won a signal victory at Château-Thierry, forever to be remembered in the annals of American history, and the Germans for the first time began to realize seriously that their new foes were formidable enough to be reckoned with, inasmuch as the Americans were arriving at French ports by the thousands every hour.

Following French counter-blows in the middle of June, the Germans early in July opened their final great offensive in the Marne region and four days later Foch was ready to begin his ultimately victorious offensive, followed three weeks later by a British offensive at Montdidier. Late in August, the British captured Bapaume and Mont Kemmel which had been formerly taken by the Germans, and on September 13, the American army found its second opportunity to show what it could do when it straightened out the famous St. Mihiel salient which had baffled the trained fighters of the European Entente armies for three or four years. The victory was swift and complete, and Pershing's fighters were lauded as being among the really great heroes of the world war. Even the Germans forgot the imperial sneer about the "contemptible" American army.

Barely two weeks after the St. Mihiel battle, Americans opened the Argonne battle which resulted in the Germans retiring hour after hour across ground they had previously taken. In the middle of the noise of the fiercest fighting of the war came an indication that the end was near, for Bulgaria, one of Germany's allies, found it necessary to sign an armistice agreement with the Entente army leaders. Whether or not this announcement had any direct influence upon the soldiers of the Central Powers—it is a fact that from that time on it seemed as though they had completely lost their power of resistance. Onward stormed the American, French and British soldiers. St. Quentin was taken, Cambrai was taken and a large number of other strategically important places followed in short order. At the same time the Italian army was administering defeat to the Austrians who surrendered on November 4. The following day Pershing's First Army made great strides ahead on both banks of the Meuse river and soon were within five miles of the great trunk line crossing to Metz. On November 7, the Americans captured the city of Sedan, and immediately before the armistice with Germany was concluded on November 11, they took the city of Stenay.

When Foch assumed command and when the leaders of the German armies realized that it would be useless to try to stem the tide of the Allied armies they prevailed upon the Berlin government to open negotiations with a view to bringing about hostilities. The direct offer was made October 5 to President Wilson to whom an appeal was made urging him to place the armistice offer before the Allies. A series of notes were written and dispatched between the European capitals and Washington making it clear that the Allies would grant an armistice on condition that the Germans immediately retire from all occupied territory and surrender a vast quantity of war material so that resumption of military activity would be forever out of the question.

While American soldiers were contributing on the battlefield to the winning of complete victory, they were ably and consistently supported by what was aptly called "the battle lines at home."

Concerted efforts were made to repress all varieties of pro-Germanism and disloyalty everywhere in the United States; organizations encouraging patriotism and willingness to sacrifice were created in every nook and corner of the land.

The administration worked hand in hand with the people: The food supplies of the country were put under government control, and it was systematically urged upon the people that it was imperatively necessary to be frugal and saving in all things. Herbert Hoover who had supervised the distribution of food in devastated Belgium was made the supreme food administrator in this country which was districted into 2,600 local sections each with an inspector at its head, supported actively by countless voluntary food saving workers.

Circumstances made it necessary to curtail the home consumption of certain staple commodities such as flour and sugar, and the population generally acquiesced in all the measures taken because it realized that "food wins the war" almost to the same

extent that efficient armies do. The food saving campaign was organized and more than twelve million food saving pledges were signed. From 140,000 pulpits ministers urged their congregations to be economic, and similar appeals were sent to members of more than 190,000 associations, fraternal and social, throughout the country.

Coal consumption was placed under the control of H. A. Garfield who attempted to intensify the production and to minimize the consumption in homes, factories, stores and offices.

For the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the American railroads, the government took over temporarily the vast net of tracks that connect all the sections of the country. It was deemed necessary to centralize the management of the roads so as to insure at all times ample and swift-working facilities for the transportation of soldiers and supplies. For similar reasons, the telegraph and telephone lines were later placed under the temporary control of the administration. In these and numerous other direct ways the "battle lines at home" supported the actual war work at the front.

But that support in itself, no matter how indispensable it was, was not sufficient; it was necessary, also, to provide the "sinews of the war," that is, to obtain the money necessary for the maintenance of the gigantic war machinery; furthermore, the brothers-in-arms of the United States had to be aided with loans.

For this reason, "Liberty Bonds" were offered to the public; the first, asking for the amount of two billion dollars, was opened shortly after the American declaration of war; it was taken by more than four million people who subscribed not only the quota stipulated but also \$1,935,226 more. In October, 1917, shortly before American soldiers began to take part in the fighting abroad, the government asked that four additional billions be loaned it by the people. The response showed an oversubscription of \$1,617,532,300, and almost nine and a half million citizens, including women and children, took part in this loan.

On the first anniversary of the war declaration, April 6, 1918, the third Liberty Loan campaign opened; three billions were asked for this time, and \$4,176,516,350 was lent to the government by nearly eighteen million individuals.

The fourth Liberty Loan campaign was somewhat handicapped by the fact that victory seemed so easily within reach on September 28, 1918, when the campaign was started; a few days later came the German prayer for an armistice, and the American nation apparently had some difficulty in realizing that it was more necessary than ever before to come forward with the money. But it came: The government received from 21 million people an excess of nearly one billion dollars over and above the quota asked for.

War Savings Stamps formed an important factor in the financial support which the nation gave the fighting hosts abroad, and more than a billion dollars went to the country's treasury through this channel. In addition to these activities, private organizations were immensely diligent and enthusiastic in carrying on the necessary war work:

The Young Men's Christian Association sent hut equipments and thousands of secretaries and assistants abroad and to the training camps in this country for the purpose of giving the soldiers access to some of that entertainment and some of those luxuries which they would otherwise go without. The Young Women's Christian Association did similar work, confining its efforts mainly to the camps in this country.

The Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association, and the War Camp Community Service all worked harmoniously for similar purposes here as well as in France.

The Salvation Army, an international organization whose aim is to carry out Christian principles in practice, was among those earliest on the battlefield, and testimony from all sources indicates that the assistance rendered by this group of servants of humanity can never be too highly praised nor too keenly appreciated.

But, without attempting to minimize the importance of the work and the humanitarian efforts exerted by all other civilian war auxiliaries, no one will doubt that the Red Cross was one of the most important of them all. The American Red Cross, always even in time of peace ready to extend succor to those in distress, found its greatest opportunity when the war broke out, and not only were thousands of

nurses sent abroad, but chapters were also organized in every city, town, village and hamlet of the country where industrious women spent many hours every day knitting sweaters and socks for the soldiers and making numerous other articles which would give comfort in the trench and in the camp.

When the selective service men left their homes, the Red Cross bade them the last farewell and put candy and cigarettes in the pockets of the soldiers; wherever the troop trains stopped the Red Cross appeared with coffee, luncheons, and other refreshments, and when the men embarked in the transport vessels, the Red Cross was there to see that they wanted nothing. Disembarking in foreign ports, soldiers were met by smiling Red Cross representatives speaking to them and cheering them in their native English, and if a German shell or bullet hit an American soldier, a Red Cross nurse would be at his bedside very soon. In the hospitals and in the trenches, Red Cross nurses were seen at all times, and wherever they went, cheerfulness came with them. Sometimes it happened that the ability of the surgeon was of no avail, that the mercy of the nurse was in vain, that the comforting words of a minister of the gospel were not grasped—that death seemed unavoidably near, then it was as a rule a young woman dressed in the white gown of universal charity with the cross-shaped emblem of mercy sewn to her dress, who sat at the death-bed of the soldier listening to the last whispered greeting which he asked the nurse to bring to his dear ones at home.

It is no wonder that the Red Cross was called "the Greatest Mother in the World"!

In the following tabulation is given a concrete summary of the war activities of the United States from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918; while some of the detailed figures may be changed slightly in consequence of additional information being compiled in Washington, it is reasonable to suppose that they are, in the main, correct:

APRIL 6, 1917—

Regular Army	127,588
National Guard in Federal Service.....	80,466
Reserve corps in service	4,000
 Total of soldiers	 212,034
Personnel of Navy	65,777
Marine Corps	15,627
 Total armed forces	 293,438

Nov. 11, 1918—

Army	3,764,000
Navy	497,030
Marine Corps	78,017
 Total armed forces	 4,339,047

Soldiers transported overseas	2,053,347
American troops in action, Nov. 11, 1918 ..	1,338,169
Soldiers in camps in the United States, Nov. 11, 1918.....	1,700,000
Casualties, Army and Marine Corps, A. E. F.....	282,311
Death rate per thousand, A. E. F.057
German prisoners taken	44,000
Americans decorated by French, British, Belgian and Italian armies, about	10,000
Number of men registered and classified under selective service law.....	26,000,000
Cost of 32 National Army cantonments and National Guard camps.....	\$179,629,497
Students enrolled in 500 S. A. T. C. camps	170,000
Officers commissioned from training camps (exclusive of universities, etc.)	80,000
Women engaged in Government war industries	2,000,000

BEHIND THE BATTLE LINES

Railway locomotives sent to France	967
Freight cars sent to France	13,174
Locomotives of foreign origin operated by A. E. F.	350
Cars of foreign origin operated by A. E. F.	973
Miles of standard gauge track laid in France	843
Warehouses, approximate area in square feet	23,000,000
Motor vehicles shipped to France	110,000

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Persons employed in about 8,000 ordnance plants in U. S. at signing of armistice	4,000,000
Shoulder rifles made during war	2,500,000
Rounds of small arms ammunition	2,879,148,000
Machine guns and automatic rifles	181,662
High explosive shells	4,250,000
Gas shells	500,000
Shrapnel	7,250,000
Gas masks, extra canisters, and horse masks	8,500,000

NAVY AND MERCHANT SHIPPING

Warships at beginning of war	197
Warships at end of war	2,003
Small boats built	800
Submarine chasers built	355
Merchant ships armed	2,500
Naval bases in European waters and the Azores	54
Shipbuilding yards (merchant marine) increased from 61 to more than 200.	
Shipbuilding ways increased from 235 to more than 1,000.	
Ships delivered to Shipping Board by end of 1918	592
Deadweight tonnage of ships delivered	3,423,495

FINANCES OF THE WAR

Total cost, approximately	\$24,620,000,000
Credits to eleven nations	8,841,657,000
Raised by taxation in 1918	3,694,000,000
Raised by Liberty Loans	14,000,000,000
War Savings Stamps to November, 1918	834,253,000
War relief gifts, estimated	4,000,000,000
United States cost of war, per hour	1,000,000

THIRD PERIOD

(From the Signing of the Armistice to June 28, 1919)

The armistice concluded on November 11, 1918, between the Allied and associated powers and representatives of Germany which a day or two earlier had overthrown the Hohenzollern dynasty, meant the practical end of the war although the requisite formalities were yet to be discussed. The terms which the Allies imposed upon Germany were of such a nature as to preclude absolutely any recurrence of effective hostilities. On December 14, the armistice agreement was renewed, again January 17, 1919, and finally February 16, with the understanding that it would remain in effect pending the conclusion of the actual peace negotiations opening in Paris the next day.

President Poincaré of France welcomed the delegates of all the belligerent countries, and on motion of President Woodrow Wilson, Premier Georges Clemenceau of the French republic was made chairman of the conference.

Thirty-two Allied countries were represented at the meeting; the five leading nations, Great Britain, France, Japan, the United States and Italy, were each represented by five plenipotentiaries while delegations from other countries comprised two or three men. The United States was represented by the President, Secretary of State

Robert Lansing, Henry White, former American ambassador at Rome, Col. Edward M. House, and General Tasker H. Bliss. A large number of experts—commercial, economic, political, etc.—were attached to the American delegation, and also scores of clerks and minor functionaries.

One of the first things the peace conference did was to form a supreme council, or a council of ten, including two representatives of each of the five major powers. Later on, this council was divided in two parts, namely, a council of four, comprising President Wilson, Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando, and a council of foreign ministers.

During the early part of the negotiations a proposal was sent from the conference to all Russian factions to meet on Prinkipo Island in an endeavor to bring order out of the chaos which had reigned for many months in Russia. The plan had to be abandoned, however, because it was impossible to persuade the Russians of the imperative necessity of taking steps toward ending the strife.

Following a series of preliminary discussions, the first actual step in the direction of formulating the peace treaty was taken January 24, when the conference agreed to a plan for the organization of an international League of Nations, and a committee was appointed to draw up a covenant. This was completed and reported to the conference on February 14, and on the following day President Wilson left for the United States, returning to France one month later. During his absence the peace conference had continued its work and made considerable headway.

In the beginning of April the important question of stipulating the reparation demands which were to be presented to Germany, was settled, and April 16, Germany was invited to send delegates to Versailles.

The peace conference then took up the matter of a treaty with Austria. Italy's delegation insisted upon obtaining control of the formerly Austrian city of Fiume, and on this occasion the American president issued a statement announcing that the Treaty of London (April 26, 1915), by the terms of which Italy had entered the war, had become inoperative at the conference, and that Fiume in spite of the pro-Italian plebiscite of its people in the fall of 1918, should be given to Croatia. Following this statement Premier Orlando left Paris for Rome, and for more than a week thereafter the Italian delegation completely absented itself from the conference. The Italians returned, however, to be present at the later important happenings of the conference.

On April 28, the revised covenant of the League of Nations was adopted; certain modifications had been made so as to meet American demands for recognition of the validity of the Monroe Doctrine, but even though this concession had been made, discussion of the League continued in America throughout the entire summer of 1919.

The Chinese province of Shantung was disposed of two days later when the supreme council voted to turn it over to Japan on assurances that it would be given to China later. This decision, also, caused subsequent discussion in the United States where viewpoints were rather conflicting, in the Senate as well as in the press.

Following two weeks of heated debate in Germany, that country finally made up its mind to appoint a peace delegation whose members arrived at Versailles and presented their credentials to the conference on May 1; Count v. Brockdorff-Rantzau was the head of the delegation which was recognized by the Allied and associated powers only when it had been made perfectly clear that it was fully authorized to act in the name of the German republic.

History sometimes is unconsciously artistic in arranging events and their climax—so it came about that one of the most dramatic moments of the world war arrived on the very anniversary of the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*: That steamer was sunk by German submarines on May 7, 1915—and May 7, 1919, Germany's representatives received from the hands of the country's conquerors the most humiliating terms upon which a vanquished foe had ever been invited to conclude peace!

The arrogant pride of imperial Germany had been subdued: In the very palace where 48 years earlier a German emperor had dictated his terms to surrendering France, German delegates now stood with the text of the peace treaty in their hand,

fully conscious that that treaty sealed the doom of the erstwhile political and military power of the fallen colossus.

Premier Clemenceau had given the Germans to understand that there would be no opportunity for verbal discussions; if they had any suggestions to make, they would be carefully and fairly considered, but they must be submitted in writing. The Germans took advantage of this offer to the very limit, and showered note after note upon the peace conference asking for modifications here and concessions there; on various occasions they even thought themselves called upon to criticize the peace terms.

For a period of about six weeks notes were exchanged between the Germans and the Allies, with the result that some slight changes were incorporated in the peace treaty which, in its revised form, was handed to Count v. Brockdorff-Rantzau on June 16.

Having received the final peace terms, and having been given to understand that future petitions for modifications would be ignored, the German peace delegation betook itself to the city of Weimar, temporarily the capital of the German republic. The document containing the immense array of humiliating details was submitted to the German National Assembly, and although there was in that body as well as among the people generally a very strong disposition to reject the treaty, calmer views prevailed, with the result that on Sunday, June 22, the assembly authorized the signing of the treaty by a vote of 237 to 138. The day before, the crews of the interned German warships at Scapa Flow, England, had scuttled their vessels, most of which sank with the German flag unfurled from the mast.

Saturday, June 28, the peace treaty, containing 448 separate articles, was solemnly signed by all the delegates of the Allies (except China) and Germany, and thus peace was officially re-established on the fifth anniversary of the assassination of Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand of Austria. Theoretically, peace did not become effective, however, until the treaty had been ratified by the legislative bodies of some of the nations involved, but in actual practice, the treaty took immediate effect, the trade and communication channels closed or obstructed during the war reopening immediately upon the announcement that the war had ended.

G. S. STRANDVOLD.



WAR CHRONOLOGY

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

1914

- June 28—Murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
- July 23—Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia.
- July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
- July 31—General mobilization in Russia. "State of war" declared in Germany.
- Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxembourg.
- Aug. 2—German ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for her troops across Belgium.
- Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
- Aug. 4—Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany demanding assurance that neutrality of Belgium would be respected. War declared by Great Britain on Germany.
- Aug. 4—President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of United States.
- Aug. 4-26—Belgium overrun; Liege occupied (Aug. 9); Brussels (Aug. 20); Namur (Aug. 24).
- Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
- Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Aug. 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. 2); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12). Fall of Przemysl (March 17, 1915). Dec. 4, Russians 3½ miles from Cracow.
- Aug. 26—Germans destroyed Louvain.
- Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.
- Russians severely defeated at Battle of Tannenberg, in East Prussia.
- Aug. 28—British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.
- Aug. 31—Allies line along the Seine, Marne and Meuse Rivers.
- Name St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd by Russian decree.
- Sept. 3—French Government removed (temporarily) from Paris to Bordeaux.
- Sept. 5—Great Britain, France and Russia sign a treaty not to make peace separately.
- Sept. 6-10—Battle of the Marne. Germans reach the extreme point of their advance; driven back by the French from the Marne to the River Aisne. The battle line then remained practically stationary for three years (front of 300 miles).
- Sept. 7—Germans take Maubeuge.
- Sept. 11—An Austrian expedition captures New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago Protectorate.
- Sept. 16—Russians, under Gen. Renenkampf, driven from East Prussia.
- Sept. 22—Three British armored cruisers sunk by a submarine.
- Sept. 27—Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.
- Oct. 9—Germans occupy Antwerp.
- Oct. 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—DeWet'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 Dogger-bank.
- 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 thru 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, serving 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), Norwoegeorgiewsk (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. Townsend, 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. 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 Cetinje, 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 21—French steamer *Sussex* is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.
- March 25—Department of State issues memorandum in regard to armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.
- March 27-29—United States Government instructs American Ambassador in Berlin to inquire into sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.
- April 10—German Government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29 on the sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.
- April 17—Russians capture Trebizond.
- April 18—United States delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.
- April 19—President addressed Congress on relations with Germany.
- April 24-May 1—Insurrection in Ireland.
- April 29—Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut-el-Amara.
- May 1—Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the *Sussex* and in the main meets demands of the United States.
- May 8—United States Government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that the fulfillment of these conditions cannot depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent government.
- May 16-June 3—Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.
- May 19—Russians join British on the Tigris.
- May 24—Military service (conscription) bill becomes law in Great Britain.
- May 27—President in address before League to Enforce Peace says United States is ready to join any practical league for preserving peace and guaranteeing political and territorial integrity of nations.
- May 31—Naval battle off Jutland.
- June 4-30—Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukovina. Czernovitz taken (June 17); all Bukovina overrun.
- June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned.
- June 21—United States demands apology and reparation from Austria-Hungary for sinking by Austrian submarine of *Petrolite*, an American vessel.
- July 1-Nov.—Battle of the Somme. Combles taken (Sept. 26). Failure of the Allies to break the German lines.
- Aug. 6-Sept.—New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug. 9).
- Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 27-Jan. 15—Roumania enters war on the side of the Allies and is crushed. (Fall of Bucharest, Dec. 6; Dobrudja conquered Jan. 2; Focsani captured Jan. 8).
- Sept. 7—Senate ratifies purchase of Danish West Indies.
- Oct. 8—German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer *Stephano*.
- Oct. 28—British steamer *Marina* sunk without warning; (6 Americans lost).
- Nov. 6—British liner *Arabia* torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.
- Nov. 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 horse transport ship *Russian* sunk in Mediterranean by submarine (17 Americans lost).
- Dec. 20—President Wilson's peace note (dated Dec. 18). Germany replies (Dec. 26). Entente Allies' reply (Jan. 10) demands "restoration, reparation, 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 amplifies reply to President's note of Dec. 18. Favors co-operation to preserve peace.
- Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses the Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace.
- Jan. 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.
- Feb. 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed.
- Feb. 12—United States replied to Swiss Minister that it will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn.
- Feb. 18—Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from the Central Powers.
- Feb. 24—Kut-el-Amara taken by British, under General Maude (campaign begun Dec. 13).
- Feb. 26—President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.
- Feb. 28—"Zimmerman note" revealed.
- March 4—Announced that the British had taken over from the French the entire Somme front; British held on west front 100 miles, French 175 miles, Belgians 25 miles.
- March 11—Bagdad captured by British, under Gen. Maude.
- March 11-15—Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II (March 15). Provisional Government formed by Constitutional Democrats, under Prince Lvoff and M. Milyukoff.
- March 12—United States announced that an armed guard would be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.
- March 17-19—Retirement of Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1,300 square miles of French territory, on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.
- March 22—United States formally recognized the new Government of Russia set up as a result of the revolution.
- March 26—The United States refused the proposal of Germany to interpret and supplement the Prussian Treaty of 1799.
- March 27—Minister Brand Whitlock and American Relief Commission withdrawn from Belgium.
- April 2—President Wilson asks Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.
- April 6—United States declares war on Germany.
- April 8—Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
- April 9-May 14—British successes in Battle of Arras (Vimy Ridge taken April 9).
- April 16-May 16—French successes in Battle of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims.
- April 20—Turkey severs relations with United States.
- May 4—American destroyers begin co-operation with British Navy in war zone.
- May 15-Sept. 15—Great Italian offensive on Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Capture of Gorizia (Aug. 9). Monte Santo taken Aug. 24. Monte San Gabrielle, Sept. 14.
- May 15—Gen. Petain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as commander in chief of the French armies.

- May 17—Russian Provisional Government reconstructed. Kerensky (former Minister of Justice) becomes Minister of War. Milyukoff resigns.
- May 18—President Wilson signs Selective Service Act.
- June 3—American mission to Russia lands at Vladivostok ("Root Mission"). Returns to America Aug. 3.
- June 7—British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres and capture 7,500 German prisoners.
- June 10—Italian offensive on Arention
- 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. Korniloff.
- 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 Bolsheviks.
- 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. 6. 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 Bolsheviks 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 monstrosity 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.



Top: Shell bursting in Amiens (British Front)
Center: First American Army, troops advancing into St. Mihiel Salient Sept. 1918
Lower Left: Destroyed railroad bridge at Chateau-Thierry
Lower Right: U. S. Coast Artillery at Soussons, July 1918

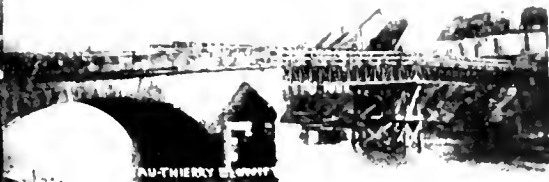
- tons), Samuel W. Hathaway (1,038 tons), Haup-
pauge (1,330 tons).
- French and United States forces compel Germans to recross the Marne, leaving 100 prisoners.
 - German submarine attacks French steamship Radiolienne off Maryland coast; is driven off by United States destroyer.
 - Norwegian steamship 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, Armentieres, 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, seven sailors missing.
- June 6—West of Chateau-Thierry United States troops drive Germans a mile on two-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 six enemy airplanes, Capt. Peterson and Lieut. Rickenbacher each brought down three.
 - United States Marines and infantry 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 six-mile front.
- June 8—Artillery activity in neighborhood of Hangarden-Santerre and south of Aisne, 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 Bour-sches; French recapture Loere Hospice.
 - 1,000 Czecho-Slovak troops reach Vladivostok.
 - Norwegian steamer Vindeggan 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 twenty-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon. Germans succeed in getting a foothold in villages of Res-sur-Matz and Mareuil, capture heights of Gury, are held on line of Rubescourt, Le Fretoy and Mortemer and on front comprising Belval, Cannectaucourt and Ville.
- British airmen bomb region around Roye and fire 3,000 rounds of ammunition at infantry.
 - British and French airmen bomb Nesle and Fresnoyle-Roye.
 - British airplanes sink three 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 Bailly and west of Nampcel.
 - Norwegian steamer Hendrik Lund sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras.
 - Austrian dreadnaught 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 fifth German plane.
 - Germans capture villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur and gain a footing in Marqueglise, Courcelles, taken and retaken, remains with French. On centre Germans reach south edge of 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 Marqueglise 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 Montdidier and Noyon, retake much ground; take 1,000 prisoners.
- French nearly reach Fretoy, take heights between Courcelles and Mortemer; retake Belloy and Genlis Wood; reach south outskirts of St. Maur; in centre drive Germans back beyond Loge Farm and Antheuil. South of Ourcq United States troops capture Belleau Wood and 300 prisoners. British advance in region of Morlancourt, ½ mile on 1½ mile front; take 298 prisoners (5 officers), 21 machine guns. Under German attacks, French withdraw to west bank of Oise.
 - United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 1,072; died of wounds, 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, Brugeoise works, Bruges docks, Bruges Canal, Glustelles, Marialter and St. Denis-Westrem airdomes.
- June 12—French advance in region of Belloy Wood and St. Maur; take 400 prisoners. Germans get foothold on the Matz, occupy Melicocq and adjoining heights and gain on plateau west of Dommieres and Cutry. French are thrown back

- 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 break German lines east of Asiago Plateau and disperse reinforcements; take Monte di Val Bella, 2,600 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 (17,061 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. Bolsheviks seize Roumanian ships in Black Sea; capture Odessa and Orenburg. Tartars in Bakhchisarai announce establishment of Crimean Republic.
- Feb. 2—Germans repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.
- Feb. 3—Germans bombarded Lorraine sector; kill 2 Americans; wound 9.
- Feb. 4—Trial begun at Paris of Polo Pasha for treason. Emperor Charles of Austria names Generals von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroevic Field Marshals. Canadian Fuel Controller orders factories to suspend work Feb. 9, 10 and 11 and close Saturdays. Bolsheviks 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
- Announcement made that steamship service between Asiatic ports of Russia and Constantinople in Black Sea had been resumed Jan. 11, and Russians were supplying Turks with food.
- Swedish steamship Fridland, loaded with grain from United States port, torpedoed, 6 men killed.
- Feb. 8—White Guards of Finland capture Viborg. Ukrainians claim victory over Bolsheviks at Sarny. M. Holubovicz Premier of the Ukrain. Bolsheviks 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
- 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 Porchere sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.
- Feb. 15—The President issues proclamation making foreign commerce of United States subject to license control.
- A flotilla of German destroyers in the Straits of Dover sink 8 British patrol boats.
- Germany renews war on Russia.
- Feb. 16—In battle for Kieff Bolsheviks defeat Ukrainians.
- Sir William Robertson, Chief of British Imperial Staff, resigns and is succeeded by Sir Henry H. Wilson.
- A German submarine bombards Dover, England.
- Feb. 17—Lord Northcliffe is appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries.
- German aviators attack Dover, England and Dunkirk, France.
- Feb. 16, 17 and 18—German airplanes raid London, but do little damage.
- Feb. 18—Petrograd despatch announces capture of Kieff by Bolsheviks; casualties, 4,000 killed, 7,000 wounded.
- The Bolsheviks pass decree that on Feb. 14 (old style) Russian calendar shall be made to correspond to English calendar, thus changing from old style to new style.
- Feb. 19—Lloyd George addresses House of Commons, refers to decision of Supreme War Council at Versailles, and to argument of American delegation for unified leadership.

- Petrograd confirms report of seizure by Swedish forces of Aland Islands, held by 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 from Jerusalem.
- United States steamship Philadelphian, with cargo of foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine.
- Feb. 22—United States troops are in the Chemin des Dames sector, the Aisne, France.
- United States War Trade Board secures agreement with Norway's commissioners by which Norway guarantees imports from United States will not reach Germany, and limits its own exports to that country.
- A Berlin despatch says the Ukraine and Germany have signed peace treaty.
- London reports Jericho occupied by British forces with little opposition.
- Five Entente airmen bomb Innsbruck, capital of Austrian Tyrol, hit German Consulate and soldiers' trains.
- British aerial squadron bombard enemy aviation grounds near Oderzo-Portogruare 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 Caspio sunk by German submarine; crew saved.
- Copenhagen reports capture by a British cruiser of German steamship Dusseldorf.
- Edward J. Loughran of New York killed in aerial combat with 4 enemy machines on western front.
- Feb. 24—London despatch says Bolshevik leaders have accepted German peace conditions. Premier Lenine declares Russian Army is demoralized 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; 34 saved out of 200 on board.
- British Air Ministry reports Royal Flying Corps on western front Feb. 15 to 22, brought down 75 enemy planes, drove 120 out of control; 28 Allied machines missing.
- German airmen drop bombs on Venice in night raid, the Royal Palace is struck and three churches damaged, 1 person killed, 15 wounded.
- Feb. 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.
- Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, says in House of Commons he is unable to find any basis for peace in Chancellor von Hertling's speech.
- British steamship Tiberia sunk by submarine; crew saved.
- London reports losses by mines or submarines for past week, 18 British merchantmen, 14 over 1,400 tons; 7 fishing vessels. In previous week, 15, 12 over 1,600 tons. Week preceding that, 19, 13 over 1,600 tons.
- March 1—Gens. Kaledine and Korniloff defeated by Bolsheviks near 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. Peyton C. March, United States Chief of Staff, arrives at New York from France.
- United States war cost for February \$1,002,878,608 (loans to Allies, \$325,000,000).
- March 2—Kieff, held by Bolsheviks since Feb. 8, occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.
- March 3—By treaty of peace with four Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk, Bolsheviks agree to evacuate Ukrainia, Esthonia and Livonia, Finland, the Aland Islands and Trans-Caucasian districts of Erivan, Kars and Batum.
- Sweden protests against German occupation of Finland.
- Germans claim to have captured in Russian advance 6,800 officers, 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns, 800 locomotives and thousands of motor vehicles and trucks.
- March 4—Germany and Finland sign treaty.
- British, French and Italian Ambassadors in Tokio ask Japan to safeguard Allied interests in Siberia.
- Norwegian steamship Havna (1,150 tons) torpedoed by German submarine without warning; 9 die from exposure.
- Washington announces building of \$25,000,000 ordnance base in France.
- March 5—In Lorraine sector United States troops of "Rainbow Division" (42nd) repel German raid and take prisoners.
- Roumania signs preliminary treaty with Central Powers; gives up Dobrudja to the Danube; agrees to certain economic measures and trade route 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 (12, 1,600 tons or over).
- Capt. Sato Yamamoto, Japanese Naval Attache in Rome, arrives in New York City, reports 15 U boats destroyed in Mediterranean last month by United States, Japanese, British, French and Italian 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, states that at end of March national debt will be \$29,500,000,000; loans to Allies total \$6,320,000,000.
- March 8—In Ypres-Dixmude sector Germans attack on mile front; English counter attack.
- Spanish Cabinet resigns.
- March 9—Germans advance north of Poelderhoek take 200 yards of trenches; British win back lost ground and repulse raid east of Neuve Chapelle.
- On Lorraine front United States forces bombard and obliterate over a mile of German trenches.
- United States casualty list shows: Killed in action, 19; from gas, 2; in aero accidents, 2; auto accident, 1; of disease, 13; severely wounded, 26; slightly wounded, 36.

- Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow.
- British forces in Palestine advance about a mile and three-quarters on 12-mile front.
- Italian aircraft bombard enemy station near Oderzo.
- March 10—United States War Department announces presence of Americans on Lorraine front, in Champagne, in Alsace, near Luneville, and in Aisne sector.
- British occupy Hit in Mesopotamia; Turks retire 22 miles up the Euphrates to Khan Baghdadi; British airplanes bomb retreating Turks.
- Guildford Castle, British hospital ship, torpedoed in English Channel; no lives lost.
- British airmen bomb Daimler works at Stuttgart.
- March 11—United States troops go over the top at Toul and return without loss.
- March 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 raids 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 Woolsey, under threat of reprisal.
- British air raid on Coblenz, Germany, kills 50.
- March 13—German troops enter Odessa and control Black Sea; take 15 Russian warships.
- 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, 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 Zweibrücken; 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, Luxembourg, Saar and Moselle.
- British airmen attack barracks and railway station at Kaiserlautern, Bavaria.
- March 18—Great Britain and United States take over Dutch shipping in United States and British ports.
- Belgians take over Flanders coast sector.
- March 19—French troops penetrate German line near Rheims. Portuguese raid trenches 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, 5,44; 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 Soudain 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 Elwusallebeh. German long range gun bombards Paris.

- 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 Thourotte 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 co-operating.
- 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 \$14,860,000,000.
- April 23—Major Raoul Lufbery destroys his eighteenth German plane and Lieut. P. F. Baer of Mobile, Ala., his fifth.
- United States casualties in France to date: Killed in action, 513; died of wounds, 104; of disease, 924; from accident, 192; other causes, 93; severely wounded, 419; slightly, 1,592; missing, 86.
- April 22-23—German destroyer and submarine base at Zeebrugge blockaded by the sinking of two old cruisers, loaded with cement. The British cruiser *Vindictive* runs the gauntlet of mines, submarines and heavy gunfire, lands sailors and machine guns and distracts attention during operations. A similar enterprise attempted at Ostend was not successful, the British blockading ships grounding and blowing up. British losses at Zeebrugge and Ostend: Killed, officers 16, men, 144; officers died of wounds, 3; missing, 2; wounded, 29; men died of wounds, 25; missing, 14; wounded, 355.
- April 24—Germans attack in whole front south of the Somme, but are repulsed; in later attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, east of Robeeq. British retain their line. The Germans gain a footing in the outskirts of Hangard; are checked at Hailles and Senecat Wood; capture Viengelhoek Hill, and take French prisoners. Check Allied advance northwest of Bethune.
- British Admiralty announces it will discontinue issuing weekly bulletin of losses and substitute monthly ones. It reports losses in tonnage since beginning of 1917, for quarter ending March, British, 918,840; Allied and neutral, 1,619,373; ending June, British, 1,361,370; Allied and neutral, 2,236,934; ending September, British, 952,938; 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 Wyttschaete 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 Loere.
- 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. Loere changes hands five 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 Loere.
- 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 Austrian fortress.
- May 2—Australian troops enter Es Salt, capture 33 Germans, 317 Turks; a detached brigade of horse artillery loses 9 guns.
- United States steamship *Tyler* sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean; 11 lives lost; British steamship *Franklyn* and two others are torpedoed in same attack.
- British airmen drop 2½ tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets, bring down 14 hostile machines, disable 4, lose 5. Also drop 5½ tons of bombs on 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.

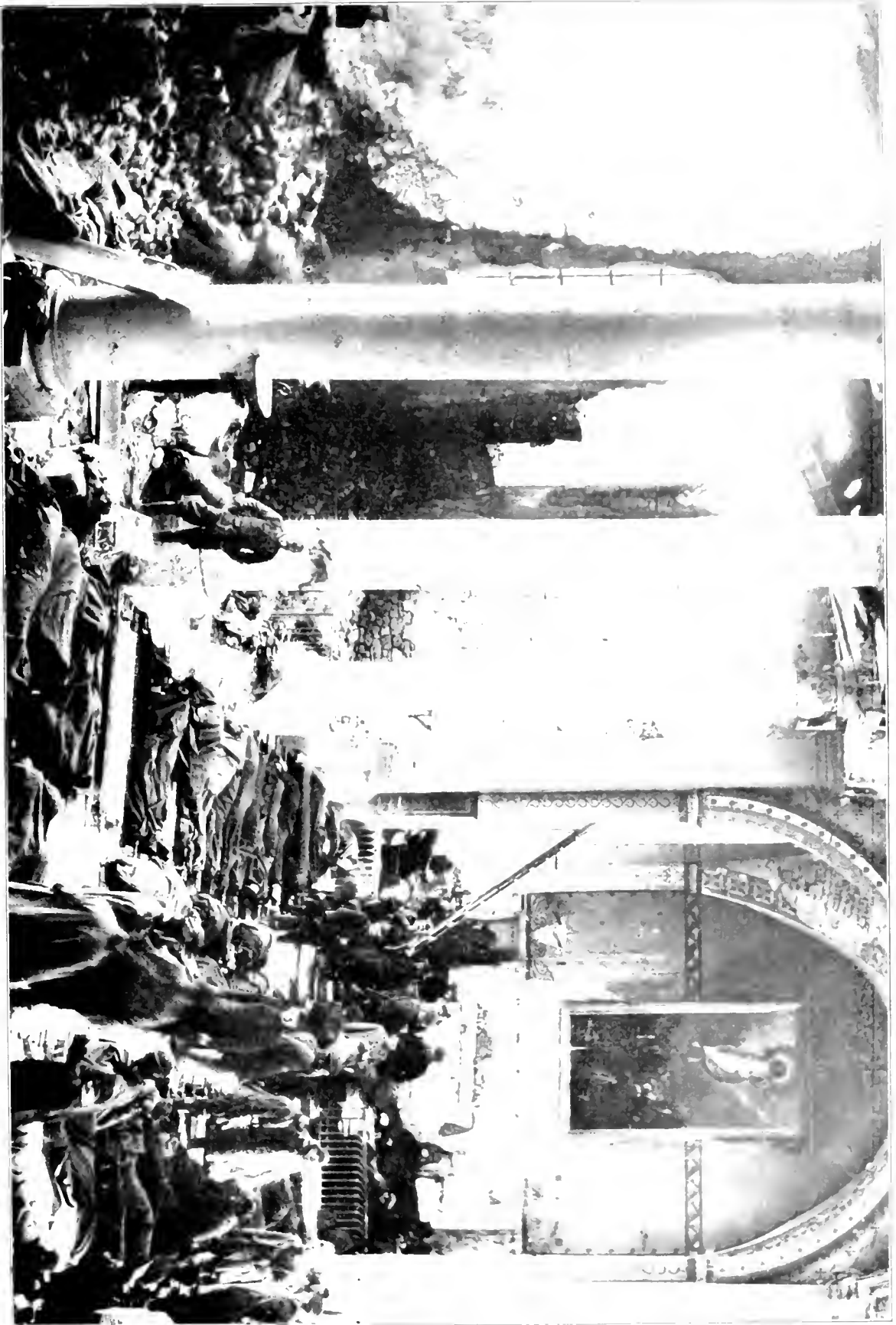


- March 31 and April 1—Allied aero squadron throw 13 tons of bombs on railways and cantonments at Ham, Chauny and Noyon.
- April 1—On western front Allies hold their ground, and at some points advance; recapture Hangard-en-Santerre. Germans capture heights north of Moreuil.
- In Mesopotamia British advance 73 miles beyond Anah and threaten Aleppo.
 - French estimate German losses during 11-day offensive at 275,000 to 300,000.
 - Long distance bombardment of Paris continued; 4 killed; 9 injured.
 - British Admiralty announces loss of 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 theaters close at 10:30 p. m.
- April 2—Between the Ayre and the Luce the Allies captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns; near Hebuterne, 73 prisoners, 3 machine guns; prisoners are also taken at Ban-de-Sapt and in raid on Colonne trench. United States troops on Meuse heights, south of Verdun, are attacked with gas and high explosive shells. Gen. Pershing reports United States casualties: Killed by accident, 1; of disease, 4; wounds, 2; various causes, 2; wounded, 13; total killed in action, 183; killed or prisoners, 1; by accident, 164; disease, 793; lost at sea, 237; died of wounds, 52; various causes, 39. A Turkish Army begins occupation of Batum, Kars and Ardahan, districts in the Caucasus. German prisoners report the bursting of one of the long range guns bombarding Paris, killing 5 of the gun crew. 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, 2,279.
- 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. He 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 Maily, 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 Maily, 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 Abbecourt, 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 Armenian; 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 Buequoy 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 Bassee 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 Armentieres 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 Bassee 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, Division, 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 Bassee to Ypres-Comines Canal and push them back 6 miles on north end of battle front at Estaires and Steenwerck. British troops retire from Armentieres, 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 Armentieres (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 1.
 - German troops take Hyving; Finnish White Guards take Bjorneborg.
- 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 thirty-fourth 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 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 II. (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, 2,241; sailings, 2,456.
 - Viscount Milner succeeds Lord Derby as British Secretary of War; Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France, succeeding Lord Bertie. House of Lords passes Man Power Bill.
- April 18—West of La Bassee and Givenchy 10 German divisions (about 125,000 men) attack British on 10-mile front. British hold line and take 200 prisoners. The French extend their line to outskirts of Castel; carry heights west of the Ayre; take 500 prisoners; 15 officers; several machine guns. Man Power Bill becomes law in England. All parties in Ireland oppose conscription; Sir Edward Carson appeals to his friends not to take any action likely to impede victory, even if it entails Home Rule.
- April 18-19—Fifteen French airplanes drop tons of projectiles on German bivouacs in the region of Ham, Guiscard and Noyon.
- April 19—French claim to have taken 650 prisoners, including 20 officers. Germans claim 1,600 taken in fighting near Festubert and Givenchy.
- United States and French troops raid German line on the Meuse, but find the German trenches deserted.
 - German torpedo craft bombard Allied camp and storage places on coast between Dunkirk and Nieuport.
 - Premier Orlando announces the Italian Army forms right wing of United States army in France.
 - Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.
- April 19-20—Seventy French planes bomb stations at St. Quentin and railways near Jussy; 7 planes bomb stations at Montcornet, Asfeld and Hirson.
- April 20—Germany, through the Swiss Minister, demands release of Lieut. von Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried Paul London, under sentence in Warsaw as a spy, threatening reprisals on the Americans in Germany, if demand is not complied

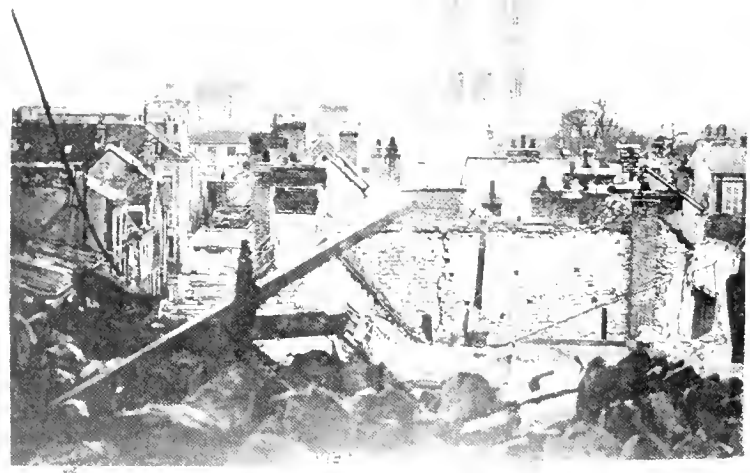
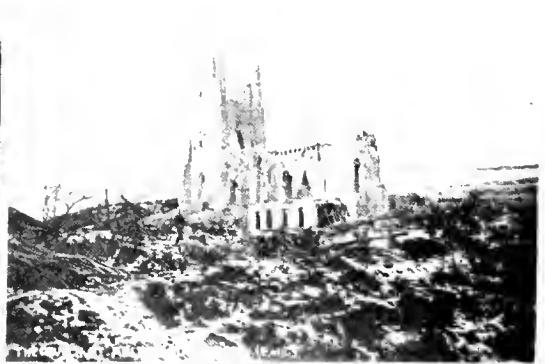
- March 22—Correspondents at the front report 40 German divisions (about 500,000 men) engaged and greatest concentration of artillery in world's history; Germans had 1,000 guns in one small sector (1 for every 12 yards).
- Secretary of War Baker calls on King Albert of Belgium at the front.
 - Brussels 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.
- March 23—Secretary of War Baker guest of Ambassador Page in London.
- March 24—Germans drive British back across the Somme and repulse French and United States reinforcements; capture Peronne, Chauny and Ham, in Forest of St. Gobain.
- Paris is again shelled by "fat Bertha" gun.
 - British airmen bomb Cologne and Metz.
 - Finlanders report that German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at 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 1.
- March 25—The Germans take Bapaume, Nesle, Guiscard, Biabats, Barleux and Etalon. The French take over sector of British battle front south of St. Quentin and around Noyon. French are forced back, but inflict heavy losses in retreating; British counter attack fails. Allied forces lose 45,000 men; 600 guns.
- United States artillery shell St. Baussant and billets north of Boquetan, opposite Toul sector, with gas.
 - London announces United States steamship Chattahoochie (5,088 tons) sunk off English coast; crew of 74 saved. Long range bombardment of Paris resumed. British positions in Palestine extended 9 miles 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 Maisonette and villages of Biache and Belleaux; Etalon 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, Biefvillers, Grevillers, Iries 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 1,383; wounded, 706; captured, 22; missing, 37.
- March 27—Major Gen. Pershing offers all United States forces for service wherever needed.
- Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.
 - The Germans gain foothold in Ablainville and in Albert; British recapture Morlincourt and Chipilly, and advance line to Broyart; 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 24 German machines, disable 7, and 2 balloons; bomb Bapaume, Bray and Peronne; 19 British machines are missing after aero 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; 3,000 prisoners taken (including German officers); 10 guns, 2,000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals. British forces cross the River Jordan.
 - A squad of police rounding up deserters in Quebec, Canada, is attacked by a crowd of citizens.
- March 29—The French General, Ferdinand Foch, chosen Commander in Chief of all Allied forces in France (British, French, American, Italian, Belgian and Portuguese).
- Ninth day of "Big Drive," which is halted; British are pressed back to a line running west of Hamel, Marcelcave and Denain; Franco-British troops hold line along Avre, and in front of Neuvilleur-Bernard, Mezieres, Marcelcave 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 concentration on sending of troops.
- March 30—Fighting is resumed on 70 miles of front. British hold their position. The French report severe fighting on 40-mile front, Moreuil to Lassigny; 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 8 (4 women); wounding 37 (9 women, 7 children).
 - During the week German submarines sink 3 Italian steamships, of more than 1,500 tons; 10 small sailing vessels.
- March 31—British regain village of Denain; Canadian cavalry and infantry recapture Moreuil.
- Since British flying corps arrived in Italy it has brought down 83 Austrian and German planes and lost 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 130 miles north of Azores; captain and 28 officers and men lost; 9 saved.

100. Wood and S. C. Medical Field Hospital set up as a Temporary Hospital for American Troops - N. W. A. P. France.





TRENCH SCENE AT VERDUN

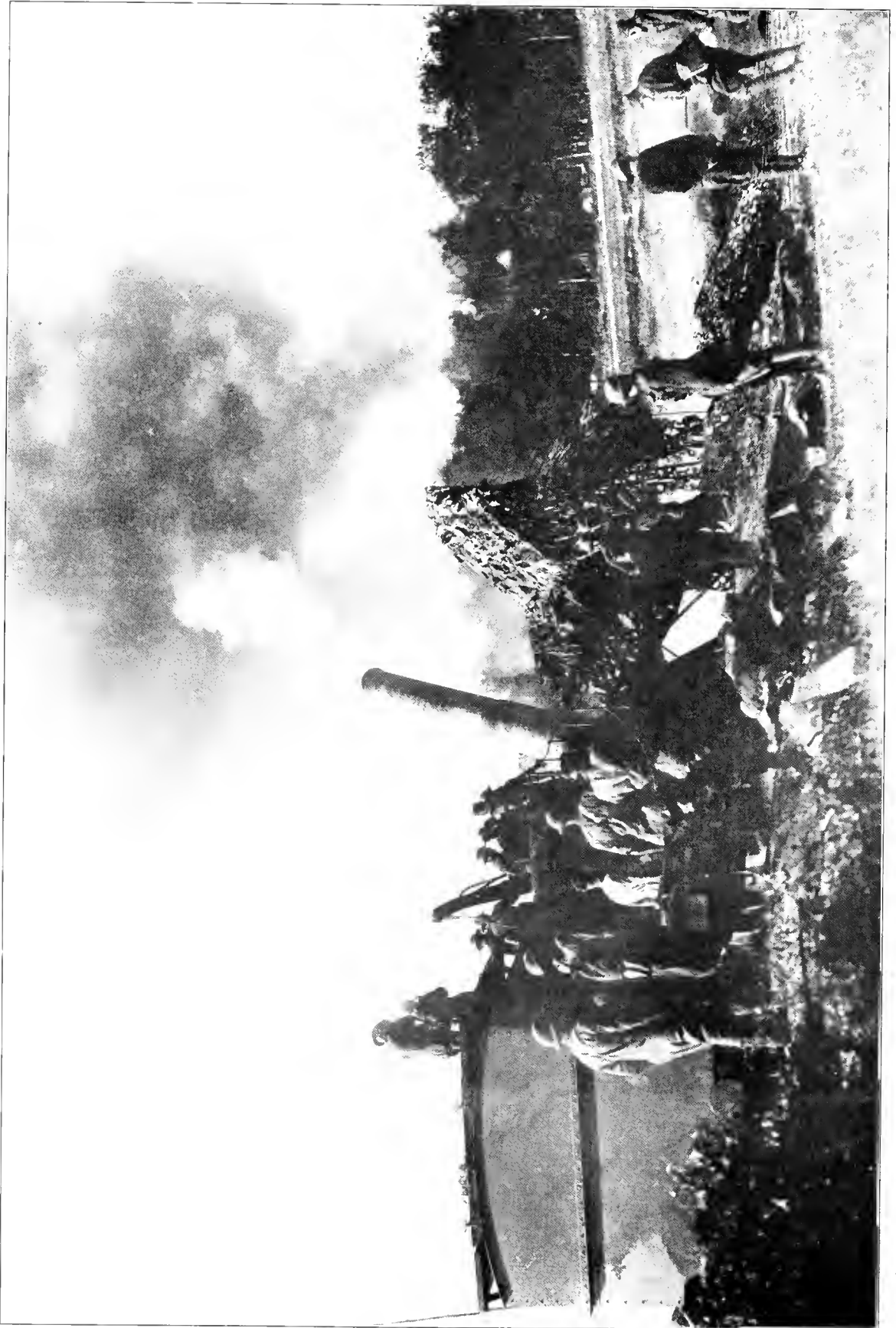


Lower Scene — 3-inch Field Piece that fired the first American shot of the war. (1st Division near Toul.)

- British airmen drop more than 20 tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Tournai and La Basse railway stations and on Estaires, Marceleave, Meneco, 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-See 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 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 Grievessnes and 258 prisoners.
- Italians capture Monte Corno; take 100 prisoners.
- The British sink a block ship across entrance to Ostend.
- The Sant' Anna, Italian transport, is sunk; 638 soldiers and workmen lost.
- The hearing in Bonnet Rouge case, Paris, completed.
- May 11—British raid west of Merville, take prisoners and machine guns; German raids east of Ypres and near Neuville are repulsed; Germans attack French in the Bois la Ceuve; gain a footing and are driven out, leaving 100 prisoners and 15 machine guns; French raid southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thioncourt.
- United States artillery fire causes fires in the villages of Cantigny and St. Georges, held by the Germans.
- German submarines are warned by wireless not to return to Ostend or Zeebrugge.
- The Italians attack Col. dell' Orso, destroying its Austrian garrison.
- Major Gen. Maurice is placed on retired pay.
- May 10-11—French bombing machines drop 7,000 kilos of explosives on railway stations and cantonnements in region of Noyon, Chauny and Flevy-le-Martel.
- German air fighting echelon, formerly led by Baron von Richthofen, shoot down 19 Allied planes.
- May 13—Berlin reports Allied aero losses on German front during April, airplanes, 271; captive balloons, 15; admit loss of 123 planes and 14 captive balloons.
- British anti-aircraft guns bring down 6 German machines, disable 1; British airmen drop 12 tons of bombs on railway stations at Lille, Menin, 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 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—M. Duval, Director of Bonnet Rouge, is sentenced to death; the other six defendants in court martial proceedings receive prison sentences of from two to ten 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 five 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 two enemy planes out of control.
- United States steamship William Rockefeller sunk by torpedo.
- American Minister to China says Japanese and Chinese governments have concluded a defensive alliance against Germany.
- The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland announces pro-German plot in Ireland; over 100 Sinn Fein leaders arrested and deported to England.
- May 19—Australians capture Ville-sur-Ancre, a chine guns; German raids in Picardy and Lorraine chine guns; erman raids in Picardy and Lorraine are repelled by United States troops.
- London despatches say that the Allied air raid on Cologne killed 14, injured 40.
- Musselman and Bolshevik forces battle at Baku, on Caspian Sea; 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded.
- German troops occupy Bjorko, an island in Gulf of Finland, 30 miles northwest of Petrograd.
- Major Raoul Lufbery, American aviator, shot down by an enemy airplane over Toul.
- France protests to Switzerland against recent commercial agreement with Germany and threatens to withhold shipments of coal.
- May 20—On south bank of Ancre, British enter Ville-sur-Ancre.
- United States cargo steamship J. G. McCullough is sunk by mine or torpedo in foreign waters.
- In German air raid on London British barrage brings down four Gothas; one falls into sea, two

- are lost; British casualties, 37 killed, 161 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; five raiding planes destroyed.
- May 21—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 755; died of wounds, 194; from accident, disease and other causes, 1,379; severely wounded, 595; slightly wounded 2,949; missing in action and prisoners, 294.
- May 21-22—British airplanes bomb Mannheim and destroy chlorine gas plant.
- May 22—Thirty German airplanes raid Paris; kill 1, injure 12.
- United States steamship *Wakiva* sunk, with loss of two, 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 sunk off English coast; 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion.
 - First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian Peace Conference; Russian delegates recognize Ukraine as independent state.
 - British airmen bomb enemy positions, causing three fires in Mannheim, on the Rhine.
- May 24—British machines bomb Peronne, Fricourt and Bapaume and in Somme area, also railways and factories at Norgunlangen, 12 miles north of Metz.
- Steamer *Inniscarra*, bound from Fishguard to Cork, torpedoed and sunk; 37 of crew missing.
 - Troops of German division at Dvinsk mutiny; 50 executed; 1,000 imprisoned.
 - Amsterdam despatch says Germans took seven Russian battleships when they occupied Sebastopol.
- May 25—Allies bomb billets near Armentieres and Merville and ammunition dumps at Vesseneare 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 Corbeuy and the Aisne, take Pinon, Cravignons, Fort Malmaison, Courtecou, Cerny, the Winterberg and Craonne and the Villerberg.
 - Italians advance northwest of Prente, take 870 Germans and 12 guns, capture summit of Monte Zignolon.
- 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 two generals (one British, one French), also town of Courcy, five miles from Rheims.
- German airplane bombards Amiens.
- May 30—Germans advance to within two miles of Rheims, German submarine sinks twelve 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 four 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; 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*, *Staudard 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 Britain, from today, 3 half pence (3c).
- June 4—Between the Aisne and the Ourcq Germans capture village of Pernan 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), *Winnie Connie* (1,869 tons), *Edward H. Cole* (1,791 tons), *Jacob H. Haskell* (1,778 tons), *Isabelle H. Wiley* (779 tons), *Hattie Dunn* (436

- 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 Bireh, 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, 111,544; guns, 781; losses, prisoners 82,379; 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, 2,985; sailings, 2,244; merchantment 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 Yarmouth, killing 3.
 - Attempt is made to shoot Russian Premier Lenin.
 - Jan. 18—Prussian Chamber of Lords reaffirms exclusive right of German Emperor to make war on peace.
 - Premier Lloyd George addressing Trades Union Conference declares "We must either go on or go under."
 - Jan. 20—British Admiralty announces sinking in action at entrance to Dardanelles Turkish cruiser Midulla, formerly the German Breslau, and beaching the 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 Rumbek, and raiding into Germany, bomb steel works at Thionville and railway sidings at Bernstoff and Arnaville.
 - Armed boarding steamer Louvain sunk in Mediterranean; 217 lost.
 - Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet.
 - Petrograd reports murders of A. I. Shingareff and Prof. F. F. Kokoshkine, Kerensky Minister of Finance and State Comptroller.
 - Washington reports abandonment of Gen. von Falkenhayn's plan to reorganize Turkish troops between Constantinople and Palestine.
 - Gen. Szeteczair 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 the 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 Spinocchia.
 - British airmen raid railway stations at Courtrai and Ledeghem, Belgium and at Douai, France; Mannheim on the Rhine, steel works at Thionville, railway stations at Saarbrucken and Oberbillig; 7 German machines are brought down, 5 driven out of control.
 - Jan. 25—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's program of war and peace in Reichstag, and outlines Germany's peace terms.
 - In address to Foreign Affairs, Committee of Reichstag, 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—Italian offensive east of Asiago Plateau Italian forces capture Col del Rosso and Col d'Echele, and 1,500 prisoners.
 - The Irish steamship Cork sunk by torpedo; 12 lost.

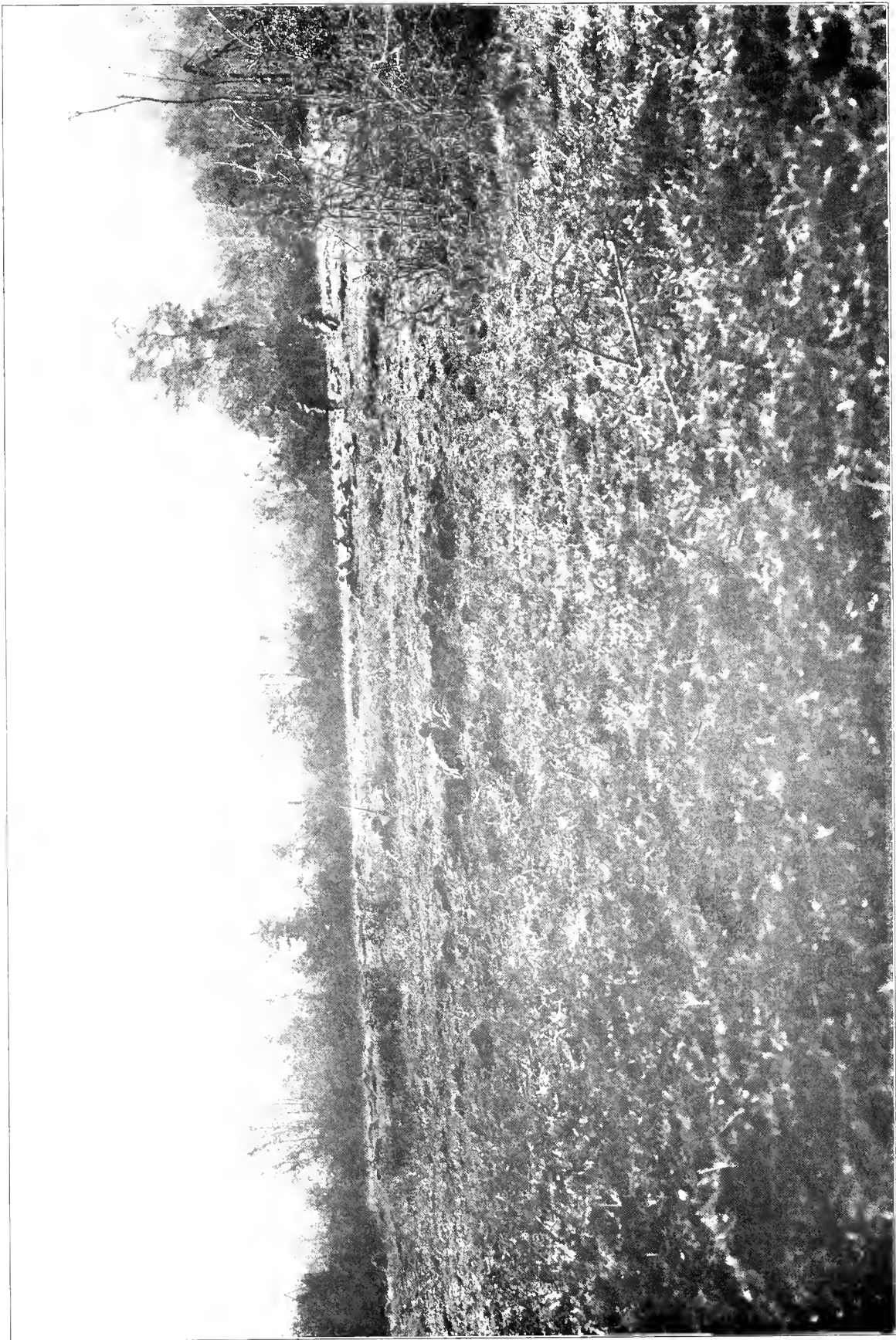


Heavy Artillery in Meuse-Argonne Offensive cutting the railroad to Metz at long range.

- on front from Le Ployron to Authiel. Germans clear Allied forces from west bank of the Oise. French are driven south as far as Tracy-le-Val.
- United States troops complete seizure of Belleau Wood.
 - Final figures for eighth German War Loan, (including army subscriptions) places total at \$3,750,000,000.
 - London announces that German advance has practically ceased. Germans claim to have taken since beginning of drive on June 9, 15,000 prisoners, 150 guns; they launch attack from Courcelles to north of Mery, between the Aisne and Forest of Villers-Cotterets. Germans take villages of Laversine; are repulsed at most other points. French drive Germans back across the Matz and recapture Melicoeq. British aerial squadron bombs station at Treves and factories and stations at Dillingen. Swedish steamship Dora (1,555 tons) sunk, losing 9 of her crew.
 - June 14—Germans attack French from Courcelles to Mery for 8 hours without gaining an inch. Between Soissons and Villers-Cotterets the Germans penetrate on both sides of the road. French troops recapture Coeuves-le-Valsery, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is definitely halted.
 - Norwegian ships Samsa and Krings Jaa, both small, sunk by U-boat, 90 miles off Virginia Capes; no casualties.
 - German forces advance in south Russia in force of 10,000; Red Guards almost annihilated on shore of Sea of Azov.
 - Turks occupy Tabriz, second largest city in Persia; United States consulate and missionary hospital looted.
 - June 15—French drive Germans from Coeuves-et-Valsery, south of the Aisne, and French improve position east of Montgobert; take 130 prisoners, 10 machine guns. North of Bethune, British take 196 prisoners, 10 machine guns.
 - Despatch from United States army in France says United States forces have been occupying sectors on battle front in Alsace since May 21.
 - Rome despatch says Austria begins offensive on 90-mile front, from Asiago Plateau to the sea; on British right attacks fail. On left, Austrians pierce British lines for 1,000 yards on 2,500-yard front. Prisoners taken by British and Italians since beginning of fighting, 120 officers, 4,500 men.
 - Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces more than 800,000 United States troops in France.
 - June 16—London reports abnormal quiet after 6 days of desperate fighting. In local actions French in region of Veuilly take 70 German prisoners and a number of machine guns. British raid southwest of Merris, south of the Somme and near Hebuterne; take 28 prisoners, several machine guns, 600 German shock troops attack village of Zivray, in Toul sector, held by Americans, and are repulsed without loss.
 - On Italian front Allies regain all ground lost in first Austrian rush, except a few places on Piave River. Italians reoccupy original position on Asolone and at Monte Solarola salient; take 3,000 prisoners, including 89 officers. British also are back on original front line. Austrians claim to have crossed the Piave at numerous points and taken Allied positions on the Piave end on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso Railroad, and to have taken 6,000 prisoners.
 - British airmen bomb railways at Armentieres, Estaires, Commines and Courtrai and docks of Bruges.
 - United States casualties since entering the war total 8,985.
 - Exchange of 160,000 French and German prisoners of war begins through Switzerland.
 - Premier Orlando announces to Italian Chamber of Deputies that a peace offer of Emperor Charles including proposed cession of territory, has been declined.
 - June 17—Germans make unsuccessful attempt to construct a foot bridge across the Marne.
 - Premier Radoslodoff 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 16, 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 Seharz 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 cap-

- ture Ekaterinburg, in centre of Ural mining country.
- Washington gives out summary of United States marines casualties in the fighting of Belleau Woods; 341 deaths (13 officers); 759 wounded (29 officers); 2 missing.
 - London reports influenza epidemic along German front.
- June 27—Llandoverly 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. United States troops hold 8 important positions from Alsace to Montdidier.
- June 29—Emperor Charles of Austria declines resignation 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 Division of the National Army, "New York's own", under Major Gen. Johnson, is holding a sector on the French front.
 - 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, Pere-en-Tarde, etc.
- June 30—France recognizes Czecho-Slovaks as an independent nation.
- English and Japanese land at Vladivostok, patrol streets and enforce neutrality in area where consulates are located, while Czecho-Slovaks and Bolsheviks fight, resulting in victory of Czecho-Slovaks.
- July 1—United States Marines land at Kola; cooperate 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 Bolsheviks, 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, northwest of Vladivostok, captured by the Czecho-Slovaks, aided by 1,500 Cossacks and Chinese and Japanese volunteers.
- July 9—French attack on 2½ mile front between the Oise and Montdidier, advance a mile and capture 2 well fortified farms; taking 500 prisoners, 30 machine guns.
- French and Italians advance 15 miles along Albanian coast; capture Fieli.
 - Dr. von Kuehlman, German Foreign Minister, resigns.
 - Naval airplanes drop bombs on Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges.
 - An anti-Bolshevik government for Siberia is formed at Vladivostok.
 - Finish Government orders all Jews to leave the country by Sept. 30.
 - Major McCudden, British star airman, victor in 54 air fights, killed by accident, flying from England to France.
- July 10—French troops attack Marne salient, cross railway and enter Corey.
- Socialists in the Reichstag refuse to vote for the budget.
 - United States aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory, west of Chateau-Thierry.
 - Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt brings down opponent in his first aerial fight.
 - London announces 54 girls killed in recent air raid on Belgium by German airplanes.
- July 11—French capture Corey, also chateau and farm of St. Paul, south of Corey.
- Germans capture 5 United States airplanes headed for Coblenz.
- July 11—Germany demands from Holland 60,000 cows, 3,000 horses, 190,000 tons of cheese, other products and monthly credit of \$2,800,000.
- 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 flee toward Elbasan and Durazzo. Allied line now complete from Adriatic through Albania and Macedonia to Aegean Sea.
 - In Picardy French advance mile on 3-mile front, capture Castel, Auchin Farm, occupy Longpont, south of Aisne; take 500 prisoners.
 - German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares Germany stood for a right-

- cous peace, but that speeches by President Wilson and Mr. Balfour demanding destruction of Germany forced her to continue the war.
- Russian Czar Nicholas slain by Bolsheviks.
 - July 13—French forces cross Savieres River, southwest of Soissons.
 - Gen. March announces 950,000 United States troops in France, organized into three army corps; Gen. Hunter Liggett is commander of the First Corps.
 - The Reichstag votes war credits and adjourns.
 - British air force during year, beginning July 1, 1917, on western front, destroy 2,150; drove down, 1,083. In same period, working in conjunction with navy, shot down 623 hostile machines; during this period 1,094 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 Holland and Switzerland; commanders of U-boats not included.
 - First Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt (son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt) 95th Aero Squadron, First Allied Pursuit Troop, is killed in aerial flight and buried with military honors by the Germans.
 - Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., wounded and taken to Paris hospital.
 - Army and marine casualties since United States entered the war total 11,733.
 - Russian Grand Duke Michael arrives at Kieff, capital of the Ukraine.
 - July 15—German troops begin their fifth drive on 50-mile front, from Vaux to the Champagne region. Germans cross the Marne near Dormans.
 - Americans withdraw 4 miles to Conde-en-Brie; they counter attack, driving Germans back to the Marne; take 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.
 - Hayti declares war on Germany.
 - Czecho-Slovak troops capture Kazan, 430 miles east of Moscow, from Bolsheviks.
 - Washington announces that if the United States troops are in Russia they have been sent from England by Foch.
 - Five German aviators bomb prison camp in Troyes region, kill 94 German prisoners, wound 74, and 2 French soldiers of the camp guard.
 - Two German airplanes bomb United States Red Cross hospital at Jonay; 2 men killed, 9 attendants wounded.
 - Transport Barunga (7,484 tons gross), outward bound for Australia, with unfit Australians on board, sunk by German submarine; no casualties.
 - July 16—Southwest of Rheims Germans advance 2 miles toward Epernay; east of Rheims Germans make small gain at Prunay.
 - July 17—Athens reports Spanish steamship, on which Minister Lopez de Vega was returning to Spain, torpedoed by German submarine; that Germans had been officially notified of her sailing and ship flew the Minister's flag.
 - July 17—Cunard steamship Carpathia (13,603 tons) sunk by German submarine; 5 of crew killed.
 - Gen. Pershing reports 500 German prisoners captured in United States counter attacks.
 - Berlin issues a statement, 33 air attacks made on German towns by Allies during July 12 against industrial districts in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg, 4 against the Dillingen and Saarbrucken regions, the rest in Rhine district; 34 persons killed; 37 severely injured; 35 slightly injured.
 - July 18—Soissons taken and 30,000 prisoners.
 - Mr. Hoover says United States sent during last year \$1,400,000,000 worth of food to the Allies.
 - French and Americans advance on 25-mile front to depth of 3 to 6 miles, United States troops taking a dozen villages, 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns.
 - Japan accepts proposal from Washington for joint intervention in Siberia.
 - July 19—Germans begin retreat across the Marne.
 - Honduras declares war on Germany.
 - On Soissons-Marne battle line, French and Americans capture 17,000 prisoners, 360 guns; French drive Germans out of Oeuilly. Italians capture Moulin d'Ardre.
 - United States cruiser San Diego sunk by mine, with loss of 6.
 - French recapture Montvoisin, advance in Roy Wood and Courtin Wood; capture 100 prisoners, 1 cannon, 30 machine guns.
 - Party of United States Congressmen arrive in Paris, France. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Controller, arrives in England.
 - July 20—United States troops have taken 17,000 prisoners, 560 guns on the Aisne-Marne front. French take more than 20,000 prisoners.
 - Germans withdraw entirely from region south of the Marne.
 - 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 Petit-champ 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. American regain Epieds, north of Marne; advance to Courpoil. British repulse attack at Vrizny.
 - 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 Cugnécourt.
 - 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



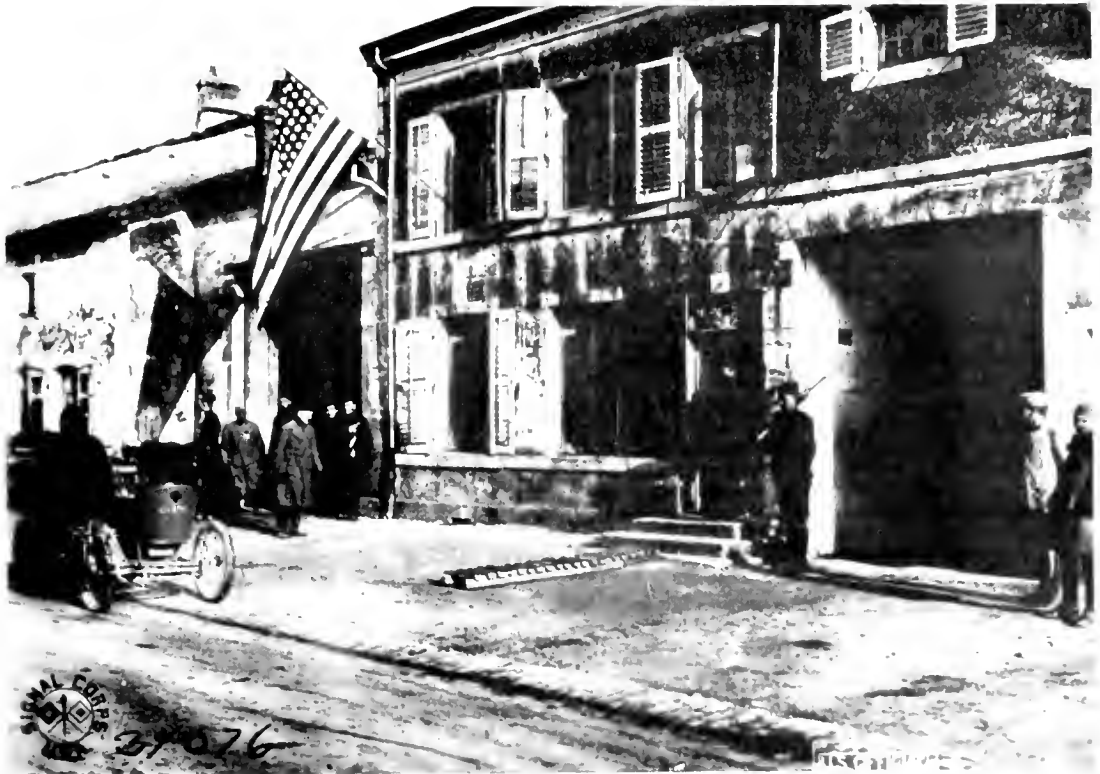
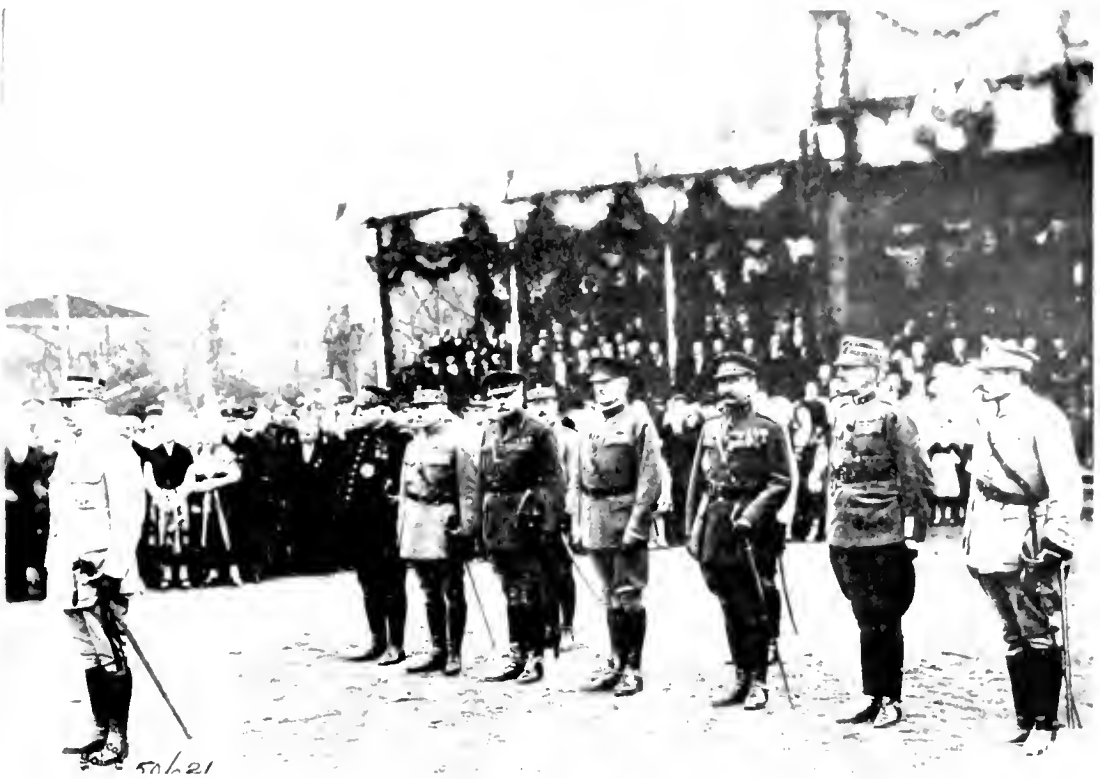
A Tense Moment in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, West of Verdun. German Troops are Entrenched in the Undergrowth in the Background

- 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 Pere.
- 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 the 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: Blienc, 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 Anere 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 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 Ayre. British reoccupy Pernancourt and Hamel.
- Aug. 5—Germans continue withdrawal on the Anere and the Ayre. United States troops complete capture of Fismes. French regain the Amiens-Montdidier railroad. Germans evacuate Lys salient, north of La Basse Canal and east of Robereq, pressed closely by the 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 signs 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 Alida May sunk by German submarine, also the Sybil and Mary Sennett of Gloucester, Mass.
- French capture Montdidier and reach Chaulnes. United States troops capture Chipilly. British advance toward Bray; take nearly 400 guns and more than 24,000 prisoners 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 two 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 36,000 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 Gury.
- Disorder grows in Moscow. German Ambassador flees to Pskoff.
 - Norwegian steamer Somerstad sunk by torpedo 25 miles off Fire Island; no casualties.
- Aug. 11—The Echo de Paris states that since Allied counter offensive began July 18, Allies have taken more than 70,000 prisoners, 1,000 guns, 10,000 machine guns.
- London announces for the five day fighting on Picardy front British have won 277 aerial victories; Germans 101.
 - United States steamship Frederic Kellogg torpedoed; two naval reserve men lost.
 - French troops occupy Thiescourt Plateau, repulse an attack, gain command of the Divette and Oise Valleys and threaten Lassigny. Roye is being enveloped by British on the north and French on the south.
 - Norwegian steamship Commerstoedt torpedoed off Fire Island.
 - On the Vesle Franco-Americans are pushed out of Fismette, but recover it by counter attack.
 - French transport Djemnah sunk in Mediterranean; 442 men missing.
 - Steamer Frederik R. Kellogg torpedoed off Barnegat Light; 3 killed, 4 missing.
- Aug. 14—Allies make further gains at both ends of Somme salient. French capture Ribecourt, and Germans evacuate positions at Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puisieux-au-Mont and Buequoy, above the Avre. 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 Damery and Parvillers, northwest of Roye. British advance northwest of Chaulnes; their patrols enter Albert.
- French make local gains between the Metz and the Oise rivers.
 - Prisoners taken on western front now number 30,344.
 - Allies from Archangel penetrate 100 miles from Archangel along railway to Vologda.
 - First of United States contingent to operate in Siberia, 27th United States Infantry, from Philippines, lands at Vladivostok.
 - A British column, pushing up through Persia, reaches Baku, on the Caspian Sea.
 - United States schooner Madingadah shelled and sunk by submarine near Winter Quarter Shoals Light Vessel.
 - United States steamer Cubore (7,300 tons) sunk by submarine; no lives lost.
- Aug. 16—French and British approach Roye and repulse counter attack on Damery. British push up the valley on both sides of the Anere, reach the outskirts of Thiepval Wood. Germans evacuate Vieux-Berquin, on Lys salient.
- The Don Cossacks clear left bank of the Don and move south.
 - Large tank steamer shelled off Cape Hatteras by a submarine and reported on fire; entire crew saved.
 - United States cargo ship Montanan (6,659 gross tons) torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 5 men missing.
 - A second United States transport carrying troops from Manila lands at Vladivostok.
 - United States air squadron of 18 De Haviland machines (4 type), equipped with Liberty motors, makes successful flight over German lines.
 - Paris estimates loss in Germans killed since war began at 1,400,000.
 - The two Kaisers meet at German grand headquarters in Berlin.
 - Reports from Austria to effect that Austria's Constitution will be revised and provision made for division of Austro-Hungarian Empire into state autonomous in home affairs.
 - United States steamer Westbridge (8,800 tons) sunk by torpedo with loss of three.
- Aug. 16—British steamer Eserick (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 Autrechtes, between the Somme and the Marne salients.
 - Americans in the Vosges, east of St. Die, capture village of Frapelle.
 - Japanese troops land at Vladivostok.
 - A belated message tells of capture of Irkutsk by the Czecho-Slovaks.
 - A message via Berlin says Soviet troops have surrounded and are bombing Kazan.
 - British Admiral reports two 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 subma-

- rine; 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 Marlo 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 ten 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 victories.
- 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 Contlans, 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 Chugues and Chugnyolles Valley and 4,000 prisoners, including 3 battalion commanders; shoot down 2 low flying German air machines. British airmen attack airdrome at Buhl and railway junction at Treves.
- 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 Frankfurt, Cologne and Mannheim.
- Gen. Foch receives his baton as a Marshal of France from President Poincare.
- Gen. Semenov, with force of Czecho-Slovaks, defeats a Magyar-Bolshevist force at Montsievskain, 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. Haug continues advance from the Ancre to the Somme. British capture Saignies and Bebaguies, 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. Maré.
- 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, Miraumont. United States troops advance on half mile front to Soissons-Rheims road.
- Submarine claser 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, Saignies and St. Leger. French occupy entire south bank of the Oise, west of the Ailette and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Maré; drive Germans from the plateau of Andignicourt, Nanpeel and Carlepont and from the heights west of the Ailette.
- German submarine sinks United States schooner E. 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 4,100 prisoners. French extend line on Oise nearly a mile. British again pierce Hindenburg line; capture Dompiere 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 Oise; captures Morlincourt. United States and French troops capture Juvigny, but lose Chavigny. British capture Ginchy and outflank Peronne. British have taken since Aug. 21, 26,000 prisoners.
- Aug. 30—British capture Bullecourt and reach Wotam line. Germans retreat from Flanders. British occupy Bailleul; capture Conblis and advance toward Peronne. United States and French retake Chavigny and extend line east of Coucy.
- United States steamer Omega (3,636 tons) torpedoed and sunk; 29 missing.
- Aug. 31—British capture Mt. Kemmel, southwest

- of Ypres and Mt. St. Quentin, and 1,500 prisoners. French cross Canal du Nord, in Somme region; capture Chevilly.
- Nicholas Lenine, Bolshevik Premier, wounded twice by assailant.
- Spanish steamship Ataz-Mendi, carrying coal from England to Spain, torpedoed and sunk; no lives lost. Spain seizes all interned German vessels
- Sept. 1—United States troops advance about two miles beyond Juvigny; take 600 prisoners. Allies take Peronne. Australians take 2,000 prisoners. Allies advance from south of Somme to Lys salient in Flanders. French advance north of the Ailette; gain foothold in wood west of Coucy-le-Chateau; take Crecy-au-Mont and 1,000 prisoners.
- During August British take 57,318 German prisoners (1,283 officers), 657 guns, over 5,790 machine guns, over 1,000 trench mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives.
- British advance in Macedonia north of Alcaamah and west of Vardar River.
- Sept. 2—On western front Allied forces have taken since July 15, 128,302 prisoners, 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine throwers, 13,783 machine guns.
- British pierce Droecourt-Queant line; take Le-Transloy, Dury, Cagnicourt and Bois-le-Bouche. Canadians gain over 3 miles. English reach outskirts of Beugny, and take Villers-au-Fois. English and Australians drive Germans from St. Pierre-Vaast Wood and take villages of Allines and Haut-Allines. French occupy Neuilly, Torny, Sorny and advance north of Crony.
- British airmen bomb airdrome at Buhl.
- 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 (2,308 gross tons) sunk by gunfire in foreign waters.
- United States steamer Frank H. Buck sinks a submarine in mid-Atlantic by gunfire.
- Sept. 4—On west front British cross Canal du Nord, push down from Queant 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 destruction of Bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal. The Omsk Provisional Government declares war on Germany. All Americans in Petrograd reported safe.
- Powder factory at Plauen, Saxony, blows up. Out of 6,800 women employed, 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—British advance 3 miles on 12-mile front east of Peronne.
- British transport Persic (12,042 tons) carrying 2,800 United States troops, torpedoed by German submarine 200 miles off English coast; all on board saved.
- Sept. 7—General retreat of Germans on front of 100 miles, Arras-Cambrai sector to Rheims. British advance 9 miles beyond the Somme; take Haucourt, Sorel-le-Grand and Metz-en-Centerre. French cross St. Quentin Canal; take Tugny Bridge and station at St. Simon, also Tergnair, 3 miles from La Fere. British airmen bomb Mannheim, poison gas center.
- Sept. 8—Allies advance 3 miles toward St. Quentin. French advance within 2 miles of La Fere. British occupy Villeveque, Roisel and Ste-Emilie. United States troops take village of Glennes.
- Sept. 8—During first week in September British take 19,000 prisoners.
- United States refugees from Russia reach Stockholm.
- Secretary of War Baker, John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production and Surgeon Gen. Gorgas arrive in Paris for war conference.
- Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; take Gouzeaucourt Wood and occupy Vermand and Vendelles. French again cross Crozat Canal, opposite Liez; hold entire length of canal.
- All British and French Consuls throughout Russia controlled by Bolsheviks are imprisoned. Soviet Government offers to exchange diplomats with England, provided she guarantee safe conduct of all Russians held in London.
- Five hundred and twelve counter revolutionists at Petrograd shot in reprisal for killing of Moses Uritzky, Bolshevik Commissioner, and 35 land owners put to death on account of attack on Premier Lenine.
- Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; now less than 4 miles from St. Quentin, 2 from La Fere, 1 from St. Gobain.
- British airmen bomb U-boat shelters at Bruges and docks at Ostend.
- Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in address to Vienna newspaper men, says military decision by Central Powers is doubtful, and proposes calm exchange of views with the Entente Powers.
- Ambassador Francis reports recent supplementary treaty between Germany and Russia, which requires expulsion of Allies from Russian territory and payment of 6,000,000 marks by Russia to Germany.
- Steamer Berwind sunk by German submarine; 4 of crew lost.
- Sept. 11—French capture Travecy, on Hindenburg line, 2 miles north of La Fere. British advance near to Cambrai and St. Quentin. Germans counter attack Franco-Americans and suffer heavy losses.
- On western front during month of August French bombing machines bring down 280 German airplanes and 66 captive balloons.
- Bolsheviks advancing toward Ekaterinburg, east of Ural Mountains, are defeated by Czechoslovaks and Siberian forces; lose 1,000 men, 3 armored trains and 11 locomotives, 60 machine guns.
- French repulse 6 German attacks in region of Laffaux and Celles-sur-Aisne. British advance in direction of Attilly and Vermand.
- Sept. 13—British advance near Cambrai and around La Bassee. Gen. Pershing's forces practically wipe out St. Mihiel salient; take 12,000 prisoners, 60 big guns. The railway, Verdun to Toul and Nancy via St. Mihiel, intact and open to the Allies. Secretary Baker and Gens. Pershing and Petain visit St. Mihiel a few hours after its capture.
- Allied airmen bomb Metz and Courcelles.
- Sept. 15—British capture Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin. United States troops advance 2 to 3 miles on 33-mile front; capture 200 cannon in St. Mihiel wedge. Fortress of Metz opens fire on Allied forces.
- British steamship 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



Above—Reading from left to right—Marshal Joffre, Marshal Foch, of the French Army; Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, of the British Forces; General John J. Pershing, American Commander in Chief; General Gillman, Belgium; General Albertoni, Italian Army; General Weyland, Belgium; Metz, a son-of-borne, December 8, 1918.

Below—88th Division Headquarters, Grand Rue, Lagny, Month of Mosselle, France, Nov. 22, 1918.

- places; take 600 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. 17—Germans strengthen trenches in front of St. Mihiel salient; burns towns in Moselle region.
- In Macedonia, Allies advance 5 miles on 12-mile front; take Gradeshnitsa, 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—United States rejects Austro-Hungarian peace proposal.
- United States steamer Buena Ventura torpedoed on voyage, Bordeaux to Philadelphia; 3 life boats with 64 men missing.
- 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 Gradeshnitsa; take 4,000 prisoners. United States tanks attack on the St. Mihiel salient; enter villages of Nousard, Pommès, 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 Salency, 2 miles from St. Quentin. Germans counter attack on northern part of British front and on French front in Soissons sector.
- In Macedonia, Serbs penetrate 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 Frankfurt 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 Terauchi, 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 two 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 Aere 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 Selency; 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 Topolehani, 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 Frankfurt 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 southeast of Uskub 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 bomb railways of Metz-Sablon, Aundun-le-Roman, Mezieres and Thionville, and the Frescati airdrome.

Sept. 27—British attack on Cambrai front, take Epinay and Oisy-le-Vergier and 500 prisoners. Canadian division passes Haynecourt, reaches Dual-Cambrai road. United States forces take Charpentry, Very, Epinoyville and Ivoyry. French and United States forces advance 2 miles on 20-mile front; capture 20 towns; take 18,000 prisoners.

—Gen. Allenby takes 5,000 Turk prisoners and 350 guns.

—Bulgaria applies to British Government for an armistice. Gen. Franchet de Esperay, in command of Allied armies in Macedonia, telegraphs the French Government that Bulgarian officers had applied for 48-hour armistice, that he had refused to suspend hostilities, but would receive delegates.

Sept. 28—Gen. Haig's men cross Scheldt Canal, cut Cambrai-Douai road and now within 2 miles of Cambrai; take Highland and Welsh Ridges, capture Noyelles-sur-L'Escaut, Cantaing and Fontaine-Notre-Dame. French on Aisne front capture Ft. Malmaison; take Somme-Py, Jouy and Aizi. Canadians take the villages of Raillencourt and Sailly. United States troops advance 2 miles to outskirts of Briculles and Exermont. United States batteries hit 2 trains loaded with German troops entering Briculles. Belgian and British troops advance over 4 miles; take Houtulst Wood and most of Barchaentall 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, 432; men, 3,936; officers wounded or missing, 804; men, 19,757.

Sept. 29—An English division swims St. Quentin Canal; pierces Hindenburg line north of Bellenglise (only 1 drowned); take 4,200 prisoners (1,000 in Bellenglise Tunnel), 70 cannon, over 1,000 machine guns. Total British casualty list, 800.

—French take Revillon, Romain and Montigny-sur-Vesle. Italians, north of the Aisne, capture Soupir. Between Bellicourt and Gonnelleu, United States Australian and English troops gain ground. At Bonyard, Villers-Guislain Germans make slight advance. Allies forced to withdraw from villages of Aubendreul-au-Bac and Arleux.

—10,000 Turks surrender to British at Zara station, Palestine.

Sept. 30—Belgians capture Roulers; take 300 guns. British occupy Gheluive; take 97 guns and within 2 miles of Nenin. French reach the Oise-Aisne Canal; capture half of Chemin-des-Dames and 1,600 prisoners. British advance continues

in St. Quentin-Cambrai sector; take Thorigny, Le Tronquoy and Gonnelleu. 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.

—British forces surround Damascus, in Palestine.

—Secretary of State Lansing, in reply to Germany's threat to execute United States prisoners of war found with shot guns, gave notice that in such event reprisals will be taken on German prisoners in United States.

—Bulgaria quits. Bulgarian delegates sign armistice. Bulgaria to evacuate Greece and Serbia, demobilize army and surrender means of transportation, free passage to be given across territory and a right to occupy strategic points; terms purely military; no political conditions.

Prince Maximilian of Baden succeeds Count George F. von Hertling as German Premier.

Oct. 1—Field Marshal Haig reports British forces during September took 66,300 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 700 guns, thousands of machine guns; total captures August and September 123,618 prisoners, including 2,783 officers, about 1,400 guns.

—Gen. Debeny's cavalry (French) enter St. Quentin at heels of retreating Germans. Cambrai in flames. Gen. Plumer (Belgian) crosses the Lys; takes Comines; he is only 6 miles from Courtrai. Belgian forces nearing Bruges. Gen. Gouraud continues advance in Champagne district. United States forces battle with Germans in Argonne region. British capture Levergies, and with Canadians, Proville and Tillay, and clear enemy from high ground south of Le Gatelet.

—Since Sept. 26 French have taken 13,000 prisoners between the Suippe and the Argonne.

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

—Gen. Allenby captures Damascus and takes 7,000 Turks. Since Sept. 20 Allenby's forces have marched 130 miles; taken over 50,000 prisoners; destroyed 3 Turkish armies. Arab forces are fighting with Allies in Palestine and Syria.

Oct. 1-2—German airplane bombards a French hospital at Chalons; many French soldiers killed and wounded.

Oct. 2—Serbian troops enter Nish.

—Paris says officially Allies captured July 15 to Sept. 30, 5,518 officers, 218,494 men, 3,669 cannon, more than 23,000 machine guns, hundreds of bomb throwers.

—North of Cambrai New Zealand and Anglo-Scottish troops drive enemy from Crevecoeur and Rumilly.

—Australian troops, northeast of Damascus, capture Turkish column; take 1,500 prisoners, 2 guns, 40 machine guns.

Oct. 2—American 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. Quentin. Germans recapture Esquehart 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 Poulloin, and take forts of St. Thierry and St. Quentin. North of Vesle River capture Roney, Guyencourt, Bouffignereux, Villers-Frangueux, Cauroy and Courcy. French troops pierce over 5 miles of barbed wire and take Challenger (important railway junction), northwest of Rheims; take Cormicy; reach Aisne Canal, between Conavreux and La Neuvillelette; take 2,800

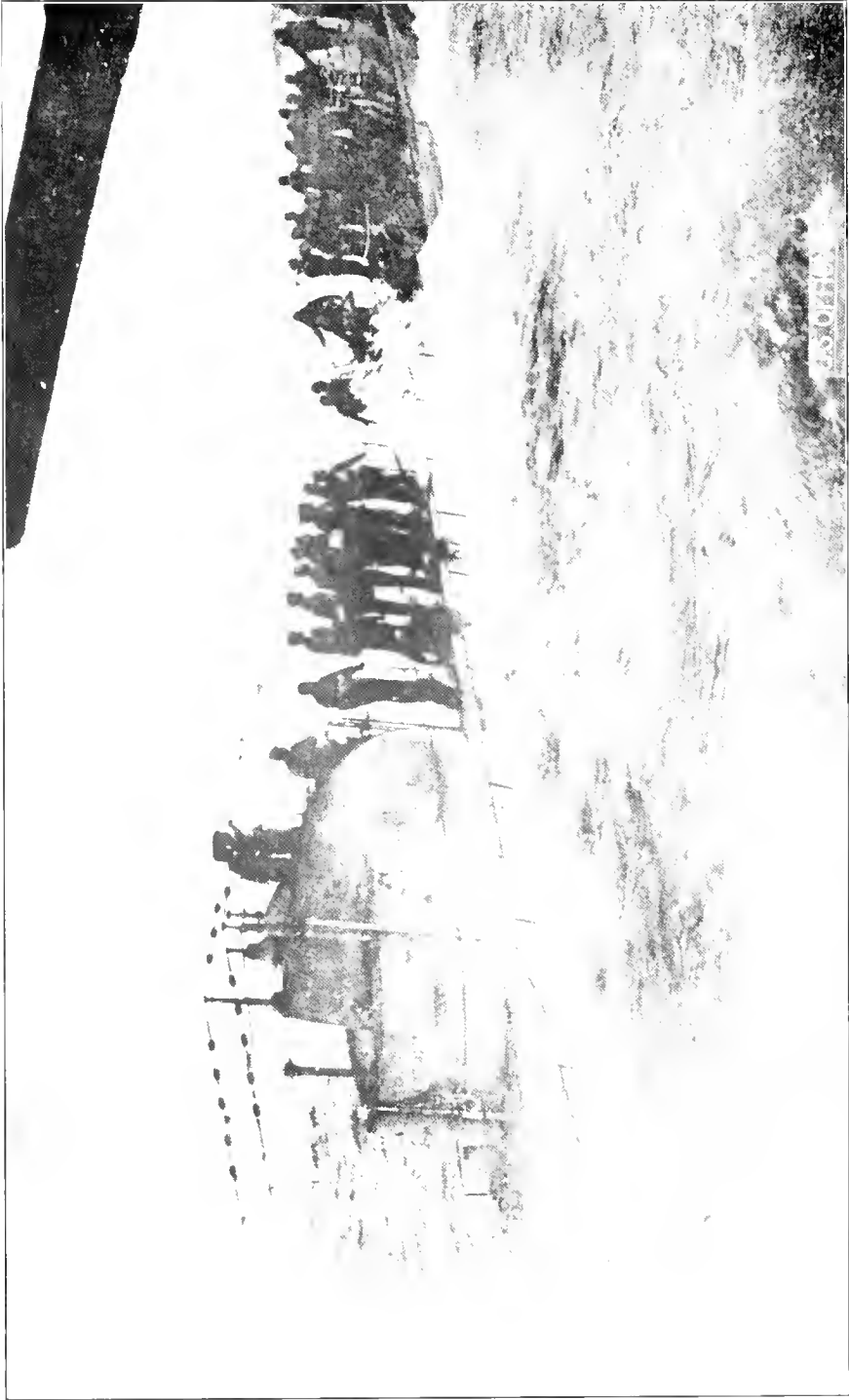


Above: The watch on the Rhine. Sentries of the American Army of Occupation patrolling the banks of the Rhine; Coblenz bridge in the background.
Below: "Over the top and at 'em!"

- prisoners; in center Gen. Berthelot captures Loivre.
- 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 taken by United States troops in Argonne section shows 120 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, thousands of shells, hundreds of thousands rounds of small arms ammunition.
 - On western front in week ending today Allies have taken 60,000 prisoners and 1,000 guns.
 - British troops are in Lenz and Armentieres and within 7 miles of Lille.
 - United States cargo steamship Lake City (3,500 tons) collides with oil tanker James McKee off Key West and sinks; 30 of crew (35) reported safe.
 - Italian steamship Alberta Treves (3,838 tons) torpedoed about 300 miles off American coast; 21 of crew missing.
 - Greek troops enter Drama; Bulgarians in withdrawing carry off cattle, cereals, and railroad rolling stock.
 - French airmen bomb enemy cantonments and bivouacs in Lenz 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 Hoogled and Roulers. On British front Germans re-take Montbrehain and Beurevoir. 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 Beret, 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 Challengerange.
 - British capture Beurevoir 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 Maxmilian, 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-Deurle Canal line. Germans continue retreat between Lenz and Armentieres, evacuate Le Cateau, 15 miles southeast of Cambrai.
 - German Chancellor Prince Maxmilian, 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 program 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 Diba.
 - 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 Bache-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 Airo. British and United States troops attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai; advance about 2 miles on entire front; capture Beaugard and Prement. 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 Conde-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 Kassanece-vich 10 miles north of Leskovatz; take 3,000 prisoners.
 - Italian fleet, aided by United States submarines 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 Gjertud (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 Waville 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 Goritz.
 - 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 Roucrocy, 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 32 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 Fieulaine, Neuville, Regny, Chatillon-sur-Oise, and Thenelles; south of Oise take Servais; between Ailette and Aisne take Beaulieu-et-Chivy, Vermeuil, Cortonne and Bourg-et-Camin; cross the Aisne, occupy Pargnan and Beaurieux and capture Termes, and Grandpre railroad station. British capture Iury (in angle between Selle River and Scheldt Canal) and Village of Briastre; between the Scarpe and Quiery-la-Motte, take Saily-en-Ostrevent, Vitry-en-Artois, Izelles-Equerchin, Drocourt and Fouquieres.
 - Oct. 12—Gen. Haig and British advance within a mile of Douai. Germans retire behind the Suesce 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. 28, 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 Ceuincy and capture Montigny, Harnes and Anany. United States troops take Consenvoye Woods and Molleville Farm and are before St. Juvin and Cumel, which are in flames. United States troops gain 5 miles on 40-mile front, defeat 7 German divisions; capture 10,000 prisoners; Varennes, Cheppy, Montfaucon and other towns.
 - United States transport Amphian (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. Muto, 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 (499 officers), 600 guns, 3,500 machine guns, 200 bomb throwers, a great quantity of munitions and war materials.
 - President Poincare, in Paris, makes Premier Hughes of Australia, a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.
 - Oct. 14—In Albania, Italians take Durazzo. French take Prizrend and Mitravitsa; are now 150 miles from Monastir and same from Sarajevo.
 - Oct. 14—British cavalry advance; 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-Deul Canal, on a 5-mile front. French and British reach the Courtrai-Ingelmanster railway.
 - In Flanders offensive so far 10,000 prisoners have been taken.
 - United States troops pass beyond Cumel and Ronagny, 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, Bosehmolen, Gullegghem, Wulverghem and Wervicq. French capture Roulers. Belgians take Hazebrook, Gitsberg and Beverin. All take prisoners. Day's total, 7,100. Germans react heavily in area north of LeCateau.
 - Week's British casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 552, men 6,937; wounded or missing, officers 1,741, men 26,480.
 - France breaks diplomatic relations with Finland.
 - The President replies to Germany's peace offer in effect that military supremacy of armies of United States and Allies must be safeguarded, processes and methods left to military advisers; illegal and inhumane practices must cease and German people must alter their government so that no one power can of its single choice destroy the peace of the world.
 - M. Frank Bouillon, head of Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs, says France will insist on evacuation of occupied territory, including Alsace-Lorraine; will demand guarantees for everything, taking German word for nothing.
 - New Turkish Cabinet, Tewfik Pasha Premier, notifies Austria-Hungary that owing to military conditions Turkey must conclude a separate peace with the Entente.
 - Oct. 15—United States troops widen breach in Kriemhild line. German counter attacks fail. Left wing crosses the Aire and pass Grand Pre; center takes Hill 286. British, in Selle Valley, take village of Haussy and 300 prisoners. Gen. Plumer in last 3 days advances 8 miles in Flanders; takes towns of Comines, Wervicq, Menin,

- Wulverghem, Heule and Guerne.
- United States transport America sinks at Hoboken pier.
 - British occupy Honis without opposition.
 - Czechs, in Prague, Bohemia, start revolt against rule of Austria; martial law proclaimed throughout Bohemia.
- Oct. 16—British cross the Lys, between Armentieres and Menin. Southwest of Rethel French capture village of Aey-Romance; northwest of Sissonne take Notre Dame de Liesse and village of Talma. United States troops occupy town of Grand Pre; capture La Musari Farm. French cavalry approach Thielt, 7 miles from Ghent-Bruges Canal (10 miles from Holland border. British reach Quesnoy, 4 miles north of Lille; take Linselles. Belgians attack Bavichae, 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 northeast 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. First Indian war loan, \$200,000,000; a second loan still greater in amount not specified.
 - Germany's Federal Council accepts amendment to the Constitution; hereafter consent of Federal Council and of the Reichstag required for peace treaties in case of declaration of war, except in case of invasion.
 - Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister says to Foreign Affairs Committee of Austrian delegations, in discussing President's note: "We always establish an agreement with Germany."
- Oct. 16—Serbian troops capture Krushevatz, 30 miles northwest of Nish. German airplanes bomb Nish.
- The French take Ipek, in Montenegro.
- Oct. 17—Allied troops capture Ostend, Bruges and Lille, and occupy Douai. King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth enter Ostend. The French cross the Oise, 8 miles southwest of Guise. United States troops take Chatillon Wood.
- Germans bombard Dunkirk with long range guns; 2 Americans killed; 1 man wounded.
- Oct. 18—Allies take Zeebrugge, Bruges, Thielt, Tourcoing, Roubaix and many other small towns. British take more of Lille salient. United States and British troops attack east of Le Cateau, take Bazel. French troops retake Forest of Andigny and village of 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 Inreecourt; 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 Zaietchar, 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



Capture of German submarine with entire crew by the American Destroyer U. S. S. "Fanning."

- 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, Briculles 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 Than. On the Oise front, French cross canal east of Grand Verly; on the right reach road between La Fere-Chresis and Ferrier Farm. United States troops make general advance.
 - In Monte Grappa sector Italians cross Ornic River; take Monte Solarolo, part of Monte Presolan 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 north-east 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 Aleppo. 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. Reach outskirts of Guise; take Crecy-sur-Serre, Baheris, Macquigney and Praix-Landifey, Moneceau-le-Neuf and Montigny-sur-Serre, Origny-Ste. Bemoite, Couriuelles and Chevreis-Moneceau. On the Verdun front east of the Meuse, United States troops attack and take Bois Belleau. East of Rethel United States troops attack advance two-thirds of a mile. Germans counter attack British at Famars and are repulsed.
 - Italians and British cross the Piave, take the Island of Grave di Pededopoli.
 - Oct. 28—Germans counter attack the French on the Oise front. French advance east of the Peron, in region northeast of Bois-les-Pargny. British south of Valenciennes advance between the Rhonelle and the Scheldt; take 100 prisoners. British troops enter Lys and are welcomed with enthusiasm. Americans east of the Meuse attack Germans in Consenvoye Wood and Ormont Wood and are repulsed.
 - Allies on 45-mile front drive Austrians 5 miles from the Piave toward the Livenga. Congeliano is taken and 15,000 prisoners.
 - Gen. Pershing's artillery bombards the Germans 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 and 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 ¾-pound per week per person, except ham and bacon.
 - Kaiser Wilhelm writes to Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, approving of transfer of "fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person" to the people.
 - Oct. 29—Fierce fighting continues on mile wide strip between the Scheldt and the Rhonelle. United States artillery bombard extensions of main line into Conflans and sweep areas near Spincourt and nearby towns for miles. Germans shell Bantheville and Cunel. Civilians in panic flee from Rhine towns, taking their deposits from banks.
 - Day's United States casualties: Army, 360; marine corps, 69.
 - United States airmen bomb Montigny and Danvillers; 5 United States planes on reconnaissance missions are lost.
 - Serbians advance 12 miles; now within 45 miles of Belgrade.
 - From Oct. 11 to 27 Allied armies in Flanders took 18,293 prisoners (111 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 Seguisino and Monte Cosen. United States troops take Aincreville and advance for about two miles. French advance on north bank of the Oise; take Beaufort Farm. Between the Lys and the Scheldt, near Famars and Englefontaine Germans repulse attacks.
- French advance on north bank of Oise, west of Guise, take Beaufort Farm; advance on right of the Peron. French occupy enemy trenches south of Guise and approach road between Guise and Herie-la-Vieville. Germans make two unsuccessful raids in Lorraine. United States troops occupy Aincreville north of Verdun. Belgian official statement says prisoners taken Oct. 14 to 27, in Flanders, number 18,293 (331 officers), 509 guns, over 1,200 machine guns. On Italian front British reach Roncadelle, Ormelle, Fontainelle and line of Monticano River to Ramara; cross the Monticano about 6 miles beyond the Piave. Austria recognizes Czecho-Slovak nation. Gen. Weber, Austrian, and deputation apply to Gen. Diaz for armistice; application forwarded to Supreme War Council at Versailles. Passenger and merchandise traffic between Germany and Austria ceases. Entire Turkish force on Tigris, about 7,000, surrender. Rioting in Budapest; banks attacked and stores looted.
- Oct. 31—Italian troops reach Ponte Delle Alpi, northeast of City of Belluno, take height of Ceseme, ridge between valleys of Follina and Piave; occupy Pass of Serravalle; in Grappa region take Col Caprile, Col Bonato, Asolone, Mount Prassolan, salient of Solaro, Mount Spinozia and Plateau of Asiago. Prisoners taken thus far over 50,000. Italians have 54 divisions and are assisted by less than 4 Allied divisions.
- Nov. 1—Gen. Pershing's forces advance to northeast of Grandpre, capture a dozen or more fortified villages and 3,000 prisoners; take Andevanne and clear the Bois des Loges. Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, where the national colors, red, white and green, are displayed; mobs release military and political prisoners; Emperor Charles escapes to Codollo, 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. Steinwender, German Nationalist, Minister of Finance.
- Nov. 2—Above Verdun United States troops advance an average of 2½ miles on 14-mile front; in last 2 days take 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine guns; capture Fosse, 8 miles southwest from Stenay; railway junctions in regions of Montmedy and Longuyon under fire of United States big guns. Paris reports since drive began on western front, July 15, Allied armies have taken 362,355 prisoners (7,990 officers), 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns, 3,907 bomb throwers. During October Allies captured 103,343 prisoners (2,472 officers), 2,064 cannon, 13,639 machine guns, 1,198 bomb throwers. British casualties reported during October total 158,825 officers and men.
- Italians advance on 125-mile front, reach Tagliamento River; in present offensive have freed over 1,000 square miles of conquered territory, taken 80,000 prisoners, 1,600 guns; booty taken exceeds in value \$800,000,000. In the Trentino Italians advance as far as Sugana Valley passing the Austrian frontier.
- British take villages of Preseau, Valenciennes, Marly, advance northeast of Maresches; capture hamlet of St. Hubert and farms in that region. United States troops take and pass beyond St. Georges, Imecourt, Landreville, Chennery, Remonville, Estanne and Clery-le-Grand.
- Italian Government announces that officer of Austrian General Staff presented himself at front of Italian lines bearing credentials, asking to discuss armistice; Gen. Diaz referred question to Premier Orlando, now in Paris, who informs Inter-Allied Conference, which discusses and defines armistice conditions and charged Gen. Diaz in name of Government of Allies and of United States to communicate them to Austrian white flag bearers.
- King Boris abdicates throne of Bulgaria; Peasant 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-Slavs 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, Hautreuve and La Groise; 32nd division takes Ruedenhaut and drives enemy from Mezieres, La Folle and Sambreton; 13th division take Soyers, Preux-an-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 Lauenville, 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 Bolsheviks.
- 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 Montmedy. By an advance of more than 4 miles on the center 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 Queivrain 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 Vandrup reporting violent artillery firing in the streets of Hamburg.
- Nov. 7—A premature publication in afternoon newspapers that peace terms had been agreed to by Germany made New York City delirious with joy; whistles and sirens blew, bells rang, business was practically abandoned and the streets filled up with merry-makers very similar to an old night before New Year celebration. The excitement continued to a late hour in spite of publication of denials of authenticity of report.
- Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the American naval forces in French waters, later said he authorized the giving out of the announcement of the alleged signing, believing it to be authentic.
- Twenty thousand deserters from the German Army are marching through the streets of Berlin.
- A large part of the German Navy and a great part of Schleswig are in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. All of the workshops have been occupied by the Red troops and Kiel is governed by a Marines' Soldiers' and Workers' Council. All the street 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, Borkum 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 sent to Kiel to restore or-



A yard at a time. American troops advancing under difficulties, near ENEMY.

der joined the revolution and a fourth company was disarmed. During the night, hussars sent from Wandsbeck were forced to turn back by sailors armed with machine guns.

Nov. 8—Germany's armistice delegates were received by Marshal Foch at 9 A. M. in a railroad car in which the Commander-in-Chief has his headquarters. Matthias Erzberger, leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German Government had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms, and eventually to sign an armistice. Marshal Foch then read the terms to them, dwelling upon each word. They made a few observations, pointing out difficulties in the way of carrying out some secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities. This request Marshal Foch refused. The delegates having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa, German 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.

—Rebellious movements are reported in the great industrial district about Essen.

Nov. 9—"The Kaiser and King have decided to renounce the throne," officially announces the retiring Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden. Prince Max acted a few hours as Regent.

—Revolt of the soldiers, sailors and workmen which began at Kiel, has spread over Germany until the movement has embraced practically all northeastern and northwestern sections of the empire. Rebellions have occurred in Hanover, Cologne, Brunswick and Magdeburg, the latter city 80 miles southwest of Berlin.

—The population of the Polish Province of Plock has risen against the Germans and there have been conflicts in which a number of persons of both sides have been killed.

Nov. 9—At Berlin the Socialists have taken over the new government.

—The commander at Kiel and Naval Capt. Heine were shot and killed while resisting arrest.

—A general railway strike has been started in Germany. Owing to the run on the banks in Berlin these institutions have stopped payment.

—Six German battleships anchored outside of Flensburg in Schleswig have directed their guns

against the revolutionists. The battleship Konig, which refused to surrender, was captured after a fight.

—The retired Prussian General, Gustav Ahlborn, 82 years old, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, committed suicide at the foot of the Bismarck statue in Brunswick.

—The Americans advanced everywhere along their line. The enemy artillery fire was from large calibre guns, indicating positions a great distance away. One American Division reached Mouzay in its forward march, despite machine gun resistance and a fire from mine throwers. Five American ambulances drove by mistake into the German lines northeast of Lion-devant-Dun and were captured. Comrades organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, 4 prisoners and 3 guns. The Americans are in control of both sides of the Meuse and occupied Removille Wood. They crossed the river at Mouzon, thus making their line on both sides complete from Villers-devant-Mouzon southward.

—The British battleship Britannia was torpedoed near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar and sank 3½ hours later, according to an Admiralty announcement; 39 officers and 673 men were saved. The Britannia, which had a displacement of 16,350 tons, was launched at Portsmouth Dec. 10, 1904. She was 453.7 feet in length, had a speed of approximately 19 knots an hour and carried a peace time complement of 777 men. Her main armament consisted of 4 12-inch guns.

—Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of the fortress of Maubeuge by the Guards and 62nd Divisions. British troops have made progress south of that town and are east of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road. North of Tournai the British are on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Herinnes and Herchem. South of Maubeuge the British are pushing eastward and are beyond the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.

—French cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, overthrowing the enemy rearwards, taking prisoners and capturing guns, material and railway trains. Glegeon, Formies, Hirson, Anor and St. Mihiel were occupied. Our forces continued their pursuit beyond these localities on the general line of Momignies, the northern outskirts of the St. Michel Forest, Maquenoise and Philippe Force. Further east, after having forced a passage on the Thon and Aube Rivers, they occupied the plateau to the north, took Signy-le-Petit and reached the Mezieres-Hirson railway at the village of Wagny and south of Maubert-Fontaine. On the right they reached and surrounded Mezieres and Mohon, and crossed the Meuse further east, opposite Lumes.

Nov. 9—Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent Station. The French troops in Belgium, advancing beyond the Scheldt, were able to occupy Welden and 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 Government at Berlin had taken charge of business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the "citizens" of Germany the Chancellor said he was going to form a people's Government to bring about peace "as quickly as possible" and to confirm the liberty which the Government has gained.

Nov. 10—The German courier from the meeting place of the armistice negotiations arrived at German grand headquarters at 10 A. M. He had been delayed by an explosion of an ammunition depot which he mistook for firing.

—The revolution spreads throughout Germany, headed by Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.

- Lieut. 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 Mitrowitz, 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 Fraganza, former pretender to the throne of Portugal, who sought refuge in Austria and joined Emperor Charles' 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 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 Remberecourt 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 Waville, St. Hilaire, Marcheville, Riaville 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 Ronvaux, Dieppe and Bezonvaux.
- Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot at the Germans at exactly 11 A. M. At many batteries the artillerymen 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 reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jeumont, Sivry, 4 miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines and Gamont."

—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, 15,457; 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 unison and the ultraradical, or so-called Bolshevist element, has gained great recognition. The agreement which has been reached between the Socialist and Independent Socialist Parties and the new regime seems to have secured support from the press. In addition to the Wolff Bureau, the

Socialists are now represented by 3 newspapers, the Vorwaerts, the Lokal-Anzeiger, formerly the Emperor's favorite newspaper and now rechristened the Red Flag, and the former semi-official organ, the North Gazette, which has taken the new title of the International. The revolutionary movement is continually spreading. Koenigsberg, Frankfort-on-Main and Strassburg are now controlled by the Soviets.

The Belgian Legation, in an official statement today, announced that Belgium will no longer submit to a status of "guaranteed neutrality" like that which existed before the war. It aspires to "complete independence; to the rights common to all free peoples."

Chairman Baruch of the United States War Industries Board began to lift the restrictions on building material so that the country can return to a peace basis gradually. He announced the reversal of priority orders respecting commodities that had been curtailed for the war. The action of the War Industries Board is a first step to be followed as quickly as it is deemed advisable by others.

Secretary McAdoo announced a 75 per cent. reduction in Government war risk insurance rates on hulls, cargoes and seamen's insurance. This made the rate on ships and cargoes through the war zone $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent., instead of 2 per cent., with other rates cut accordingly. Treasury officials explained that, although the submarine has been abandoned, risk still exists on account of floating mines and the possibility that some submarines may run amuck.

June 28—German envoys sign 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, 4,180.

July 1—The army had reported 149,433 cases of disabled soldiers to the War Risk Insurance bureau. It was estimated that the final total would be close to 200,000.

Where Our Soldiers Were in France

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

COMBAT DIVISIONS.

1st (Regulars)—Nouart and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank Parker.

2d (Regulars)—Fosse and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John A. Lejeune.

3d (Regulars)—Tannois and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Preston Brown.

4th (Regulars)—Lucey and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey.

5th (Regulars)—Cunel and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely.

6th (Regulars)—Stonne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon.

7th (Regulars)—Envezin and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer.

26th (New England)—Bras, Troyon-sur-Meuse, St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. F. E. Bamford.

27th (New York)—Corbie, Beauquesne, 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)—Amercville 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)—Castros; Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston.

35th (Missouri, Kansas)—Sommeheue and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Peter E. Traub.

36th (Texas, Oklahoma)—Condelen-Barros; Major Gen. W. R. Smith.

37th (Ohio)—Thielt, Dunkirk; Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth.

38th (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia)—Le Mans; Major Gen. Robert L. Howze.

42d (Rainbow)—Maisoncelle and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes.

77th (New York City)—La Bassee, Varennes, St. Dizier; Major Gen. Robert Alexander.

78th (Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware)—Le Champy Haut and St. Dizier; Major Gen. James H. McRae.

79th (Northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Vacherauville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn.

80th (Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylv-

vania)—Sommouthe and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite.

81st (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico)—Sommedieue, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

82d (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—Florent; Major Gen. George P. Duncan.

84th (Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois)—Neuic; 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)—Taily and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn.

90th (Texas and Oklahoma)—Villers-devant-Dun and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Harry 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, North Dakota, 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

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.

The fourteenpoints 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.

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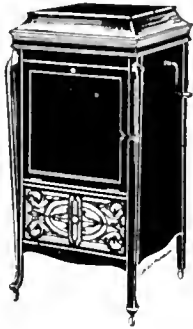
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IN CONCLUSION.

While the task has been long, much longer than we imagined when we entered upon it, it has been a pleasant one.

We have made errors, there are omissions, but we ask your pardon in view of the size of the task.

We were inspired by the thought that it was a good work and one that should be done. In the department devoted to those who lost their lives in the service we have been extremely diligent to see that none were omitted as we felt that here was the place to record for all time those who made the extreme sacrifice for their country. Some over 800 of our boys marched away to war and about 63 did not return. That their heroism should never be forgotten we have compiled this volume.

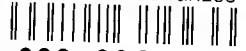
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