





# The Conquerors



General John J. Pershing commanded the greatest potential strength of the war. With ever-increasing forces under him, he drove the engine the coming strength of which the German people feared. When the Huns took up the Hammer of Thor to strike down the Cross of Christ, Ferdinand Foch turned

them back at the Marne. As supreme commander of the Allies he won the victory. Field Marshal Douglas Haig fought in France and Flanders through the war. He commanded the British against whom the Hun made his most desperate rushes. They and General Diaz of Italy are the Allies' greatest leaders.

## LESLIE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

### Special Photographs by

James H. Hare  
Lucien Swift Kirtland  
Donald C. Thompson  
Lieut. Ralph Estep  
Frederic W. Zinn  
Fritz Holm  
U. S. Signal Corps

### Explanatory Text by

General John J. Pershing  
President Woodrow Wilson  
Colonel Leonard P. Ayres  
John A. Sleicher  
Sidney R. Cook  
Charlton Bates Strayer  
And Others

Edited By  
EDGAR ALLEN FORBES  
Asst. Editor "Photographic History of the Civil War"

1920 EDITION  
LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY  
PUBLISHERS  
NEW YORK CITY



Copyright, 1919, by  
LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY  
NEW YORK CITY

## Introduction

**I**T is a great satisfaction to have brought together in a single book this remarkable collection of historical photographs of the greatest war in all history. They are gems selected from thousands of official and private photographs taken during these five terrible years. **Many of the photographers risked their lives in taking them.**

Prominent among them are the exclusive pictures by LESLIE'S own staff of war photographers and correspondents—including **James H. Hare's photographs from the battlefields of France and Italy, Donald Thompson's from Russia and Siberia, Lucian Swift Kirtland's from the Russian fronts, and the famous flying pictures of Zinn.** The field of vision stretches from the homeland to far-away Vladivostok.

All the great campaigns flash before your eyes like pictures on a screen: Vaux and Cantigny, Chateau-Thierry and Saint-Mihiel, the Argonne and Verdun, the Piave and Archangel—**names written in blood on history's noblest pages.** And, with Pershing's Own Story before you, your eyes follow the war step by step from the first bugle-call down to the signatures on the Armistice and the great Victory parades.

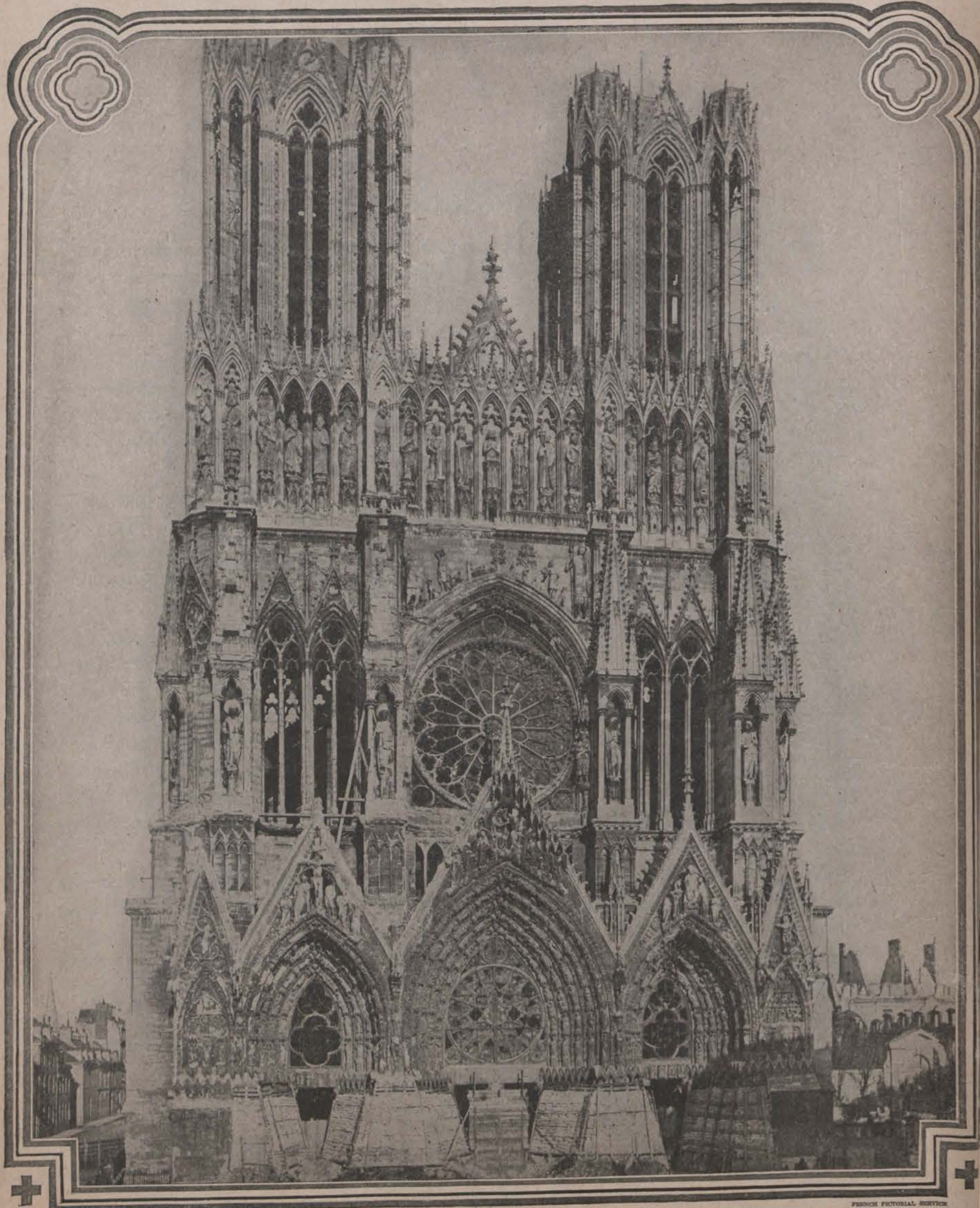
You see the soldier in the training camp, the crowded transports under the convoy of swift battle cruisers, the dreaded submarines and the avenging destroyers, the base camps in Europe, the "shock troops" in the first-line trenches, the big 75's, the machine-gun nests, **the terrible tanks crossing "No Man's Land," the brave men of your own blood going "over the top,"** the big observation balloons swaying overhead and the air-men swooping down from the sky, the stream of wounded trickling back to the hospitals, the unshrouded dead on the field of honor, and the rows of little white crosses that hallow the soil of France. **The story is all here, in eloquent picture language that even a child can understand.**

I do not know any other way in which the thrilling story of the Great War—its sublime heroism, its terrible hardships, its unspeakable horror—can be so vividly and so interestingly told. **This Photographic history should go into every home that sent a soldier to the colors, every home that has a boy or girl in school, every home where hearts are still responsive to the thrill of glorious deeds.**

JOHN A. SLEICHER,  
Editor "*Leslie's Weekly*."



## Ruined Sentinel of Bloody Fields



For seven hundred years the Cathedral of Rheims, famous as the church in which the kings of France were crowned, towered above the Marne country.

Today it is in ruins, reduced to a stone pile by the Kaiser's guns. The photograph shows it before the great bombardment in March and April.

## General Pershing's Own Story of the War



*John J. Pershing*





GENERAL PERSHING WILL RANK IN HISTORY WITH THE WORLD'S GREATEST GENERALS



General Pershing on his way to Hotel de Ville, on Independence Day of France, July 14, 1918.

## The American Army in France

By GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

**I**MMEDIATELY upon receiving my orders I selected a small staff and proceeded to Europe in order to become familiar with conditions at the earliest possible moment.

The warmth of our reception in England and France was only equaled by the readiness of the commanders-in-chief of the veteran armies of the Allies and their staffs to place their experience at our disposal. In consultation with them the most effective means of co-operation of effort was considered. With French and British armies at their maximum strength, and all efforts to dispossess the enemy from his firmly intrenched positions in Belgium and France having failed, it was necessary to plan for an American force adequate to turn the scale in favor of the Allies. Taking account of the strength of the central powers at that time, the immensity of the problem which confronted us could hardly be over-estimated. The first requisite being an organization that could give intelligent direction to effort, the formation of a General Staff occupied my early attention.

### GENERAL STAFF

A well-organized General Staff through which the commander exercises his functions is essential to a successful modern army. However capable our division, our battalion, and our companies as such, success would be impossible without thoroughly co-ordinated endeavor. A General Staff broadly organized and trained for war had not hitherto existed

in our army. Under the Commander-in-Chief, this staff must carry out the policy and direct the details of administration, supply, preparation, and operations of the army as a whole, with all special branches and bureaus subject to its control. As models to aid us we had the veteran French General Staff and the experience of the British who had similarly formed an organization to meet the demands of a great army. By selecting from each the features best adapted to our basic organization, and fortified by our own early experience in the war, the development of our great General Staff system was completed.

The General Staff is naturally divided into five groups, each with its chief who is an assistant to the Chief of the General Staff. G. 1 is in charge of organization and equipment of troops, replacements, tonnage, priority of overseas shipment, the auxiliary welfare association and cognate subjects; G. 2 has censorship, enemy intelligence, gathering and disseminating information, preparation of maps, and all similar subjects; G. 3 is charged with all strategic studies and plans, movement of troops, and the supervision of combat operations; G. 4 co-ordinates important questions of supply, construction, transport arrangements for combat, and of the operations of the service of supply, and of hospitalization and the evacuation of the sick and wounded; G. 5 supervises the various schools and has general direction and co-ordination of education and training.

The first Chief of Staff was Col. (now



General Pershing at age of six.



Maj.-Gen.) James G. Harbord, who was succeeded in March, 1918, by Maj.-Gen. James W. McAndrew. To these officers, to the deputy chief of staff, and to the assistant chiefs of staff, who, as heads of sections, aided them, great credit is due for the results obtained not only in perfecting the General Staff organization but in applying correct principles to the multiplicity of problems that have arisen.

#### ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

After a thorough consideration of Allied organizations it was decided that our combat division should consist of four regiments of infantry of 3,000 men, with three battalions to regiment and four companies of 250 men each to a battalion, and of an artillery brigade of three regiments, a machine-gun battalion, an engineer regiment, a trench-mortar battery, a signal battalion, wagon trains, and the headquarters staffs and military police. These, with medical and other units, made a total of over 28,000 men, or practically double the size of a French or German division. Each corps would normally consist of six divisions—four combat and one depot and one replacement division—and also two regiments of cavalry, and each army of from three to five corps. With four divisions fully trained, a corps could take over an American sector with two divisions in line and two in reserve, with the depot and replacement divisions prepared to fill the gaps in the ranks.

Our purpose was to prepare an integral American force, which should be able to take the offensive in every respect. Accordingly, the development of a self-reliant infantry by thorough drill in the use of the rifle and in the tactics of open warfare was always uppermost. The plan of training after arrival in France allowed a division one month for acclimatization and instruction in small units from battalions down, a second month in quiet trench sectors by battalion, and a third month after it came out of the trenches when it should be trained as a complete division in war of movement. . . .

#### ARTILLERY, AIRPLANES, AND TANKS

Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation, and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French Government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of seventy-fives, one fifty-five millimeter howitzers, and one fifty-five G P F guns from their own factories for thirty divisions. The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of the calibers mentioned manufactured in America on our front at the date the armistice was signed. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 109 seventy-five millimeter guns.

In aviation we were in the same situation, and here again the French Government came to our aid until our own aviation program should be under way. We obtained from the French the necessary planes for training our personnel, and they have provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit, observation, and bombing planes. The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogether we have received 1,379. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on

August 7, 1918. As to tanks, we were also compelled to rely upon the French. Here, however, we were less fortunate, for the reason that the French production could barely meet the requirements of their own armies.

It should be fully realized that the French Government has always taken a most liberal attitude and has been most anxious to give us every possible assistance in meeting our deficiencies in these as well as in other respects. Our dependence upon France for artillery, aviation, and tanks was, of course, due to the fact that our industries had not been exclusively devoted to military production. All credit is due our own manufacturers for their efforts to meet our requirements, as at the time the armistice was signed we were able to look forward to the early supply of practically all our necessities from our own factories.

The welfare of the troops touches my responsibility, as Commander-in-Chief, to the mothers and fathers and kindred of the men who came to France in the impressionable period of youth. They could not have the privilege accorded European soldiers during their periods of leave of visiting their families and renewing their home ties. Fully realizing that the standard of conduct that should be established for them must have a permanent influence in their lives and on the character of their future citizenship, the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and the Jewish Welfare Board, as auxiliaries in this work, were encouraged in every possible way. The fact that our soldiers, in a land of different customs and language, have borne themselves in a manner in keeping with the cause for which they fought, is due not only to the efforts in their behalf but much more to other high ideals, their discipline, and their innate sense of self-respect. It should be recorded, however, that the members of these welfare societies have been untiring in their desire to be of real service to our officers and men. The patriotic devotion of these representative men and women has given a new significance to the Golden Rule, and we owe to them a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

#### COMBAT OPERATIONS

During our periods of training in the trenches some of our divisions had engaged the enemy in local combats, the most important of which was Seicheprey by the Twenty-sixth on April 20th, in the Toul sector, but none had participated in action as a unit. The First Division, which had passed through the preliminary stages of training, had gone to the trenches for its first period of instruction at the end of October and by March 21st, when the German offensive in Picardy began, we had four divisions with experience in the trenches, all of which were equal to any demands of battle action. The crisis which this offensive developed was such that our occupation of an American sector must be postponed.

On March 28th I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies, all of our forces to be used as he might decide. At his request the First Division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont en Vexin. As German superiority in numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference of the Allied premiers and commanders and myself on May 2d by which British shipping was to transport ten American divisions to the British army area, where they were to be trained and equipped, and additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere.



GENERAL PERSHING AT THE TOMB OF LAFAYETTE

Though a man of few words, the American commander in France is a forceful speaker and evidently his sentiments have met with the approval of Marshal Joffre who stands directly in front of him and is applauding enthusiastically. Perhaps the occasion recalls to the Hero of the Marne the days of his own visit to America when he, and not the American general, laid wreaths on tombs and was the center of popular enthusiasm. This picture, however, is proof of the success of Joffre's mission to America, for he came to ask that American troops be sent to France's aid immediately, and here we see the United States commander-in-chief in France, while in his audience is a United States admiral who commands a large destroyer flotilla in European waters. Preserve this picture, which was taken on Independence Day, for it holds more than passing interest. The tomb of Lafayette is the most hallowed spot in Europe to Americans, the fame of Joffre will live for all time and it is within the realm of probability that the name of Pershing will be written with those of the world's greatest soldiers. Scenes such as this are epochs in history.



On April 26th the First Division had gone into line in the Montdidier salient on the Picardy battle front. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our men, confident of the results of their training, were eager for the test. On the morning of May 28th this division attacked the commanding German position in its front, taking with splendid dash the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counter-attacks and galling artillery fire. Although local, this brilliant action had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions, and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible.

The Germans' Aisne offensive, which began on May 27th, had advanced rapidly toward the River Marne and Paris, and the Allies faced a crisis equally as grave as that of the Picardy offensive in March. Again every available man was placed at Marshal Foch's disposal, and the Third Division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine-gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridge-head at the Marne, opposite Château-Thierry. The Second Division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor trucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The division attacked and retook the town and railroad station at Bouresches and sturdily held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions. In the battle of Belleau Wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1st, before the Second was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with most splendid precision.

Meanwhile our Second Corps, under Maj.-Gen. George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second-line defenses. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and Vosges and two to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions which stood between the city and any farther advance of the enemy in that direction.

The great June-July troop movement from the States was well under way, and, although these troops were to be given some preliminary training before being put into action, their very presence warranted the use of all the older divisions in the confidence that we did not lack reserves. Elements of the Forty-second Division were in the line east of Rheims against the German offensive of July 15th, and held their ground unflinchingly. On the right flank of this offensive four companies of the Twenty-eighth Division were in position in face of the advancing waves of the German infantry. The Third Division was holding the bank of the Marne from



**GENERAL PERSHING AT CORPS HEADQUARTERS**

This photograph was taken on the third day of the Champagne drive, and reports were coming in over the field telephones that everything was going well.

ent, but the enemy was taking chances, and the vulnerability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his advantage. Seizing this opportunity to support my conviction, every division with any sort of training was made available for use in a counter-offensive. The place of honor in the thrust toward Soissons on July 18th was given to our First and Second Divisions in company with chosen French divisions. Without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, the massed French and American artillery, firing by the map, laid down its rolling barrage at dawn while the infantry began its charge. The tactical handling of our troops under these trying conditions was excellent throughout the action. The enemy brought up large numbers of reserves and made a stubborn defense both with machine guns and artillery, but through five days' fighting the First Division continued to advance until it had gained the heights above Soissons and captured the village of Berzy-le-sec. The Second Division took Beau Repaire farm and Vierzy in a very rapid advance and reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These two divisions captured 7,000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery.

The Twenty-sixth Division, which, with a French division, was under command of our First Corps, acted as a pivot of the movement toward Soissons. On the 18th it took the village of Torey while the Third Division was crossing the Marne in pursuit of the retiring enemy. The Twenty-sixth attacked again on the 21st, and the enemy withdrew past the Château-Thierry-Soissons road. The Third Division, continuing its progress, took the heights of Mont St. Père and the villages of Chartèves and Jaulgonne in the face of both machine-gun and artillery fire.

On the 24th, after the Germans had fallen back from Trugny and Epieds, our Forty-second Division, which had been brought over from the Champagne, relieved the Twenty-sixth and, fighting its way through the Forêt de Fère, overwhelmed the nest of machine guns in its path. By the 27th it had reached the Oureq, whence the Third and Fourth Divisions were already advancing, while the French divisions

the bend east of the mouth of the Surmelin to the west of Mézy, opposite Château-Thierry, where a large force of German infantry sought to force a passage under support of powerful artillery concentrations and under cover of smoke screens. A single regiment of the Third wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front while, on either flank, the Germans, who had gained a footing, pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counter-attacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners.

The great force of the German Château-Thierry offensive established the deep Marne salient.

with which we were co-operating were moving forward at other points. The Third Division had made its advance into Roncheres Wood on the 29th and was relieved for rest by a brigade of the Thirty-second. The Forty-second and Thirty-second undertook the task of conquering the heights beyond Cierges, the Forty-second capturing Sergy and the Thirty-second capturing Hill 230, both American divisions joining in the pursuit of the enemy to the Vesle, and thus the operation of reducing the salient was finished. Meanwhile the Forty-second was relieved by the Fourth at Chéry-Chartreuve, and the Thirty-second by the Twenty-eighth, while the Seventy-seventh Division took up a position on the Vesle. The operations of these divisions on the Vesle were under the Third Corps, Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard, commanding.

#### BATTLE OF ST. MIHIEL

With the reduction of the Marne salient we could look forward to the concentration of our divisions in our own zone. In view of the forthcoming operation against the St. Mihiel salient, which had long been planned as our first offensive action on a large scale, the First Army was organized on August 10th under my personal command. While American units had held different divisional and corps sectors along the western front, there had not been up to this time, for obvious reasons, a distinct American sector; but, in view of the important parts the American forces were now to play, it was necessary to take over a permanent portion of the line. Accordingly, on August 30th, the line beginning at Port sur Seille, east of the Moselle and extending to the west through St. Mihiel, thence north to a point opposite Verdun, was placed under my command. The American sector was afterwards extended across the Meuse to the western edge of the Argonne Forest, and included the Second Colonial French, which held the point of the salient, and the Seventeenth French Corps, which occupied the heights above Verdun.

The preparation for a complicated operation against the formidable defenses in front of us included the assembling of divisions and of corps and army artillery, transport, aircraft, tanks, ambulances, the location of hospitals, and the molding together of all of the elements of a great modern army with its own railroads, supplied directly by our own



**GENERAL TASKER H. BLISS**  
American member of Inter-Allied Supreme Military Council.



**GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING**  
Commander-in-Chief of the United States Expeditionary Force, France.

of the salient at St. Mihiel to the Moselle River the line was roughly forty miles long and situated on commanding ground greatly strengthened by artificial defenses. Our First Corps (Eighty-second, Ninetieth, Fifth, and Second Divisions) under command of Major-General Hunter Liggett, restrung its right on Pont-a-Mousson, with its left joining our Third Corps (the Eighty-ninth, Forty-second, and First Divisions), under Major-General Joseph T. Dickman, in line to Xivray, were to swing in toward Vigneulles on the pivot of the Moselle River for the initial assault. From Xivray to Mouilly the Second Colonial French Corps was in line in the center and our Fifth Corps, under command of Major-General George H. Cameron, with our Twenty-sixth Division and a French division at the western base of the salient, were to attack three difficult hills—Les Eparges, Combres, and Amaramthe. Our First Corps had in reserve the Seventy-eighth Division, our Fourth Corps the Third Division, and our First Army the Thirty-fifth and Ninety-first divisions, with the Eightieth and Thirty-third available. It should be understood that our corps organizations are very elastic, and that we have at no time had permanent assignments of divisions to corps.

After four hours' artillery preparation, the seven American divisions in the front line advanced at 5 A. M., on September 12th, assisted by a limited number of tanks manned partly by Americans and partly by French. These divisions, accompanied by groups of wire cutters and others armed with bangalore torpedoes, went through the



**GENERAL PEYTON C. MARCH**  
Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

Service of Supply. The concentration for this operation, which was to be a surprise, involved the movement, mostly at night, of approximately 600,000 troops, and required for its success the most careful attention to every detail.

The French were generous in giving us assistance in corps and army artillery, with its personnel, and we were confident from the start of our superiority over the enemy in guns of all calibers. Our heavy guns were able to reach Metz and to interfere seriously with German rail movements. The French Independent Air Force was placed under my command which, together with the British bombing squadrons and our air forces, gave us the largest assembly of aviation that had ever been engaged in one operation on the western front.

From Les Eparges around the nose



successive bands of barbed wire that protected the enemy's front line and support trenches, in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all defenses of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the fog.

Our First Corps advanced to Thiaucourt, while our Fourth Corps curved back to the southwest through Nonsard. The Second Colonial French Corps made the slight advance required of it on very difficult ground, and the Fifth Corps took its three ridges and repulsed a counter-attack. A rapid march brought reserve regiments of a division of the Fifth Corps into Vigneulles in the early morning, where it linked up with patrols of our Fourth Corps, closing the salient and forming a new line west of Thiaucourt to Vigneulles and beyond Fresnes-en-Woevre. At the cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz. This signal success of the American First Army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The Allies found they had a formidable army to aid them, and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with.

#### MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, FIRST PHASE

On the day after we had taken the St. Mihiel salient, much of our corps and army artillery which had operated at St. Mihiel, and our divisions in reserve at other points, were already on the move toward the area back of the line between the Meuse River and the western edge of the forest of Argonne. With the exception of St. Mihiel, the old German front line from Switzerland to the east of Rheims was still intact. In the general attack all along the line, the operation assigned the American army as the hinge of this Allied offensive was directed toward the important railroad communications of the German armies through Mézières and Sedan. The enemy must hold fast to this part of his lines or the withdrawal of his forces with four years' accumulation of plants and material would be dangerously imperiled.

The German army had as yet shown no demoralization and, while the mass of its troops had suffered in morale, its first-class divisions and notably its machine-gun defense were exhibiting remarkable tactical efficiency as well as courage. The German General Staff was fully aware of the consequences of a success on the Meuse-Argonne line. Certain that he would do everything in his power to oppose us, the action was planned with as much secrecy as possible and was undertaken

with the determination to use all our divisions in forcing decision. We expected to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them while the enemy was held under grave apprehension lest our attack should break his line, which it was our firm purpose to do. . . .

Our right flank was protected by the Meuse, while our left embraced the Argonne Forest whose ravines, hills, and elaborate defense screened by dense thickets had been generally considered impregnable. Our order of battle from right to left was the Third Corps from the Meuse to Malancourt, with the Thirty-third, Eightieth, and Fourth Divisions in line, and the Third Division as corps reserve; the Fifth Corps from Malancourt to Vauquois, with Seventy-ninth, Eighty-seventh, and Ninety-first divisions in line, and the Thirty-second in corps reserve; and the First Corps, from Vauquois to Vienne le Château, with Thirty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Seventy-seventh Divisions in line, and the Ninety-second in corps reserve. The army reserve consisted of the First, Twenty-ninth, and Eighty-second Divisions.

On the night of September 25th our troops quietly took the place of the French who thinly held the line in this sector which had long been inactive. In the attack which began on the 26th we drove through the barbed wire entanglements and the sea of shell craters across No Man's Land, mastering the first-line defenses. Continuing on the 27th and 28th,

against machine guns and artillery of an increasing number of enemy reserve divisions, we penetrated to a depth of from three to seven miles, and took the village

of Montfaucon and its commanding hill and Exermont, Gercourt, Cuisy, Septsarges, Malancourt, Ivoiry, Epinonville, Charpentry, Very, and other villages. East of the Meuse one of our divisions, which was with the Second Colonial French Corps, captured Marcheville, and Rievville, giving further protection to the flank of our main body. We had taken 10,000 prisoners, we had gained our point of forcing the battle into the open and were prepared for the enemy's reaction, which was bound to come as he had good roads and ample railroad facilities for bringing up his artillery and reserves.

In the chill rain of dark nights our engineers had to build new roads across spongy, shell-torn areas, repair broken roads beyond No Man's Land, and build bridges. Our gunners, with no thought of sleep, put their shoulders to wheels and dragropes to bring their guns through the mire in support of the infantry, now under the increasing fire of the enemy's artillery. Our attack had taken the enemy by surprise, but, quickly recovering himself, he began to fire counter-attacks



Holding the place of honor in the great pageant, whose brilliancy eclipsed all previous state occasions in France, General Pershing, at the head of the American contingent, passed down the Champs Elysees, everywhere acclaimed by crowds delirious with enthusiasm. Just behind the Commander-in-Chief rides his standard-bearer, holding aloft Pershing's personal banner, four white stars on a brilliant red field, here displayed for the first time.



#### General and Prince at London's Victory Parade

The most spectacular parade since the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897 was staged in London on July 19, when 19,000 Allied soldiers, picked members of famous divisions, marched through the streets in celebration of the return of peace. America was represented by three crack battalions of 33 officers and 1,100 men each, led by General Pershing. The contingents marched in alphabetical order. The Americans, therefore, led the way. Wearing their trench helmets and marching with splendid precision, with bayonets fixed and flowers in the muzzles of their rifles, they received a great ovation from the huge crowds. In the afternoon they were inspected in Hyde Park by the Prince of Wales and General Pershing.



in strong forces, supported by heavy bombardments, with large quantities of gas. From September 28th until October 4th we maintained the offensive against patches of woods defended by snipers and continuous lines of machine guns, and pushed forward our guns and transport, seizing strategical points in preparation for further attacks.

OTHER UNITS WITH ALLIES

Other divisions attached to the Allied armies were doing their part. It was the fortune of our Second Corps, composed of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions, which had remained with the British, to have a place of honor in co-operation with the Australian Corps, on September 29th and October 1st, in the assault on the Hindenburg line where the St. Quentin Canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. The Thirtieth Division speedily broke through the main line of defense for all its objectives, while the Twenty-seventh pushed on impetuously through the main line until some of its elements reached Gouy. In the midst of the maze of trenches and shell craters and under cross-fire from machine guns the other elements fought desperately against odds. In this and in later actions, from October 6th to October 19th, our Second Corps captured over 6,000 prisoners and advanced over thirteen miles. The spirit and aggressiveness of these divisions have been highly praised by the British army commander under whom they served.

On October 2nd to 9th our Second and Thirty-sixth Divisions were sent to assist the French in an important attack against the old German positions before Rheims. The Second conquered the complicated defense works on their front against a persistent defense worthy of the grimdest period of trench warfare and attacked the strongly held wooded hill of Blanc Mont, which they captured in a second assault, sweeping over it with consummate dash and skill. This division then repulsed strong counter-attacks before the village and cemetery of Ste. Etienne and took the town, forcing the Germans to fall back from before Rheims and yield positions they had held since September, 1914. On October 9th the Thirty-sixth Division relieved the Second and, in its first experience under fire, withstood very severe artillery bombardment and rapidly took up the pursuit of the enemy, now retiring behind the Aisne.

MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE,  
SECOND PHASE

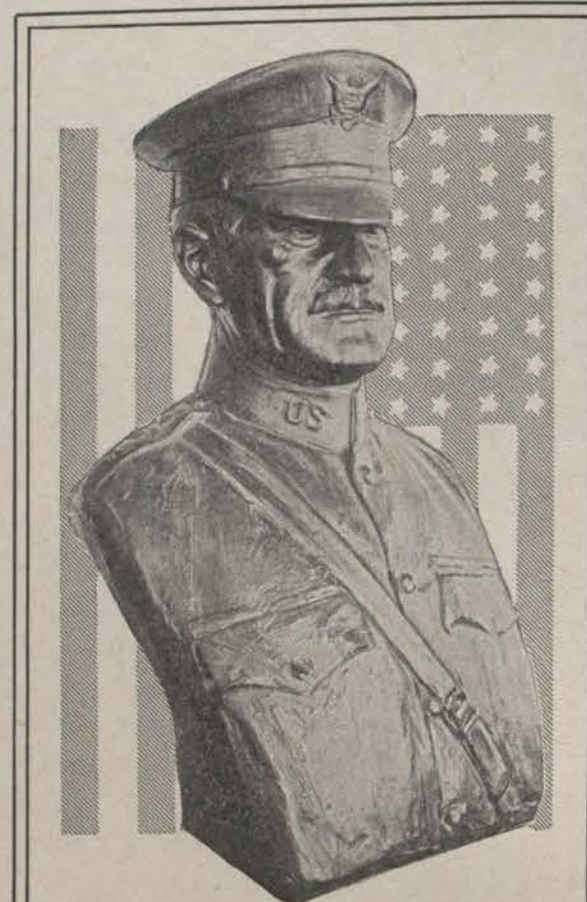
The Allied progress elsewhere cheered the efforts of our men in this crucial contest as the German command threw in more and more first-class troops to stop our advance. We made steady headway in the almost impenetrable and strongly held Argonne Forest, for, despite this reinforcement, it was our army that was doing the driving. Our aircraft was increasing in skill and numbers and forcing the issue, and our infantry and artillery were improving rapidly with each new experience. The replacements, fresh from home, were put

into exhausted divisions with little time for training, but they had the advantage of serving beside men who knew their business and who had almost become veterans over night. The enemy had taken every advantage of the terrain, which especially favored the defense, by a prodigal use of machine guns manned by highly-trained veterans and by using his artillery at short ranges. In the face of such strong frontal positions we should have been unable to accomplish any progress according to previously accepted standards, but I had every confidence in our aggressive tactics and the courage of our troops.

On October 4th the attack was renewed all along our front. The Third Corps tilting to the left followed the Briulles-Cunel road; our Fifth Corps took Gesnes while the First Corps advanced for over two miles along the irregular valley of the Aire River and in the wooded hills of the Argonne that bordered the river, used by the enemy with all his art and weapons of defense. This sort of fighting continued against an enemy striving to hold every foot of ground and whose very strong counter-attacks challenged us at every point. On the 7th the First Corps captured Chatel-Chéhéry and continued along the river to Cornay. On the east of Meuse sector one of the two divisions co-operating with the French captured Consenvoye and the Haumont Woods. On the 9th the Fifth Corps, in its progress up the Aire, took Fléville, and the Third Corps, which had continuous fighting against odds, was working its way through Briulless and Cunel. On the 10th we had cleared the Argonne Forest of the enemy.

It was now necessary to constitute a second army, and on October 9th the immediate command of the First Army was turned over to Lieutenant-General Hunter Liggett. The command of the Second Army, whose divisions occupied a sector in the Woevre, was given to Lieutenant-General Robert L. Bullard, who had been commander of the First Division and then of the Third Corps. Major-General Dickman was transferred to the command of the First Corps, while the Fifth Corps was placed under Major-General Charles P. Summerall, who had recently commanded the First Division. Major-General John L. Hines, who had gone rapidly up from regimental to division commander, was assigned to the Third Corps. These four officers had been in France from the early days of the expedition and had learned their lessons in the school of practical warfare.

Our constant pressure against the enemy brought day by day more prisoners, mostly survivors from machine-gun nests captured in fighting at close quarters. On October 18th there was very fierce fighting in the Caures Woods east of the Meuse and in the Ormont Woods. On the 14th the First Corps took St. Juvin, and the Fifth Corps, in hand-to-hand encounters, entered the formidable Kriemhilde line, where the enemy had hoped to check us indefinitely. Later the Fifth Corps penetrated further the Kriemhilde line, and the First Corps took Champigneulle and the important town of Grandpre. Our dogged offensive was wearing down



The man who led the men who fight and die, for freedom. Bust of General Pershing, by J. Jusko, a young American sculptor of Hungarian birth, whose work has won wide recognition.



General Pershing decorating seventy-eight men of the 2d Division with Distinguished Service Crosses.

the enemy, who continued desperately to throw his best troops against us, thus weakening his line in front of our Allies and making their advance less difficult.

DIVISIONS IN BELGIUM

Meanwhile we were not only able to continue the battle, but our Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first Divisions were hastily withdrawn from our front and dispatched to help the French army in Belgium. Detraining in the neighborhood of Ypres, these divisions advanced by rapid stages to the fighting line and were assigned to adjacent French corps. On October 31st, in continuation of the Flanders offensive, they attacked and methodically broke down all enemy resistance. On November 3d the Thirty-seventh had completed its mission in dividing the enemy across the Escaut River and firmly established itself along the east bank included in the division zone of action. By a clever flanking movement troops of the Ninety-first Division captured Spitaals Bosschen, a difficult wood extending across the central part of the division sector, reached the Escaut, and penetrated into the town of Audenarde. These divisions received high commendation from their corps commanders for their dash and energy.

MEUSE-ARGONNE—LAST PHASE

On the 23d the Third and Fifth Corps pushed northward to the level of Bantheville. While we continued to press forward and throw back the enemy's violent counter-attacks with great loss to him, a regrouping of our forces was under way for the final assault. Evidences of loss of morale by the enemy gave our men more confidence in attack and more fortitude in enduring the fatigue of incessant effort and the hardships of very inclement weather.

With comparatively well-rested divisions, the final advance in the Meuse-Argonne front was begun on November 1st. Our increased artillery force acquitted itself magnificently in

support of the advance, and the enemy broke before the determined infantry, which, by its persistent fighting of the past weeks and the dash of this attack, had overcome his will to resist. The Third Corps took Aincreville, Doulecon, and Andevanne, and the Fifth Corps took Landres et St. Georges and pressed through successive lines of resistance to Bayonville and Chennery. On the 2d the First Corps joined in the movement, which now became an impetuous onslaught that could not be stayed.

On the 3d advance troops surged forward in pursuit, some by motor trucks, while the artillery pressed along the country roads close behind. The First Corps reached Authe and Châtillon-Sur-Bar, the Fifth Corps, Fosse and Nouart, and the Third Corps Halles, penetrating the enemy's line to a depth of twelve miles. Our large caliber guns had advanced and were skilfully brought into position to fire upon the important lines at Montmedy, Longuyon, and Conflans. Our Third Corps crossed the Meuse on the 5th and the other corps, in the full confidence that the day was theirs, eagerly cleared the way of machine guns as they swept northward, maintaining complete co-ordination throughout. On the 6th, a division of the First Corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, twenty-five miles from our line of departure. The strategical goal which was our highest hope was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications, and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster.

In all forty enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between September 26th and November 6th we took 26,059 prisoners and 468 guns on this front. Our divisions engaged were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-second, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-second, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, and Ninety-first. Many of our divisions remained in line



for a length of time that required nerves of steel, while others were sent in again after only a few days' rest. The First, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Forty-second, Seventy-seventh, Eightieth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninetieth were in the line twice. Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best.

#### OPERATIONS EAST OF THE MEUSE

On the three days preceding November 10th, the Third, the Second Colonial, and the Seventeenth French Corps fought a difficult struggle through the Meuse Hills south of Stenay and forced the enemy into the plain. Mean-



General Pershing in the garden of his beautiful Paris home on the Rue de Varenne.



General Pershing and Ambassador Wallace at the final review of the famous consolidated regiment, before sailing for home.

while, my plans for further use of the American forces contemplated an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle in the direction of Longwy by the First Army, while, at the same time, the

the Meuse, thence along to the foothills and through the northern edge of the Woevre forests to the Meuse at Mouzay, thence along the Meuse connecting with the French under Sedan. . . .

Second Army should assure the offensive toward the rich coal fields of Briey. These operations were to be followed by an offensive toward Château-Salins east of the Moselle, thus isolating Metz. Accordingly, attacks on the American front had been ordered and that of the Second Army was in progress on the morning of November 11th, when instructions were received that hostilities should cease at 11 o'clock A. M.

At this moment the line of the American sector, from right to left, began at Port-Sur-Seille, thence across the Moselle to Vandieres and through the Woevre to Lezonvaux in the foothills of



One of the few occasions when General Pershing has been known to "smile for the photographer."



# Why America Entered the War

Address delivered at a joint session of the two Houses of Congress on April 2, 1917

By **WOODROW WILSON**

President of the United States

**I** HAVE called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law

been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded. This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them

without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and

a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own



"The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life."





intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States: that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least five hundred thousand men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training. It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and

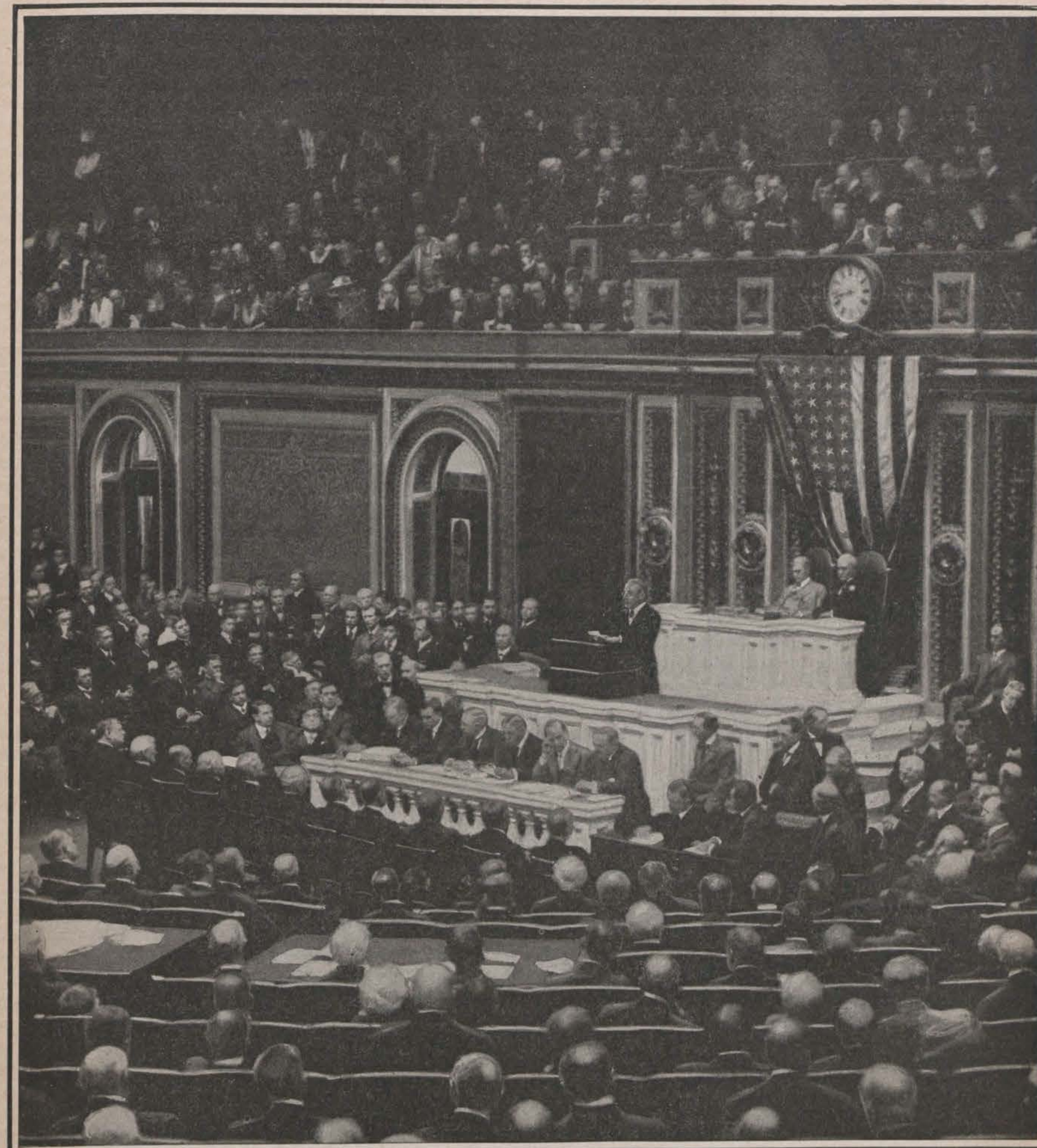
in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty,—for it will be a very practical duty,—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the twenty-second of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the third of February and on the twenty-sixth of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of those principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellowmen as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbour states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic



**PRONOUNCING THE DOOM OF THE KAISER**

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States."

government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honour, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honour steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude towards life. The autocracy that crowned



the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honour.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States. Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were, no doubt as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

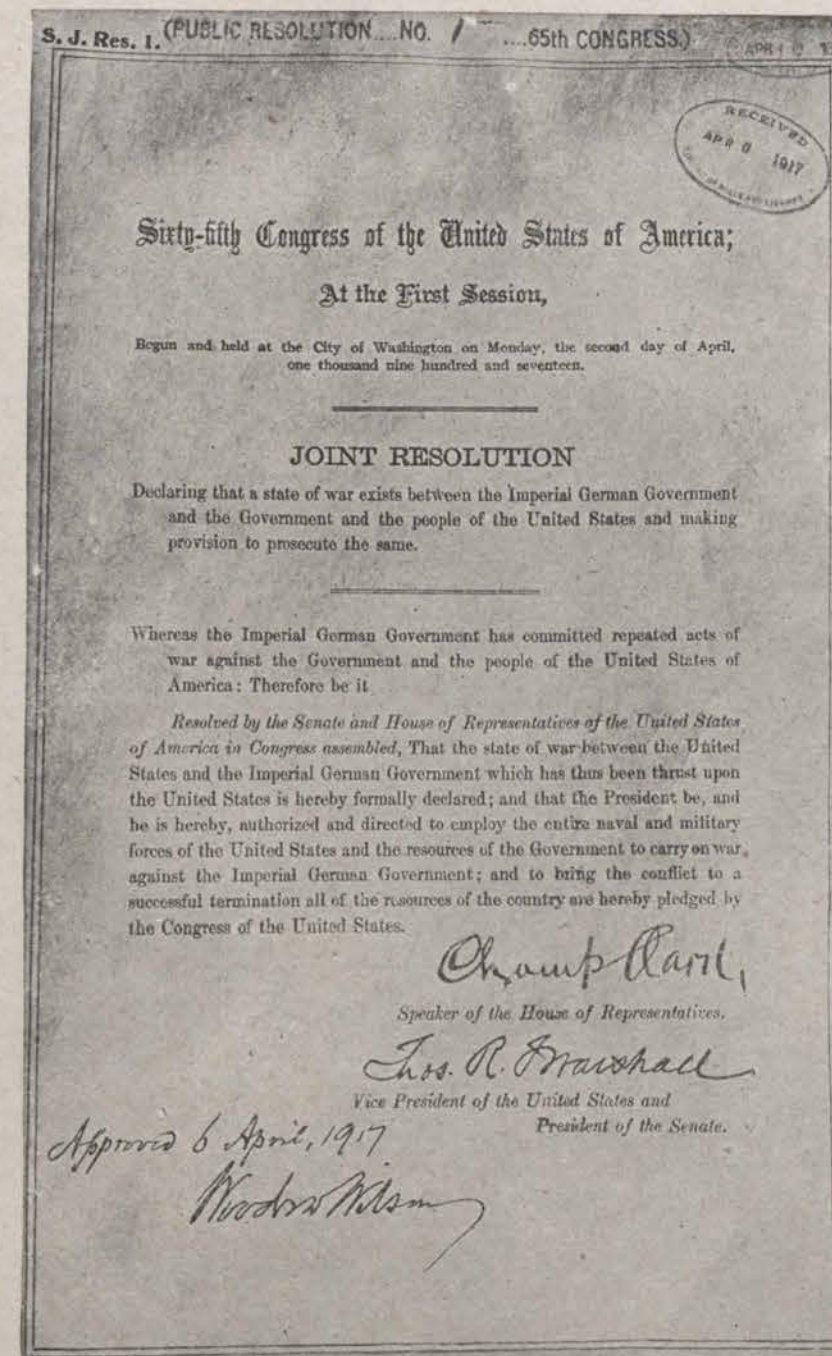
We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included: for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. 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 conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the right of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancour and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honour. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity towards a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us,—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship,—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbours and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, Gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts,—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.



#### THIS RESOLUTION DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY

When President Wilson signed this joint resolution of the houses of Congress, the nation was officially declared to be at war with Germany. Congress convened on April 2nd, but the swearing in of new members occupied some time and the attempts of pacifists to thwart the declaration of war delayed the passage of the measure until April 6th. The resolution is simple and direct in its terms. "Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States" a state of war is formally declared and the President is authorized and directed to use the entire naval and military forces and all the resources of the Government to bring the conflict to a successful termination. The declaration of war was the first official act of the 65th Congress, as the entry at the top of the page shows. The signatures are those of Champ Clark, Speaker of the House; Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate; and the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson.



the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honour.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States. Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were, no doubt as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

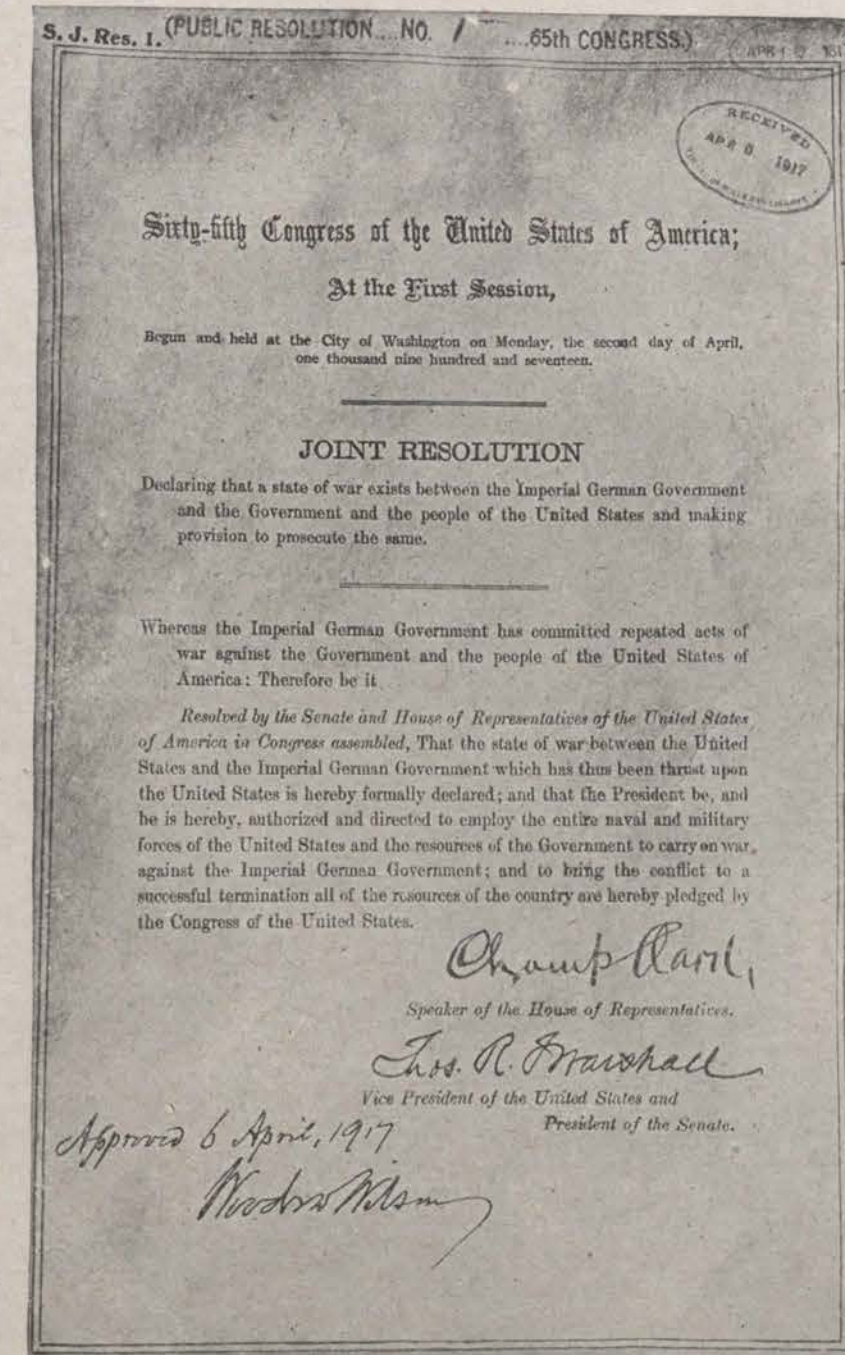
We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included: for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. 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 conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the right of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancour and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honour. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity towards a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us,—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship,—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbours and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, Gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts,—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.



#### THIS RESOLUTION DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY

When President Wilson signed this joint resolution of the houses of Congress, the nation was officially declared to be at war with Germany. Congress convened on April 2nd, but the swearing in of new members occupied some time and the attempts of pacifists to thwart the declaration of war delayed the passage of the measure until April 6th. The resolution is simple and direct in its terms. "Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States" a state of war is formally declared and the President is authorized and directed to use the entire naval and military forces and all the resources of the Government to bring the conflict to a successful termination. The declaration of war was the first official act of the 65th Congress, as the entry at the top of the page shows. The signatures are those of Champ Clark, Speaker of the House; Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate; and the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson.



"We Will Not Choose the Path of Submission!"



When ten thousand boys who, a few months ago, were part of the selfish hustle of New York City marched down Fifth Avenue in solid platoons, shoulder to shoulder with rifle and pack, the greatest crowd of watchers that the city ever knew stood for hours in the cold and snow to cheer them on their way. When this tank brought up the rear it was followed by a surging, strug-

gling crowd—the men who didn't get in—filled with a mad enthusiasm to join their comrades who had gone before. They were not just the watchers along the curb; they were individuals who forced their way out of the lines, fought for a place at the front, to be near the iron cruiser that seemed to symbolize to them America at war, America strong, sure and invincible.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON A WORLD AT WAR



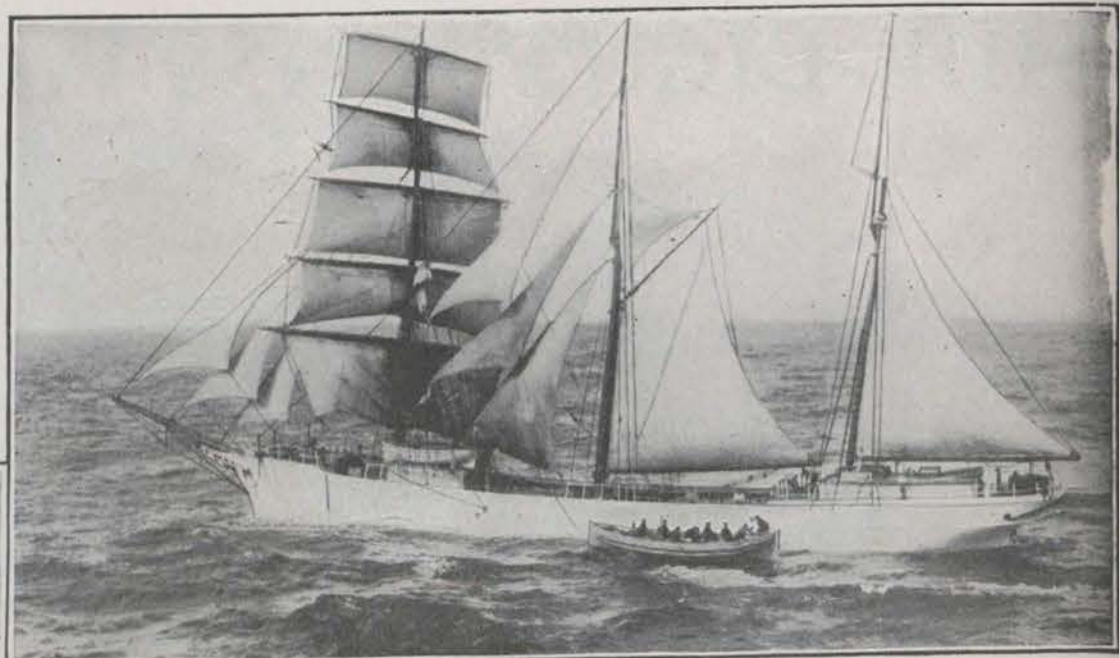
★ Copyright, 1919, by Leslie's

*The King Who Defied the Kaiser*

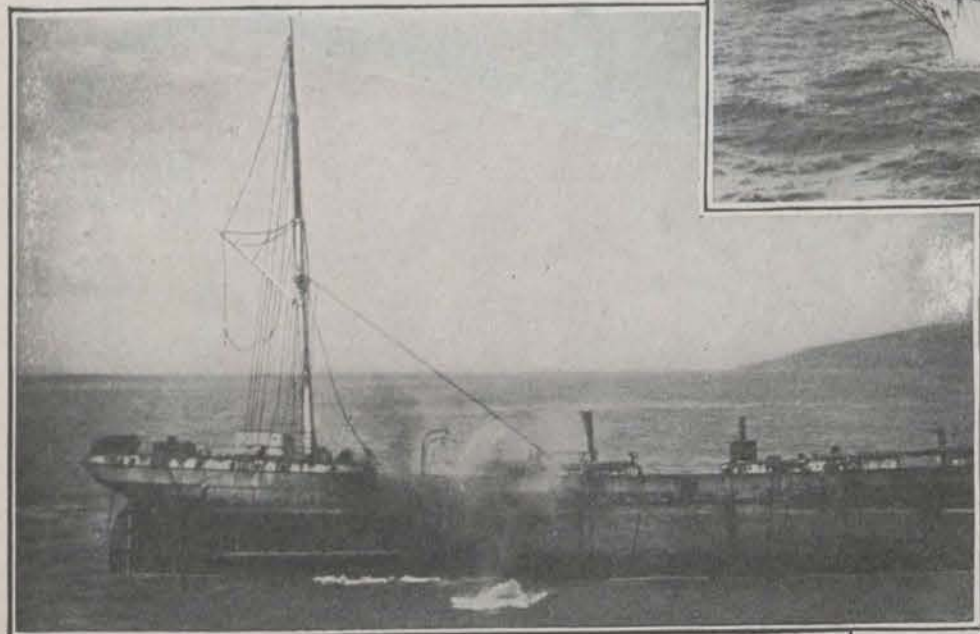


## The German Raider at Work

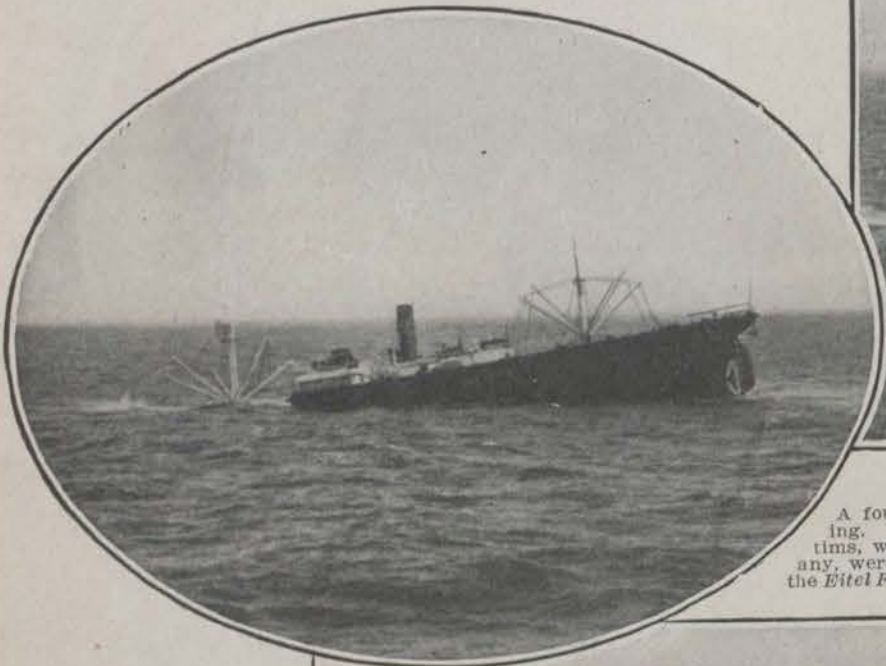
"Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board."



**TAKING OFF THE CREW BEFORE SINKING A SAILING SHIP**  
The German sea raiders *Kronprinz Wilhelm* and *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, now interned at Norfolk, Va., did great damage to Allied commerce before being forced from the seas. They saved the passengers and crews on destroyed ships. This picture, one of a remarkable series, shows a crew being taken off before a ship was destroyed by shells.



**PIERCED BELOW THE WATER LINE**  
Here we see a shell from the *Kronprinz* exploding in the hull of a big freighter. The pictures on this page are here published for the first time. Long after the vessels interned there was mystery about the ships destroyed. Even now details are withheld.



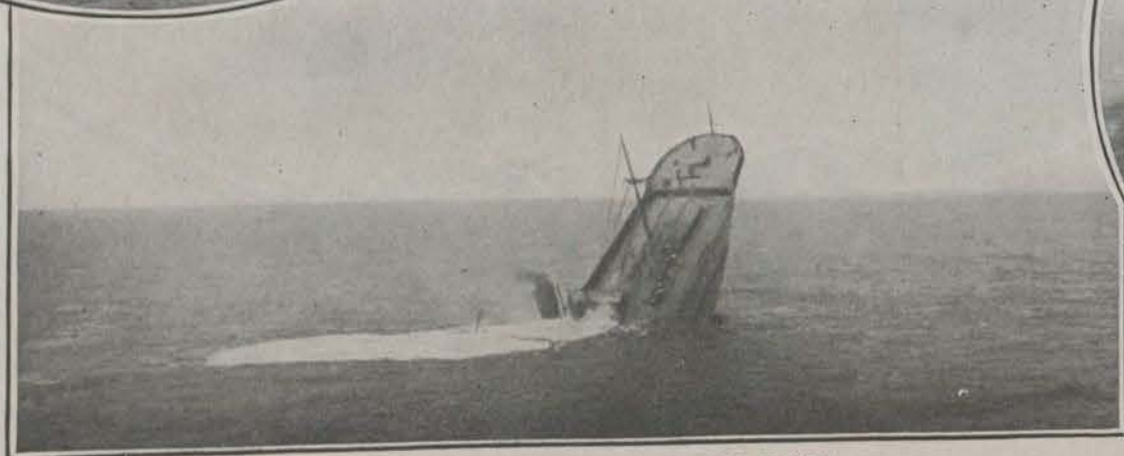
**DOWN BY THE HEAD**

This steamship was shelled near the bow and first filled forward, so that she sank bow first. At the moment the photograph was taken about one-third of her length had disappeared beneath the waves. This was, we are told, an English ship, but further details are not given.



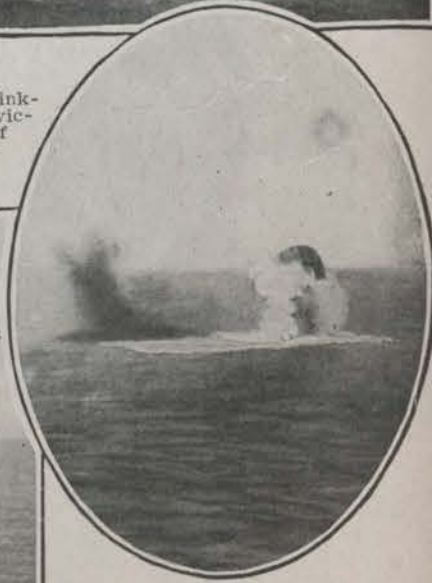
**HEELING TO HER DEATH**

A four-master that has been shelled and is slowly sinking. All valuables were removed from the raider's victims, with usable supplies. The crews and passengers, if any, were taken aboard the raider. The *Kronprinz* and the *Eitel Friedrich* were liners converted into cruisers.



**PLUNGING TO HER LAST RESTING PLACE**

This ship is also going down by the head, but she is clearly not the same vessel as the steamer above, since her funnel and rigging are different. Smoke is still coming from her funnel, although the water must be well up in her boiler rooms. British shipping suffered most from the raiders, although a few French ships were overhauled also.



**FAREWELL!**

Smoke and steam rising from the sea as the boilers explode from contact with the cold water of the ocean. This is the last scene in the tragedy of the sea that is here so vividly pictured.

## The American Soldier in Battle

*A Handy Guide to the Two Hundred Days of Fighting*

By COLONEL LEONARD P. AYRES, U. S. Army, Chief of the Statistics Division of the General Staff

Illustrated by special photographs by Lucian Swift Kirtland, Leslie's Staff Photographer, the U. S. Signal Corps, and others

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

American combat divisions were in battle for 200 days, from the 25th of April, 1918, until the signing of the armistice. During these 200 days they were engaged in 13 major operations, of which 11 were joint enterprises with the French, British and Italians, and 2 were distinctively American. Their strength tipped the balance of man power in favor of the Allies, so that from the middle of June, 1918, to the end of the war the Allied forces were superior in number to those of the enemy.

They captured 63,000 prisoners, 1,378 pieces of artillery, 708 trench mortars, and 9,650 machine guns. In June and July, 1918, they helped to shatter the enemy advance toward Paris and to turn retreat into a triumphant offensive. At St. Mihiel they pinched off in a day an enemy salient which had been a constant menace to the French line for four years. In the Argonne and on the Meuse they carried lines which the enemy was determined to hold at any cost, and cut the enemy lines of communication and supply for half the western battle-front.

On October 21, 1917, Americans entered the line in the quiet Toul sector. It is difficult to cut up the year and 22 days which intervened into well-defined battles, for in a sense the entire war on the western front was a single battle, but thirteen major operations in which American units were engaged have been recognized, as follows:

(1) Cambrai, Nov. 20 to Dec. 4, 1917. Scattering American medical and engineering detachments served with the British; no serious casualties.

(2) Somme, March 21 to April 6. Known also as the Picardy offensive; Americans engaged with British and French, 2,200; medical, engineer and air units. Germans almost reached Amiens.

(3) Lys, April 9 to 27. In the Armentieres sector; 500 Americans from medical and air units engaged with the British.

(4) Aisne, May 27 to June 5. Along the Chemin des Dames. Soissons fell and the Germans advanced down the Marne toward Paris. Our Second Division of Regulars (with elements of the Third and Twenty-Eighth) went to relief of the French, blocked the Germans at Chateau-Thierry and recaptured Bovesches, Belleau Wood and Vaux.

(5) Noyon-Montdidier, June 9 to 15. Germans drove the French line back six miles. Our First Division (Regulars) captured Cantigny and defended the left of the salient.

(6) Champagne-Marne, July 15 to 18. Germans attacked on both sides of Rheims but was blocked. In this battle 85,000 Americans were engaged—the Forty-Second ("Rainbow") in Champagne; the Third (Regulars) and the Twenty-Eighth (Pennsylvania N. G.) near Chateau-Thierry.

(7) Aisne-Marne, July 18 to Aug. 6. The offensive now passes to the Allies and Foch begins to roll back the Hindenburg line. This drive flattened out the German salient from the Aisne to the Marne. Americans engaged: First, Second, Third and Fourth Divisions of Regulars; Twenty-Sixth (New England N. G.); Twenty-Eighth (Pennsylvania N. G.); Thirty-Second (Michigan and Wisconsin N. G.); and Forty-Second (Rainbow), together with French troops.



**COL. LEONARD P. AYRES**

(8) Somme, Aug. 8 to Nov. 11. Long British offensive, with Americans intermittently participating. Aug. 8 to 20, the Thirty-Third (Illinois N. G.) helped Australians capture Chipilly Ridge. Later the Twenty-Seventh (New York N. G.) and Thirtieth (Tenn., N. C., S. C. and D. C.), who served throughout with the British, were used with the Australians to break up the Hindenburg line at the tunnel of the St. Quentin Canal, Sept. 20 to Oct. 20.

(9) Oise-Aisne, Aug. 18 to Nov. 11. French advance to the Aisne and Laon. Americans engaged: Twenty-Eighth (Pennsylvania N. G.), Thirty-Second (Michigan and Wisconsin) and Seventy-Seventh (N. Y. City National Army), but these were all with-

drawn by Sept. 14 for the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

(10) Ypres-Lys, Aug. 19 to Nov. 11. British offensive with American participation at intervals. Americans engaged: The Twenty-Seventh (New York N. G.) and the Thirtieth (Tenn., N. C., S. C., and D. C.) helped recapture Mount Kemmel; the Thirty-Seventh (Ohio N. G.) and Ninety-First ("Wild West") were later withdrawn from the Meuse-Argonne battle and sent to Belgium, and participated in the last stage of this offensive.

(11) St. Mihiel, Sept. 12 to 16. On August 10, the American First Army, under personal command of General Pershing, had been organized. Its first offensive, which was distinctly American, was the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, which was accomplished within twenty-four hours. About 550,000 Americans engaged. Four-hour artillery preparation consumed more than 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Casualties, 7,000, mostly light. Captured 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns.

(12) Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 20 to Nov. 11. The second distinctly American offensive. Its object was "to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them"; the object was accomplished. When the engagement was evidently impending, the commander of the German Fifth Army sent word to his forces, calling on them for unyielding resistance and pointing out that the defeat in this engagement might mean disaster for the Fatherland. On Nov. 1, the enemy power began to break; in seven more days the Americans reached the outskirts of Sedan and cut the railroad, making the German line untenable. There had been 47 days of battle; 1,200,000 Americans engaged; 4,214,000 rounds of artillery ammunition fired; 840 airplanes used; and 324 tanks. Results: 16,059 prisoners, 468 pieces of artillery, 177 trench mortars and 2,864 machine guns captured. American casualties, 120,000 killed, wounded and missing.

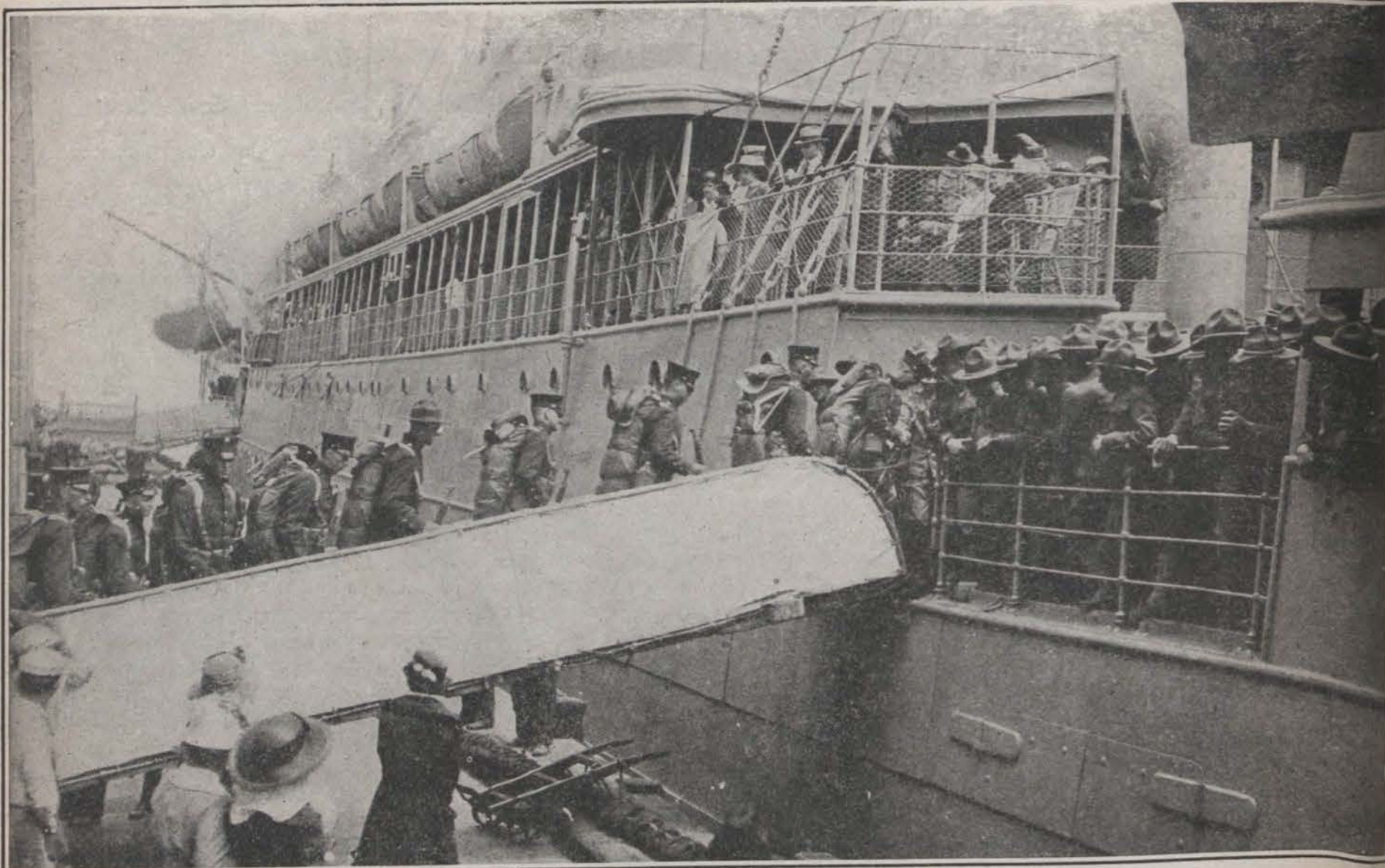
(13) Vittorio-Veneto, Oct. 24 to Nov. 4. Americans troops participated with the Italians in this battle, which ended in the rout of the Austrian army.

The American battle losses of the war were 50,000 killed and 236,000 wounded. They are heavy when counted in terms of lives and suffering, but light compared with the enormous price paid by the nations at whose sides we fought. The battle deaths alone of all the armies engaged in the war totaled about 7,450,000.



# AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND MARINES EMBARK FOR SERVICE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. HARE  
WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S



## MARINES GOING ON BOARD

Transports will probably be leaving United States ports with the regularity of clockwork. However, no information regarding time or place of departure will be issued by the Government. For this reason, the pictures on these two pages must speak for themselves as far as "news" is concerned. Marines with full service equipment are shown going up the gangplank.



## ON THEIR WAY

The transport shown here is about to leave an American port carrying soldiers, sailors and marines. In the crowd on the pier are relatives and friends, many in tears. So quietly is the work of transporting troops being done that many large bodies have been moved without any of the details having been learned by the public.



## A LAST-MINUTE RECRUIT

Usually there is considerable red tape to unravel before a man gets into the service. Perhaps this isn't a hurry-up job after all, but a case where red tape prolonged the enlistment of a seasoned soldier.



## GOOD-BYE

The farewells have all been made and the big ship is ready to start on its long journey. The rules and plans of the transport service require a maximum of comfort in a minimum amount of space for each soldier. Nothing is left to chance or an emergency. System prevails on a transport as in every other branch of the military service. Particular care is taken to prevent the carrying of stowaways or persons who may attempt to gain admission to the ship as spies or to do damage.



## SOLDIERS ON THEIR WAY

Here are Uncle Sam's infantrymen in complete marching equipment embarking on a ship for parts unknown. While these men will be relieved of regular duty during the voyage, they must follow this routine: Reveille, 6 A. M.; breakfast, 6:30; sick

call, 7:15; guard mounting, 8:00; inspection, 10:30; dinner, 12 M.; sick call, 4:00 P. M.; inspection, 30 minutes before sunset; supper, 5:00; retreat, sunset; call to quarters, 8:45; taps 9:00. In addition every man is put through vigorous exercise or drill daily.



## ONE OF MANY FAREWELLS

A point commented upon during the Great War is the courage and smiles with which mothers, wives and sweethearts of the soldiers of the many armies have sent their dear ones to the front. American women are keeping up the record.



# FRANCE WELCOMES AMERICA'S

EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR "LESLIE'S"

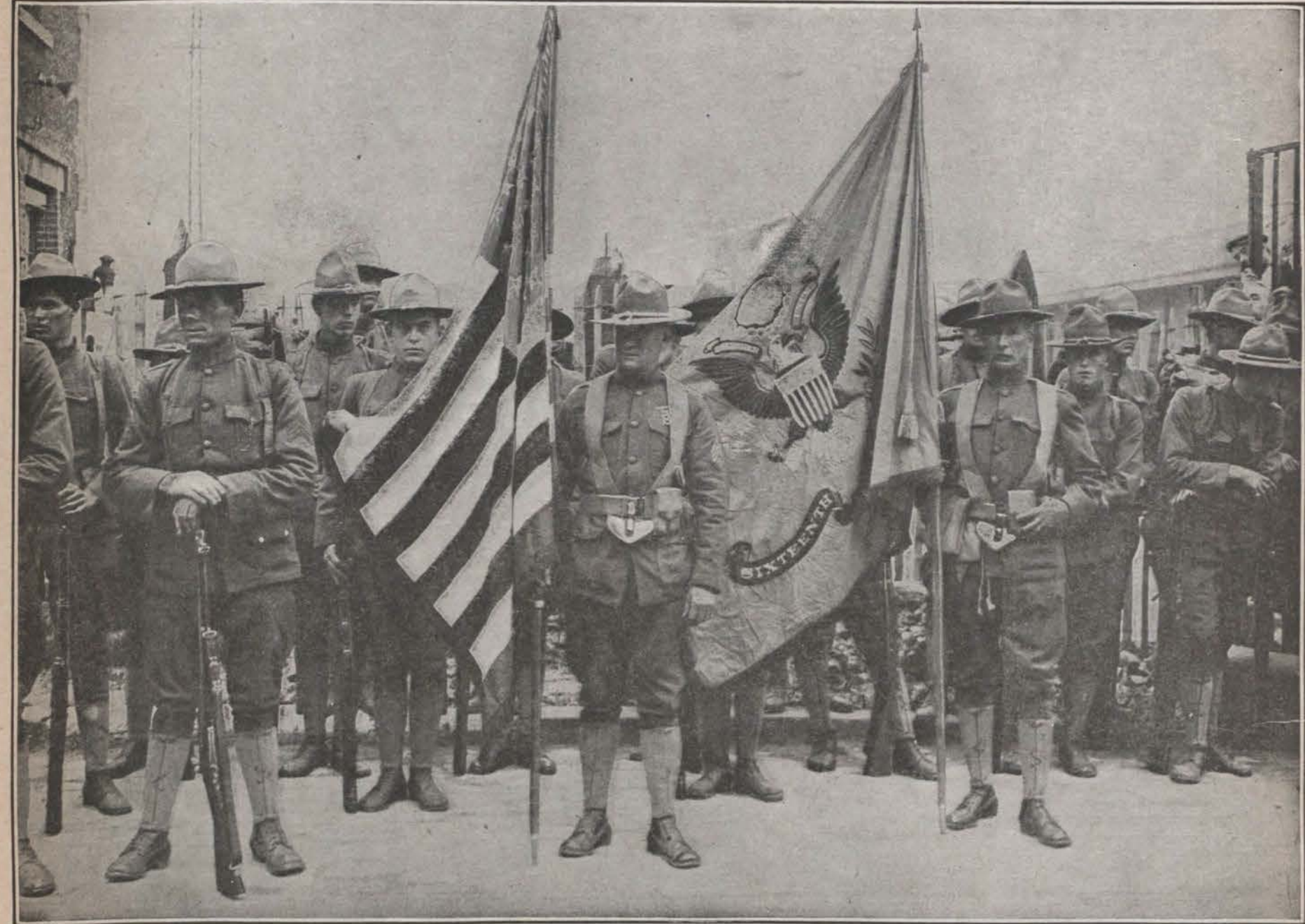
# SOLDIERS WITH GRATEFUL HEART

COPYRIGHT KADEL & HERBERT



## PARADING IN PARIS ON JULY 4TH

Through streets crowded with enthusiastic civilians and soldiers, a battalion of American soldiers marched on Independence Day, while bands played the national airs of the Allies. The demonstration in praise of our men, surpassed anything of the kind in the history of the city.



## UNITED STATES REGULARS IN PARIS

The Stars and Stripes were much in evidence in Paris on July 4th, and the two flags seen here, one "Old Glory," the other the regimental flag of the men who participated in the parade, were cheered by crowds who echoed the cry "Vive Les Etats Unis!" far into the night. France has adopted the American soldier and holds him dear.



## THE AMERICAN BARRACKS IN FRANCE

In long cantonments such as those seen at the left, the regulars and marines of the expeditionary force are quartered.



## BROTHERS

The wounded poilu is extending a welcome to his American brother-in-arms. French soldiers have met with acknowledgment that the arrival of hope to this war.

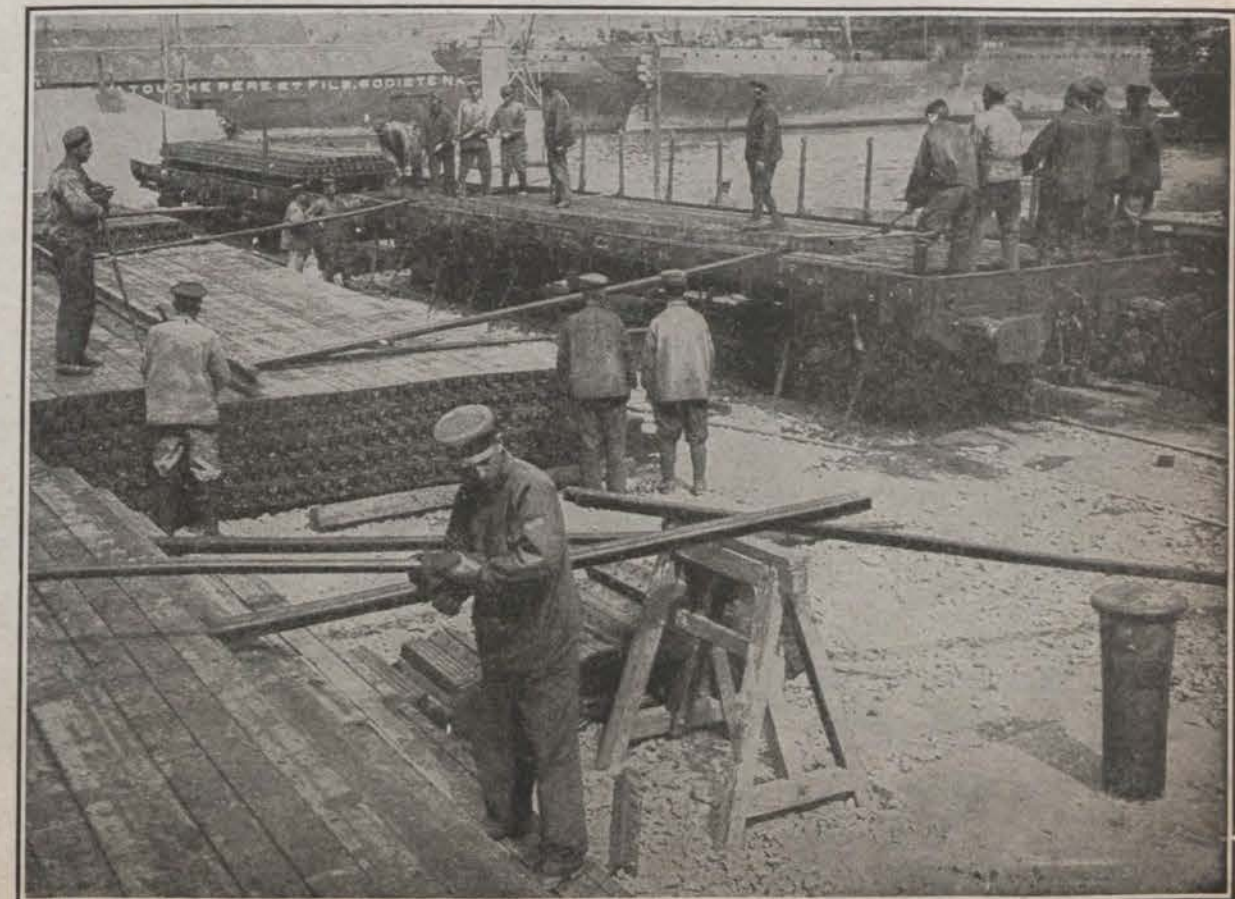


## IN ARMS

come to his American brother-in-arms with frank American troops brings new hope to the war.

## GERMAN PRISONERS UNLOADING RAILS

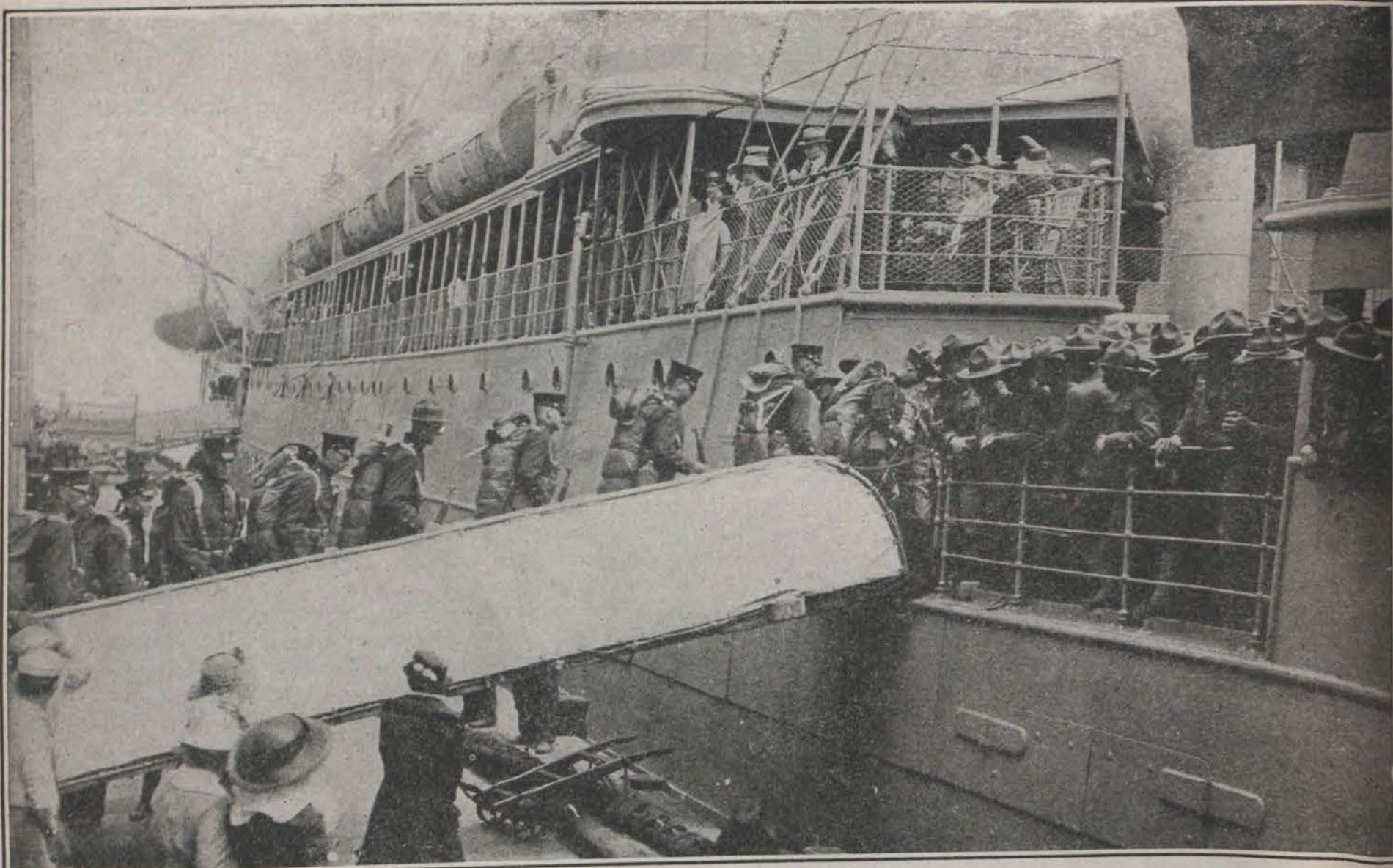
The same transports that carried our soldiers to the shores of France also took thousands of tons of rails for the railroads of France. While rolling stock may deteriorate and still do its work after a fashion, the roadbeds must be kept up and the piles of rails seen here will soon be bespoken to ties close up to the fighting line. German prisoners on the docks were among those who witnessed the arrival of the transports.





# AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND MARINES EMBARK FOR SERVICE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. HARE  
WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S



**MARINES GOING ON BOARD**

Transports will probably be leaving United States ports with the regularity of clockwork. However, no information regarding time or place of departure will be issued by the Government. For this reason, the pictures on these two pages must speak for themselves as far as "news" is concerned. Marines with full service equipment are shown going up the gangplank.



**ON THEIR WAY**

The transport shown here is about to leave an American port carrying soldiers, sailors and marines. In the crowd on the pier are relatives and friends, many in tears. So quietly is the work of transporting troops being done that many large bodies have been moved without any of the details having been learned by the public.



**A LAST-MINUTE RECRUIT**

Usually there is considerable red tape to unravel before a man gets into the service. Perhaps this isn't a hurry-up job after all, but a case where red tape prolonged the enlistment of a seasoned soldier.



**GOOD-BYE**

The farewells have all been made and the big ship is ready to start on its long journey. The rules and plans of the transport service require a maximum of comfort in a minimum amount of space for each soldier. Nothing is left to chance or an emergency. System prevails on a transport as in every other branch of the military service. Particular care is taken to prevent the carrying of stowaways or persons who may attempt to gain admission to the ship as spies or to do damage.



**SOLDIERS ON THEIR WAY**

Here are Uncle Sam's infantrymen in complete marching equipment embarking on a ship for parts unknown. While these men will be relieved of regular duty during the voyage, they must follow this routine: Reveille, 6 A. M.; breakfast, 6:30; sick call, 7:15; guard mounting, 8:00; inspection, 10:30; dinner, 12 M.; sick call, 4:00 P. M.; inspection, 30 minutes before sunset; supper, 5:00; retreat, sunset; call to quarters, 8:45; taps 9:00. In addition every man is put through vigorous exercise or drill daily.



**ONE OF MANY FAREWELLS**

A point commented upon during the Great War is the courage and smiles with which mothers, wives and sweethearts of the soldiers of the many armies have sent their dear ones to the front. American women are keeping up the record.



# American Soldiers Win in the

# First Contacts with the Foe



The French greet the American commander; a memorable occasion. General Pershing at the tomb of Lafayette. "There can be no doubt that the relations growing out of our associations here assure a permanent friendship between the two peoples."



After a month's training back of the lines the first battalion of Americans took over a quiet section of the front. Here they stayed a month and were then drawn back and trained with a division in the war of movement.



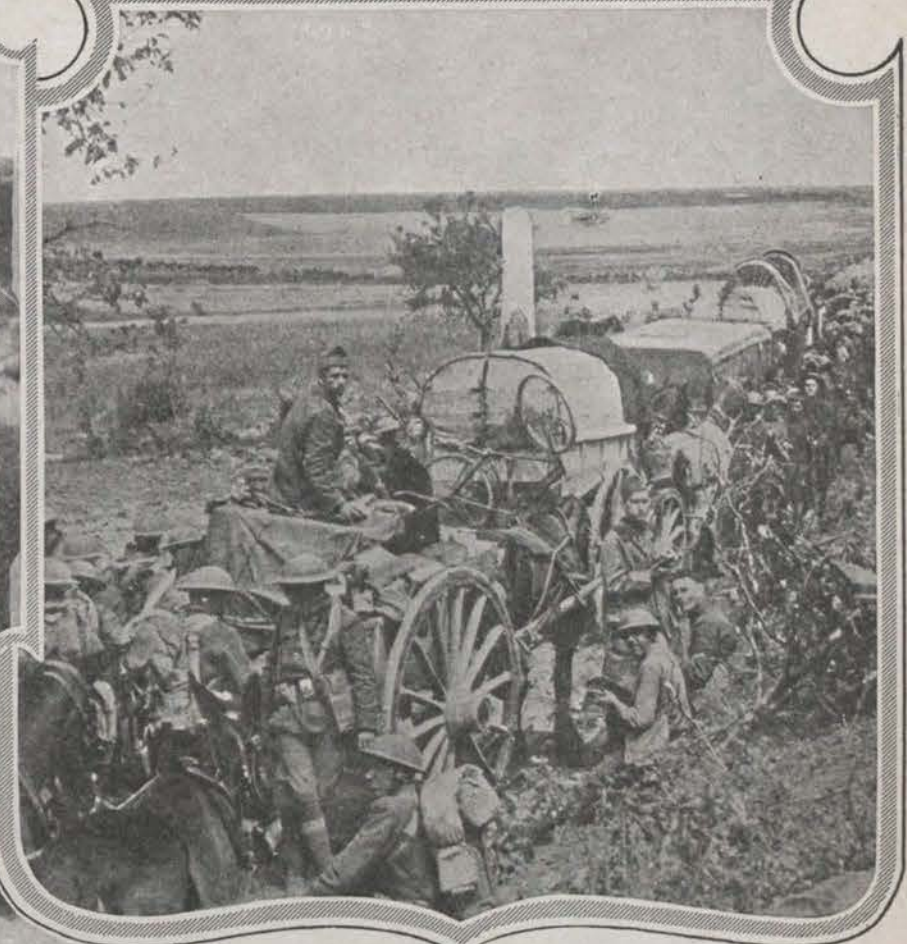
The first important local engagement with the enemy was at Seicheprey on April 20, when the 26th Division covered itself with glory and proved to Germany that America had an army that had to be reckoned with.



"On May 28th the 1st Division attacked the German positions, taking with splendid dash the town of Cantigny and all other objectives. This brilliant action demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions." American doughboys go forward into the town accompanied by French tanks.



"On September 12 seven American divisions went forward in the St. Mihiel salient after a four-hour artillery preparation which was the heaviest ever made by the Allies on any sector." Great praise for the Americans.



"The concentration for the St. Mihiel drive involved the movement, mostly at night, because the attack was to be a surprise, of approximately 600,000 troops backed by the largest assembly of aviation engaged in any one operation."



"November 3 our large calibre guns had advanced and fired on the important German lines. On the 6th we had cut the enemy's main line of communication and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster." The end had come.



"I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."



"Our Medical Corps is especially entitled to praise for the general effectiveness of its work both in hospital and at the front. This department has made a new record for medical and sanitary proficiency."



# Magnificent Balloon Photograph of the Famous First Division in Germany



This wonderful view of the famous First Division of Regulars was photographed from an observation balloon by a photographer of the United States Signal Corps. It shows General Pershing reviewing the entire division of 1,000 officers, 27,000 men and their equipment on the field in Germany. This Division comprised the

16th, 18th, 26th and 28th Regiments of Infantry; the 1st, 2d and 3d Machine Gun Battalions; the 5th, 6th and 7th Field Artillery; the 1st Trench Mortar Battery; the 1st Engineers; the 2d Field Signal Battalion; and the 2d, 3d, 12th and 13th Ambulance Companies and Field Hospitals.

The First Division was "first in France, first in line, first to open fire, first to suffer casualties, first to capture prisoners, first to raid, first to be raided, first in length of time spent in the front line, first in Germany, but—last to leave." Its battle deaths were

4,204; its wounded numbered 19,141 and it captured 6,469 prisoners. It returned from France with General Pershing and marched behind him in the great victory parades of New York City and Washington, D. C.



# Where They Fought Hand to Hand



Reaching the devastated town the Americans met with stubborn resistance. There were sharp individual conflicts and more than one of our men won recognition through work at close quarters before the Huns broke and fled the town. Bayonets, hand grenades and small-arms played their part here. Above is the heart of Can-

tigny with the Americans continuing on in the distance pressing back the broken German line. Two French sappers armed with liquid-fire tanks are in the foreground. Near them is a dead German. The Germans held tenaciously to several strongholds in this section but could not withstand the tanks and infantry combined.



Rounding up the prisoners or "mopping up" as they say in the Army. Americans aided by French sappers operating liquid-fire tanks drove the Germans from underground retreats in pairs, by fours and even larger groups. Bitter fighting

took place here. In the lower right and left corners are German dead while in the background near the largest tree a Hun is advancing to give himself up. Nearly all of the prisoners taken were from Silesian or Brandenburg regiments.

# A Sad Day for the Huns



First pictures of the terrible punishment inflicted by the Allies on the Germans during recent fighting on the western front. A German convoy, held up by shell fire, which has blocked the road at an important point, killing the horses and drivers on two wagons.



A dressing station behind the Hun lines during the recent counter-attack of the Allies on the western front. Wagons of all descriptions are now used by the German army as ambulances and the number of motor ambulances is far less proportion-

ately than the number at the service of the Allies. Time and time again the German field hospital system has broken down under the strain put upon it by the High Command's "flesh wall" tactics in mass offensives which sacrifice thousands.



# While the Big Guns Clear the Way

Exclusive Photographs of the Advance Against Cantigny—Great Among American Victories



American soldiers accompanying French tanks waiting behind the lines for the artillery to demoralize the enemy. The battle of Cantigny began in the early morning of May 28, with an hour's neutralization fire upon the enemy's batteries

from the Franco-American heavy guns. This was followed by the combined fire of heavy and light artillery for another hour for the destruction of enemy trenches and machine-gun nests preparatory to the launching of the attack.



Over the top they go. Following two hours of artillery fire the Americans went over the top on a mile and a half front at 6:45 o'clock. Under the protection of a rolling barrage from the light guns, backed up by the heavy artillery directed against

the back areas our men went forward gallantly in two waves. The artillery fire was accurate and our men advanced with the steadiness of veterans. Note the complete marching equipment carried by the men and perfect order and the lack of haste.

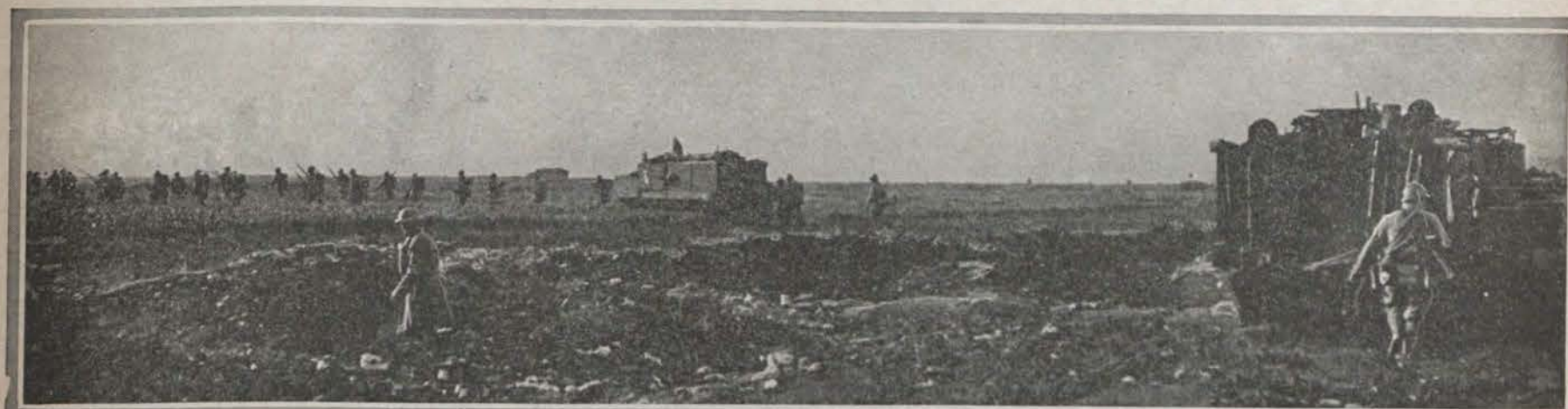
# The Gallant Americans Go Forward

French Tanks and American Infantry Capture the German Salient



Over the rough, shell-torn ground, with the shrapnel bursting overhead and showering them with iron death, the lines advanced in perfect order. Line after line of

abandoned trenches were passed by men and tanks, and in forty minutes the waves had crossed the entire open zone at many points over a mile in depth.



Nine tanks in addition to the three above engaged in the operations. All returned from the battle in safety. The infantry went forward on the flanks while

the tanks held the center of the line until the village was reached, when they divided and steam-rolled the machine-gun nests which had escaped shell fire.



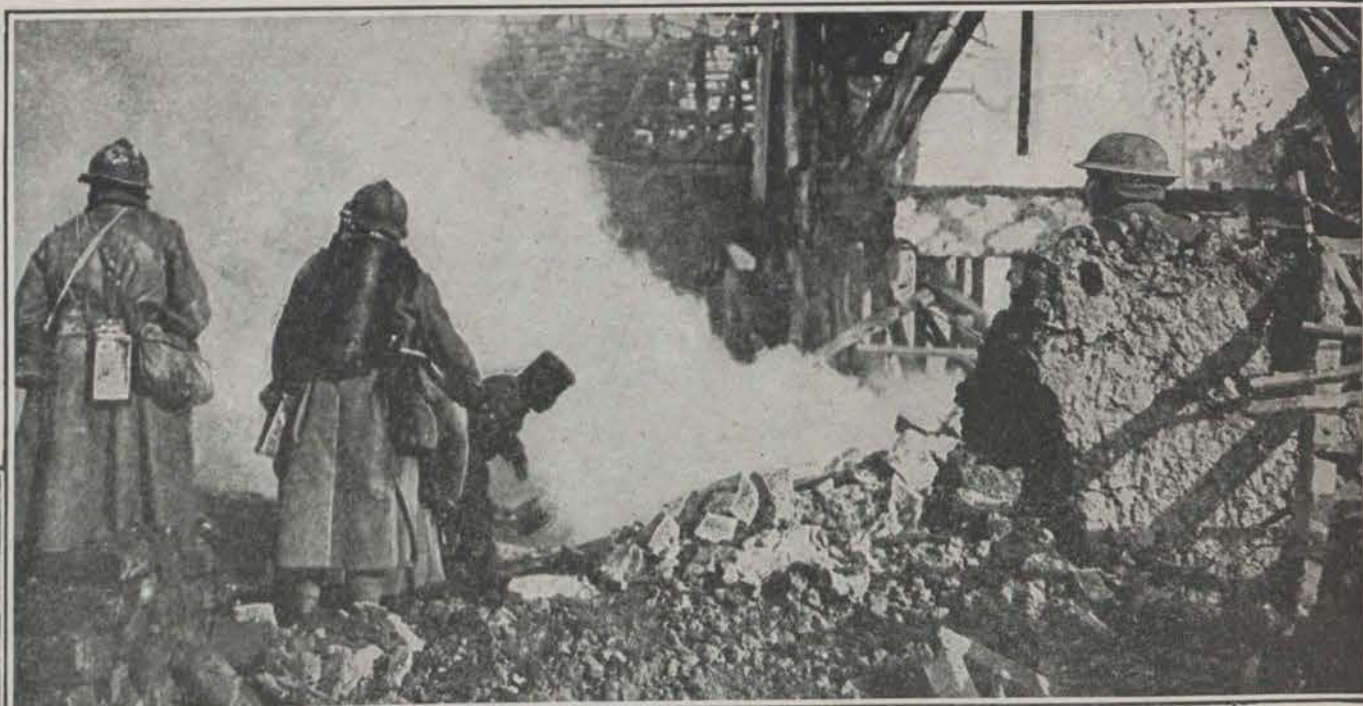
The second wave goes forward. Note the entrenching tools for reversing and reconstructing the captured trenches. Many of these men are carrying large auger-

posts for barbed wire as a defense against counter-attacks. The men carried their bayonets high and many officers were smoking as they crossed to the final effort.



# Smoking Out *the* Huns at Cantigny

When it is considered more important to take prisoners than to kill the enemy, dugouts and refuges are sprayed with liquid fire, a procedure which takes more time than to toss a few hand grenades down the holes, but smokes out the enemy instead of killing him outright. Americans and French take a Hun who has had enough smoke.



From the machine gun nests of the ruined town scores of Germans were driven by bombs and liquid fire. It took many hours to round up all the two hundred prisoners, among whom were five officers, and when it was all over and the count taken, two hundred and fifty German dead were buried where they fell.

Another Hun gives up before the liquid fire. For two days following the battle, the enemy endeavored by counter-attack to retake Cantigny by artillery and infantry actions, then the infantry's efforts ceased and the Hun contented himself with shelling our newly consolidated lines.



# Where *the* Hunkies Dug In and Dug Out

Photograph by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



A remarkable picture of a section of the battlefield at Nervesa on the Piave, where the mountains join the lowlands, a few minutes after the Italians had driven the Austrians back toward the river, seen in the distance. The Austrians having forced the river,

"dug in" on this hillside and prepared to extend their lines, but the Italian defenders would not be denied and after bitter fighting the Kaiser Karl's men were driven back across the river. Note the condition of the field and the disorder caused by the fighting.



# "And They Said We Couldn't Fight!"

Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Leslie's Staff Correspondent



The first-aid station, hidden in a corner of a shelled village, is the first stop of the stretcher-bearers. An old boche trench led into the village and the stretcher-bearers were able to work their way back through, although it was raked by machine-guns.



General Pershing at the — (deleted) Corps Headquarters. This photograph was taken on the third day of the Champagne drive, and reports were coming in over the field telephones that everything was going well.



The zone of combat across which the engineers are trying to lay a road had practically been a wide No Man's Land since the first attacks against Verdun. These men were under constant shell-fire, and they had been working in the downpour of rain, practically without a let-up, for nearly three days. But the call was for roads which would carry the big guns, not only to insure the ground already won, but also to enable the doughboys to press on against the still-resisting enemy.

Breakfast of iron rations in the forest of Malancourt, one of the hardest-fought fields between Dead Man's Hill and Montfaucon. The Germans had been shelling these positions all night, but the Yankees managed to have a smile for breakfast, despite the rain and mud. For every time they cursed the Kaiser there was a joke that went with the *mélange*. Over the first low hills the machine guns were spouting in a never-ending roll—meaning a German counter-attack. But these boys had confidence in their comrades who happened to have the brunt of the boche hate, and the general comment was, "There comes another boche counter-attack. Wonder how far we'll advance this time."



# THOMAS ATKINS IN LIGHTER MOOD

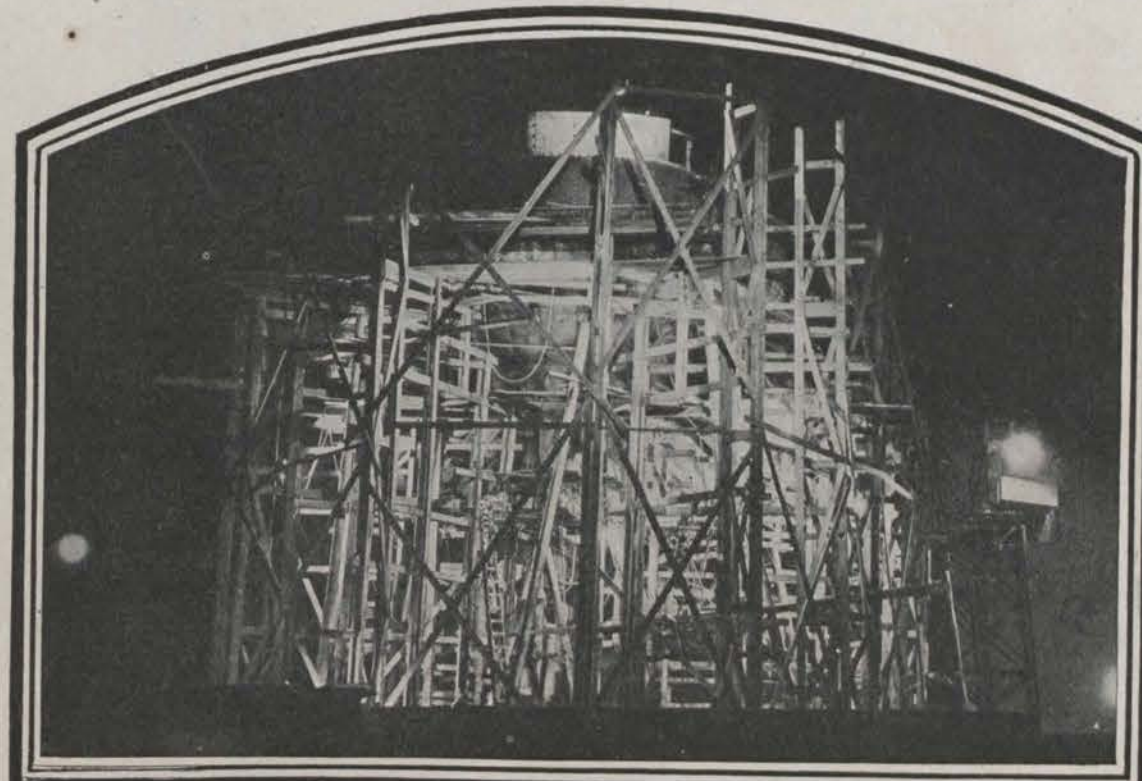


AWAY FROM THE TRENCHES AND HAPPY

Group of jolly British Tommies some of whom have donned German helmets taken from prisoners or picked up on the battlefield. After a harrowing period in the trenches soldiers experience a reaction of spirits and sometimes after a good rest are as cheerful and exuberant as if they had never tasted the horrors of war.



Shipbuilders doing their share for the boys fighting over there.

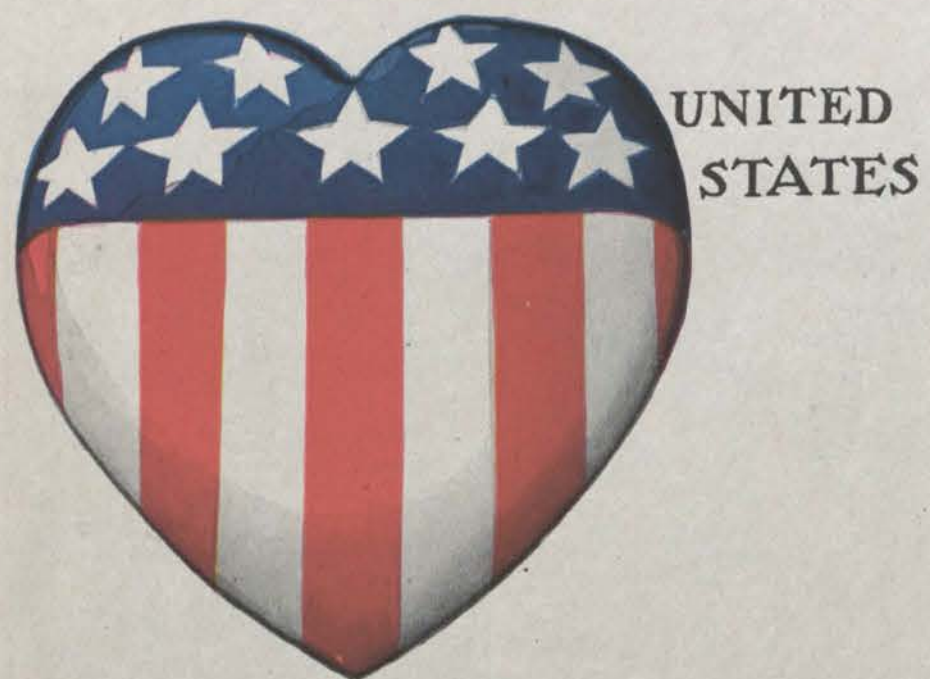


The advent of darkness means no cessation of duty in the San Francisco shipyards. Here, as in the trenches, duty runs a twenty-four-hour gamut, and the boom of the heavy artillery is replaced by the rat-a-tat-tat of the riveter. Through such strenuous work as this our tonnage is increasing rapidly.



The stern awaiting the propeller; the ship is high ready for launching.

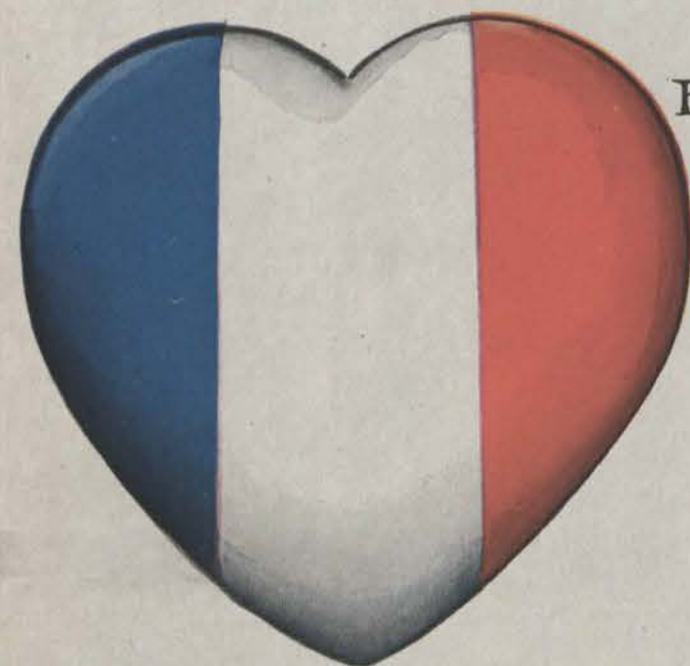




UNITED STATES



GREAT BRITAIN



FRANCE



ITALY



JAPAN



GERMANY

"HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

★ Copyright, 1918, by Leslie's

GRANT HAMILTON

# Between Chateau-Thierry and Verdun



Americans of the corps that have been engaged in driving the Germans back after their nth attempt to stay across the Marne are getting used to gas and gas defense. They carry their masks around in bags hung on their chests with the *savoir faire* of veterans. Gas is becoming one of the biggest elements of the war, and the United States is mastering its present intricacies.

One of the best things to do when a big shell bursts in one's vicinity is to diminish said vicinity by striking the ground like a shadow, thus correspondingly reducing the expectancy of flying shrapnel. This Tommy did not have time to crawl into the neighboring crater, so he did the next best thing.

French Colonials, from Morocco and points Nileward, form the life-line between many a regiment of front-line poilus and reserve-line cooks during a vigorous strafing of the pestilent squareheads. Portable stoves that cook stews while they trundle along approach the fighters closely—thenceforward the hot salvation must be carried by bearers.





# French Units Fought With Yanks



PHOTOGRAPH BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE  
French engineers reconstruct a bridge over a stream flowing through the Marne battle-field in preparation for a counter-attack on the Germans.



French soldiers distribute rations to German prisoners brought back from the front after a determined French counter-attack has driven the Germans from advanced positions on the Marne.

# Ebb and Flow of the Metal Stream

Exclusive Photographs for *LESLIE'S* of the Fighting on the West Front



Battery of French field-guns just after it has taken up a position close to the Hindenburg line preparatory to opening on the retreating German infantry. In the opening years of the war German artillery fire was too often superior to that of the Allies and made German successes possible. Today, the tide has turned and thousands of Allied guns thunder where hundreds formerly answered the torrent of German shells. Note the piles of shells ready for quick delivery along the Berlin

road. The French have long taken pride in the fine work of their artillery, particularly the field-guns, which more than once have saved the day when the advantage of numbers was with the invader. Now the French guns are literally shelling the Huns out of France. Our own army owes much to France for furnishing guns and munitions, for without her arsenals and ammunition factories to draw from, our artillerymen would have been negative factors for many months.



Thus passes the invader. Driven back from the territory he had taken in the spring months, the Hun stands at bay along the Hindenburg and Wotan lines, which, however, already begin to crumble. Under pressure from British, French and American troops, constantly striking him at widely separate points and in "quiet

sectors," the German faces a disastrous retreat which may carry him back to the Meuse or Rhine before the winter months set in. The dead German artilleryman beside the abandoned field-piece is symbolic of the military situation of the Central Powers. Hundreds of such field-pieces have been taken by the Allies recently.



# Following the Terrible Tanks



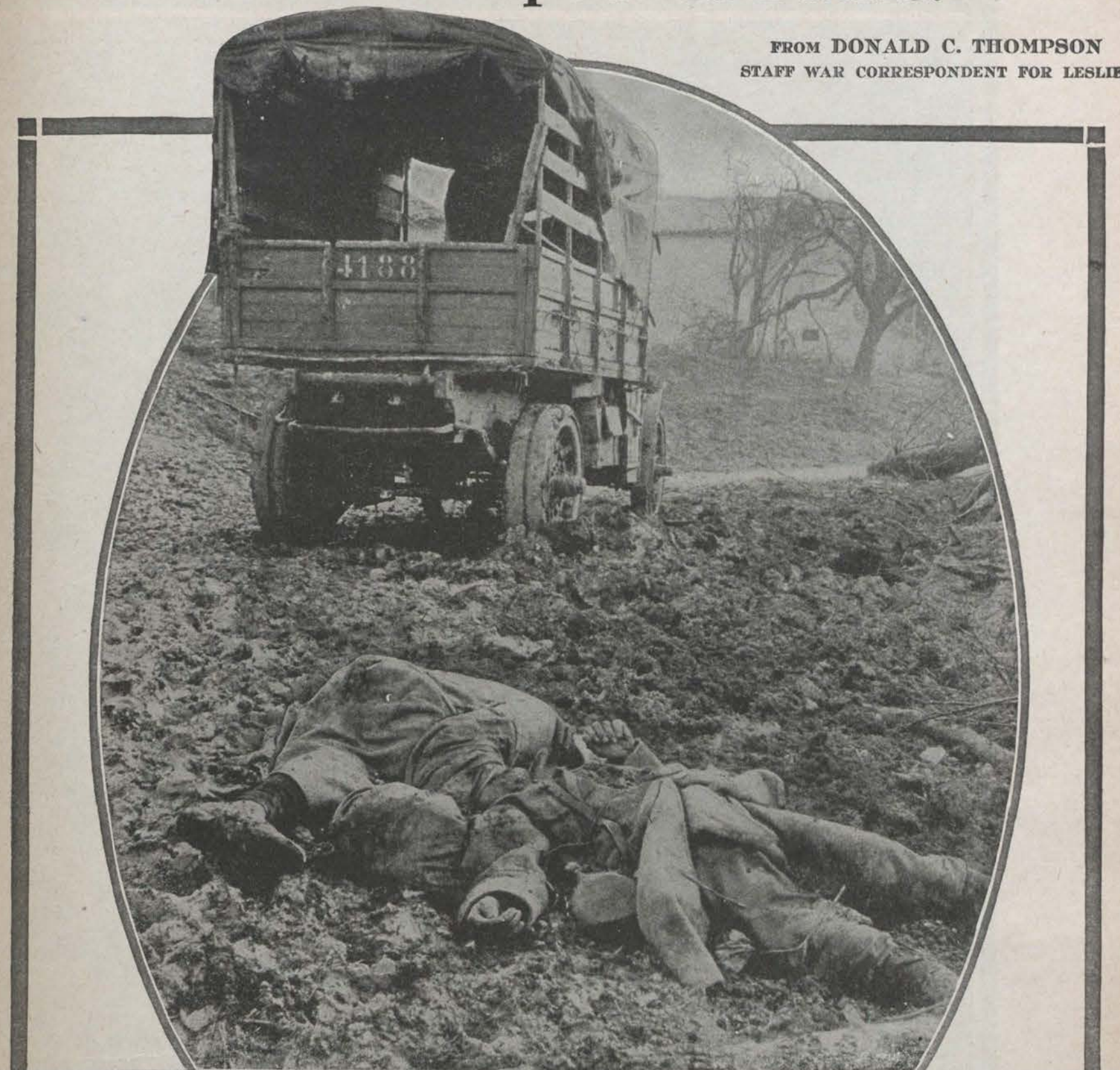
Underwood and Underwood

The use of tractors for hauling big guns was one of the innovations of the war and the evolution of the caterpillar "tank" quickly followed, much to the dismay of the Germans. American efforts were directed mainly to improvement of design and development of large scale production for the expected campaigns of 1919, which happily were not necessary. Up to the time of the armistice 64 of the small 6-ton tanks had been produced in this country and production had been so speeded up that in spite of the armistice

the total completed to March 31, 1919, was 778. The burden on active service in France was borne by 227 of these tanks received from the French. The Americans also received 64 heavy tanks from the British and entered into an arrangement whereby 1,500 of the 30-ton tanks were to be ready for the 1919 campaigns. America was to furnish the Liberty motors and the rest of the driving apparatus for these, while the British were to provide the armor-plate.

# "Aux Morts pour la Patrie!"

FROM DONALD C. THOMPSON  
STAFF WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR LESLIE'S



**WAR FOR SOLDIERS; SAFETY FOR CIVILIANS**  
When the Germans had gained a position within about six miles of Verdun and the bombardment was at its fiercest the order was given for all civilians to leave the city for safer regions. The French soldiers aided the refugees in the work of gathering their necessary baggage and preparing for the journey.



**LEFT BY THE ROAD**  
Verdun was a fortified city of the first class. From the fall of Liege the French learned to replace old concrete and steel fortifications with earthworks and trenches. The constant rain of shellfire and the bombs from hostile aircraft have razed the buildings and furrowed the earth. The force of a shell falling near them killed these drivers of a French motor truck.



**A SACRIFICE TO THE GOD OF WAR**  
For some, the order to evacuate the city did not come soon enough. Each day and night the heavy shells of the enemy and the powerful bombs from the skies took their toll of lives and homes. From this pile of wreckage a soldier is carrying a little girl. The body of her mother has just been carried out.



# Wonderful Aerial Photograph of First-Line Trenches in the Battle of the Somme



An official French photograph, made by an aviator flying several hundred feet above the battlefield of the Somme, during a French advance. It gives a vivid idea of the appearance of the ground over which the storming party must advance. It is thickly pitted with shell craters which are deep enough to afford shelter to men from the rain of bullets

and shrapnel fragments, and to give some protection from high explosive shells. Some of the craters are large enough to shelter a dozen men. As this photograph shows, a charge is not always a grand rush of enthusiastic, cheering men. In this case it seems to be conducted on "Indian" methods, the storming party working its way forward in small sections,

and taking advantage of every bit of cover. The men furthest advanced are those in the upper end of the communication trench that runs almost across the left end of the picture. Another advanced party is taking shelter in a shell hole a little above the center of the picture. Airplanes are of the greatest service in such advances. It is not often

that they can be spared to make photographs of their own side, and it is still more rare that they get such splendid photographs as this one, which gives a complete, accurate and striking picture of modern warfare in one of its most thrilling aspects.

© Amer. Press Assoc. for Modern



# INDIAN TROOPS PHOTOGRAPHED

THE COPYRIGHT ON THESE PHOTOGRAPHS



**BUSY WITH PICK AND SPADE WHILE SHELLS BURST**

In four views we show the Gurkhas making the captured trench capable of defense against its late possessors. The counter attack comes from the opposite side from the original attack and to meet it the trench must be reversed. The parapet must be changed to the other side of the ditch, the machine gun emplacements moved and in deep trenches the firing platform moved to the other side. Later new dugouts must be made on the sheltered side of the trench. In the upper picture we see the Gurkhas getting to work with picks and spades, while bullets are whistling around and shells are bursting. The dead and wounded are lying where they fell. The lower picture, made a few moments after the other one, shows the sand bags being moved. Some men are shoveling out the earth thrown into the ditch by the explosion of shells. The officer in the foreground is standing on the firing shelf facing in the direction from which the Gurkhas charged a few minutes before. The sand bags that formed the parapet in front of where he stands have been removed and will be piled behind him, since that is the side on which the Germans will counter attack.

# IN ACTION FOR THEIR EMPEROR

BELONGS TO HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE V.



**GETTING THE WOUNDED OUT OF DANGER**

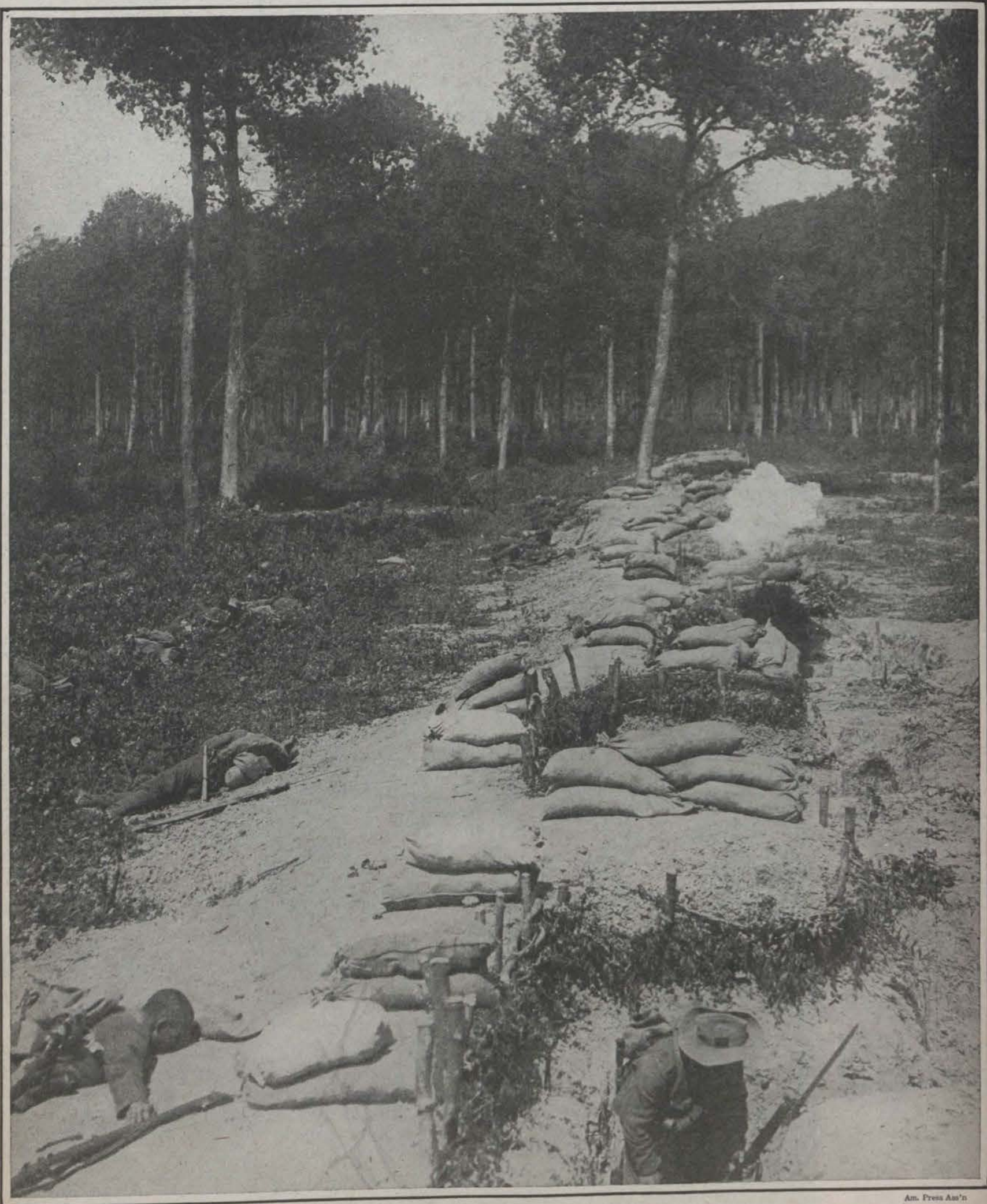
A continuation of the activities pictured on the opposite page. The upper picture shows all the sand bags transferred and the trench is beginning to take on definite outlines as the soldiers clear it of earth and debris. While this is going on the ambulance corps has come up and the wounded are being carried away on stretchers. To the left of the upper picture the rescuers are at work. Just behind the officer in the left foreground is a man falling—evidently a fresh casualty for the over-worked stretcher men. In the lower picture the officer is directing the removal of a wounded man. Back of him a long line of soldiers are busy with shovels still further strengthening the trench against the expected counter attack. These pictures were made especially for King George and the exclusive rights of first publication in the United States were given to Leslie's. They are the best photographs, actually made under fire, that have been released for publication by the press bureau of the British War Office.





# WON AT THE BAYONET'S POINT

THE COPYRIGHT ON THIS PICTURE BELONGS TO HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE V.



GURKHAS, OF THE BRITISH ARMY, TAKE A GERMAN POSITION.

This is one of a number of photographs made under fire on the battlefields of France under the direct patronage of King George. These pictures have no duplicates. They are unique. It shows a German trench just after the rush of Gurkhas has passed by. The explosion, indicated by a cloud of white smoke, is of a hand grenade, thrown into

the trench to get some lurking defender. In the immediate foreground is one Gurkha on guard duty, and back of him lie a couple of his comrades who have fallen before reaching the trench. Toward the wood, lie many more dead and wounded assailants.

# RUSHING THE FIRST TRENCHES

THE COPYRIGHT ON THIS PICTURE BELONGS TO HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE V.



FIRST LINE GURKHAS CAPTURING A GERMAN TRENCH AMID THE SMOKE OF BATTLE

Here are more of the wonderful action pictures made for King George. In this photograph, which is slightly obscured in parts by the smoke from shells, we see the Indian soldiers pouring over the parapet of a half-demolished trench from which the German

defenders have just departed. A part of the company, in the upper right hand corner of the picture, is following the enemy, while others are investigating the trench to see if any Germans have lingered to make trouble later.



SECOND LINE COMING UP AMID SHELL FIRE TO WON TRENCH

Here we see the same trench as above a moment later. The gallant second-line Gurkhas are coming up to the assistance of their comrades. (See upper left corner of photograph.) Already the first line is starting to consolidate the trench—that is, to make it defensible against the Germans. Word has been telephoned back to the German batteries, a couple of

miles away, that the trench has been taken, and shells are being dropped into the vicinity. The captors are busy with spades and sand bags, making for themselves a defense against the enemy fire.



# The Smile That Is On to Stay



The shell which made the hole damaged, but didn't break, the head. Through thick and thin the British Tommy has retained his good nature and certain confidence in the final victory. He has passed through many a dark day since his army began the memorable retreat from Mons, but his smile has never worn off.



*The Boy Who Did a Good Job*



# Glory of Our Arms—Chateau-Thierry

Photographs by LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND Staff Correspondent



This is the road on the Marne where the Marines first came into action with the Huns, and held. The great "peace offensive" stopped in its tracks and the Franco-Yanks' counter-offensive started and cleaned the Germans out of the Soissons-Rheims salient which threatened Paris. America will thrill with pride at the name Chateau-Thierry.



The bridge across the Marne at Chateau-Thierry. It was blown up in 1914 and again on June 2, 1918, both times by the French. Across this bridge the street and houses were heavily barricaded and fighting took place at every point. Here our men showed their metal under a galling fire.

Major-Generals Hunter Liggett left and Clarence R. Edwards on the Marne battlefield. General Liggett is the Commander of the 1st Army Corps and is likely to take over the command of the First Field Army now commanded by General Pershing in person. General Edwards commands the 26th Division, National Guard, made up from New England troops, which has made a splendid record in the fighting on the Marne and Vesle as a part of the First Corps.

# With Our Allies in Other Sectors

By SIDNEY R. COOK, Managing Editor of Leslie's Weekly

With special Photographs by Donald C. Thompson, James H. Hare and others.

THE heroic fighting of the American troops so vividly shown by the photographs reproduced in the preceding sections took place within a comparatively limited area. Even when all of the 29 combat divisions of the American Expeditionary Force were in the front line, shortly before the armistice, they held only 162 of the 712 kilometers along the western front; in June preceding, they held but 133 of the 854 kilometers; and in January only 10 kilometers. At its greatest length, therefore, the American line extended along only about one-fourth of the front. The French, British and Belgian troops stubbornly held the other three-fourths, with the French army vastly preponderating.

Furthermore, most of the heavy American fighting occurred during the months between June and November of one year, whereas the other Allies had been hard at it for nearly four years. The burden of the defense, therefore, fell heaviest on them, as is shown by the fatal casualties. The battle deaths of Great Britain surpassed the American losses in the proportion of 18 to 1, while the French ratio was nearly 28 to 1.

Within three days of Von Kluck's invasion of Belgium in August, 1914, British troops were landing at Ostend and other ports; and five days before the German drive had reached the northern frontier of France, the Canadians were organizing their overseas army to aid the sorely beset troops of France. Early in September, with such hurried assistance as the British could give, General Joffre's French troops had checked the great German drive on Paris and hurled the invaders back to the Soissons-Rheims line.

The following month of October saw the British in possession of Ypres, which was to become such a field of slaughter during the war, and the first contingent of 32,000 daring Canadians had landed in England. But Belgium was almost entirely in possession of the Huns and King Albert's court was at Havre, France.

The year 1915 brought no great changes in the western front. The British were on the offensive in Flanders in March and there was another great offensive near Lens in September, but there were no decisive en-

gagements. Three dates in this year are important: On April 22, poison gas was first used by the Germans in an attack on the Canadians at Ypres; on May 31, German Zeppelins began bombarding London; and on December 15, General Haig became British commander-in-chief on the western front, replacing Field-Marshal French.

In the early part of 1916 the great siege of Verdun began, with the Germans gaining strategic points and the French stubbornly saying "They shall not pass!" By the end of the year all of the captured ground had been retaken by the defenders. In May, the British had been victorious at Vimy Ridge and in July they broke the German line near the Somme and their cavalry even rode rough-shod over the German second line. This year was made memorable on the seas by the naval battle at Jutland, which ended German attempts to use their battle fleet; and also by the loss of General Kitchener, British Secretary of War, who perished with the cruiser *Hampshire*, while on a mission to Russia. The successful use of tanks in offensive warfare also dates from this year.

The year 1917 was even more memorable. The British successfully attacked the German line along the Ancre in February, captured Baupaupe in March and drove the Huns backward along an 85-mile front. On May 15th, General Petain became commander-in-chief of the French armies, with General Foch as chief of staff, and on June 8th General Pershing landed in England. From that date the sequence of events is sufficiently familiar to all.

The titanic struggle of our Italian allies in the Alps and on the Piave, and the campaign after campaign of blood and ruin in Russia and Siberia will be outlined in special sections by the staff correspondents of LESLIE's who were sent to these fronts to record events with their cameras. On every front and in every sector where our Allies fought out the great war, there was a succession of heroic achievements which history can chronicle only in the happy results which eventually crowned our arms.



THE FIGHTING FIFTH AFTER THE BATTLE OF ST. ELOI

This remarkable photograph, made for the British war office, shows the Northumberland Fusiliers, known as the "Fighting Fifth," on the battle ground at St. Eloi. They had just taken a German trench, in doing which they were rather badly cut up. They are in a

jolly mood, though, as they display the trophies of the battle. The large tubes held by several of them are guns used for throwing illuminating bombs. Some of the men are wearing Austrian caps, indicating that they had been opposed by troops from the Dual Monarchy.

Copyright by Underwood & Underwood





ORSON  
LOWELL

★ Copyright, 1918, by Leslie's.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE

## In the Thick of the Fight



Photographs © Committee on Public Information  
The gallantry of our soldiers in the Chateau-Thierry section has turned the fighting in favor of the Allies. Hundreds of our boys are using anti-airplane guns as pictured above.



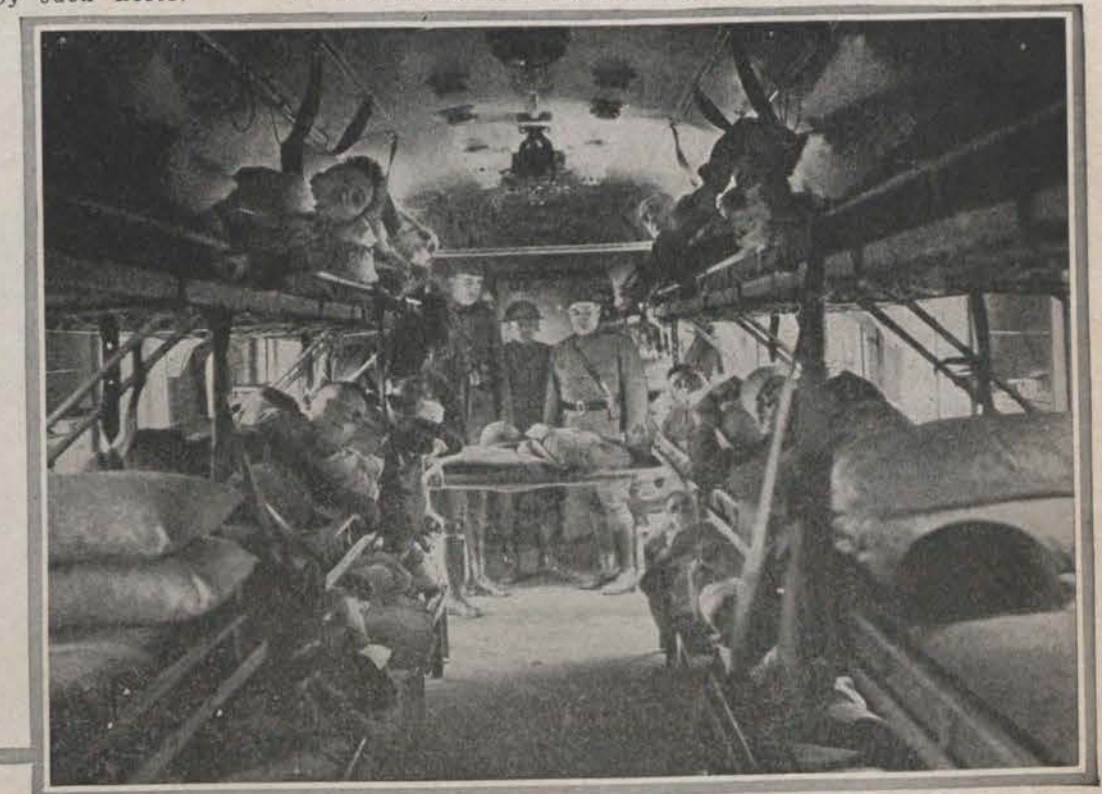
Machine gunners' nest in a shell hole on the Marne front. Much loss in the fighting is caused by such nests.



Safe at the mouth of a passageway under a hill this soldier enjoys a letter from home. He would trade a meal for a letter from his friends any day, or for a home newspaper.



A wounded United States infantryman receives first aid in the front-line trenches. Many of our sorely wounded men have heroically begged to be allowed to remain at the front and many nurses and surgeons bear testimony to the ardent desire of those in hospital to get back into the fighting.



United States army hospital car attached to a hospital train on a French railway carrying our wounded men back from the front to the interior hospitals. Splendid surgical and hospital equipment and the best care have been provided for our wounded.



# Yank Artillery's Deadly Work

Photographs by LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent



American soldiers in Vaux. The destruction of the town of Vaux, a few miles west of Chateau-Thierry, marked the beginning of the American advance. It took four

years to batter Ypres into an unrecognizable mass and four hours to do the same to Vaux. The doughboys and the trooper appear confident that the Hun has gone east.



Captured German officers declared after the town was taken that the American artillery fire was the most deadly and concentrated they had ever gone through. The picture above is of the main part of Vaux, where substantial houses and stores stood close together on the village streets. Not a building was left inhabitable by our artillermen. A few hours after our men entered the town the main street had been cleared.



"This shell hole in Vaux was the deepest I have ever seen," wrote Mr. Kirtland; "only the explosion of a mine could equal it." The Y. M. C. A. worker appears lost in the deep, rocky crater.

# What *the* Boche Leaves Behind

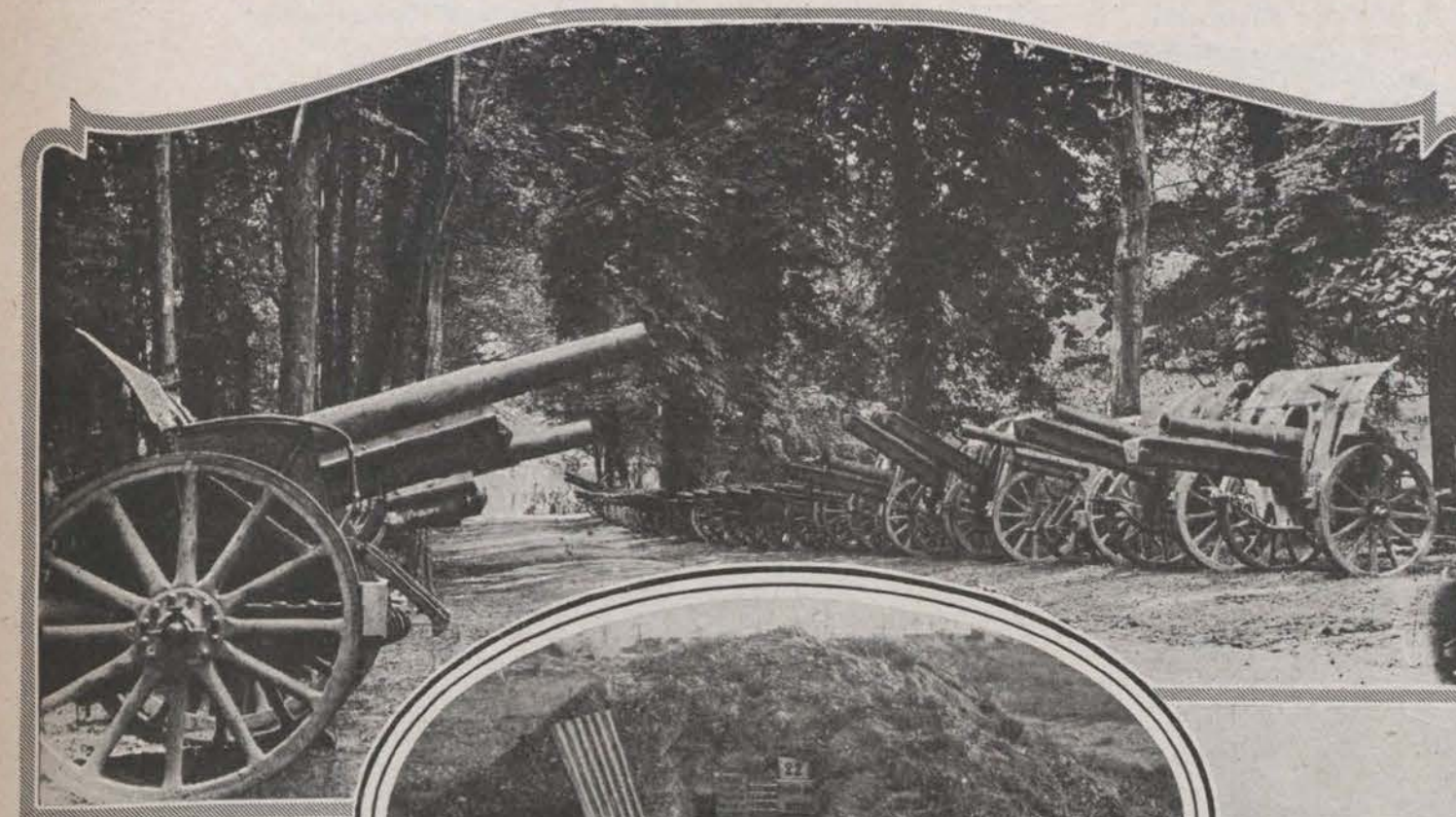


PHOTO BY PERCY POTTER FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Huns plunder every place they occupy, but they sometimes make, unwillingly, a fair return. Here is "Cannon Alley," the pathway to the headquarters of a French commander on the west front ornamented with many captured German guns.



This collection of bathtubs for babes was joyously made by the fathers of petite Heinies in the Fatherland, who need them sorely. The inconsiderate Allies sent the collectors a-flying and the tubs remained for more service in France.

The Huns were so eager to sprint toward the Hindenburg line that they didn't take time to blow up this munition depot. It comes in very handy for the pursuing forces.



Choice books stolen from the libraries of Montdidier and billed for Berlin. But they never reached "The Land of Thieves." The German getaway was too rapid for carriage of literature.

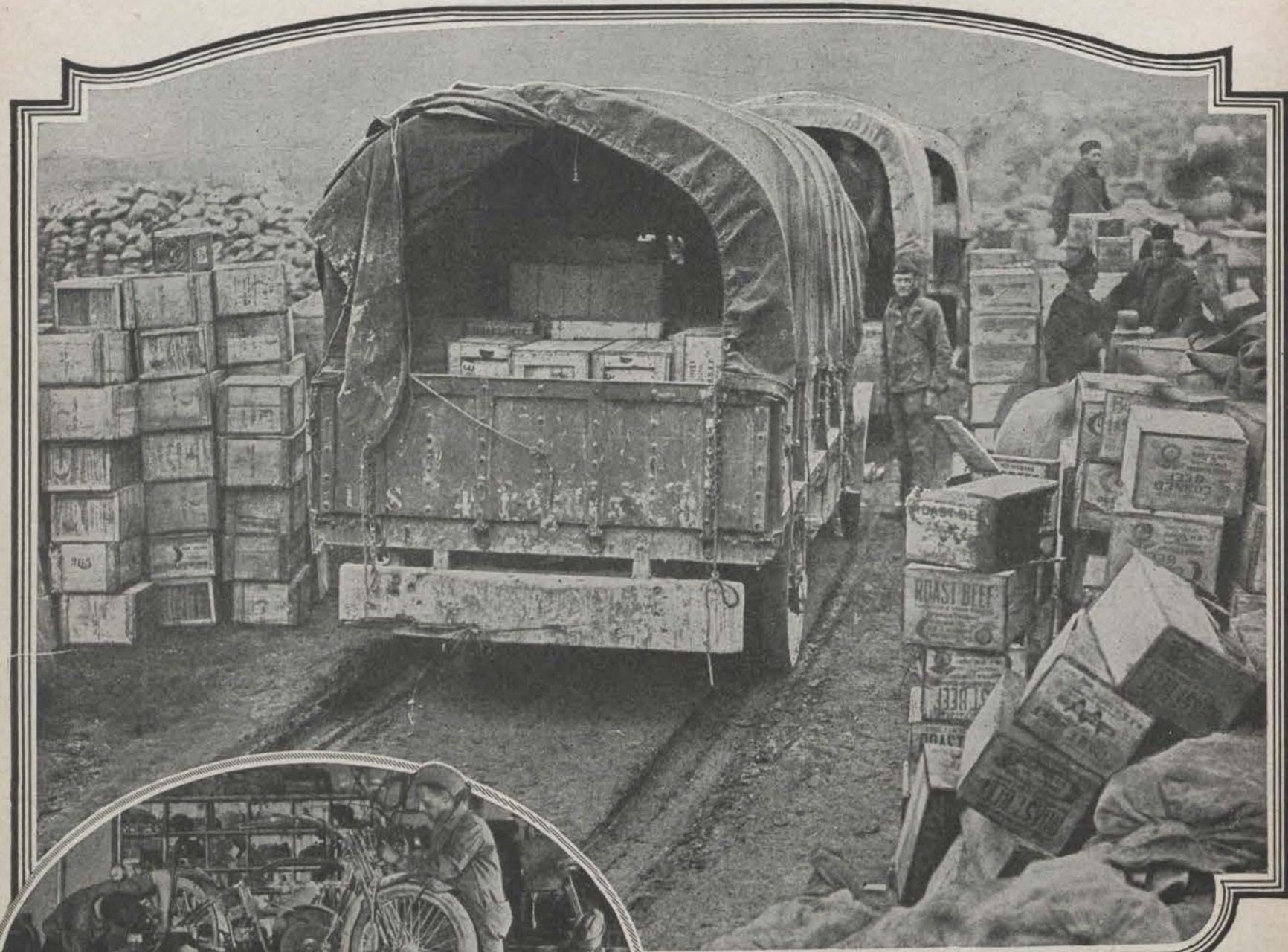


In spite of appearances, this is not a mere junk heap. It contains much serviceable war material, including hundreds of guns, which Kaiser Wilhelm's subjects—converted from fighters into track champions—reluctantly left as a present to their enemies. Such gifts have been many and large.

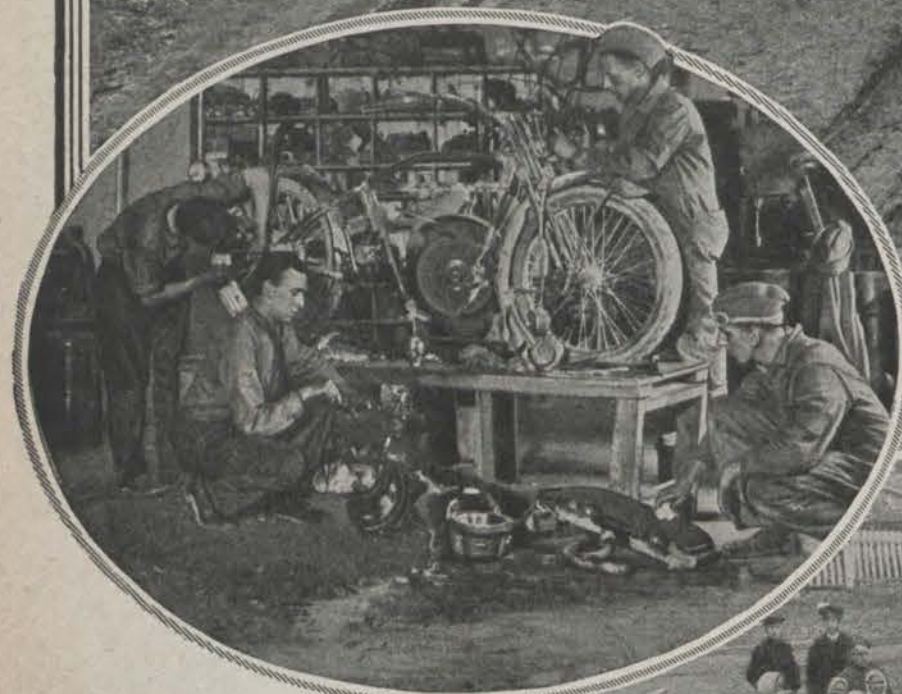


# Where Yankee Doughboys are Active

U. S. Signal Corps Photographs from LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



A "ration dump" in the Argonne during the severe fighting immediately preceding the armistice. The great trucks contain cartons of roast beef and corned beef. At the left in the background is a mountain of bread.



Yankees repairing damaged motorcycles of the motor dispatch service. Those who know only the motorcycling of peace times would hardly credit the stories of the gallant men who carried dispatches night and day under fire through mud and broken roadbeds which must be seen to be appreciated.



Cosmopolitan Archangel, where the audience of a British band is made up of Russian and American soldiers with a sprinkling of Russian peasants. A Russian armored car stands at the right and the picket fence beyond might enclose a New England yard.

# Last Days of Fighting in the Argonne

Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent

Once the Forest of Argonne, now a ghastly wilderness of mud, great shell holes and half-exposed graves of the years of previous fighting before the Americans drove the enemy before them. More than half a million men died here on these hills reaching to the north of Verdun.



The vast machinery of pursuing the Hun winds its way over a desolate country.



The bread supply. These loaves appeared on a truck early in the morning. It was raining. They were thrown off into this heap, but they never had a chance to get soaked, so immediate the call.



Gassed horses on the road to Berlin. The retreating Germans left an ever-increasing trail of abandoned and destroyed military equipment.



Machine-gun battalion kitchen. This kitchen had been pushed forward almost to the outposts earlier in the day and had served the gunners with a hot dinner. Later they were gassed and shelled out of that position, and had to fall back to this corner in the bushes. A few minutes after this picture was taken—and after they had given an earnestly desired hand-out to many—gas shells again made a move necessary. Among those of our boys who deserve any amount of credit for sheer nerve, the kitchen workers were certainly in the number.



## Picture Classics of Victory

Photographs by the U. S. Army Signal Corps, from LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in France



On the heels of the retreating Germans. American snipers plugging at Boche machine-gunners. The pictures on this and the opposite page were selected by officers of the Signal Corps as the best of the thousands made during the final weeks of the war.



"Mopping up" in the famous Argonne Forest. A Yankee sergeant, automatic pistol ready, passes a dead German in the "clean-up" following the passing of the first wave.



Having captured the second-line trenches in a hotly contested section of the Argonne these doughboys are enjoying a well-earned rest before the call for further daring. Safe as they look, shells and machine-guns took toll every few minutes.

## An Anxious Moment for One Boche



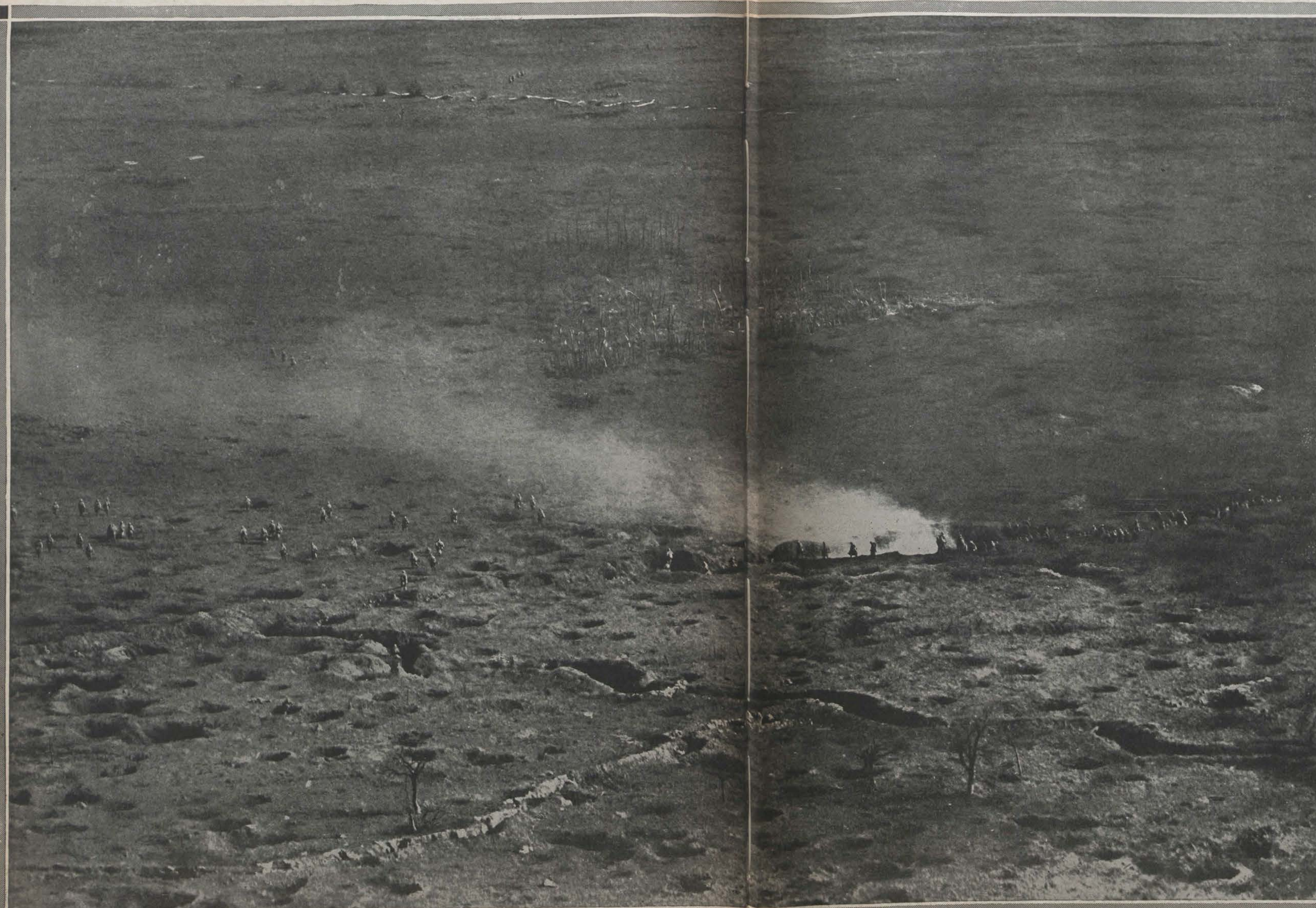
Coming out of his dugout the Hun prisoner wonders if Americans, French, British or Italians are waiting for him, and also what will be the attitude of his

visitors upon meeting. Seldom does the camera record a more interesting study in facial expression than it caught as this German gave himself up to a Scotch soldier.

BRITISH OFFICIAL FROM INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE



# WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPH OF WAR'S GREATEST BATTLE



## COURTESY BY AMERICAN PHOTO ASSOCIATION, FROM NEW YORK RUSHING THE GERMAN TRENCHES

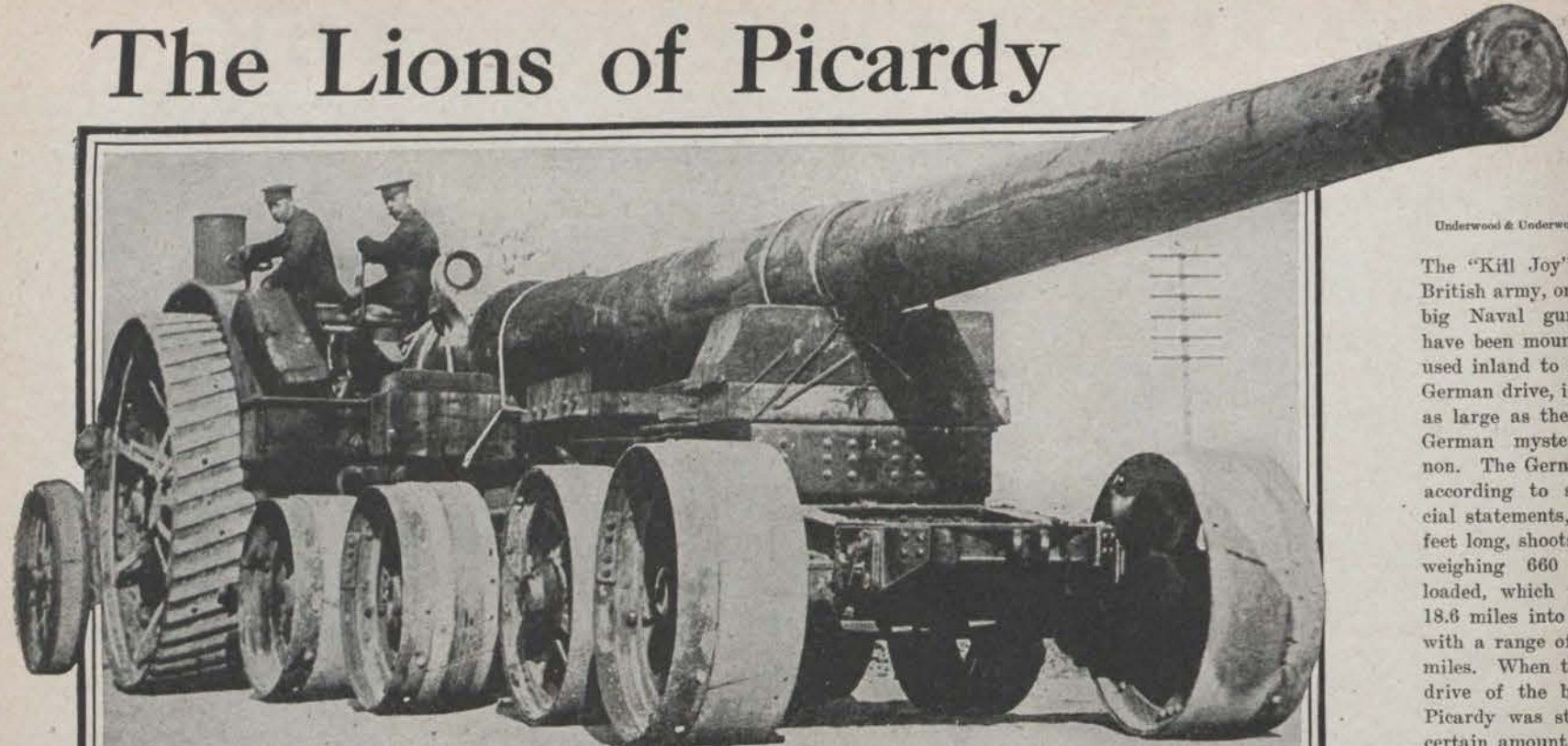
This remarkable photograph was made by an aviator of the French army from a height of 500 feet above the battlefield. It shows one of the forward movements of French troops at the Somme, which is now admitted to be the biggest and bloodiest of all the battles of the Great War. Here, for the first time, we have a photograph that shows on a comprehensive scale the actual forward movement of an attacking party.

The foreground of the picture shows the French forces which have advanced through "No Man's Land" between the permanent first line positions and have made shallow shelter trenches for themselves, principally by connecting shell holes by ditches. At the moment the photograph was taken the French troops had emerged from their shelter for the final rush on the German position, which is indicated by white lines in the extreme background. A little to the left of the center of the picture and almost at the top of the page is a file of four soldiers. These are Germans who are retiring. It will be noted that the French line is thin and the men in irregular formation. This is the so-called "open attack." Machine guns and repeating rifles have made attacks in mass an impossibility in modern war.

Every infantry charge is prefaced by a terrific artillery fire. In this case the small trees near the center of the picture have been cut down to mere stumps by shells and the whole surface of the earth is pitted with craters. Airplanes hover over the battle field and direct the fire of the artillery by wireless, and sometimes even swoop down and pour machine gun fire into the enemy trenches.



# The Lions of Picardy



Underwood & Underwood

The "Kil Joy" of the British army, one of the big Naval guns that have been mounted and used inland to stop the German drive, is almost as large as the famous German mystery cannon. The German gun, according to semi-official statements, is 65½ feet long, shoots a shell weighing 660 pounds loaded, which it hurls 18.6 miles into the air, with a range of seventy miles. When the main drive of the battle of Picardy was stopped a certain amount of open fighting began. The attacks and counter-attacks were limited to local areas and the French and British were able to consolidate their joint forces at the danger point, whither supplies and mobile equipment were at once rushed.



These men have proved again that the British bulldog is the real thing as a fighter. After taking the shock of picked German troops, these men pulled themselves together, shook off the German grip and tore off large chunks of the invaders' gains. The gun pictured was captured from the Hun before the offensive.

Irish troops in a captured German trench.



British Pictorial Service



Close to the Argonne Forest lies Neuilly, and into its shattered church hundreds of stricken Americans were carried for temporary shelter. Critics call this photograph one of the finest of the war in dramatic interest, composition and artistic qualities.



Are they downhearted? No! An ambulance-load of the slightly wounded from the battlefields of the last days when the Huns were being "pinched out" of northern France and Belgium. The Yankee grin and the Yankee teeth are much in evidence. The various phases of the closing days of the war are illustrated by the pictures on these two pages. No single witness may adequately describe those closing days, and a pictorial panorama must necessarily be fragmentary, but these may be taken as symbolic of the fighting conditions, the discomfiture of the enemy and the cheerful spirit of our men under terrible stress, for of the 29,000 who died in action and the 132,000 wounded a great majority fell in the closing six weeks of the war.



Truckloads of wounded Americans review with satisfaction the endless procession, which streamed back from the front, of captured Germans who had "Kameraded" themselves into safety in spite of the rumor that the Americans took no prisoners.





# Secrets of the Camouflage Artists

By HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND,  
LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent

THERE was just one day in the past year when the American camouflage factory at Dijon could be "shot" unreservedly and without restriction by a private camera. I was fortunate enough to be there on that day. This day was the day after the armistice. When that hour struck there was no longer the necessity of maintaining strict secrecy and yet orders had not yet been received from G. H. Q. to "lay off" from full speed.



Col. Benner, in command of the camouflage work of the American Army in France, with one of his dummy doughboys designed to deceive the watchful Hun.



These stone and grass costumes for snipers blend so perfectly with the landscape that, a short distance away, they were practically invisible to the sharpest eyes.



A Yank and his double. Many artists of wide reputation were engaged in the service and have helped in developing the work of the camouflage section.

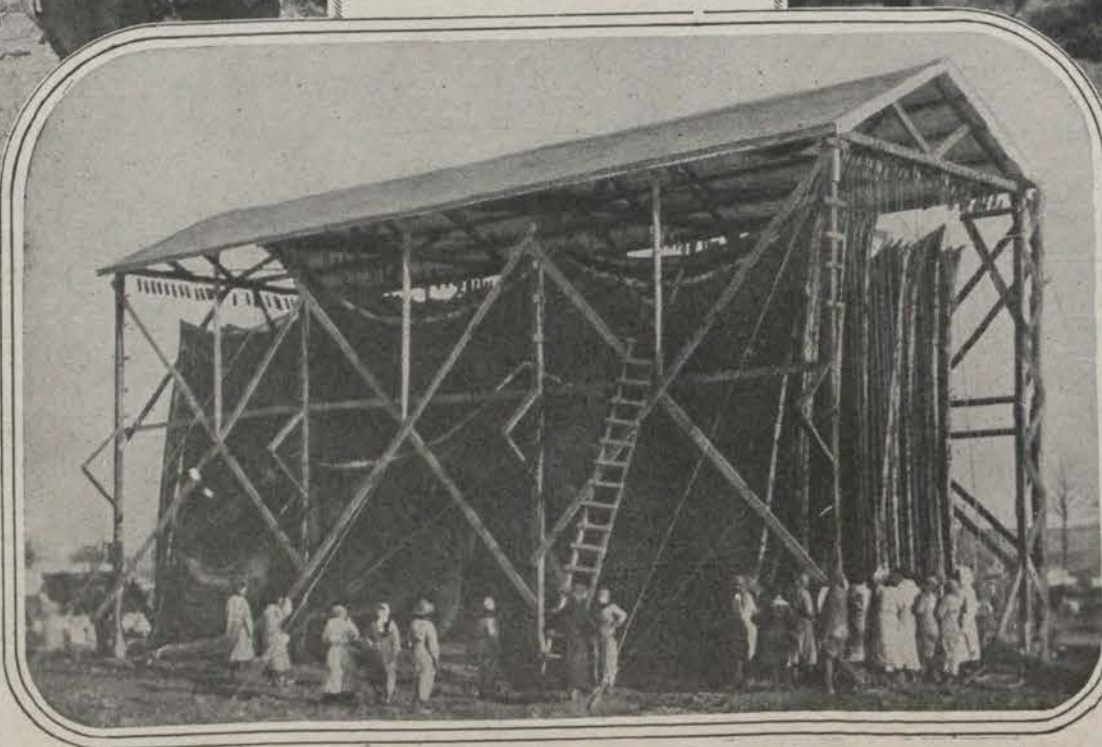


Col. Benner, and his officers, whose work in perfecting camouflage devices has saved the life of many a doughboy.



Some of the papier macheYanks which were used to draw the enemy fire and thus determine the location of troops.

When I arrived with my camera no one knew what to make of me. True, Signal Corps operators had previously taken certain subjects of camouflage for the army's permanent archives, but it appeared to be a cataclysm in the nature of things that an outside lens should have *entrée* through the sacrosanct barricade. However, my photographic pass was in perfect order, and there was the guarantee that the photographs would be given to the



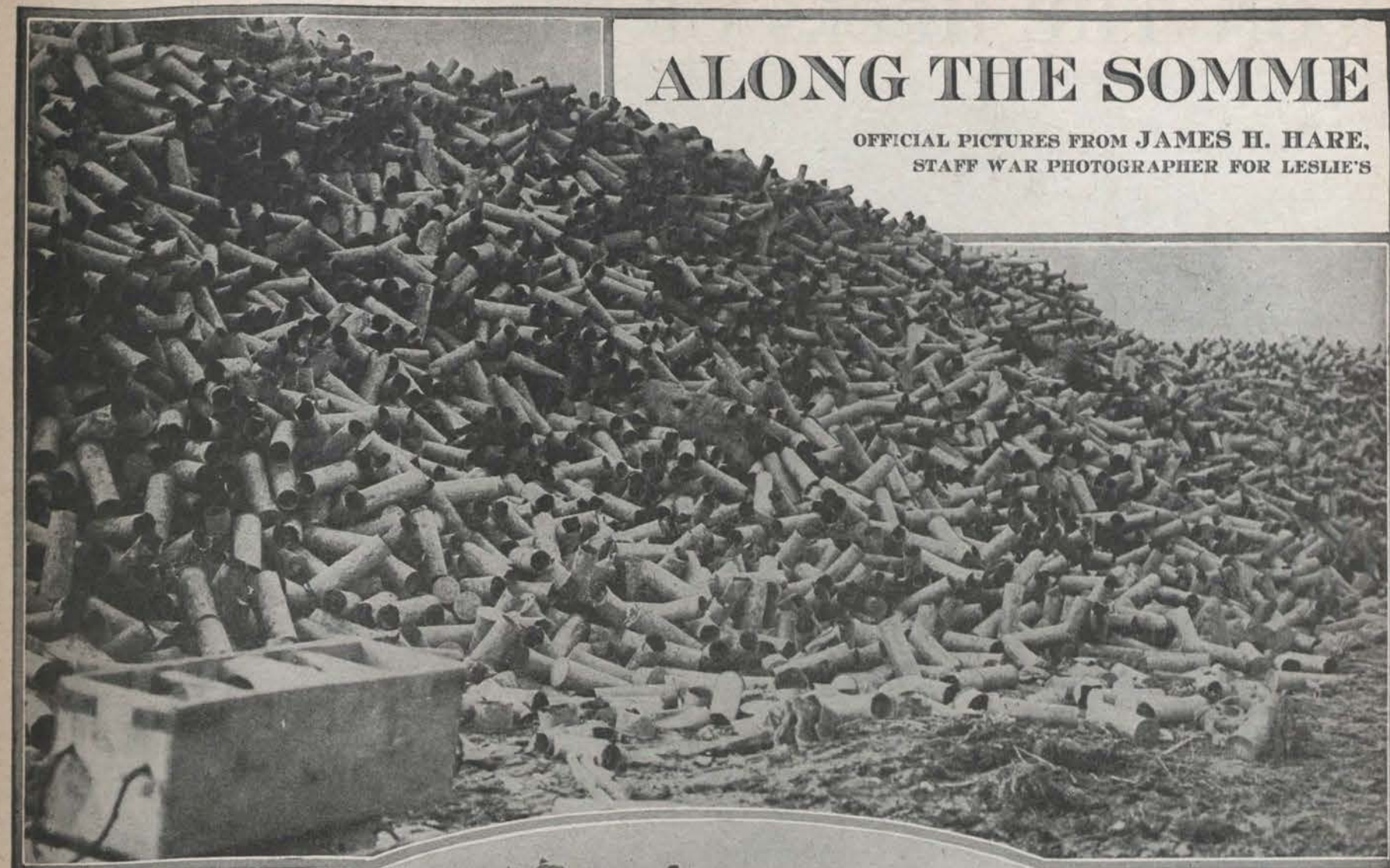
A hangar for the great sheets which were made to cover the airdromes to protect them from the eyes of enemy aviators.

Signal Corps laboratory and the American censor before even I should be allowed to see the results.

Camouflage is, of course, either the art of making something "look as if it ain't," or look like something else entirely. The great abundance of camouflage is the garden variety hung up alongside the roads at the front, or made in great blankets to throw over batteries and small buildings.

## ALONG THE SOMME

OFFICIAL PICTURES FROM JAMES H. HARE,  
STAFF WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S



THEIR WORK IS DONE  
Discharged shell cases somewhere near the Somme battlefield, piled up preparatory to being sent back to England, where they will be reloaded. This is only one of the many mountains of empties that accumulate at railroad points.



THANKFUL FOR A LIFT  
To the left is a motor car that went to war but found a stream that it could not negotiate under its own power. Six horses brought it across very nicely. Horses are used for transport work where the ground is too rough for motors.



IN A BAD FIX  
This locomotive got into such difficulties that it took a whole company of soldiers to get it out. Such work usually falls to the Royal Engineers, but the British "new" army is made up of men of every occupation, and any company can carry on any kind of work.



# ON THE HEELS OF THE GERMANS



RESTING AFTER VICTORY

The French and British opened the month of April with terrific drives centered on two sections of the Western front. The British to the north and south of Arras pushed back the Germans in the direction of Douai and stormed the famous Vimy Ridge, while the French, beginning their offensive several days later, struck the southern end of the Hindenburg line and drove the Germans north from the Alsne front for a distance of many miles. In the picture above, youthful British Tommies are seen resting in a village which, from the message over their heads, had evidently been held by the enemy. The little French girls are unquestionably delighted to welcome their heroes.

Central News Service



HAVING HIS LITTLE JOKE

This British soldier took a keen delight in posing before a German sentry box which had been abandoned by the retreating army. When the war opened the thoroughness with which the Germans cleaned up all metal, wood and even scraps of paper and empty cans and bottles was the marvel of the world. Times and methods have changed, however, and in the recent retreat the Kaiser's army left a condition of destruction and chaos in northern France such as the eye of man has probably never before rested upon. The policy of the retreating army was clearly to destroy everything which it was unable to carry with it. How the box came to be left intact is something of a mystery, but the rubbish on the ground near it shows that the work of devastation had gone on in the neighborhood. Military experts agree that the struggle now in progress along the western front is as momentous as the Waterloo campaign.



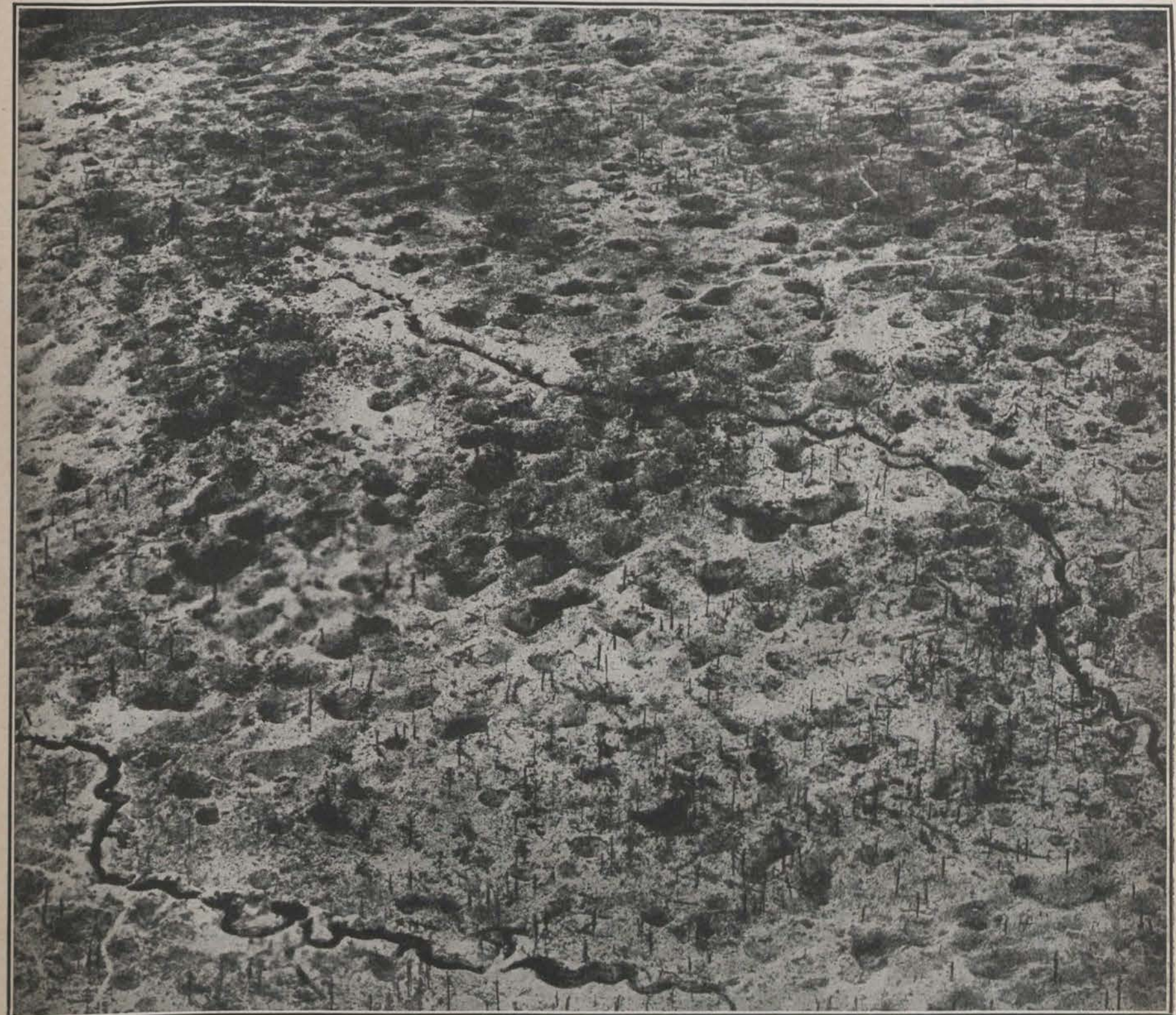
BOY PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH

It has been said wars are fought by boys, and military experts agree that the best soldiers are men in their early twenties, but a glance at these youthful prisoners convinces one that

Germany is drawing soldiers from among the fifteen and sixteen year old boys of the Empire to fill the places of the thousands of older men killed or captured.

French War Office

# Where One German Garrison Was Buried



SHELL-SCARRED NO MAN'S LAND

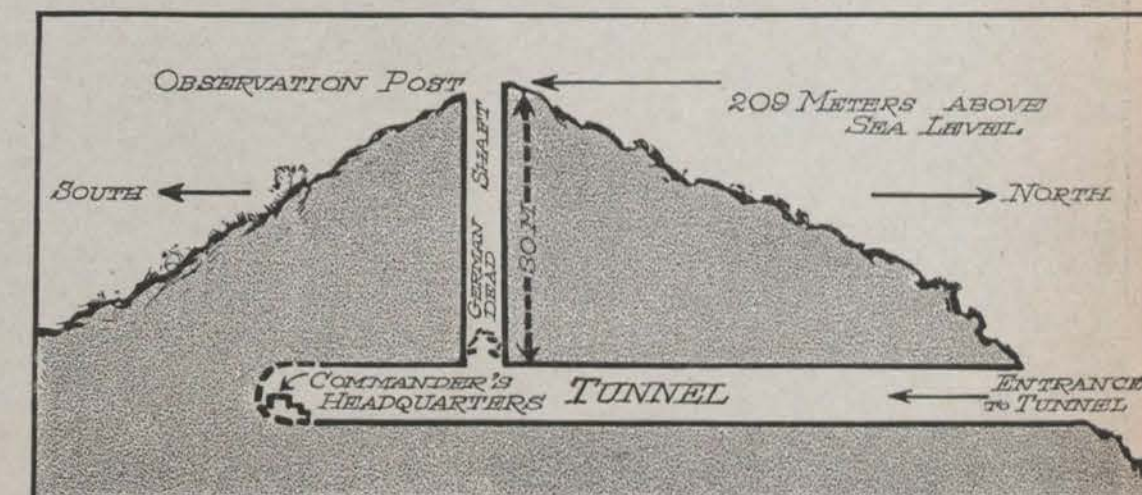
Aeroplane view of the battle-ground of Moronvilliers, where shells rained for a month without cessation. It vividly portrays the result of the intensive bombardment of the latest offensive in France. In no previous war in history have battles covered such huge areas or extended over

such long periods of time as have the engagements of this deadly conflict. The first-line German trenches cross the center of the picture, while a section of the foremost Entente trenches cuts the lower left corner.

IN the recent Entente offensive movement on the French front, the heaviest since the war began and the one productive of greatest victory for the Allies, a vigorous assault was made by the Allied forces on Mt. Cornillet, a commanding position overlooking the Champagne plain and long held as a vantage point by the Germans. The battle for possession of the height, known as the Battle of Moronvilliers, raged from April 17th to May 20th, 1917, and ended in conquest by the French under command of General Antoine.

As the battle proceeded, French aviators soared above the lines, not more than 600 meters above ground, amid bursting shells that rained deluge and death on all sides. Battle observations were made and photographs taken, of which the above is one.

In the course of the battle, Mt. Cornillet changed hands 15 times. When the French took possession they found one of the most remarkable pieces of German engineering yet discovered. The Huns had tunneled a shaft from the summit of Mt. Cornillet down thirty meters, and had built communicating tunnels underground, large enough to accommodate three battalions of infantry. A French 400mm. shell turned this fortress into a mound of death for about 1200 Germans. The French discovered the dead buried ten yards deep under the earth and debris.



BUILT THEIR OWN DEATH-TRAP

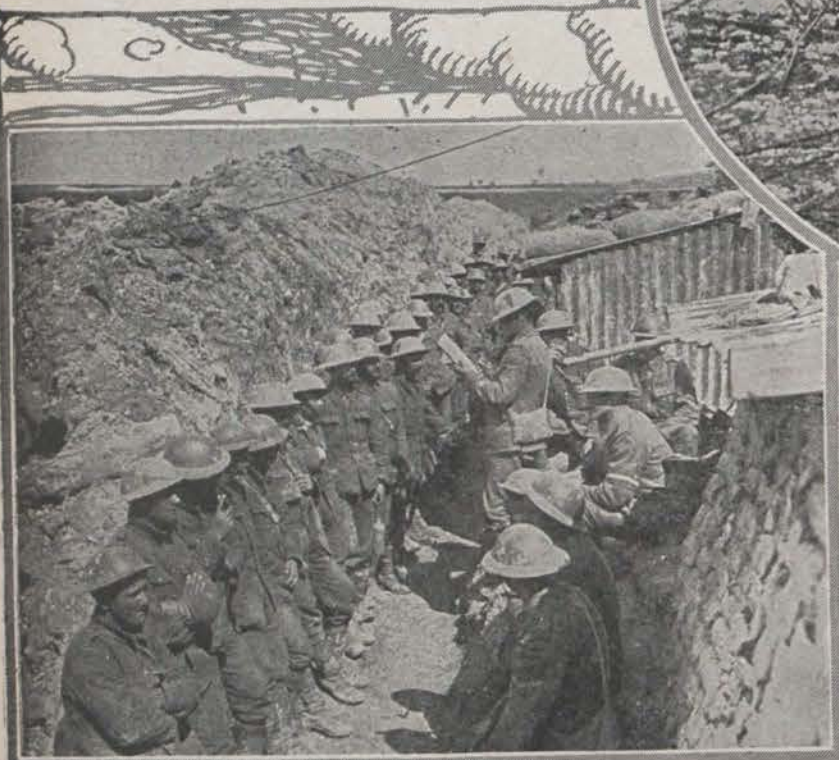
Diagram showing how the Germans tunneled Mount Cornillet, building a death-trap that later became their burial mound.



# ON THE FIRING LINE IN FRANCE



**WORKING THROUGH BARBED WIRE**  
The most formidable factor in defensive trench warfare is the barbed wire barricade with which every foot of fortified line is protected. The photograph shows French scouts advancing through an enemy entanglement, the man in advance cutting his way through with nippers. This is a difficult job at best, but when it is done under a rain of bullets nothing worse can be imagined. To the left is a photograph of British soldiers on the Somme front, lined up for roll call before being sent into the first line as a storming party.



**MACHINE-GUNS SPOUT DEATH FROM RUINED CHURCH**

All that is left of the village church at Mancourt, on the Somme. The ruins were used as a machine-gun emplacement by the French after they took the position, and the photograph shows French soldiers repulsing a German counter attack. Through the window two fallen Germans are seen.

It is said that a machine-gun and crew is equal to a platoon of riflemen in holding a position. Much of the superiority of the Germans at the beginning of the war was due to their better equipment of machine-guns, an advantage that they are working hard to maintain.



★ Copyright, 1918, by Leslie's.

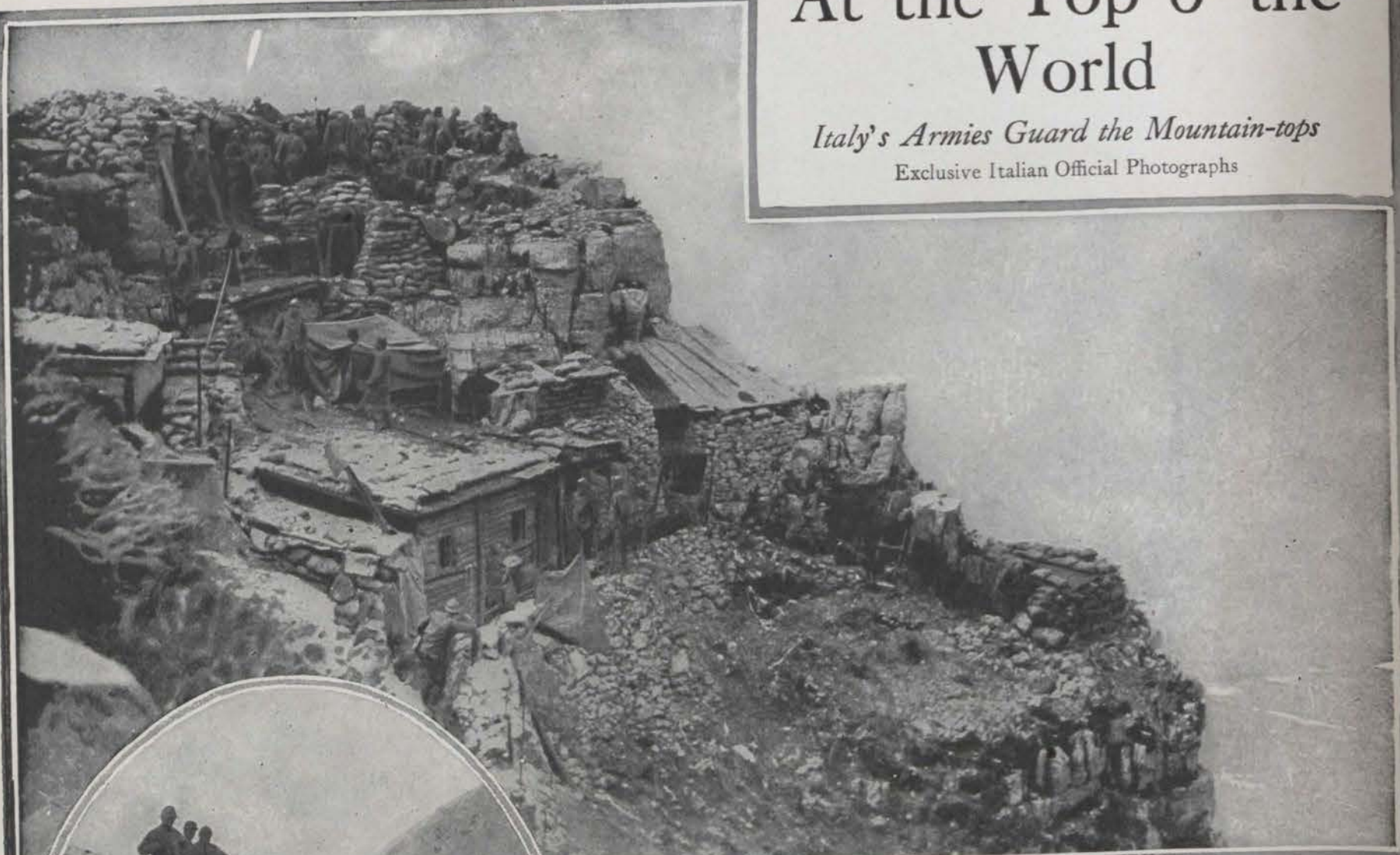
Drawn for LESLIE'S at the Front by C. LEROY BALDRIDGE

C. Leroy Baldridge France/17



# At the Top o' the World

*Italy's Armies Guard the Mountain-tops*  
Exclusive Italian Official Photographs



More than a mile in the air this hut shelters the soldiers whose post is a mountain-top and whose roof is the sky. The shelter is built from stones

found at hand and sand bags that have been carried up the tortuous ways by soldiers who fight nature's handicaps as well as the enemy.

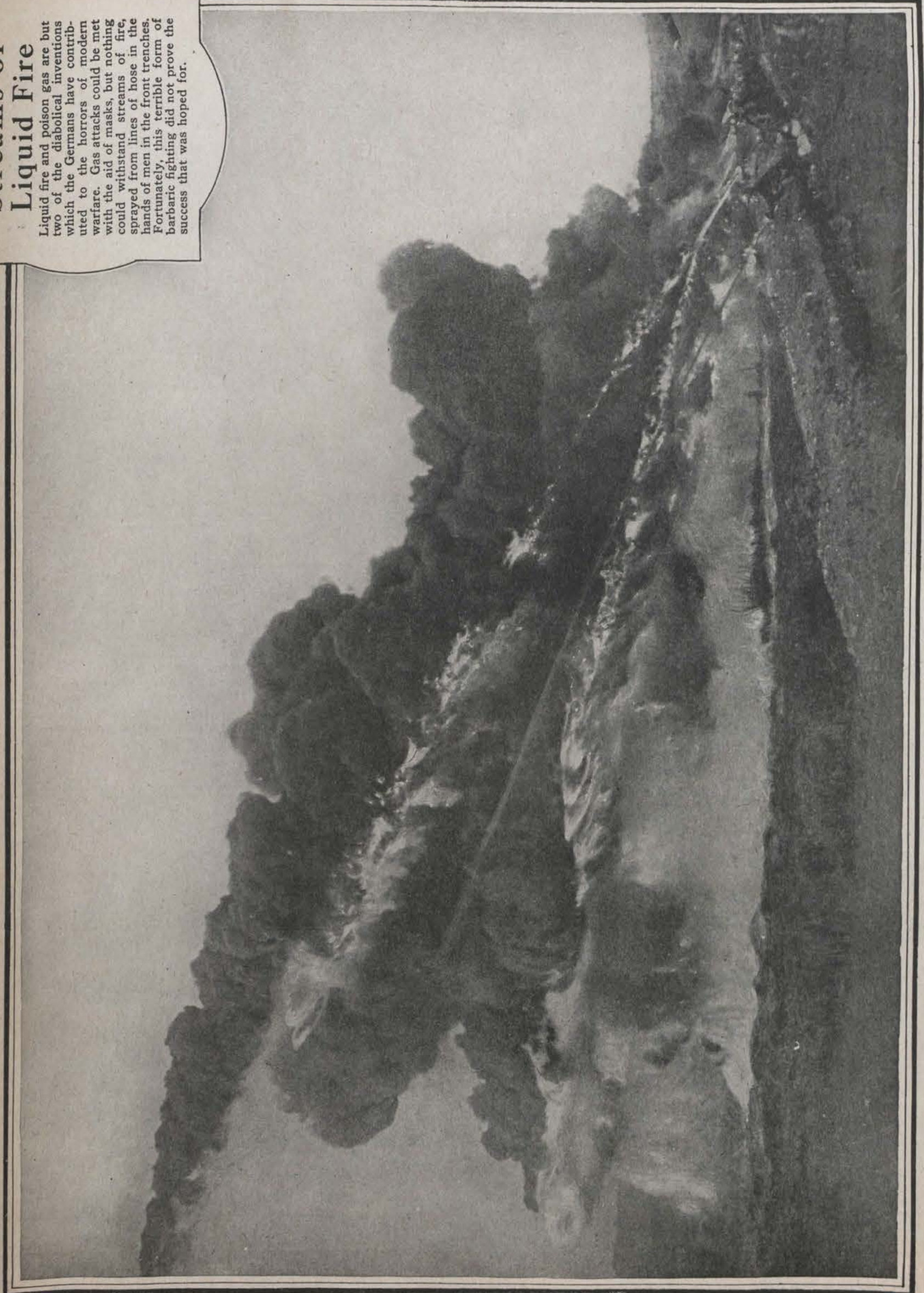
Before the enemy can be reached the snows must be conquered. Through these great drifts the men must tunnel and burrow and plough in order to advance and to keep their lines of communications open.

On the right we see the men working on a military road to keep the way clear for the passage of men and supplies and also for the heavy guns which, despite the terrible physical difficulties, must be brought up to the front. Far up the snow-filled valley the figures of the men can be seen. If they should fail in their work no strategy could save the fighters.



## Streams of Liquid Fire

Liquid fire and poison gas are but two of the diabolical inventions which the Germans have contributed to the horrors of modern warfare. Gas attacks could be met with the aid of masks, but nothing could withstand streams of fire, sprayed from lines of hose in the hands of men in the front trenches. Fortunately, this terrible form of barbaric fighting did not prove the success that was hoped for.





# Verdun—"They Shall Not Pass!"

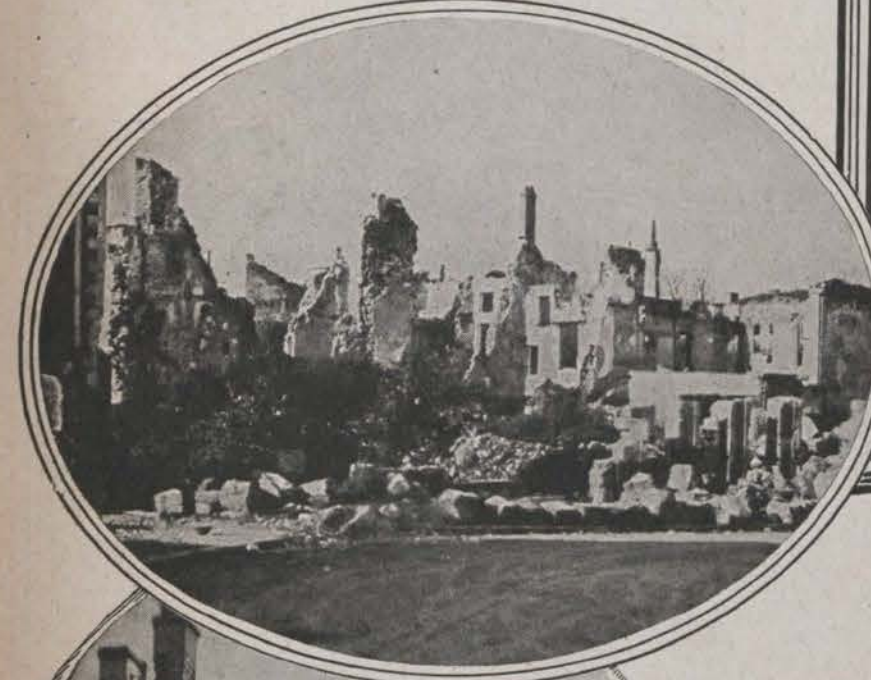
Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND,  
LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



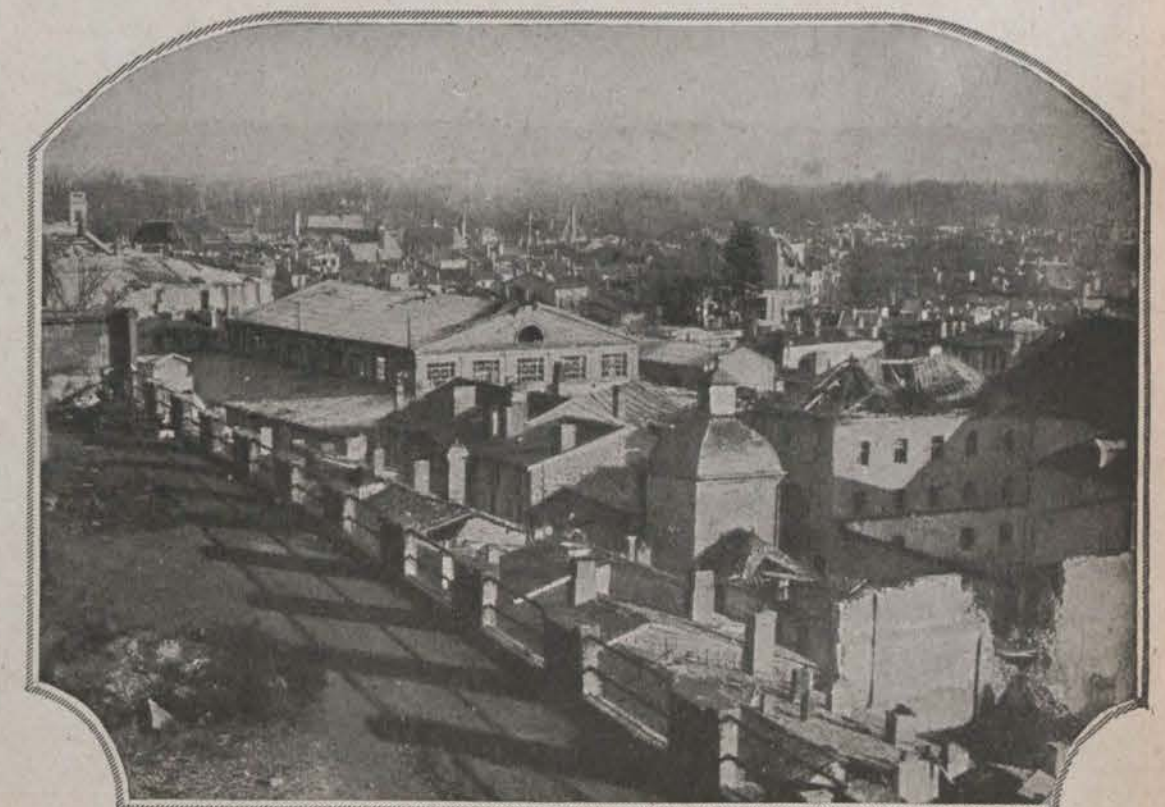
The city from a ruined window in the cathedral.



The cathedral; terribly wounded, but not beyond repair. Its windows have gone, but the walls stand. At the left are the remains of the city's best residential center. What Ypres is to the British, Verdun is to France.



Through this town the Americans passed in the drive north into the Argonne.



Verdun became the symbol of French resistance and "They shall not pass" the slogan of its defenders. The town itself did not suffer as much as many of its less famous neighbors.

© Photos Underwood & Underwood

## ALONG THE AISNE

The four pictures shown here are typical of conditions along the entire British battle front in France. The territory shown has been evacuated by the Germans and lies along the line between Soissons and Lens. In the picture above a convoy is seen wending its way through a land on which a few months ago stood one of the most picturesque towns in this section. The lower picture shows an advance post built in the shelter of a ridge.





# Where Briton and Teuton Met

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS FROM JAMES H. HARE, STAFF WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S

## BRINGING BACK CAPTURED GUNS

British soldiers hauling a German field piece by hand, from a captured position. This picture was taken in High Wood, France, the scene of a bloody struggle in which the Germans were ejected from their trenches. Not many German guns are captured, as they are usually removed when an enemy advance threatens them. Sometimes, however, field guns cannot be withdrawn and become spoils of the victors, as in this case.



## A MINE CRATER 50 FEET DEEP

The British exploded a mammoth mine under a German position in High Wood. The crater was more than 50 feet deep as is shown by a comparison with the Highlanders in the foreground. Mines are extensively used by both sides. After one is exploded a fight ensues for the possession of the crater.

# The Men Who Met The Hun

*Ceaseless Activity on the Front Where the British Troops Grimly Fought the Assembled Divisions of Hindenburg on the Western Sector.*



© British Pictorial Service

These troops in the support trenches are waiting patiently while the German legions are battering at the first lines. If the enemy breaks through he must meet these men, fresh for the struggle that the Prussian has learned is the price of every inch of British line. The photographs were made in the same terrain over which Germany's last year's offensive was launched, and where once more, with Calais for a goal, the Kaiser pitted his western armies.



© British Pictorial Service

Up from the rear come the reserves. The little railways that ply behind the lines can shuttle the men from point to point wherever the whining telephone declares the greatest need. It was common talk that no great sacrifice like that of the Kaiser's first futile effort toward Calais or the Crown Prince's bloody assault on Verdun, would be swallowed by the German people. The Junker is a clever propagandist.

One of the notable instances of the way in which the war has caused great development in the machinery of fighting. Narrow-gauge railways are old but it took the soldiers to speed them up by the utilization of gasoline automobiles as engines.



# HOW CANADA SAVED THE EMPIRE

THE world is still talking about the gallantry of the Canadian soldiers at the battle of Langhemareq, when with sacrifices almost, if not quite, unparalleled in the history of war, the Canadian regiments formed the backbone of the forces that checked the victorious German advance in the wake of the gas clouds, and snatched victory from what seemed a disastrous rout. They had splendid support from the British and French, but it is admitted that it was the fire and dash of the magnificent men from the Dominion that saved the day, and probably the British empire. "They are not such soldiers as we have ever known before—they do not obey any of the rules of warfare as we have learned them—but, *mon Dieu*—they can fight."

That was the remark made to me by an officer of the French General Staff as we stood together on the road from Boesinghe to Elverdinghe, in Flanders, one of those terrible days just a year ago and watched ambulance after ambulance dashing past, each carrying its ghastly



**Chesterfield & McLaren**  
**THE PRINCESS PATRICIA**  
In the rear seat is the Princess and her mother, the Duchess of Connaught, reviewing the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (first contingent) on the eve of its sailing for Europe. The Princess made the regiment's colors with her own hands.



**Chesterfield & McLaren**  
**THE BONNIE HIGHLANDERS**

The Duke of Connaught reviewing the Seventy-third Canadian Highlanders before they sailed for the war. Several of the Canadian regiments were Highlanders, and those who have reached the front have lived up to the glorious Scotch military traditions.



**James H. Hare**  
**CANADIANS IN ENGLAND**

Some of the first contingent on practice march. The Canadians spent several months on Salisbury Plains where they were rigorously drilled. Their independent ways and lack of dress-parade manners put them in temporary disfavor with the authorities; a situation that was wholly changed by their magnificent behavior on the field.

that struggle around Ypres, from Boesinghe to Dickebusch, amounted to 85 per cent of their strength! Of the "Princess Pat's," a regiment of over 1,000 men, there are today less than a score alive and well of all who left Canada with the first contingent in October, 1914.

So it is hardly to be wondered at that I heard the remark voiced by the French officer repeated many times during those weeks by officers and men of the British, French and Belgian forces. A British officer said to me one day:

"You know, those Canadian chaps are a bally independent lot; so jolly cocksure of themselves an' all, an' rather hard to get along with if you don't understand them—but, they're first-class fighting men an' no error."

**James H. Hare**  
**RECOVERING FROM THEIR WOUNDS**  
Canadians, wounded at the second battle of Ypres, were given every attention in England, and as soon as they were convalescent were showered with social attentions. Mr. Hare was present at a reception given to a party of them by Mr. Alfred Monds at his country place in Kent. Various regiments were represented.



**Chesterfield & McLaren**  
**GOOD-BY TO THE PRINCESS PAT'S**

The Duke of Connaught bidding farewell to officers of the first contingent. Of the 1,200 picked men, all of six feet or over, and all service men, who sailed for the war in October, 1914, only 19 are alive today.

freight of wounded and dying Canadians. It was the valedictory of the men from overseas who had thrown themselves into the breach and saved the line—who had fought against big odds and had piled their bodies man high to stem the German drive for Calais and who, against gas and flame, shot and shell, checked the Prussian tide of victory and wrested from the enemy the prize that was within their grasp—the road to the Channel, which meant the military segregation of Britain and France and the possible invasion of England.

Not until this war is over will it be possible to tell of all that happened during those fateful weeks from April 22 to May 10, 1915. By that time it will be stale in men's minds and may even be overshadowed by others of as great import.

The casualty list of the Canadians engaged in



"The Ladies from Hell" the Germans called the Kilties, and the name was earned by numerous Scotch regiments from the mother country and Canada.



Preparing for the grim reality. Men of the Fifth Royal Highlanders answering "the call of the blood."



# American Congressmen Review *the* Men of Italy's Third Army

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



The king of Italy reviewed the troops of the Third Italian Army taking to the field as his guests the Congressional committee which has been visiting the Allied countries this summer. After the review medals were distributed to men who had markedly distinguished themselves. Above a cyclist brigade is passing in review.

Members of the Congressional committee at the review. At the right is Mrs. Camera, an American, who as head of a "poste di ristoro," rest post, at Treviso, has done splendid work for the Italian soldiers. Colonel Buckey, the American military attaché in Italy, stands on steps at the left.



The king and General Diaz pass along the front of one of Italy's most famous regiments. Low overhead hangs an observation balloon.

A regiment of Italian lancers passes the king. These men, famous for their horsemanship, have particularly distinguished themselves at critical moments by their dash and energy in riding down Austrian infantry. On more than one occasion they have charged field artillery, and many a regiment has won itself an undying name by its sacrifice in a forlorn hope.

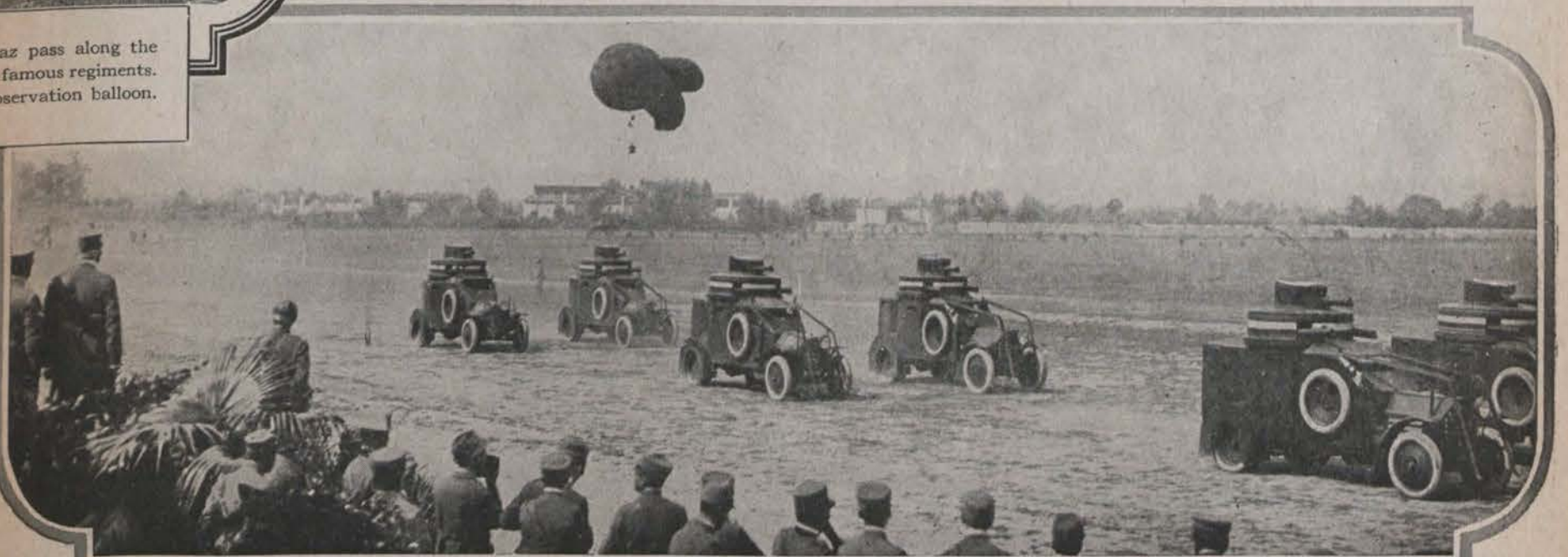


Colonel Buckey, the United States military attaché, presents the visiting Congressmen to the king.



The rapid-fire guns, which have made the Alps unhealthy for Austrians on more than one occasion, pass the stand. Note the heavy ammunition

supply on each mule's back. These guns are drawn by one or two mules, but the ammunition requires many animals for each gun. A splendid unit.



The armored cars pass in review. Note the wire-cutters across the front of each and the spare wheel with tire all mounted. A machine-gun

is mounted on the top of each car. Though effective along good highways the armored car lacks the adaptability of the more powerful heavy tank.



# WARRING WITH MAN AND NATURE

FROM DONALD C. THOMPSON, STAFF WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S



**AN AUSTRIAN SHELL'S DEADLY WORK**

This high explosive shell landed in the Italian barbed wire entanglements in front of a mountain-side trench. Earth and shattered rock were thrown great distances, and several human victims may be seen in the foreground. It is truly said that in the Alps campaign the aggressors fight against both man and nature, so tremendous are the topographical difficulties.



**HANDLING WOUNDED UNDER DIFFICULTIES**

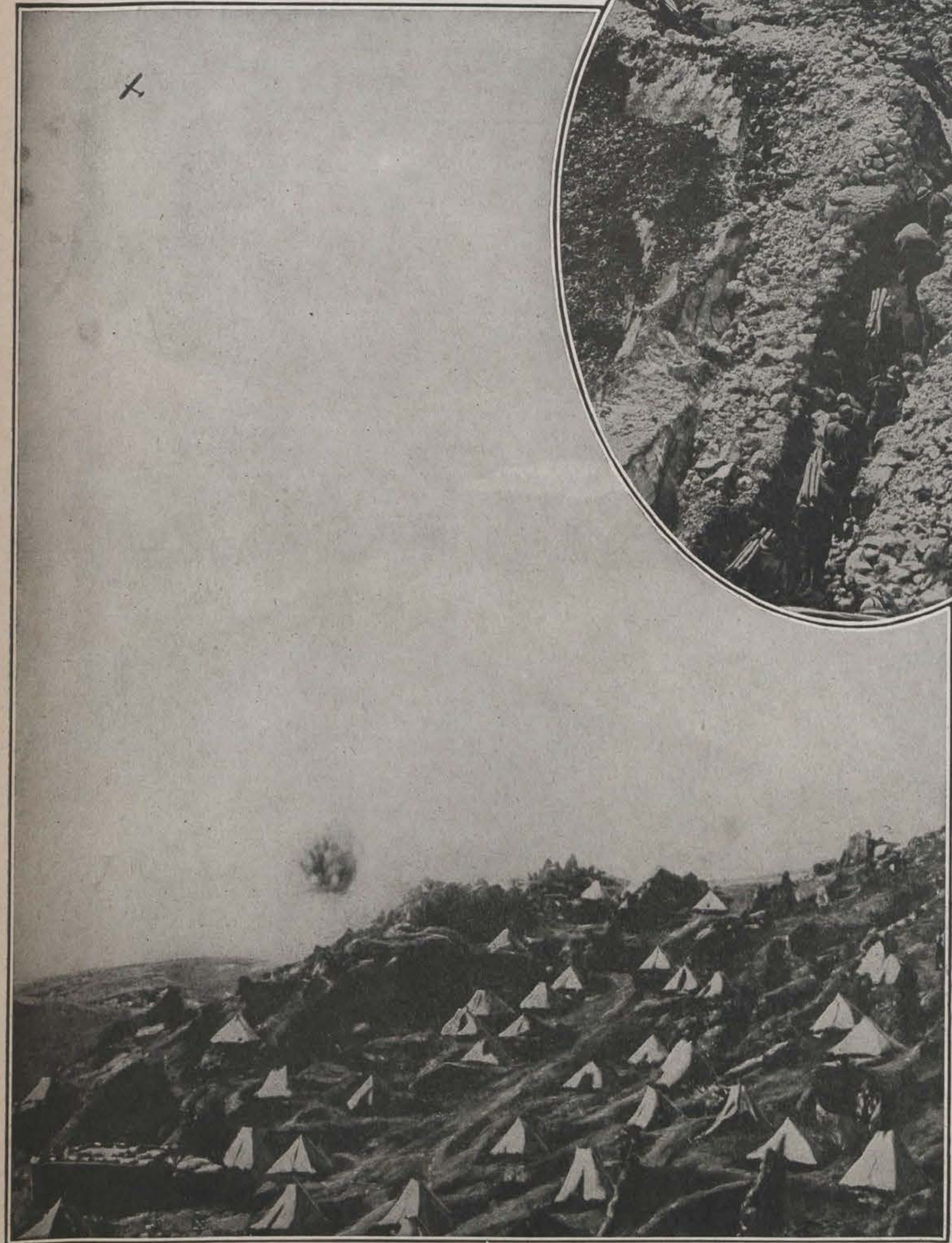
Stretchers are often lowered down the sides of cliffs a hundred or more feet high. Soldiers wounded in the more remote parts of Italy's mountain line are frequently several days in reaching a railroad. In some places they are transported across impassable ravines in aerial cars suspended from cables.



**TRENCH MAKING HERE IS HARD WORK**

This photograph is from a mountain side on the Trieste front and shows a party of soldiers digging themselves in after taking a position from the Austrians. The ground is so rocky that entrenching is a labor of almost incredible hardship.

## The Clinch High in the Alps



**AN AUSTRIAN AIRMAN DROPS HIS COMPLIMENTS**

As the Austrian aviator whose plane is seen in the upper left corner flew over the Italian camp on an Alpine mountainside he released a bomb which is seen bursting over the tents. His was an early morning visit and accomplished little except to arouse

the Italian soldiers. In the lower left corner a bomb proof, into which the "inhabitants" of the camp have run, is seen. Soldiers from the cyclone belts should make apt pupils in bomb proof drill. (The aerial bomb is increasing in importance as a weapon.



F. L. Swaab

**ONE REASON WHY THE AIRMAN MUST HAVE SHARP EYES**

Above is a fair example of a trench in the Alps. To the airman a few hundred feet above the trench is undetectable owing to the fact that the soil or rather excavated rock is of the same color as the top soil. The Italian soldiers in the trench are carrying stakes for use in making barbed wire entanglements higher up the mountain. At the present time there is a strong feeling among certain high officers of the Allies that Italy should receive the support she has requested on the ground that Austria is the weak link in the Teutonic chain, and a powerful offensive, following up recent Italian successes, would prove advantageous to the Allies. Italy is now doing some exceedingly bitter fighting, and her statesmen and generals assert that with the aid she requests from the Allies she can break the Austrian front and bring victory. England and France, however, are unlikely to withdraw either troops or supplies from the western front to furnish this aid.

Copyright Kadel & Harbort

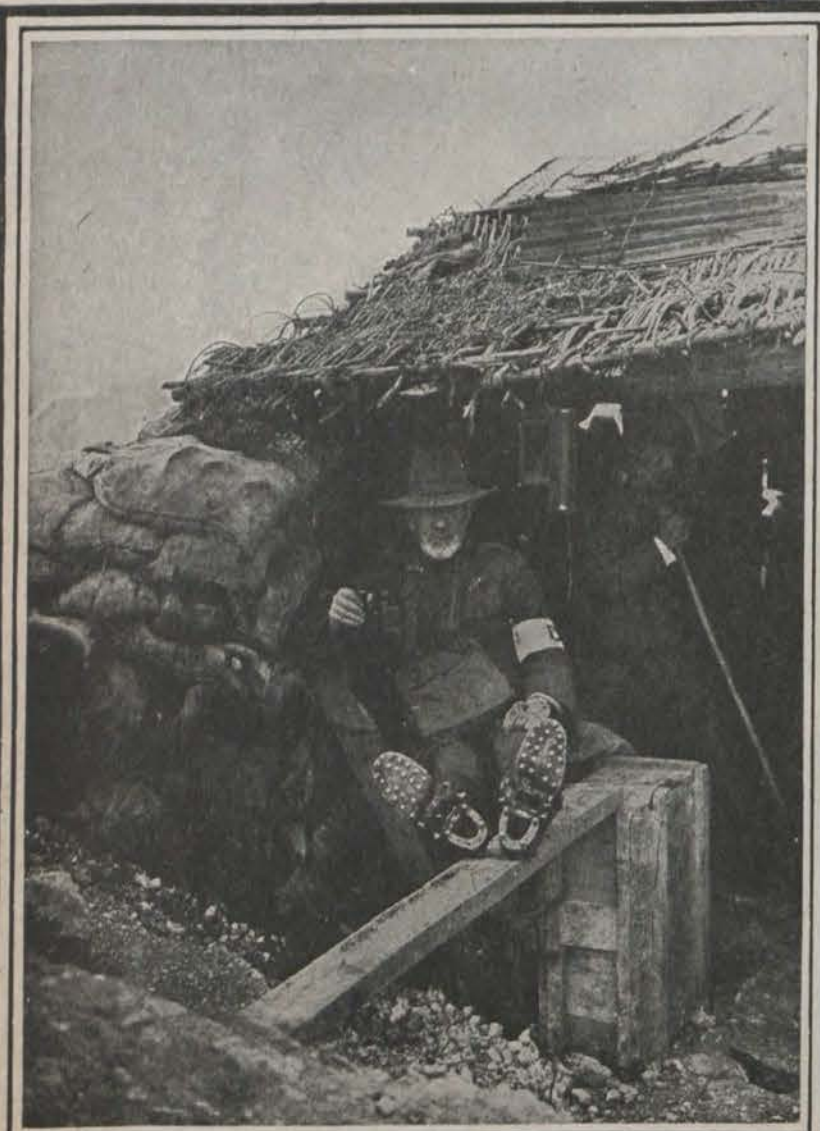


# Where the Husky Bersiglieri

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE,



This *bersigliere*, on sentry in a camouflaged mountain position, is typical of the splendid Alpini troops. In military, mental and physical equipment they rank among the finest soldiers of all armies. Most of them now are veterans.



"The Old Fan" says that it's a shame "Jimmy" Hare isn't a ball player instead of a war tourist, for, with his "giant creepers" as he climbs the Alps, he'd make Ty Cobb look like a busher sliding into second.



*Sergente*, call up Detroit! Remarkable as are the light Fiat and Italia motor trucks in dashing pro and con over the Alps and near-Alps with thousand-kilogram loads of T. N. T., the lithe touring cars that haul the officers cannot be expected to climb perpendicular hills.



A certain Italian general once said to an American war correspondent who was about to return home, "Tell your readers we are not what you Americans call 'wops'," and smiled. This picture of General — and staff — is an excellent portrayal of the caliber of men in charge of Italian troops. A large percentage of the officers are from the north of Italy.

# Gave the Austrians Chilblains

LESLIE'S Staff War Photographer



Alpini troops are stalwart by selection, much as our own marines are a special set of military wildcats. Not having any of the usual stage properties at hand, this strong man of a *bersigliere* regiment uses a couple of mountain cannon barrels and a lieutenant.



"To the trenches in the valley." The valley is the valley of the New Piave, across whose delta, sloppier than ever now with slowly draining blood, the Italians steadily have pushed the Austrians and Germans out of the coastal zones.



A recently captured mountain position. Two hundred Italians climbed this mountain at 2 A.M. but were beaten back, leaving a dozen men in the caverns. This dozen took all but the very top of the hill where a handful of Austrians held out for 3 or 4 days.



If anyone with twenty-twenty eyesight will step back six feet from this picture, it will be seen that the portion of the road within range of the enemy is so screened without painted camouflage that it is unnoticeable amid the ruins. Making uninhabitable a seemingly impregnable position is one of the chief artillery sports in the Italian mountains.



Propaganda repartee is an indulgence on all fronts. Sometimes the billets are dropped from aeroplanes, sometimes they are wafted across No Man's Land tied to toy balloons, and sometimes are shot by ordinary rockets.



# New Pathways in the Alps

Photograph by JAMES H. HARE, LESLIE'S Staff War Photographer



When the tourist once more returns to the Alps, Europe's most wonderful mountains will have new fascinations. Roads have been built and caves shaped where the foot of man had never trod before the military engineers of Italy and Austria saw strategic points

that must be reached by overcoming nature's obstacles. Perhaps a hundred years from now, an inquisitive mountain climber will discover most interesting war relics along this neglected and forgotten footpath over which Italy's fighting men now pass daily.



Flashlight photograph by James H. Hare, LESLIE'S staff war photographer of an Italian gun safely concealed in a mountain cavern in the Alps. The picture shows the gun crew moving the piece into proper firing position. Only a direct hit down the narrow mouth of the cavern can injure gun or crew.



# When Italy's Line Broke

Exclusive Photographs from the German lines through THEO. MOUSSAULT, Amsterdam and New York



These Italian prisoners, caught in the rear-guard fighting when their army fell back, have fired their last shot against the Central Powers, but if they can last sound and whole throughout the war they will remain powerful ammunition against Germany in the battle for trade after the war. Italy alone of all the Allies does not consider her nationals in America subject to draft. If she can keep them in America, alive and well, or in German prison camps, she will have some hope of handling a post-war economic situation growing out of a shortage of labor that present military losses threaten. Meanwhile in the Trentino the Germans and Austrians are pressing southward against the Italian line and at this writing a second Italian retreat seems inevitable.



Through a neutral government these records of the Austro-German drive into Italy have reached America—the first pictures taken on Italy's lost soil. Most of the beautiful town of Udine, where the Italian Headquarters were located, was reduced to an ugly pile of bricks and dust. This photograph was made by the Austrians as a proud memento of their ruthless destruction. When the Italian guns pounded Goritza to pieces they wrecked many an Italian home, for the beautiful little valley, like most of the "irredenta" provinces, is filled with the nationals of both countries.

However rapidly the Austro-German steam-roller rolled, it is obvious that the Italian army kept at least one lap ahead. But, whatever General Cadorna's speed, he managed to spare enough sappers to tear up the railroads behind him and make Attila's second visit to Italy less enjoyable than his first. Every retreat is always a "strategic withdrawal," but apparently the Italians were not unprepared, for their machinery of destruction worked well and considerably hampered the enemy.

# Heavy Cannon Too Much for Austrians on Piave

Photographs by  
JAMES H. HARE, Staff Photographer

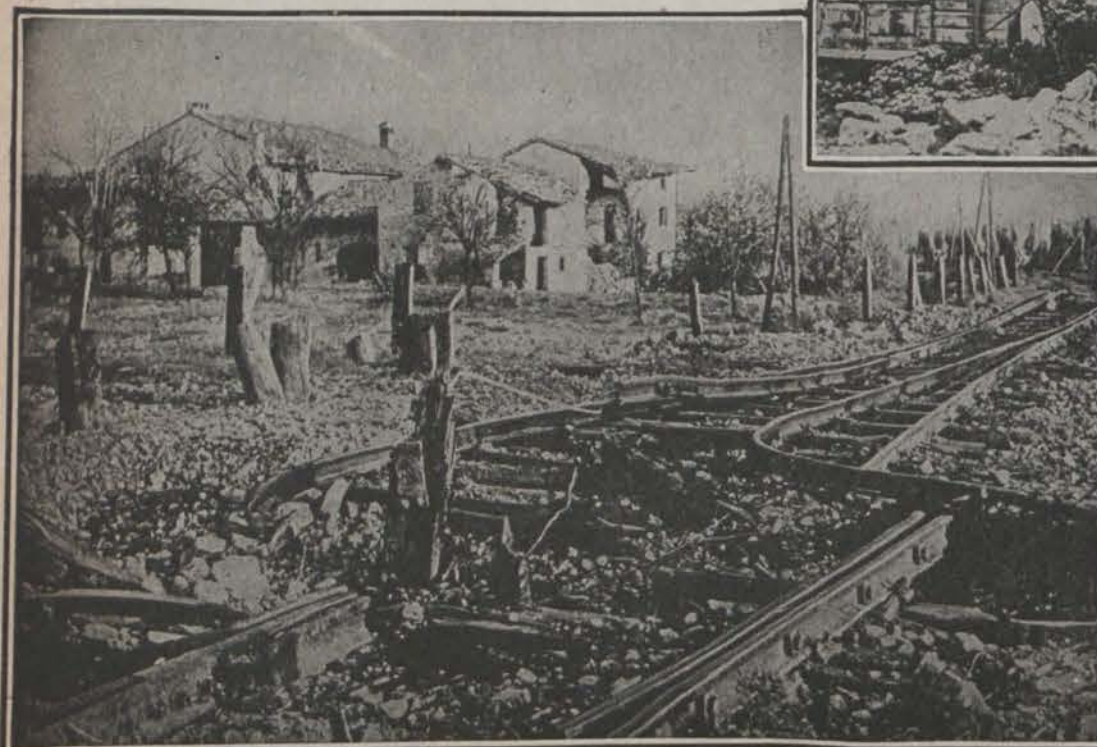


Six men are required to carry a shell to this 320-millimeter gun. Three of these crews are at work during a heavy bombardment, bringing the shells to the gunners.



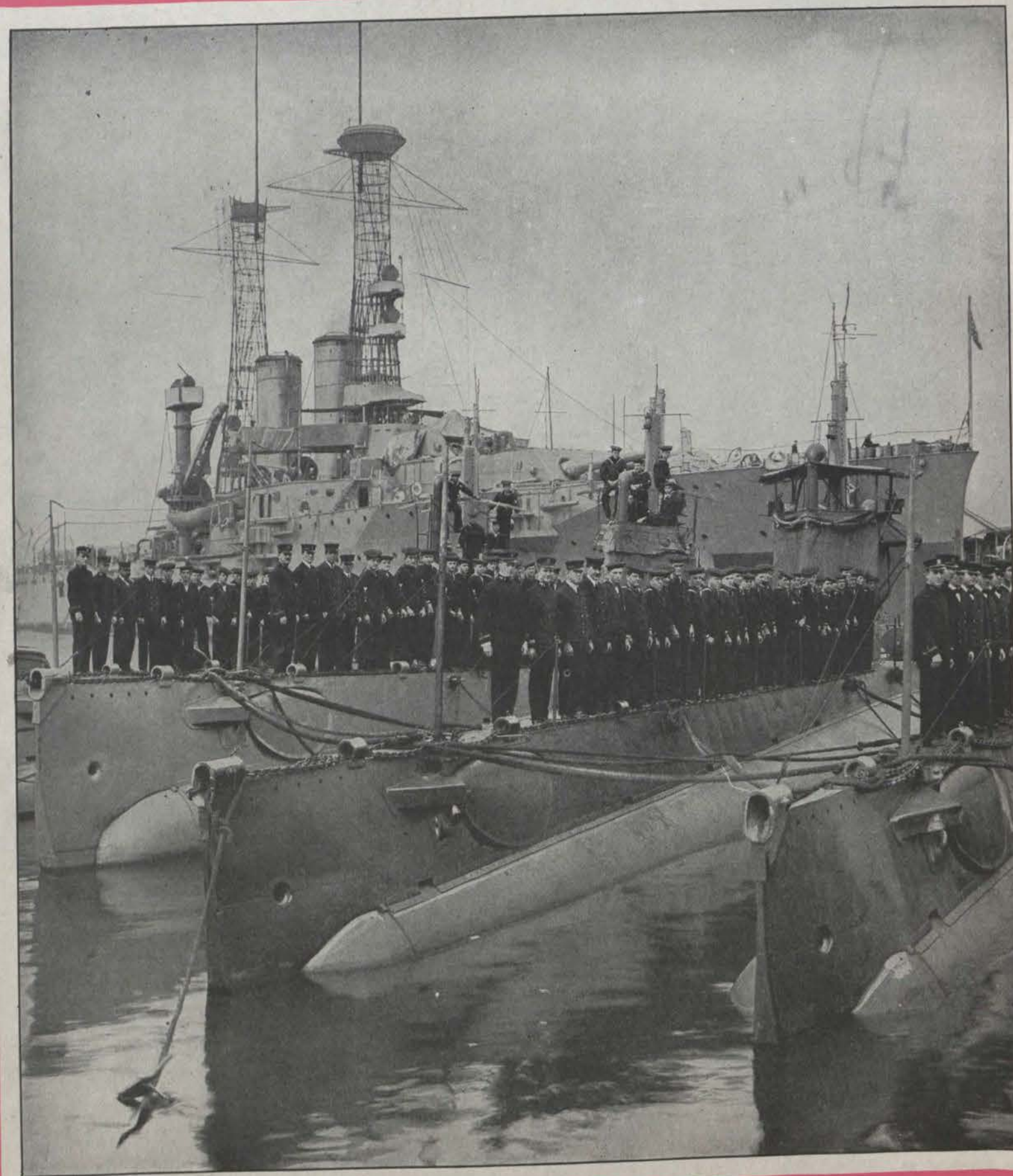
One of the heavy guns with which Italy drove the invading Austrians back across the Piave. Austria's blow for 1918 has failed, her campaign bids fair to turn into a grave disaster.

The great gun a moment after it has been fired. Smoke is still issuing from its muzzle. The foliage of the camouflaged roof is still vibrating from the concussion. Shells from these guns were poured for days on the Austrians who had won the west bank of the Piave before the invader was able to recross the swollen river.





# THE NAVY AND THE SUBMARINE



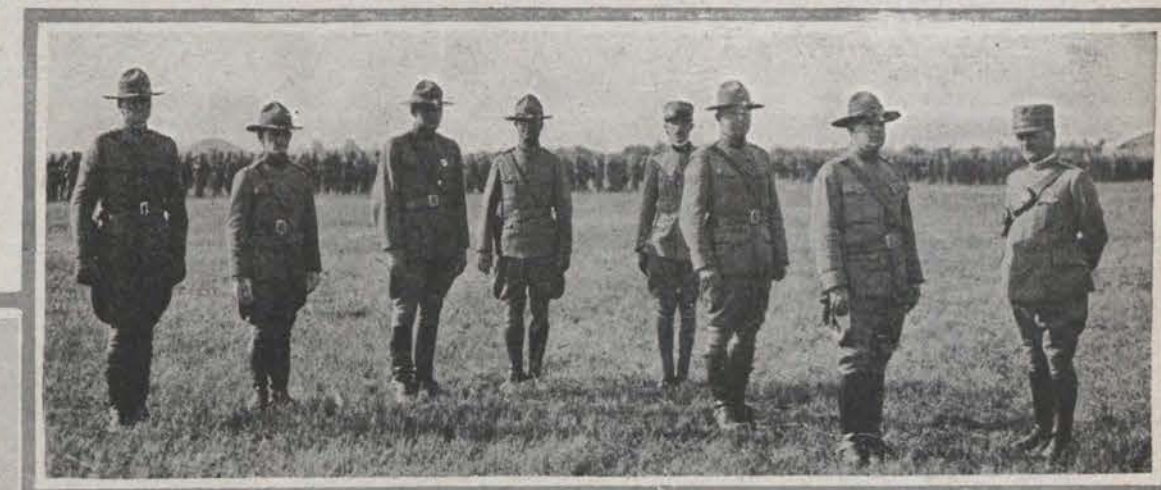
## Italy Welcomes *the Yanks from Ohio*

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



Attaches of Allied powers at the review. In the group are the Japanese, British, French, Serbian and American representatives. As the Americans swung past exclamations of praise at their splendid bearing, appearance and equipment burst from the group. The troops were trained in France and were largely from Ohio.

Several thousand American troops newly arrived in Italy were reviewed by the king and prominent Italian leaders early in August. The king and Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador, on the way to luncheon.



The American commander-in-chief and the officers of staff at the review.



Below are the distinguished members of the king's party. No. 1, Ambassador Page; No. 2, General Zupelli, Minister of War; No. 3, the King; No. 4, Premier Orlando; No. 5, His Eminence, Cardinal, the Bishop of Verona.

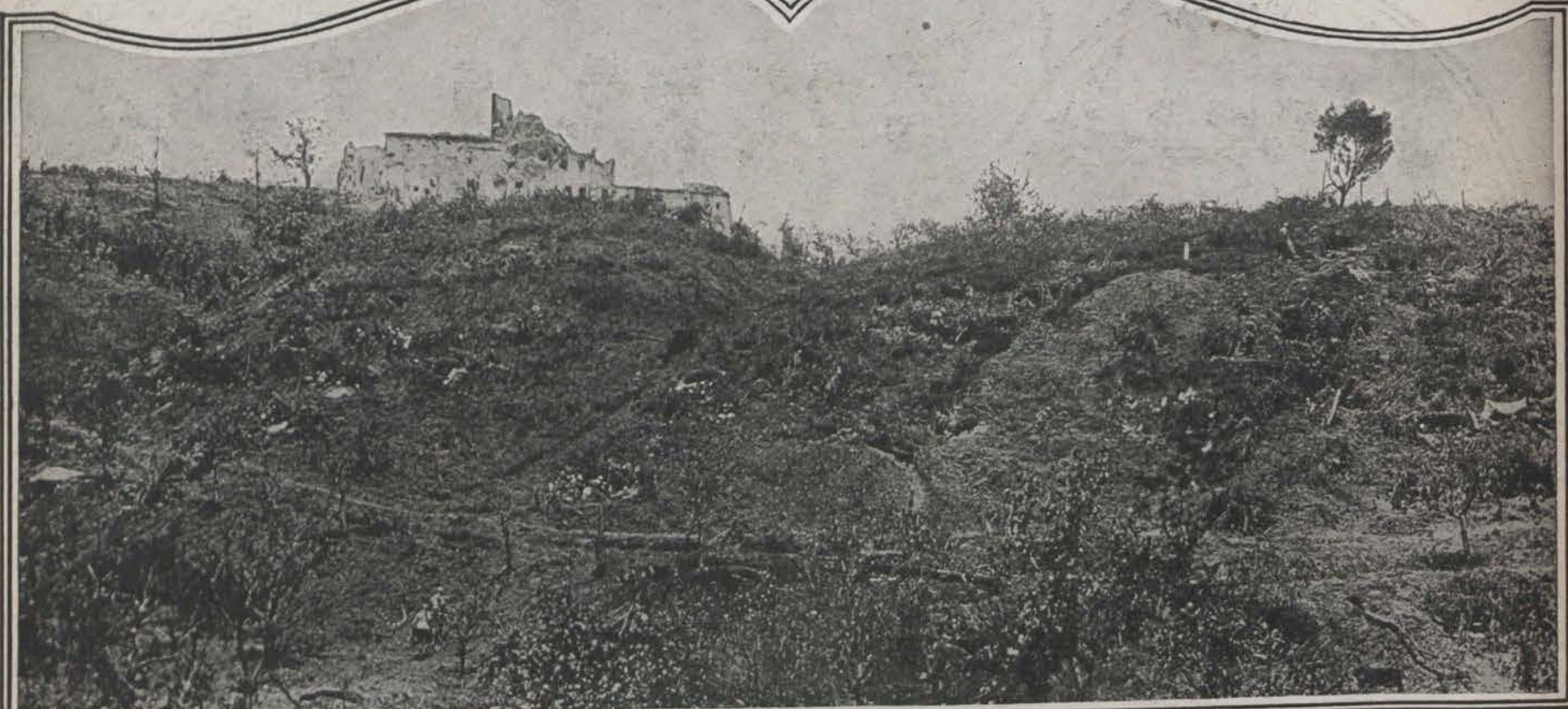
The king passes down the lines as the men present arms. When his majesty had reached the reviewing stand the troops passed before him. "If ever an American had reason to feel proud of his nationality and his newly acquired soldiery it was on that day," wrote Mr. Hare. "If we only had had enough of them in the last drive, we could have driven the Austrians back to Vienna," was the expression heard on every side as the healthy, big, bronzed young men with intelligent faces marched past. "Surely, you have sent us picked men?" But they are not picked men, only the average run of our new Army."





# The War on the Piave

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



The interesting photographs by Mr. Hare on this page show the battle-field at Nervesa on the Piave just after the Austrians, who had dug themselves in on the hillside, had been driven back across the Piave. The hillside in the picture above

is swarming with Italian soldiers who are preparing for a counter-attack by the Austrians. Nervesa Abbey stands on the crest of the hill, a mass of ruins. The undergrowth along the ridge was filled with dead when the picture was taken.



In the network of trenches on the Montello or Hog's Back to the west of Nervesa. The valleys of the Piave and its small tributaries are well protected by trenches and machine-guns. Note basket-weaving to shore up walls.



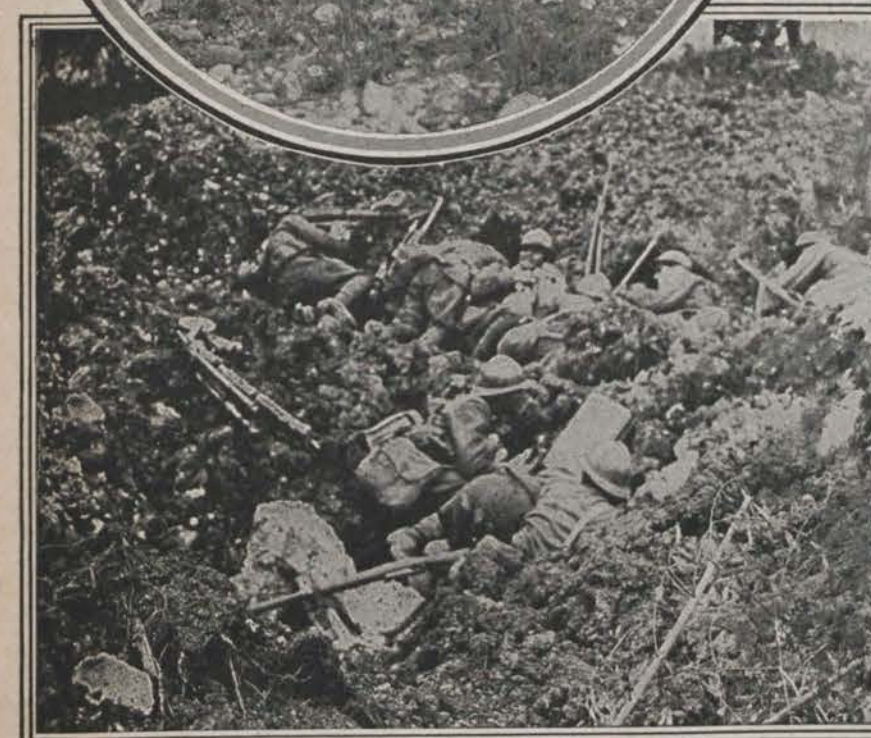
Dugouts from which the Austrians "skedaddled" when the Italians fell upon them in hand-to-hand conflict. For miles along this line the Italians attacked with long knives and bayonets and their fury would not be denied the victory.

# "Low Bridge" on the Battle Line

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



The old joke about the canal and railroad bridge and the successful statesman or financier holds good at the battle-front when the shells and rifle bullets are thick. The machine gunners enjoy the protection of "nests." Those at the left have scooped out an emplacement from which they command a wide stretch of open country. Note the sand-bags in the window behind them. The men at the right have picked out a comfortable shell hole.



No posing for the "movies" here, absolutely the real thing. It's a bum old ditch, but it saved the life of many a man when the shells were dropping thickly.



Taking all the cover possible in the ditch alongside the road while waiting to go forward into action against the Austrian line, which was on the run.



The unfortunate soldier behind the two live ones didn't get to cover in time. Shell splinters struck him only a few moments before this photograph was taken.



On the banks of the Piave; Austrian artillery very active. The concrete looks hard, but in Barnsfather's clever words, "If you know of a better hole, go to it."



# A Woman on the Battle Front

Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent



Mrs. Kirtland, wife of Lucian S. Kirtland, well known to LESLIE'S readers, went to Europe a few months ago as a bride. The recent Austrian advance found her at work as a LESLIE'S correspondent on the Piave. Mrs. Kirtland was the first and only woman correspondent to be allowed at the front since the famous Caparetto, at first as the guest of the navy and later of the army. Mrs. Kirtland photographed these troops under a late afternoon sun as they swung down the long road on their way to the lines.



This town, lying about 100 yards from the Piave, fell to the Austrians after a heavy shelling. Later the Italians threw the Austrians back over the river. The Y. M. C. A. took Mrs. Kirtland in on the heels of the Italian advance. Just as this picture was being taken, over came a "155." It burst 150 feet ahead. The next dropped short. When the third dropped the Y. M. C. A. car was not in that vicinity.

A permit is a permit and while the Italian officers, who had stormed and captured these Austrian trenches only a few hours before, may have been surprised to see a woman appear, they accepted Mrs. Kirtland's credentials and showed her every inch of the battle-field. The trenches at this particular spot were in fair repair, but on either side they were obliterated.



# Italy's Spirit Unbroken

Exclusive Photographs from ALICE ROHE



In these days when smiles are few and laughter is silenced by war's tragic spectre, Europe has learned that it must not allow the soul to starve completely for the brighter side of life. This improvised theater in Italy's war-zone is shown crowded with soldiers who tomorrow must face their country's invader. Italy, the land of song, was the last to suffer under the heel of Prussia. She is bearing up bravely under the strain that would have broken her but for a spirit still strong with the blood that flowed in Caesar's dauntless legions.

When All Saints' Day dawned over Rome on November 2, the city lay beneath the pall of the crushing defeat of her armies on the Isonzo. But her people rose, old and young, rich and poor, and poured out a floral tribute at the foot of the statue of Victor Emmanuel II. The Hun would never again reach the Eternal City, the battle line would stiffen, help would come!

All day the solemn lines passed up the marble steps to drop their tributes at the feet of *la Patria*, until the great statue, symbolic of the stricken country, grew gay with hope and flowers, a striking omen of what the brave fighters along the Piave were doing to turn Italy's grey day of despair into a day of hope.





# When the Austrians Reswam the Piave

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



The railroad building afforded shelter for a short time before these men were hurled against the enemy. Within an hour of the time this photograph was taken scores of these gallant Italians were dead or dying. Note the semaphore

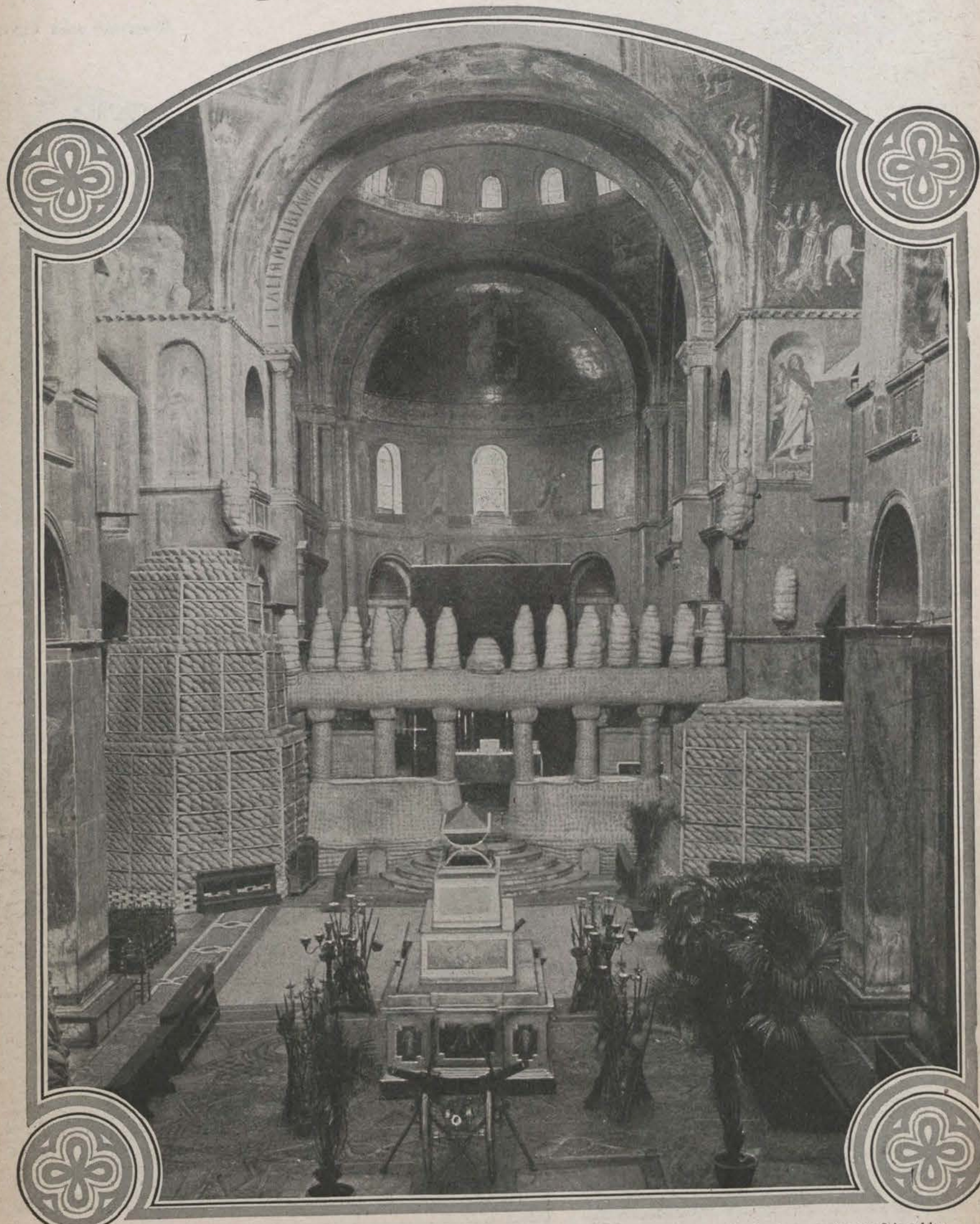
signal over the track is set at danger. "It sure was Danger," writes Mr. Hare. The soldiers spent the night under arms in shell holes and ditches. In the end the Austrians were hurled back across the River Piave fighting stubbornly.



Taking it easy under fire in a crater. "Like nearly all other persons the Italian is not adverse to posing for his picture even when the shells are falling. Under hot fire it was difficult to keep them from assuming a pose, so the only way I could

get a natural picture was to spring it on them suddenly as a shell exploded. But I was handicapped, as at that particular time I was a bit shaky and unsteady, almost uncertain about the need for that particular picture."—Letter from Hare.

# Protecting the Glories of San Marco



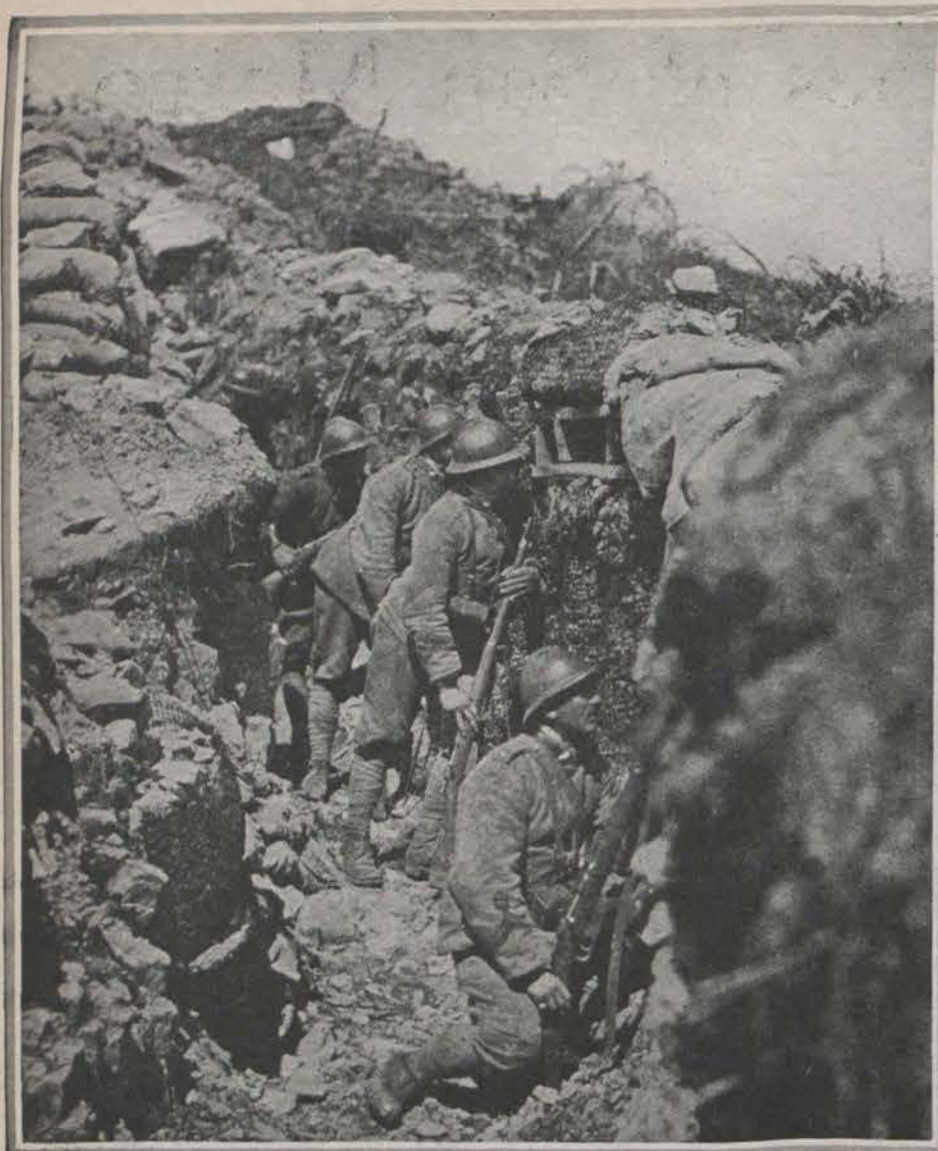
The interior of San Marco as James H. Hare's camera saw it then. St. Mark's Church (San Marco), which since 1807 has been the Cathedral of Venice, derives its name from St. Mark, the city's patron saint. The church, built in the ninth century, was burned in 976, and reconstructed

1047 to 1094. In the 12th century the church was made more Oriental by various alterations. In the 15th century florid external adornments were added. The church is the most splendid piece of polychromatic architecture in Europe. The guns in the aisle are decorative in honor of fallen heroes.



# Italy Strikes the Hun in Battle

Photographs from JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



Watching every movement in the enemy's first-line trenches. The smoke in the background comes from artillery preparation fire. Note the barbed wire entanglements in front of the Italian line, a well-nigh impassable barrier.

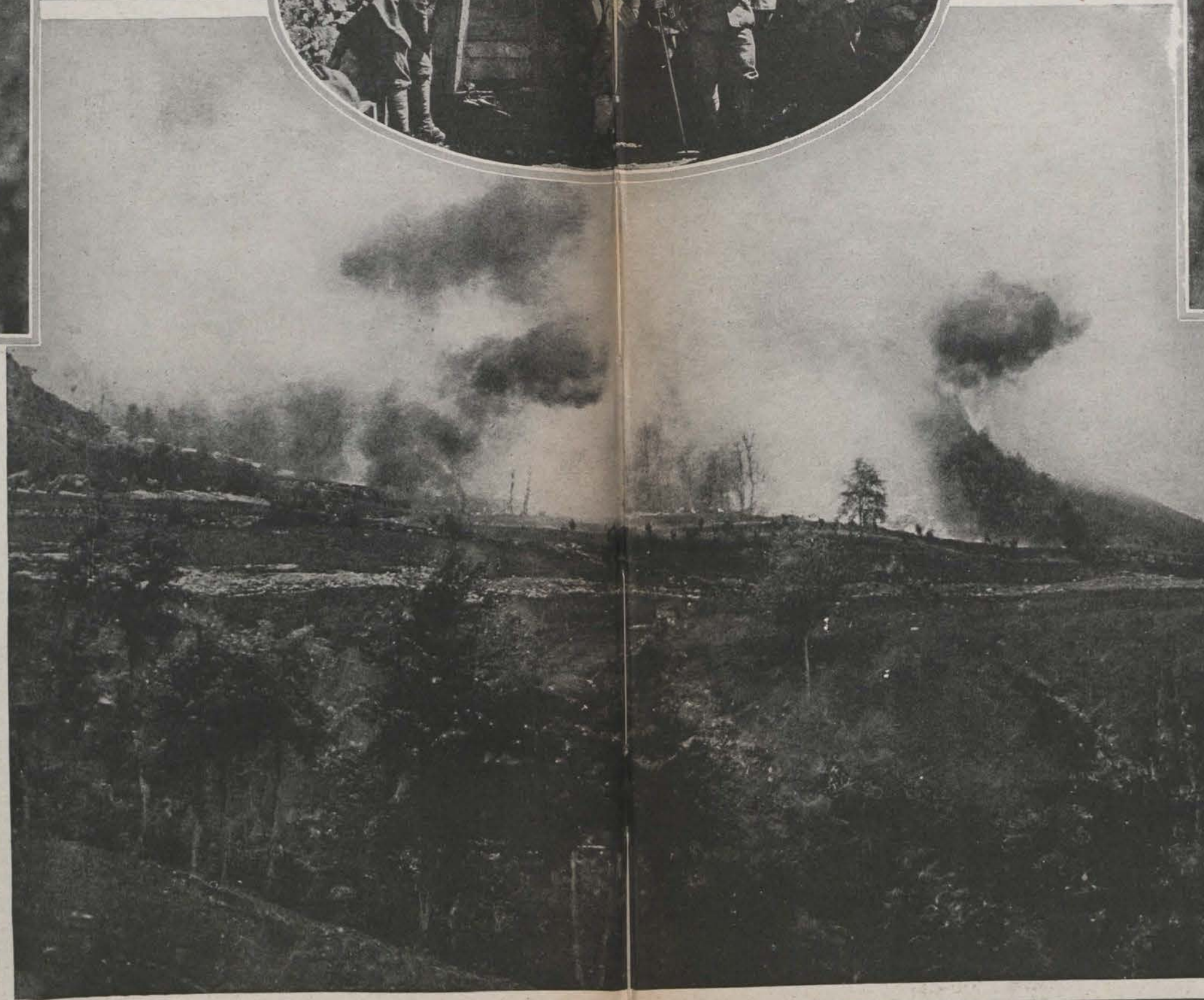


The mountains are honeycombed with platforms and pits for all sizes of guns. This machine gun occupies a cell carved from the rock with a port hole commanding a wide section of enemy front line.

James H. Hare, veteran of the wars of the past twenty years, about to go forward into the front lines of the Italian forces preparing for an attack against an Austrian position. Coffee is being issued in the early morning

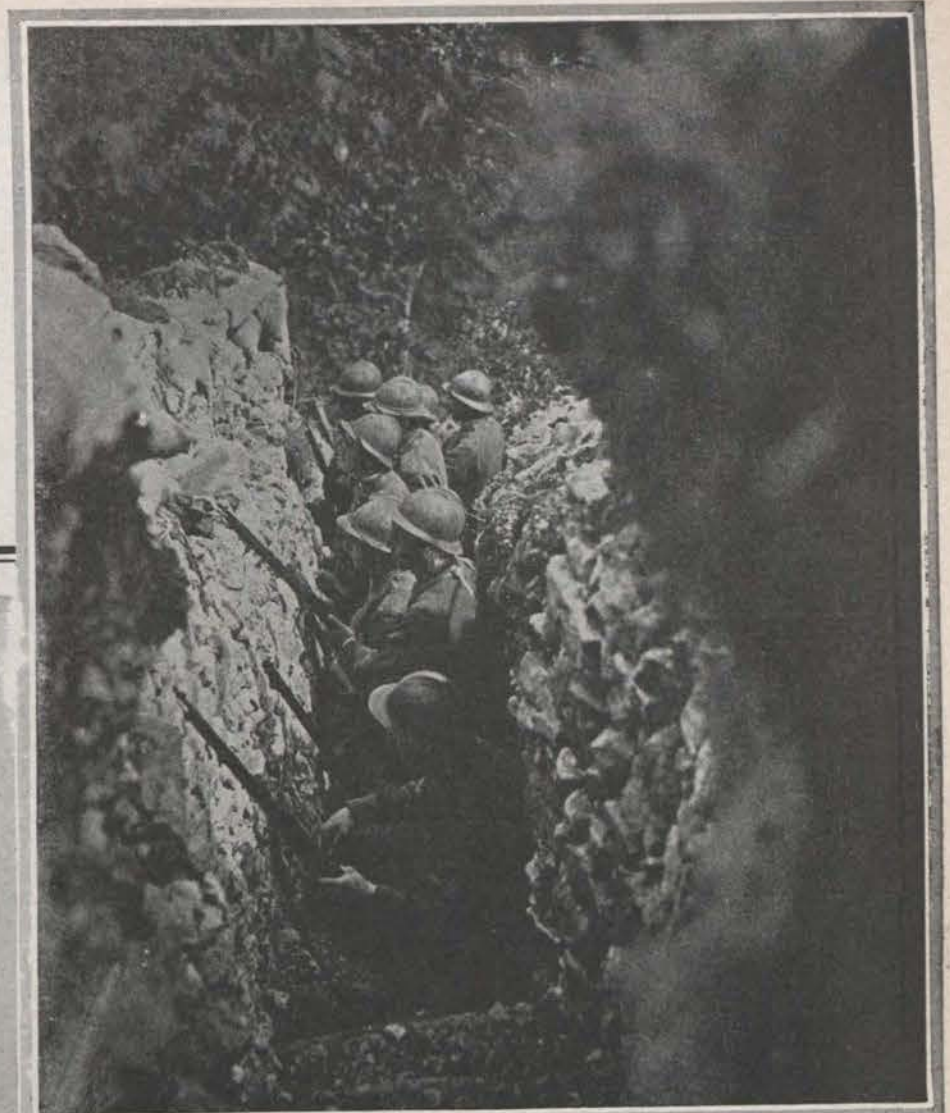


to the men in this picture. Mr. Hare, in the center, is accompanied by Colonel X, who remained with him during the day's fighting. They are about to mount the hill to an observation post overlooking the battlefield.

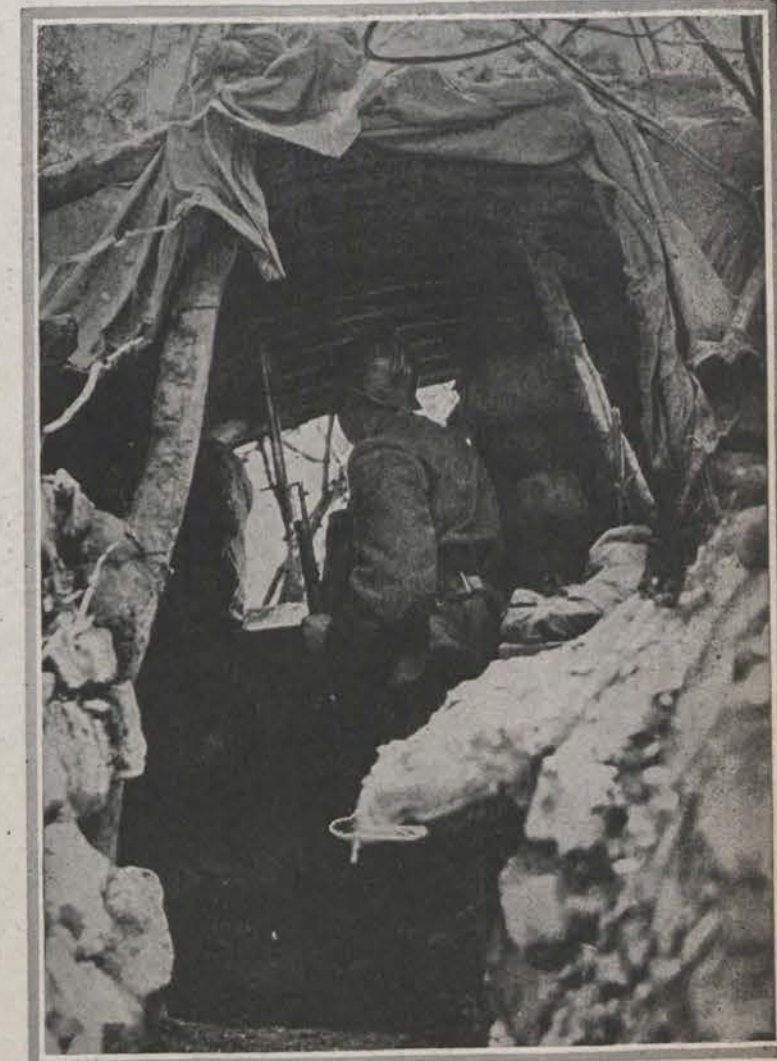


The Italian censorship will not allow this picture to be identified more closely than to call it "an advance by rushes." Imagine it, for instance, as the brilliant and successful attack on Mount Carno, which the Italians took in the early morning of May 9 when two companies by a

determined frontal and flank assault carried all but the very peak of the hill. For three or four days a dozen Austrians held the peak and were finally bombed to death by a lieutenant of Arditti and half a dozen volunteers. This probably isn't the attack on Carno but the action is most similar.



Italian soldiers in the front-line trenches only a few yards from the Austrians against whom they are about to advance. A few minutes more and these brave boys may be in the long column seen rushing to the attack.



On guard in the mountain caves, natural and artificial. This one happens to be artificial with a corrugated iron roof and sand-bag walls. The picture shows an advanced observation post.



# Italy's Long Tom Hard at Work

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer

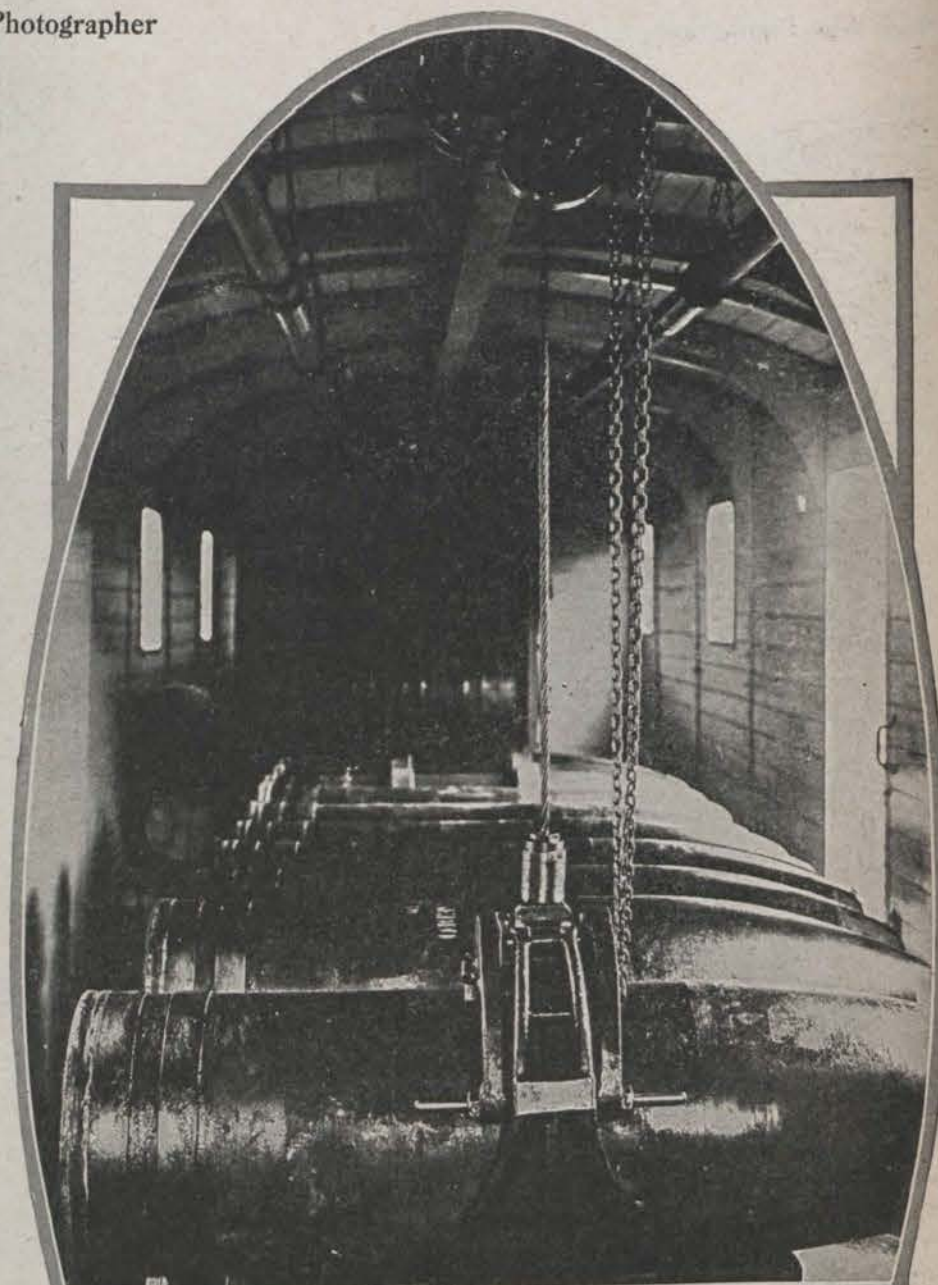


Battery telephone and telegraph men in communication with an airplane high over the enemy's lines spotting the effect of the shooting. These men relay information to the fire-control at the big gun shown at bottom of page.

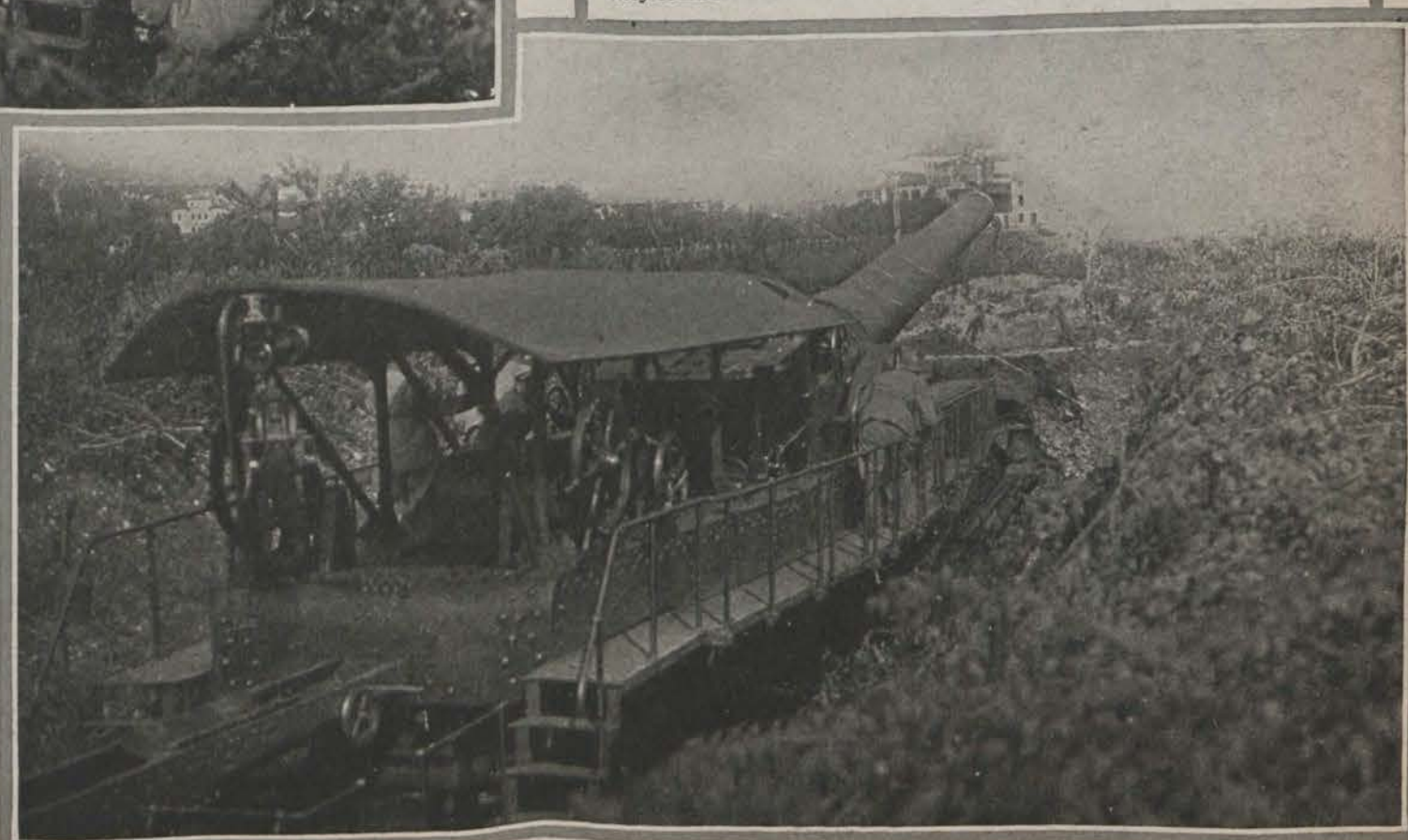


Loading "long Tom." It's a long call from the "long Tom" of the old privateering days of a hundred years ago to this great gun built for the navy but used on land on a special railroad truck and track. Two heavy charges are used each time this far-hitting gun is fired.

The gun has just been fired on a point 20 kilometers away. That is approximately thirteen miles. The men serving the gun have no idea of the conditions at the place their shell will land. Airmen, however, flying overhead keep them advised as to firing directions.

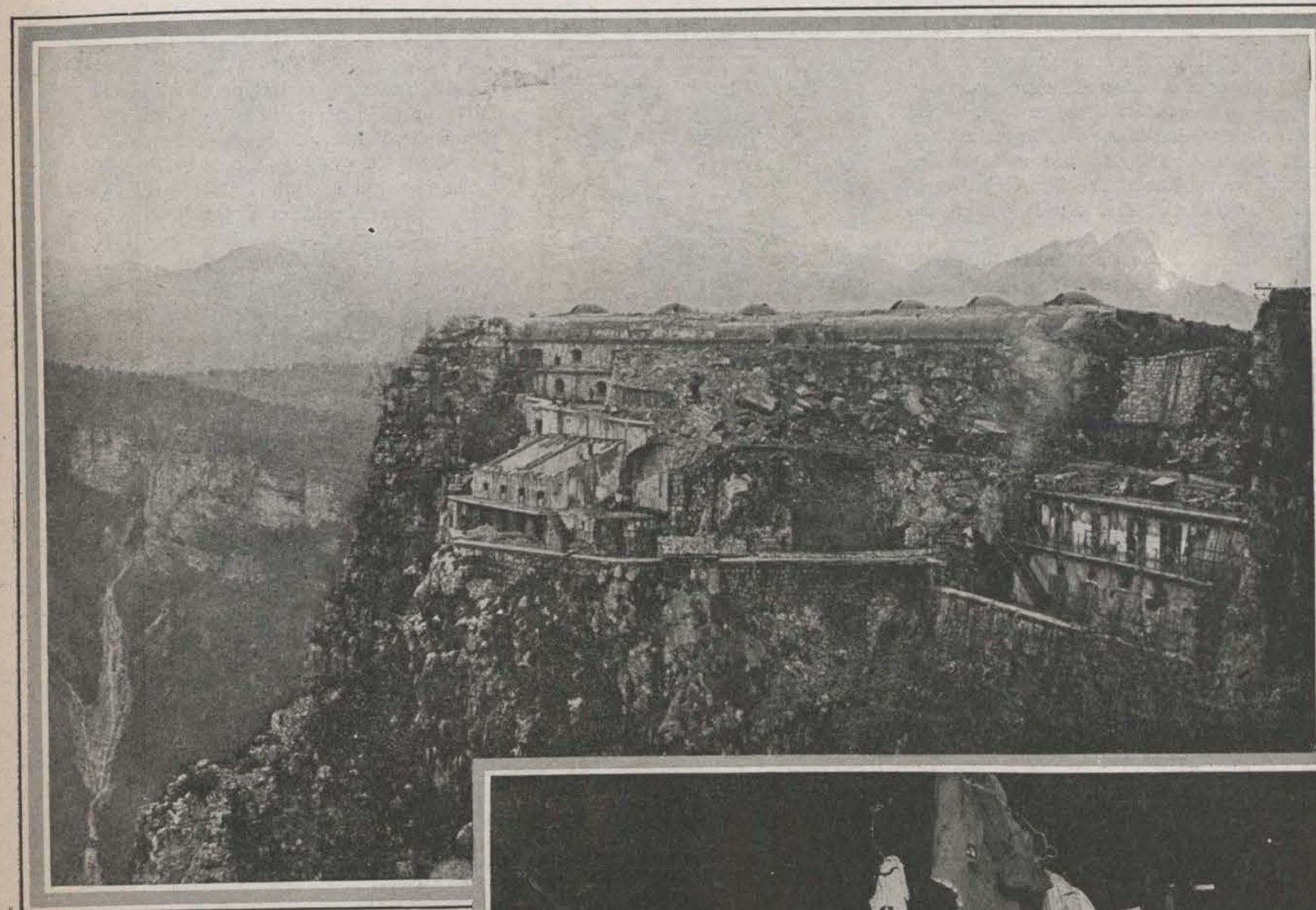


Shells ready at hand. They are brought to the gun in railroad trucks as limbers. What would the horse artillerymen of Napoleon's time think if they could see this car full of shells ready for delivery at the cannon's breech?



# Pandora Boxes in Italian Mountains

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



North of Venice, where the Piave brushes the teeth of Monte Corone and other points of rock, the irregular canyons are studded with natural fortresses dolled up with a few modern improvements such as concrete casques shielding long-range guns. When Charley Pandora, of Vienna, pried open a few of these recently, lots of Italian shock troops popped out and demonstrated that not even hope was left him.



Within mountain caverns in the Solarolo, Asiago and other regions too censored to mention, Titian-coiffured assault troops patiently spent long hours of waiting at cards, Chianti and Parmesan. In a late action one bunch of these hidden birds of prey flew out and put to rout a flock of Austrian buzzards in twenty minutes.



Armies are armies, regardless of their positions. The many trades that must be practiced in their sustenance have to go on always. These Italian blacksmiths in an echoing cave above a Piave affluent are not the only craft-soldiers working while the shock troops ply their ungentle trade on the outside of the high, sheltering rocks.



# How Italy Crushed The Austrians

BY JAMES H. HARE

Special War Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly

ON May 23, 1914, Italy declared war against its ancient foe, Austro-Hungary, and immediately began an offensive to wipe out old scores. At the outset it was very important that the war be fought on enemy soil and not in the fertile plains of sunny Italy. The first objectives of the Italian General Cadorna, therefore, were the Trentino and Trieste.

In this offensive the Austrians had all the advantage. They were well equipped with guns of heavy calibre and were entrenched on Alpine heights, which the Italian troops must painfully climb in the face of murderous fire. Most of the fighting therefore took place on lofty heights.

And it was magnificent fighting! Cadorna's men accomplished wonderful results and wrought miracles of engineering. Miles upon miles of concrete railway were constructed across almost impassable mountains and these were supplemented by a system of aerial railways (telefericas) with steep and thrilling inclines for transporting men and munitions. This tremendous task of the engineers had to be accomplished in spite of snow and ice.

The first Italian offensive, which began on May 23, 1914, pressed the Austrians back into their own Trentino and Cadorna was actually in sight of his first objective when disaster came thick and fast. Over-confidence on the part of the impulsive Italians, plus the insidious propaganda of the enemy, undermined the succession of victories and gave our new allies their first bitter taste of defeat. The retreating Italians turned toward Trieste, however, and stormed Gorizia, which is the Verdun of Trieste. Gorizia surrendered on August 9, 1916.

In 1917, the heroic Italians launched another offensive on the Carso and Bainsizza but again were hurled back to the Piave with staggering losses.



Lieutenant H. H. Douse, Royal Flying Corps, shot down in his plane over the village of Rai, waiting for the doctor.



Searching the prisoners for information. Their few coppers were returned to them.



Mike Bratto, for 7 years with the Central Candy Company, of Chicago, and James H. Hare became warm friends.

This campaign lasted from October to December and the Austrians and Germans were not able to follow up their victory until the following summer. Meanwhile, British and French reinforcements were rushed from the western front to help save Italy.

The expected drive into Italy came in June of 1918 and the Austrians swarmed down from the heights and swept across the Piave. There the Allied line stiffened and blocked the advance. Then the offensive passed to the Allied side and 63 Austro-German divisions were utterly routed and driven back across the Piave with the loss of 300,000 prisoners. It was the finish of Austria and the unconditional surrender followed precipitately. The 332d American Infantry participated in this campaign.

I joined the Italian troops in 1917 and was with them throughout this memorable campaign. I was delighted at the decisive way in which they checked the Austrian drive on the Piave, in the face of a murderous attack, and still more so when they turned the tables on the foe and swept back across the Piave.

The photographs show the character of the fighting, both in the mountains and along the plains. The one thing which peeved me most was the Italian persistence in trying to "look pleasant" whenever they saw me getting ready to snap a picture. To a photographer who has always prided himself that his work is not "faked" but is taken under fighting conditions, it is disconcerting to have men deliberately posing, even with shells bursting all around them. Time and again I had to wait until a shell actually burst among the men before releasing the shutter. Even then, some of the irrepressible troops would bob up their heads and smile as though they were merely in a training camp! But this fondness for the camera did not prevent them from making a heroic and successful fight, all the same.

# Giving the Kaiser Karl a Trimming

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



The long-heralded Austrian offensive that we were told was to sweep everything from its on running path has taken place and been driven back. Temporary successes ended in grim disaster when the whirlwind of Italians struck the Aus-

trian lines. Here are Italian troops taking shelter at a railroad building on the advance. The photographs on these pages were all taken under a heavy shell fire at Nervesa only a few hundred yards from the Piave's banks.



The machine guns of both Austrians and Italians did much execution. The machine gun nest has become the nightmare of the soldier. Sheltered by the road, trees and bushes this handful of Italians did much damage to the retreating

Austrians. These pictures show the fighting on the Piave near Nervesa, where Montello, the Hog's Back, a low mountain, divides the mountain section from the low lands. Here for two days the battle raged with unabated fury.



British, Italians and Austrians lay side by side in their last sleep.



Prisoners carrying in the wounded. Bitter as was the fighting, the Italians treated all prisoners exceedingly well.



# A Few Papers of Historic Interest

## THREE KINDS OF FOOLS

1. Fools.
2. Damned Fools.
3. SOLDIERS WHO RIDE ON TOPS AND SIDES OF CARS.

A Great Many American Soldiers Have Already Been Killed as a Result of Riding On Top of Cars. There is Only Six Inches Clearance Between Tops and Sides of Cars, and Tunnel Arches. There is Only Six Inches Clearance Between Tops and Sides of Cars and Bridge Superstructures. There is Only a Slight Clearance Between Sides of Cars and Signal Towers.

IF YOU EXPECT TO SEE THE NEXT BLOCK, KEEP YOURS INSIDE.

## 127 AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED

Riding on Tops and Sides of Railway Cars.

### Keep Inside

There is Only Six Inches Clearance Between Tops and Sides of Cars and Tunnel Arches, and Bridges and Signal Towers.

### Keep Inside

Wait Until You Get to a Trench to Stick Your Head Out.

### Lots of Time

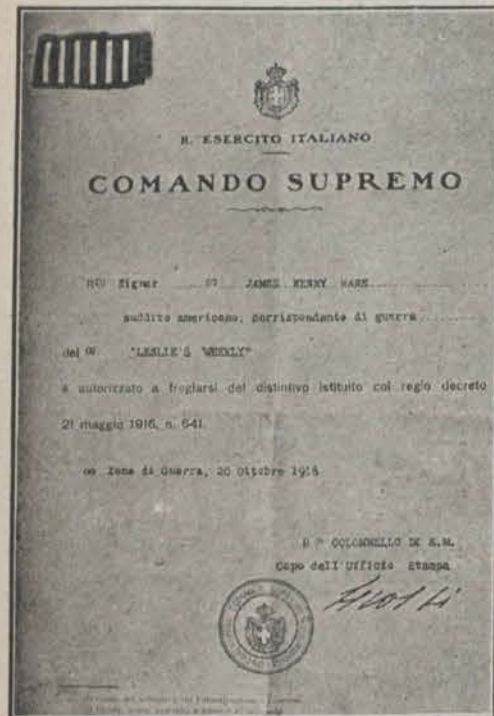
## YOUR HEAD MAY BE HARD

But Not as Hard as Bridges and Tunnel Arches. Only Six Inches Clearance, Don't Ride on Tops or Sides of Cars.

RAILWAY CO. WILL HOLD YOU RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES TO BRIDGES AND TUNNELS AND SIGNAL TOWERS THEY ARE NOT INSURED.

KEEP YOUR BLOCK INSIDE

The Yankee, like the beaver, has always been considered a most ingenious "cuss," and it is not surprising that novel methods of saving Yankee heads were devised by those who watched over the safety of our men in France. Three of the methods are shown above. The posters made great hits.



The Italian Government has issued to Mr. James H. Hare, Leslie's great war photographer, this interesting proof of service, which reads, "Mr. James Henry Hare, American Subject, War Correspondent of Leslie's Weekly, is authorized to bear the distinctive mark by royal decree May 20, 1916 n. 941, Zone of war, October 20, 1918. Henceforth 'Jimmy' may wear the service ribbon of the Italian campaign."



Hannibal and Napoleon, pointing from the Alps across the rich plains of Italy, promised to their men whatever they could take. Napoleon made good the promise. In 1918 along came the Austrians and, issuing paper money in the currency of unconquered Italy, began to use it at home under promise of redemption in Venice. This was the height of effrontery to the Italians, and hatred gleamed from their eyes whenever they found the paper in the pockets of prisoners. Before the much-heralded Austrian drive the Emperor's soldiers were told of the big pay they would get when the war was over, and the treasury came through with a sample, not kronen which could be sent home, but lire and centesimi. However, Austrian officers persuaded the men that just as soon as they had conquered Italy the new notes would be good, and all brave and hard fighting soldiers would receive still more money. That was all very well until the invaders met the fierce Arditi and the sharp-shooting Bersaglieri and then it was all wrong, as 200,000 dead, wounded or captured Austrians would testify if they could.

## BOLLETTINO del Governo provvisorio della città di Trento.

TRENTO, 2 novembre 1918.

### Cittadini!

L'attuale degli avvenimenti impone l'adozione di misure d'urgenza provvisorie. In vista della situazione della città, il Comitato provvisorio ha deciso di assumere la gestione delle funzioni comunali, e di nominare un Comitato di amministrazione cittadina, anche nelle parti limitate di polizia, finora esercitate dall' r. Commissariato.

### Cittadini!

Nel assumersi l'intera responsabilità per le funzioni comunali, il Comitato si impegna a mantenere la calma e la completa autonomia da ogni altra ingerenza e a evitare di dimostrazioni e provocazioni. Il Comitato ha sede nel Municipio e si apre in permanenza.

TRENTO il 2 novembre 1918 ore 3 pm.

Guido Bonaldi	Alfredo Ferrari	Dr. Ernesto Rinaldi
Avv. Dr. Giuseppe Calcinai	Emiliano Ruggieri	Vittorio Riva
Dr. Giuseppe Ruggieri	Enrico Sestini	Vittorio Rinaldi
Dr. Giuseppe Caporali	Vincenzo Lenti	Francesco Rinaldi
Dr. Filippo Pini	Vincenzo Rinaldi	Trattato Trento

The first page of a four-leaf bulletin issued by the Italian provisional government of Trento. It calls upon the citizens to assist the police in the authority exercised before by the royal commission. The committee assumes responsibility for the city's welfare but requests all aid and particularly the "complete refraining from all demonstration." The committee is permanently located in the municipal building.



A 10-lire piece printed by the Austrians in Italian currency and redeemable in Venice "later." The Austrian army was flooded with these.



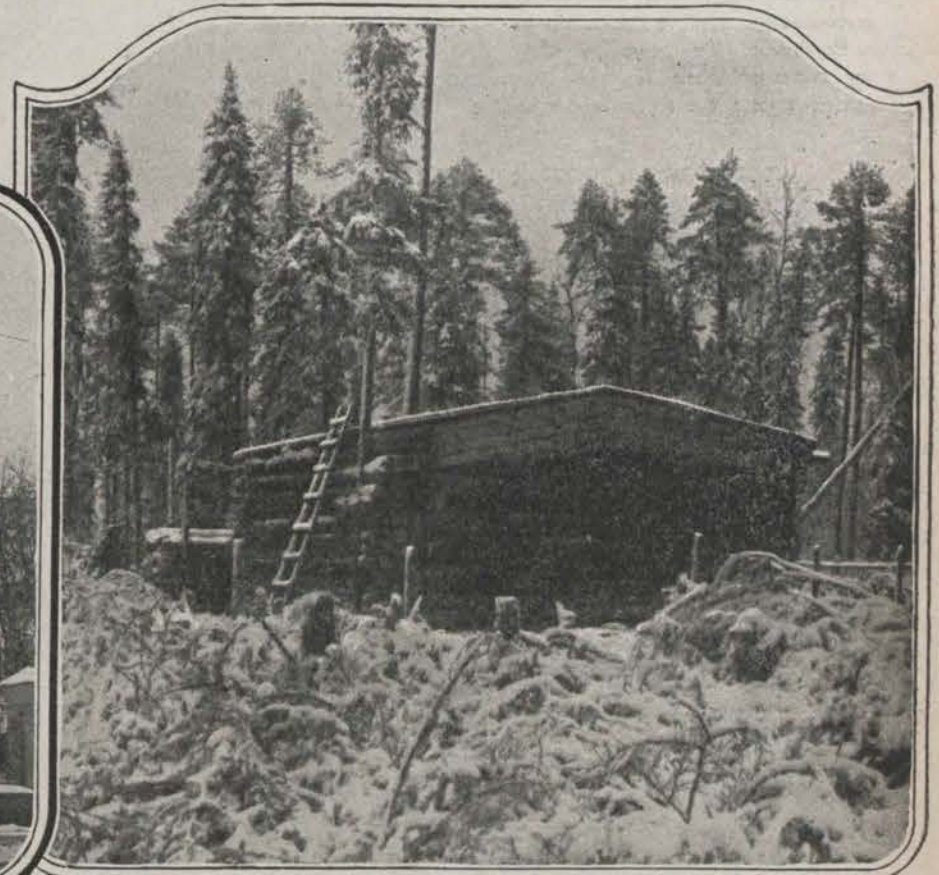
## The Most Active War Front in the World

U. S. Official Photographs from Archangel from LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent

An improvised fort on wheels in Northern Russia. The armored railroad train seems to be one of the fashionable engines of war in Russia and Siberia. This train is made up of steel coal cars lined with sandbags. A light mortar and numerous machine-guns are mounted and the garrison is made up of Yankees, British Tommies and Cossacks.



Trotsky Prospect, one of the main streets of Archangel. In the background stands one of the city's numerous churches. The domes and tall spires of these churches all glitter with gold leaf.



A blockhouse in Northern Russia built of many thicknesses of logs to withstand machine-gun and rifle fire. Such blockhouses command strategic points along the Allied front. The tangle of tree tops and barbed-wire surrounding it adds to its strength. A reminder of American colonial days.

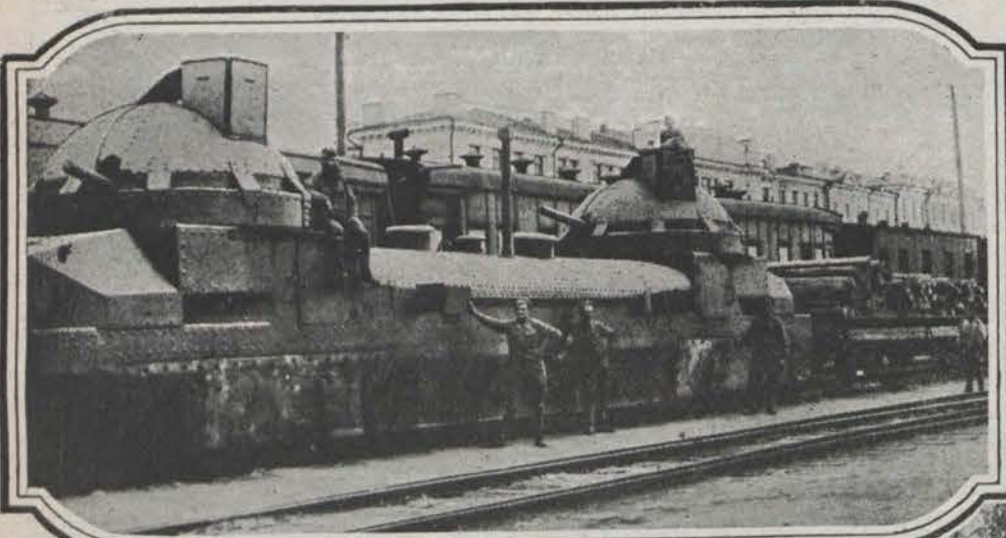


When D'Annunzio, the great Italian poet and aviator, flew over Vienna his bombs were leaflets based on Austria's hopeless situation in the war.



# Fighting Bolshevism in Siberia

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON  
LESLIE'S War Photographer in Siberia



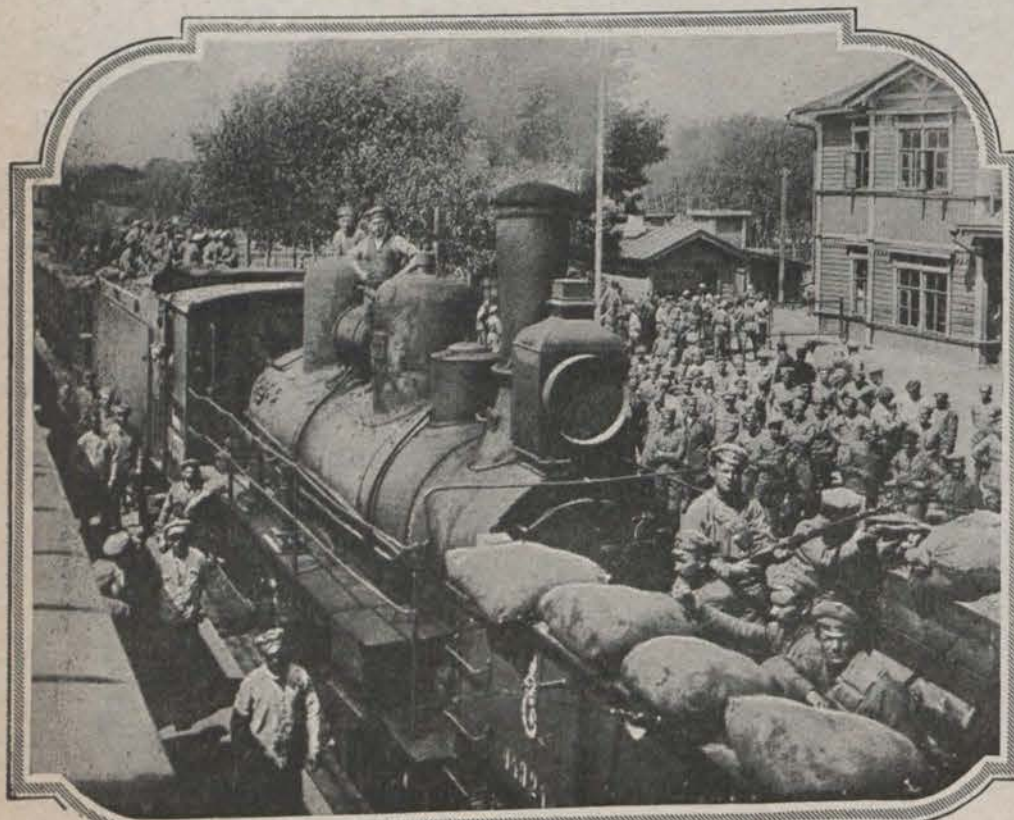
An armored, revolving-turret car delivered to the Bolsheviki by the Germans, and captured by the Czechoslovaks. Since most of the fighting in Russia is on the route of the railroads, this is a highly prized war weapon.



A pom-pom gun used by the Czechs in their campaign against the Russian Bolsheviki. The campaigns of the Czechs have had little advertising, but their heroism has been proven time and again during their cooperation with the Allied armies in the various sectors in Russia.



The New Russian Army on the march. This army has been co-operating with the Allied forces, including the Americans, who, it was recently announced, will be withdrawn some time this spring.



An armored train of the New Russian Army ready for action on the Trans-Siberian railway. Flat cars, protected with sand-bags, and manned by Russians and Czechs.



Whenever the New Russian or the Czech army retreats, the well-to-do Russians in the territory pack their possessions and trail along to escape the horrors of the Bolsheviki occupation.



One of the  
Yank-Sergeant-de-ville  
teams which keep  
the peace peaceable in  
Paris

- C. Le Roy Baldridge - Pot. Inf. A.E.F.

Brother Cops

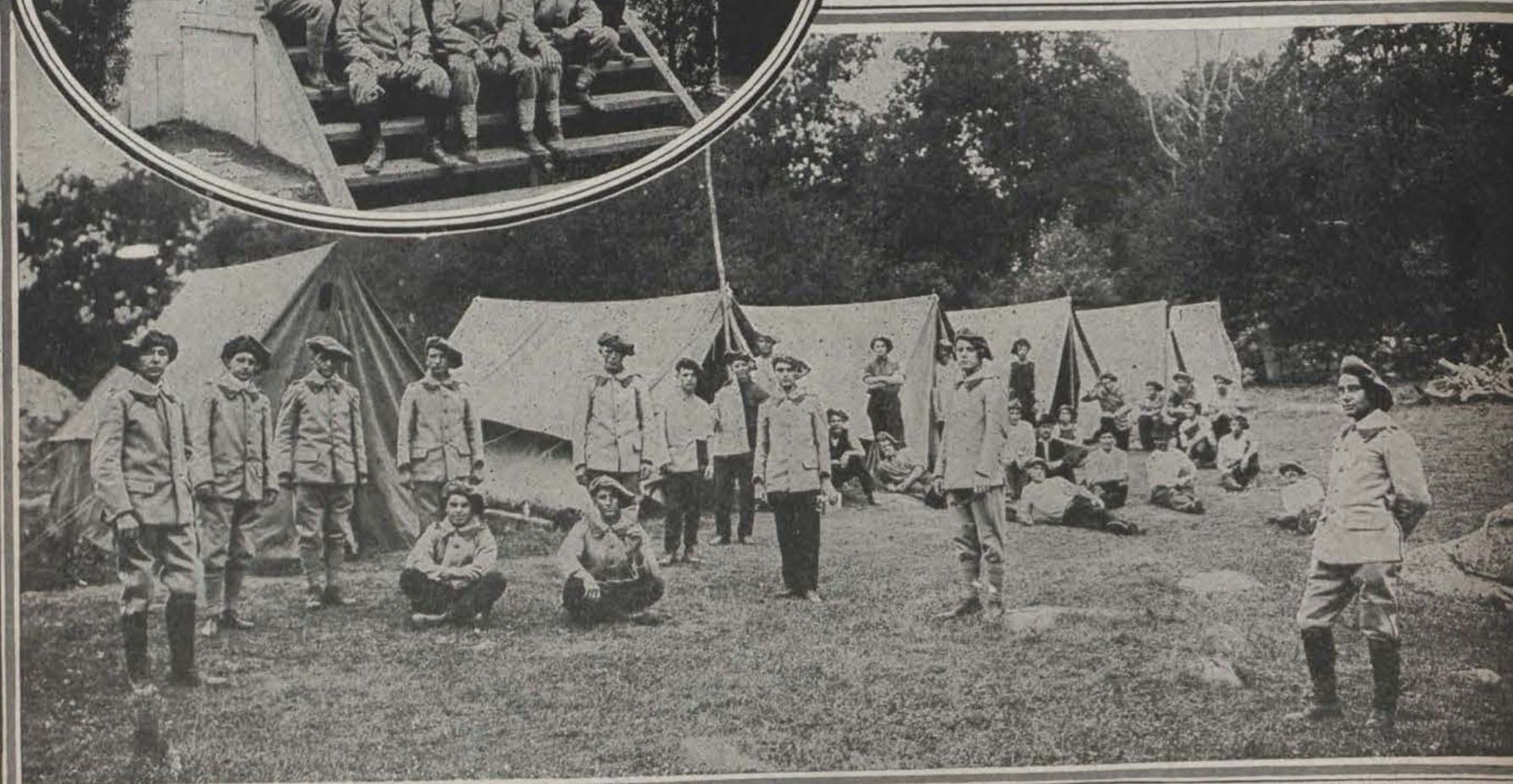
★ Copyright, 1919, by Leslie's



# A New Nation Born of War



The United States and the other Allies have recognized the revolutionary Czechoslovaks of Austria as a nation and co-belligerents, and the headquarters of the Czechoslovak provisional government are now in Washington. Men of the race are eager to fight the Hun. In Russia and Siberia 50,000 are helping the Allies against Bolsheviks, Germans and Austrians. Thousands of Czechoslovaks are being recruited at Camp Borglum, Stamford, Conn. Above is a village scene at a fair in camp.



A more military view of Camp Borglum. The Czechoslovaks assembling there from all over the United States undergo preliminary training and have their fitness for soldiering tested. As rapidly as possible the selected men are shipped to France, where they will, in time, appear on the battle-line under their own flag. In the oval

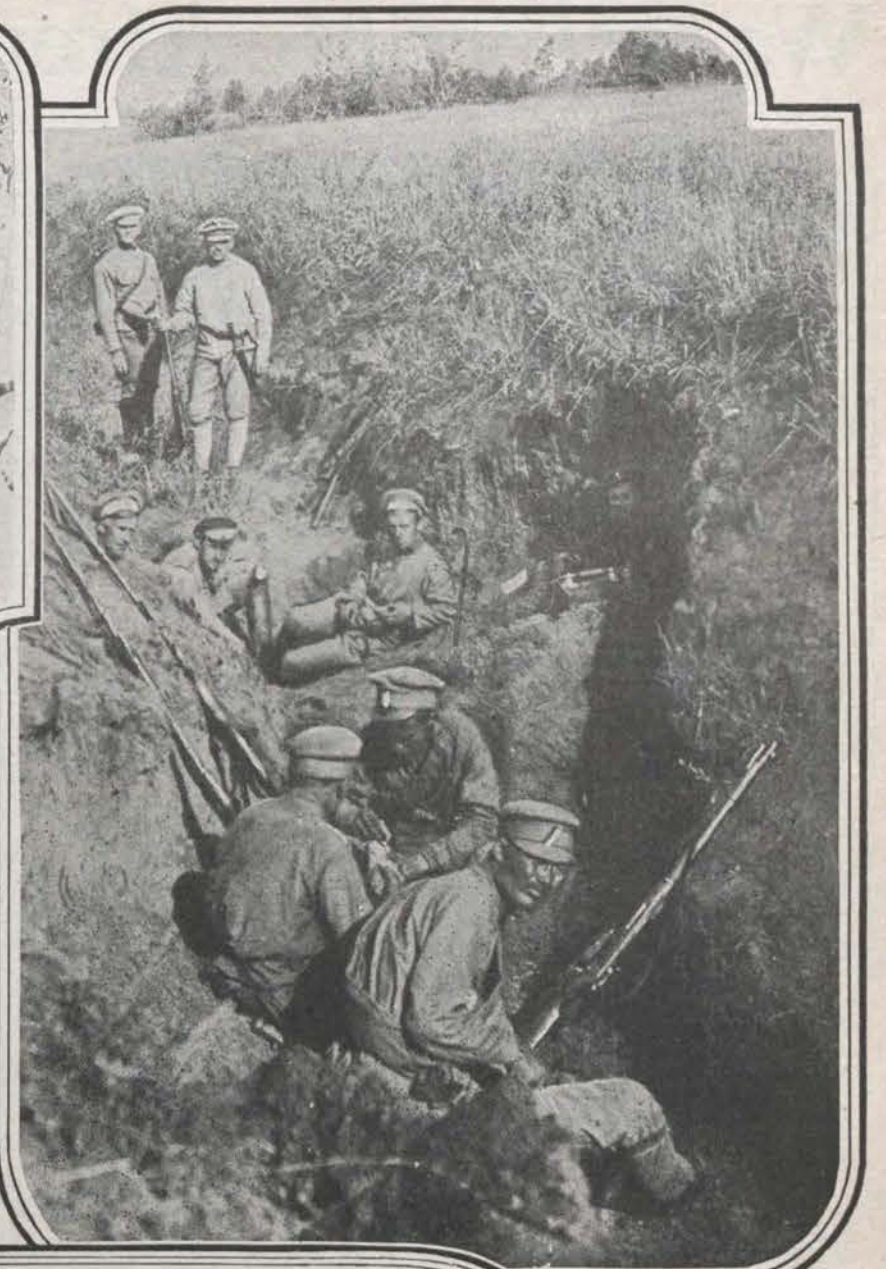
picture are seen officers of the camp and guests. The short officer in the center with strap over shoulder is Lieut. Danielovsky, one of the representatives of the Czechoslovaks in Vladivostok who came to Washington to make an official report to Professor T. G. Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovak National Council.



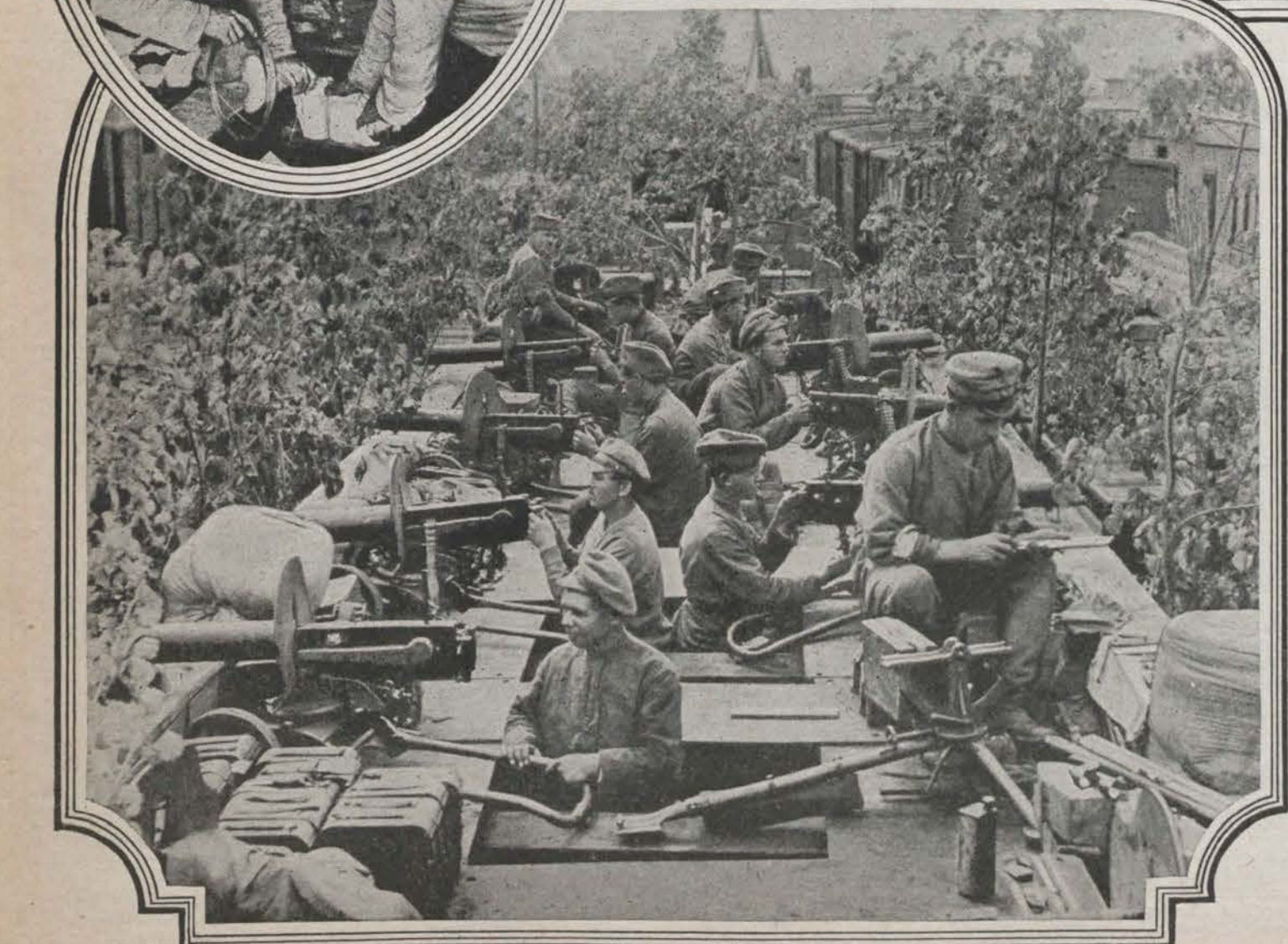
Czechs in a front line position on the Siberian front where the thermometer registers well below zero day and night during the winter.



Soldiers of the "new" Russian army placing dynamite under a bridge near Ufa to blow it up to stop the advancing Bolsheviks.



A Czech outpost in an old trench on the Siberian front. This and the picture at the left illustrate the difference in weather conditions under which the troops live.



A Czech armored train, in fact "armed to the teeth" with machine guns. Note the camouflage of boughs built on the sides of the cars. In the recent Senate investigation charges were made that the Czechs had indulged in excesses in villages where they had met with opposition. Their representatives in this country, however, immediately denied these charges.



# War's Terrible Aftermath in the Balkans



This pitiable group of Macedonian refugees was photographed in the town of Lexcowatz, Serbia. Investigation of the people in this photo revealed the fact that they were traveling along the Monastir-Lexcowatz road, on their way back to deserted homes, leaving a few of their number dead each day along the roadside. It was the babies and the very old who suffered most; for the children there was an unusual scarcity of foods, since they were unable to digest and assimilate the heavier foods as readily as the adults. And for the adults there was little enough of the staple food products.



So large a portion of the people of Saloniki found themselves homeless as a result of a great fire, and because of a big influx of refugees, that municipal barracks were constructed in order to house some of the unfortunates. This photo shows one of these families on wash-day. The display of garments is meager for the people have little clothing. Living conditions in the barracks were unsanitary and the percentage of diseased persons was high. Typhus, smallpox and tuberculosis were the usual ailments.

Among the poorer classes of Saloniki and other Balkan towns, typhus found easy victims because these people—naturally rather negligent as to personal cleanliness—found themselves unable to buy and own changes of clothing during the great textile and cotton goods shortage that came with the war and the blockade. Whole nations, in the Balkan States, are suffering from the scanty supply of garments. Tons of clothing and other supplies were shipped to the region from the big stores of supplies which were sent first to France, and intended originally for use by the American army.



Of the many hundreds of homeless people in Saloniki scores lived in burlap huts, all more or less like the one shown above, which was made by a Red Cross worker there in midwinter. These hovels were usually filthy.



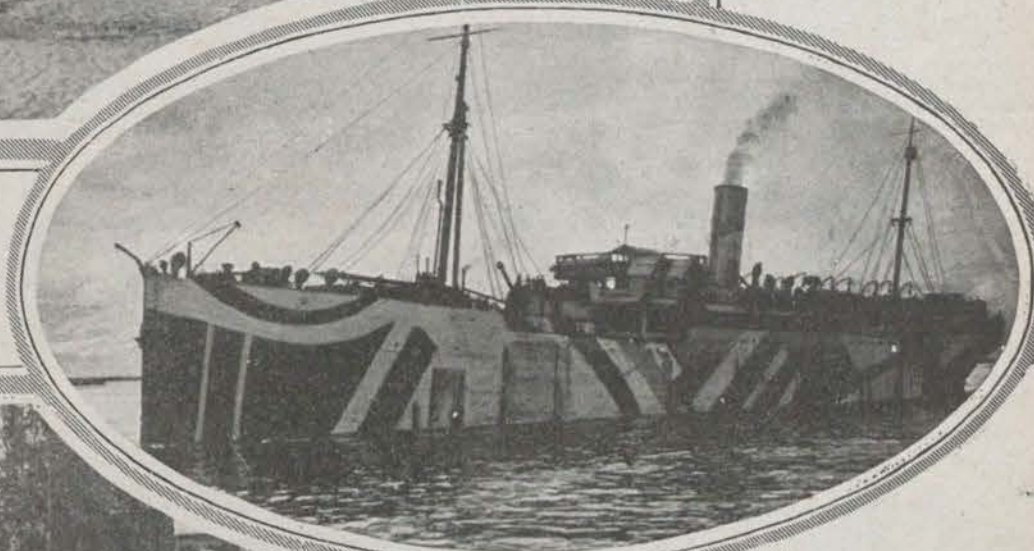
Nine persons inhabited this tiny cellar in Saloniki, where housing conditions among the poor were intolerable through the war and during the armistice. The children suffered from diseases caused by malnutrition.

# The Yankees at the Top of the World



Exclusive Photographs of Our Soldiers in Northern Russia

Prophetic vision of this would have startled America's conservative forefathers. Here are Yankee doughboys deputed for warfare thousands of miles from their own land, marching through the streets of Archangel. They went there to free a vast region from the Bolsheviks' rule.



A well-camouflaged American transport, which arrived safely in Archangel harbor. It carried an American force, which, with detachments of Allies, has been in fierce battles with the anarchists. The fortunes of war here has mainly favored the Allies, but they have been seriously hampered by insufficient numbers, the swampy nature of the terrain and the brief daylight—lately only four hours per day. The Americans are now snowed in and are holding the line in log huts and wind-shelters made of birch boughs.



The symbol of anarchy falls. American blue-jackets and French soldiers in far northern Russia display the trophy of a strenuous fight—a captured Bolshevik banner.

These Yanks are happy, not because they have won commissions or decorations, but because they have landed in a Russian village after a long and tedious voyage, and are bound for a barracks which doesn't heave and toss. They have lately acquitted themselves nobly in hard combats along the Dvina River.







Czecho-Slovaks, who came to the rescue of Siberia, furnish a guard of honor for comrades slain in a fight with Bolsheviks recently in the Fortress Staff Building at Vladivostok.



The Bolsheviks, after running amuck in Petrograd, tried the same game in Vladivostok. Allied contingents landed to protect consulates and prevent war supplies from being handed over by the Bolsheviks to the Huns. Czecho-Slovaks, formerly in the Russian army, and bound to the western front, via America, reached Vladivostok and suppressed the Bolsheviks. They bombed and then stormed the Fortress Staff Building, above, and drove out the Red Guard and armed Hun prisoners. Now they will join the Allies' expedition in Siberia, with Major-General W. S. Graves in command of American regiments. The Fortress Staff Building was bombarded, with the fury of real war, from this railroad station on the opposite side of the street.



## Czecho-Slovaks Save Siberia

Exclusive Photographs from the  
RUSSIAN-AMERICAN AGENCY  
OF COMMERCE



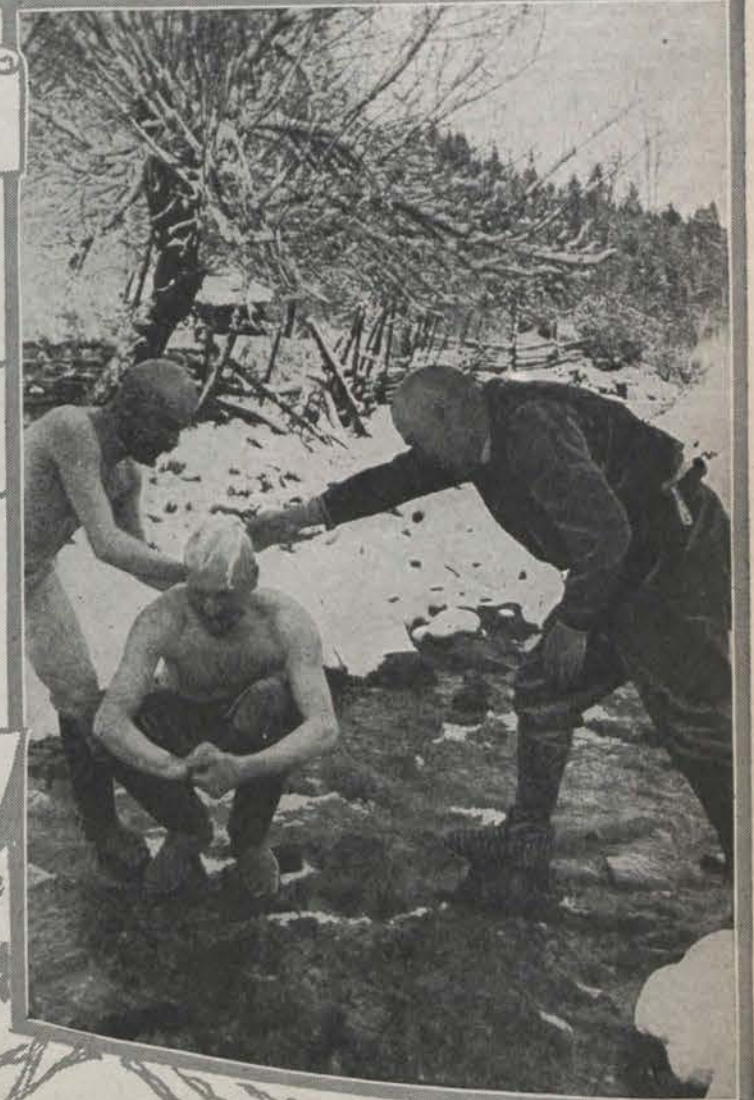
This determined squad of Czecho-Slovaks cut off the head of the dragon of disorder in Vladivostok by arresting the Bolshevik leaders. Czecho-Slovaks, with Allied aid, aim to make all Siberia orderly.

## WAR IN CARPATHIAN SNOWS



### DEEP IN THE DRIFTS

These photographs show Austro-Hungarian troops in the heights of the Carpathian mountains where heavy fighting has been in progress for more than a year, the Russians attempting to force their way through the many passes with varying success. Winter begins in early October in the higher altitudes, and the snow is 15 feet deep in places. Snow shoes or skis are frequently used by the troops. The hardy lives they lead are indicated by the photograph at the lower right, which the German photographer entitled "Morning Wash in Winter." Troops holding these positions are sheltered in trench dugouts when on the first line and billeted in villages when in reserve. They do not live in tents, as do our soldiers when on campaign service.





# The Evil Reign of Russia's Bolsheviks

Exclusive Photographs for LESLIE'S by DONALD C. THOMPSON, Staff War Photographer

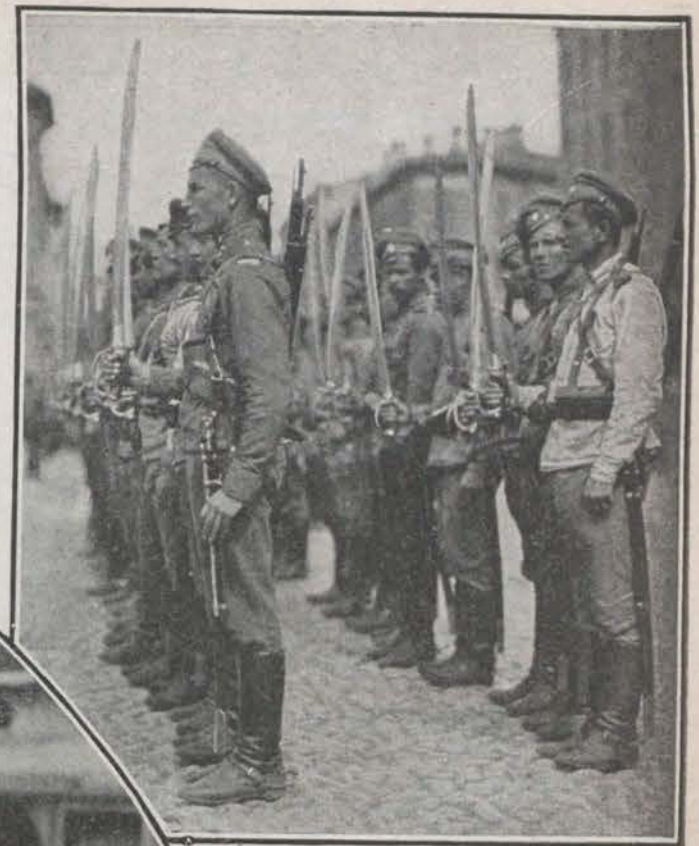


The women of Russia are still under arms. In fact, word comes out of Russia that they are not likely to desert the colors unless the entire army is disbanded. At this writing the military spirit of Russia seems at low ebb, with the Bolsheviks ordering the demobilization of the troops and the desertion of hundreds of thousands of soldiers. Kerensky, the former premier, is reported a fugitive in hiding in Finland. Of Russia Mr. Thompson says: "Just before I left Petrograd for America last fall I was invited to a dinner by Russian officers who said to me, 'Thompson, you are returning to America and we want you to carry this message. You have seen German intrigue at work in Russia, you have been with a great many of us at the front, you have fought with us, eaten with us and slept with us, and we want you to carry the message to America, that our great hope is, that America and the Allies will not judge Holy Russia by the Petrograd pro-Germans and Bolsheviks.'"

The crowd below gives one an idea of the type of gathering that is exerting a powerful influence in Russia today. Against a government intimidated by street mobs, Russia's Allies make small progress in holding that country to her treaty agreements which were made in August, 1914, when each of the Allies agreed not to make a separate peace with Germany.



The Bolsheviks, Minimalists, Internationalists and Social Revolutionists again are reorganizing the Russian government at Petrograd. The government is to be responsible to the parliament composed of members of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Soviet, the Peasants' Congress and delegates from the trades unions and the army. If the future policy of Russia rested in the hands of troops of the type of those above the Allies could count on a loyal member to the end.



These are the troops who may be expected to save the day for Russia if the military spirit prevails, for it is difficult to imagine the Cossack entering into any treaty to Germany's advantage. Meanwhile it is reported that Sweden has agreed to act as mediator between the Russian Bolsheviks and the German government, and a note proffering a truce and peace negotiations has been received at Berlin, while representatives of Ensign Krylenko, the Bolsheviks' general-in-chief, have entered the German front to negotiate with the Germans. According to Mr. Thompson, although Lenine and Trotsky are making peace with Germany it does not mean the country will do the same thing. Millions of Russians will not stop fighting. Thousands of soldiers with whom he talked told him that they never would agree to a Petrograd Bolshevik peace and only want the chance to attack the German-Russian Bolsheviks. By special arrangement with LESLIE'S WEEKLY, these and other of Mr. Thompson's remarkable war pictures of "Bloodstained Russia" are now being shown in the principal moving picture houses throughout the United States.

The failure of the men of Russia to till the soil this past summer has resulted in a food scarcity that now spells famine. Below women are seen forming a bread line that is ever increasing in length.





## Important Russian Dates

1914

JULY

28—Heir-apparent of Austria assassinated.

29—Mobilization of Russian army ordered.

AUGUST

1—Germany declares war against Russia.

6—Austria-Hungary declares war against Russia.

31—Advancing Russian army defeated at Tannenberg by Von Hindenberg.

31—St. Petersburg becomes "Petrograd."

1915

FEBRUARY

10—Russian defeat at the Mansurian Lakes.

AUGUST

5—Germans capture Warsaw, Poland.

8—Russia defeats German fleet in Gulf of Riga.

SEPTEMBER

6—Czar Nicholas takes personal command of army.

OCTOBER

17—Bulgaria enters war against Russia.

1916

APRIL

18—Russia captures Trebizond, on the Black Sea.

JUNE

Russia occupies Lutsk and Czernowitz.

AUGUST

10—Russia occupies Stanislaw.

1917

MARCH

10—Czar suspends Duma. Revolution breaks out.

15—Czar Nicholas abdicates.

JUNE

4—American Commission headed by Elihu Root arrives.

JULY

1—Kerensky leads Russians in Galician campaign.

20—Kerensky becomes premier of Russia.

SEPTEMBER

16—Kerensky proclaims Russia a republic.

NOVEMBER

7—Bolsheviks, under Lenine and Trotsky, depose Kerensky.

10—Lenine becomes premier.

DECEMBER

7—Finland declares its independence.

1918

MARCH

3—Russia signs peace treaty with Germany and Austria at Brest-Litovsk.

9—Russian capital moved to Moscow.

JULY

10—Czecho-Slovaks take over part of Trans-Siberian railroad.

AUGUST

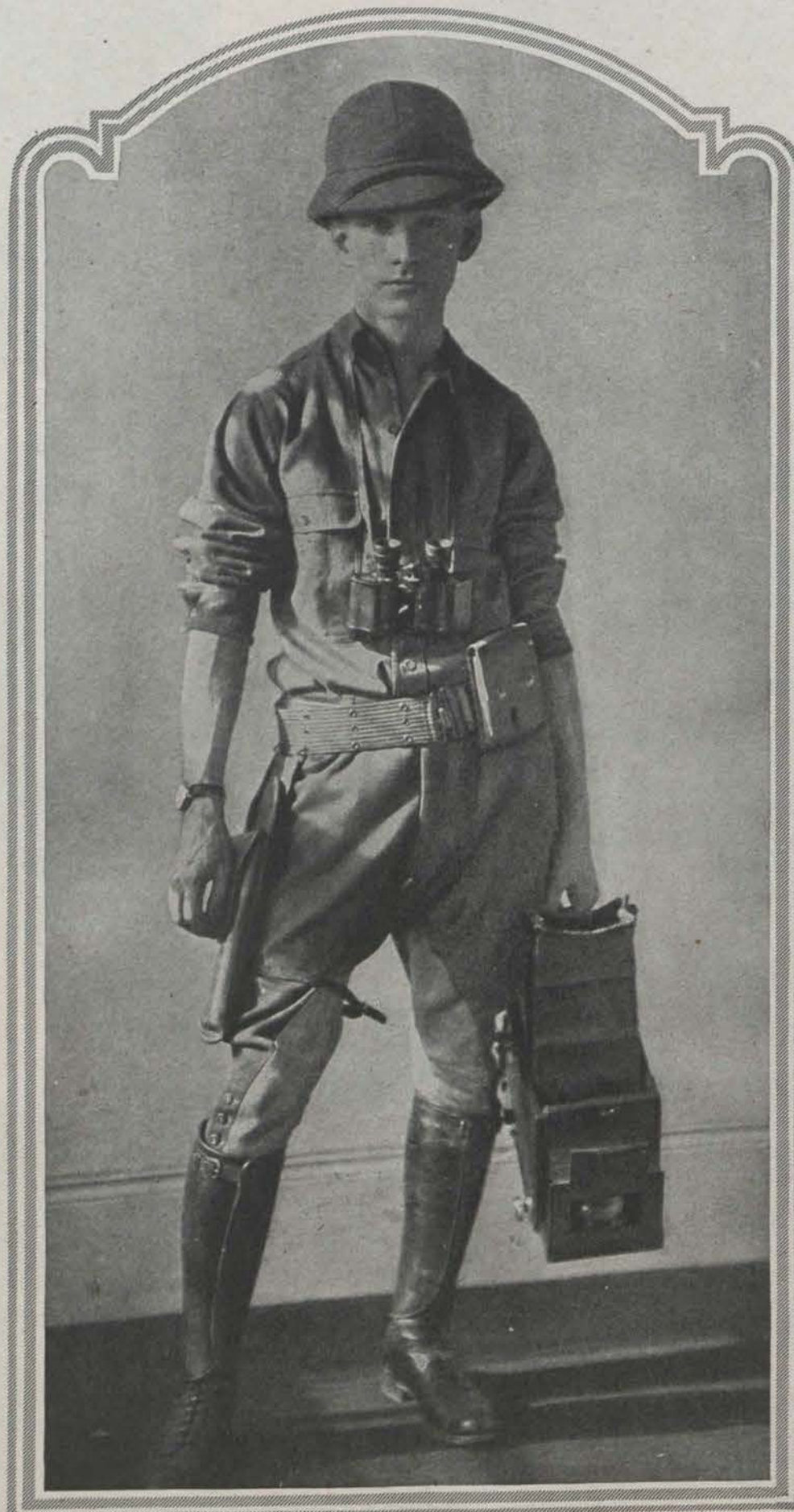
3—Pres. Wilson announces that United States will co-operate with Great Britain, France and Japan in sending troops to Archangel and Petrograd.

# Chaos in Russia and Siberia

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

With Photographs by Donald C. Thompson,

Leslie's Staff Correspondent



DONALD C. THOMPSON

The intrepid war photographer and correspondent of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, who has braved hardship and danger on nearly every battle-front of the great war. The collection of his photographs of the war in Siberia, shown on the following pages, tell the real story of Bolshevism in its home.

After the first Battle of the Marne (Sept. 6-10, 1914) the conflict on the western front settled into a deadlock and Russia's armies—great in number and brave in conduct, ill-equipped or equipped not at all—had to bear the brunt of the German offensive. Driven back with terrible slaughter again and again, the Czar's armies remained undefeated; Russia had too many men ever to be beaten by Germany.

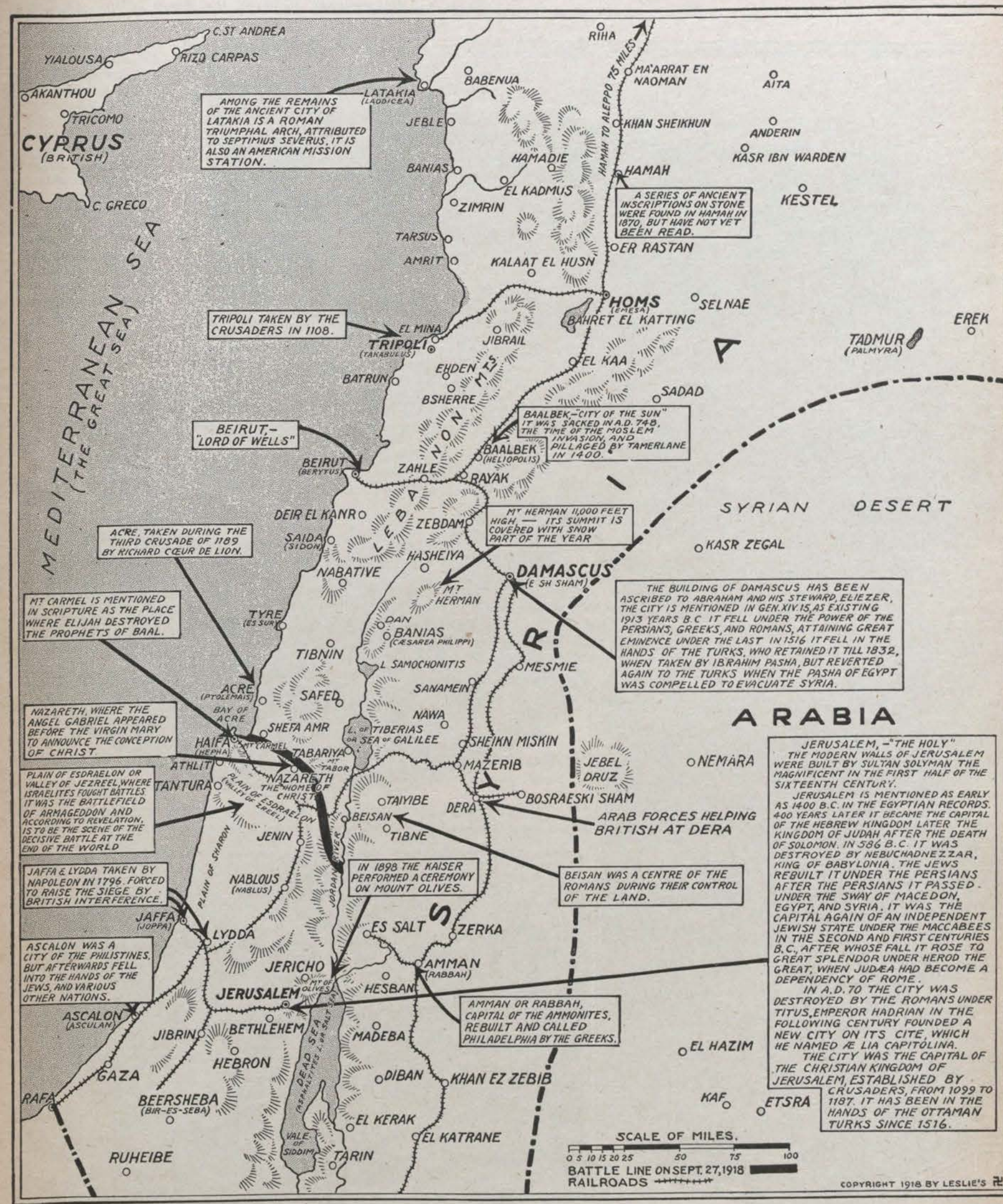
When the revolution broke out in Russia and the ancient house of the Romanoffs was overthrown, early in 1917, the Russian armies had reached the maximum of size, equipment and training. Had Russia remained in the war, it would have been only a question of time until Unter den Linden would have resounded with the tread of Russia's conquering hosts.

The revolution marked the swift degeneration of Russia as a military power. Henceforth its armies were not to fight against an external foe but would be turned on their own countrymen. Kerensky soon showed his weakness as a national leader and with his downfall (in November, 1917) and the rise of Bolshevism under Lenine and Trotsky, Russia's doom was sealed. European Russia was given over to chaos and anarchy, and the Allies had neither the wisdom nor the force to deal with the baffling problem.

The center of interest now shifts to Siberia. The Czecho-Slovaks, formerly prisoners of war, rallied the orderly elements still left in large numbers in Asiatic Russia and appealed to the Allies for help in restoring a stable government in Siberia. Should they succeed there, it was expected that European Russia also would rally.

It is to the everlasting discredit of the Allies that they could agree on no settled policy. Their slowness to act gave Bolshevism and anarchy a chance to get in its deadly work. When aid was finally given by the Allies, it was not only insufficient, but was also too late. There are many who believe that this bungling on the part of the Allies is partly responsible for the continuance of civil war in Russia and the complete industrial and economic paralysis of one of the richest empires on the globe.

# The Last Crusade Brings Victory

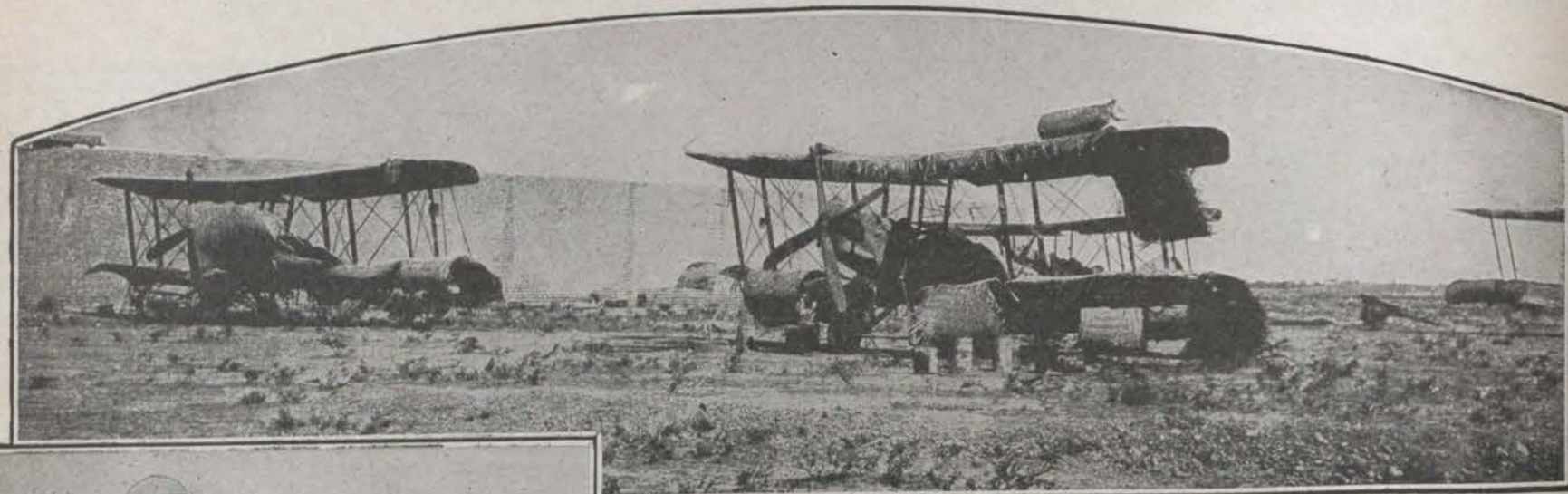


Among the many world questions which have kept the world seething for 2,000 years and which appear now near a final settlement, none has cost more blood or heartaches than the control of Palestine. The decisive victory of General Allenby and the Allied forces in the Holy Land frees the country from "Dan to Beersheba" from Ottoman rule, the Christian and

Jewish world trusts, for all time. It is 822 years since Godfrey of Bouillon led the First Crusade and 1,200 years since the Turks' grip closed on the entire eastern coast of the Mediterranean. Now the dawn of a new day for the oppressed millions is at hand.



# Jerusalem Under the Cross



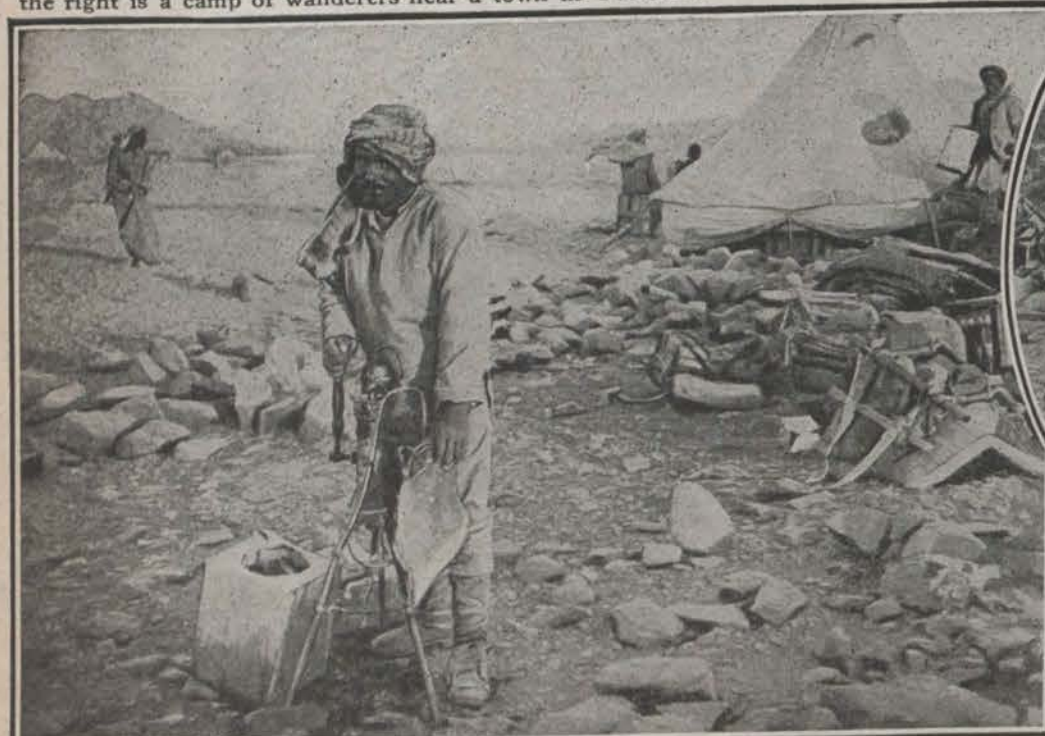
Central News Service

Jerusalem, for which millions of crusaders and soldiers have died in the past ten centuries, is now held by a British army under General Allenby. The Turks surrendered the city on December 9. The campaign in the Holy Land began last spring. The airplanes in the picture were covered with netting to prevent warping in the hot sun.



Central News Service

Here is Tommy with a talkative Arab sheik who was under arrest. Early in November the British captured Beer-sheba, forty miles south of Jerusalem. Also a coastal column penetrated the Ottoman lines southeast of Gaza and by November 7 Gaza was taken. Above at the right is a camp of wanderers near a town in Palestine.



To secure pure water for surgical purposes is one of the difficulties of desert fighting. In fact, water has been a great problem in the operations in Palestine. Here is a Hindu soldier operating a pressure filter to obtain pure water for the surgeons.



Zinn

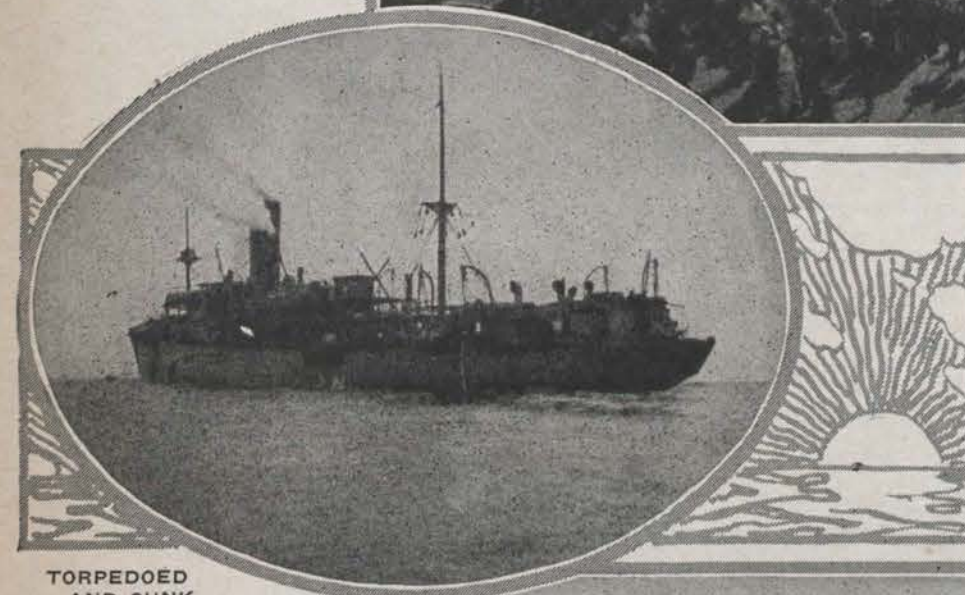
Wounded Turkish soldier prisoners are being transferred from the front line to a base hospital on the backs of camels. Often the camel line stretched for miles across the broken country over which the British army passed. When General Allenby entered Jerusalem he did so on foot, surrounded by the military attaches of the Allies.

# UNCENSORED WAR PICTURES



## CAIRO BOMBARDED

On November 13th, 1916, an enemy airplane flew over Cairo, Egypt, and dropped bombs on the city. The authorities suppressed news of the raid, but a returned traveler brought this uncensored photograph to *Leslie's*. It shows a victim of the raid being picked up in front of the office of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, an American concern. Two persons were killed and a large number wounded. The hole made in the pavement by the bomb shows distinctly at the corner of the sidewalk.



## TORPEDOED AND SUNK

The British steamship *City of Birmingham* was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea near Malta, on November 27th, and speedily sank. This photograph shows her shortly after the torpedo struck her and she began to settle by the stern. Boats were launched but in the confusion two of them capsized. The ship's doctor and 16 of the crew perished. The wave at the stern of the ship was caused by one of the boats capsizing. To the right is another photograph of the doomed ship as she was sinking.



## SURVIVORS REACH ALEXANDRIA

Survivors of the destroyed *City of Manchester* were picked up by the *Letitia* and taken to Alexandria after being in open boats for many hours. They lost most of their clothes and all the rest of their personal effects. Pictures such as this are not allowed to be sent out of British colonies in the mail. In fact not even picture post cards, nor personal photographic portraits may be mailed. The censorship is as severe there as along the fighting lines.



Copyright Int'l Film

## NEVER PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND

This is a photograph of the British battleship *Audacious*, sinking off Lough Swilly, Ireland, and is republished from *Leslie's* of November 26th, 1914. The publication of this picture was made the basis of a protest in the London *Spectator* against the workings of the British censorship. To this day the censor has never permitted the fact that the *Audacious* was sunk to be printed in a British publication, though *Leslie's*, containing a photograph of the vessel going down, and with full particulars, was circulated in England.



# Bitter Lessons in Bolshevism

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON  
LESLIE'S War Photographer in Siberia



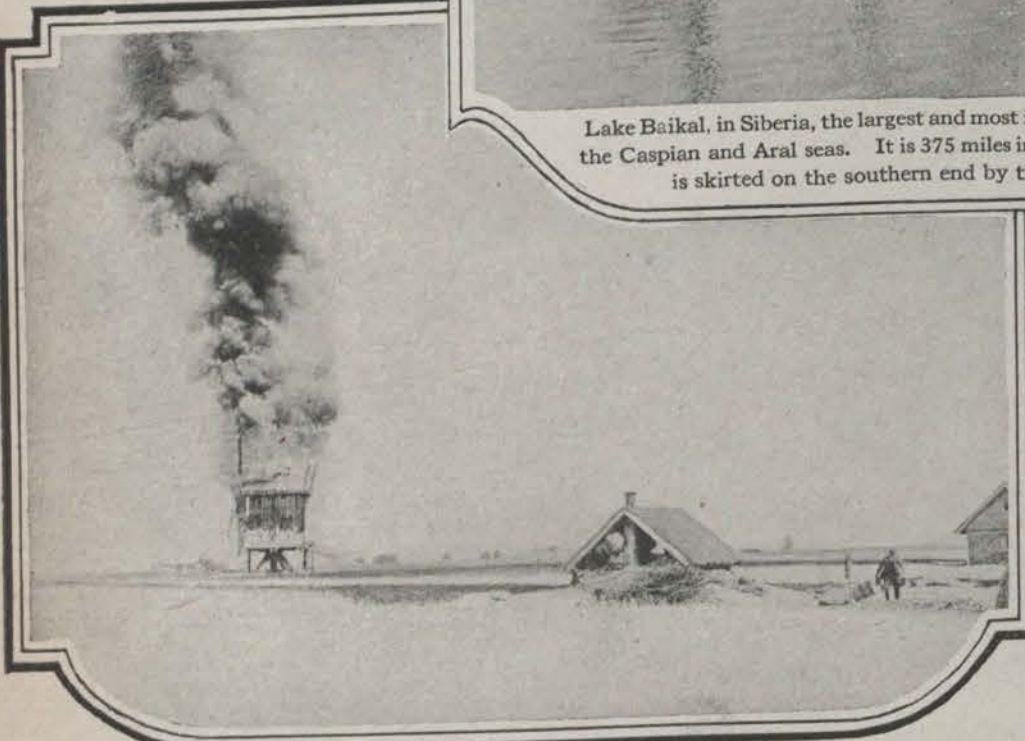
Russian railway transportation having broken down completely, the highways are filled with many types of vehicles. The transportation of Russia has never been of the best, its railroad service never having been developed adequately and its highways and canals being inferior to those of other great countries. The carts shown above now furnish the transportation for the new Russian army's supplies.



A water tower on the Trans-Siberian Railroad destroyed by a Bolshevik shell. Not only has the railroad's rolling stock been depleted, but also stations, towers and other buildings have been destroyed or allowed to go to ruin.



Lake Baikal, in Siberia, the largest and most important inland water in Asia except the Caspian and Aral seas. It is 375 miles in length and 37 miles in breadth. It is skirted on the southern end by the Trans-Siberian Railroad.



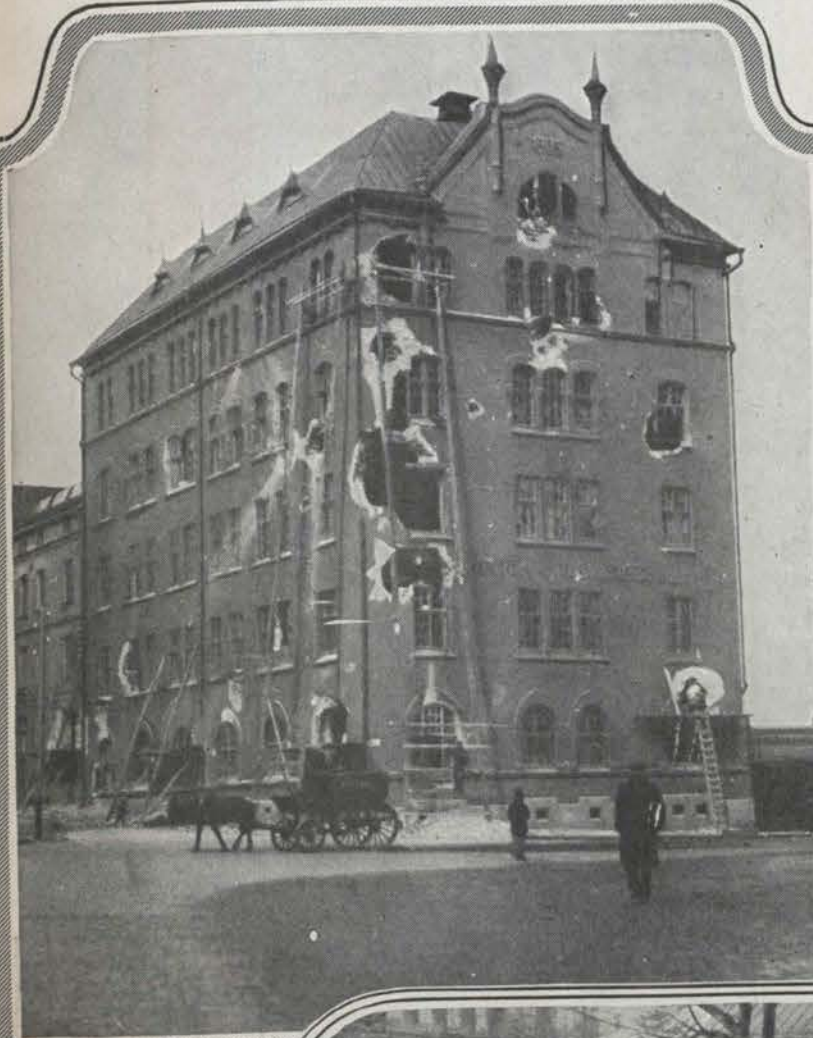
Despite the scarcity of grain in Russia great quantities are destroyed by marauders who rove in bands. This particular granary was burned by the Bolshevik troops.



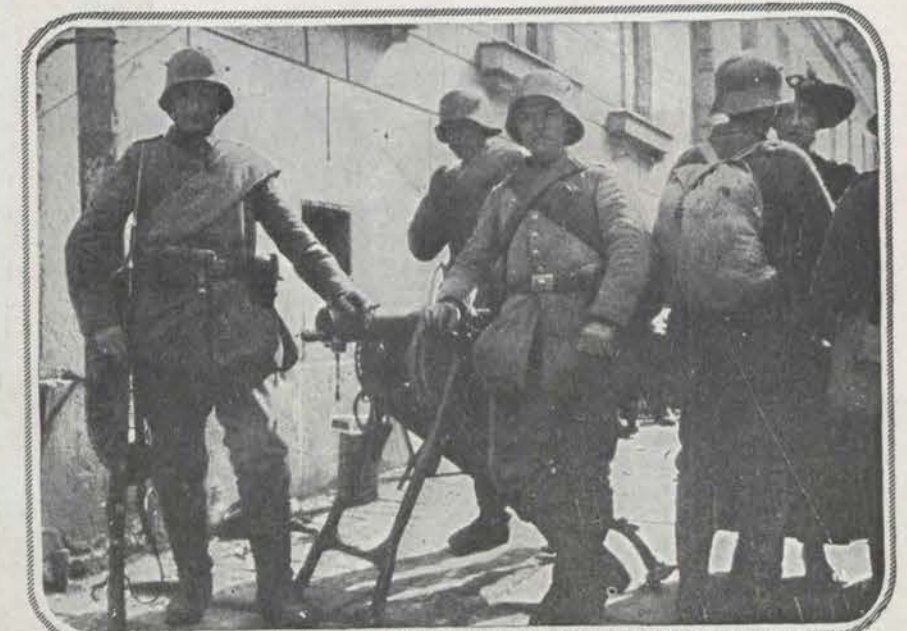
Russian women washing clothing through a hole in the ice of a lake back of the former Czar's prison, near Ekaterinburg.

# The Price of Bolshevism in Finland

Photographs from FLORENCE HARPER,  
LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



A tobacco factory showing results of bombardment by Germans, who joined the White Guards in the capture of Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, following the civil war in that country. The Bolsheviks invited Russian troops to assist them in overthrowing the White Guard which was ruling at the behest of the Diet. Soon after the Whites urged Germany to assist them and about 40,000 Hun troops were landed.



After three days of fighting Helsingfors was captured by the German and White Guard troops, after desperate struggles in the streets and nearby forests. All Russian and Red Guard leaders were immediately shot, and nearly 2,000 persons were said to have been executed.



The residence of Baron Slandersgold on the market place. From the small windows in the attic the Reds fired on the first Germans who appeared in the city. The Germans took women and children and old men and placed them in front of their advancing troops to protect themselves.



Coffins of the Germans who were killed in the capture of Helsingfors during the civil war.



German machine gun carriages. Women participated in the battle on the side of the Reds, many of them wearing men's clothing. All of those captured were immediately placed against a wall and shot without trial.



Women distributing cigarettes, chocolate and flowers to the German machine-gun squads who cooperated with the White Guards in the capture of Helsingfors from the Bolshevik Red Guards.

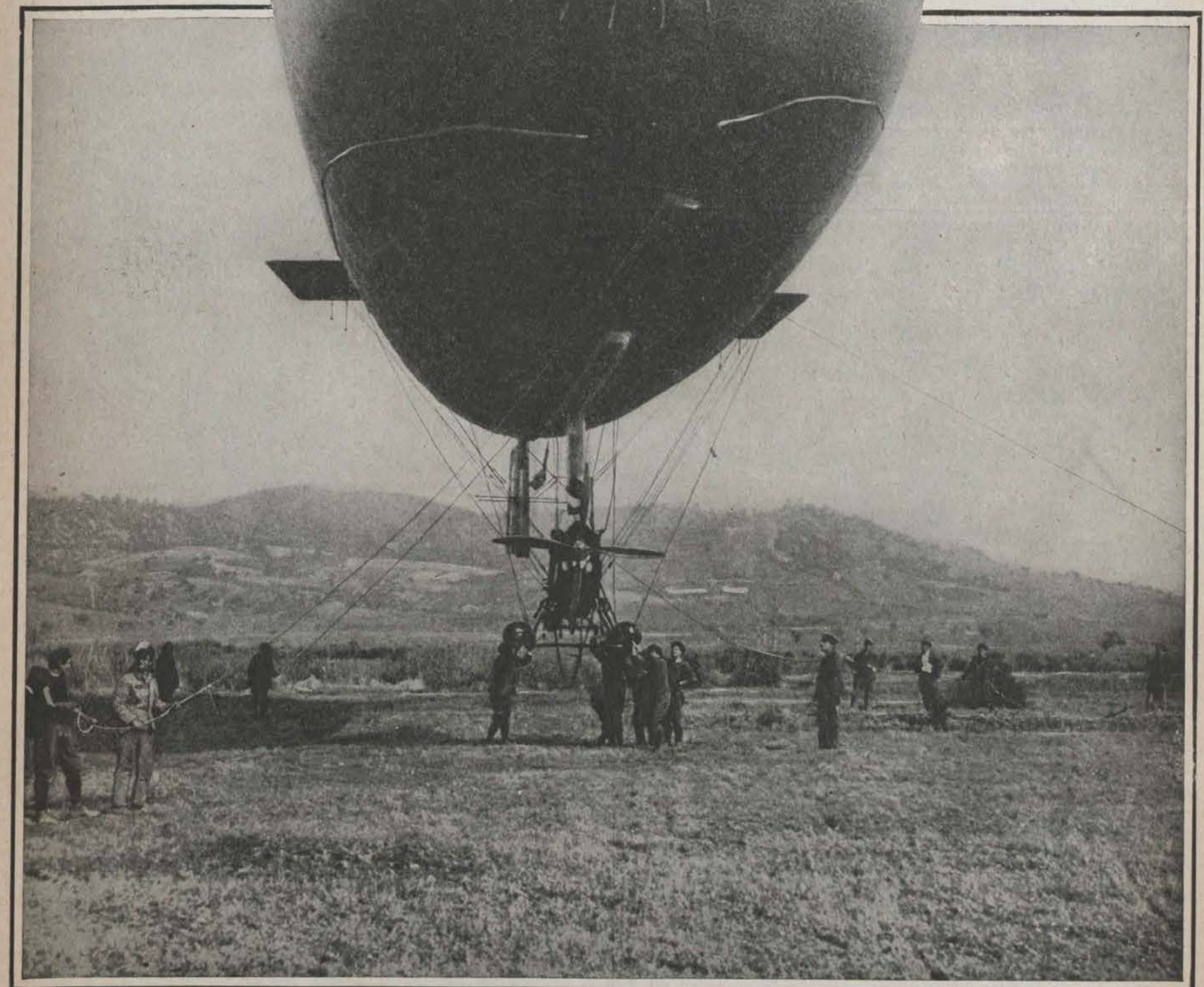


# THE WAR HIGH IN THE AIR

Airplanes  
and  
"Blimps"

Spanning  
the  
Atlantic

Exclusive photograph for LESLIE'S  
from Central News Service



## A "BLIMP" OFF ON A HUNT FOR SUBMARINES

Tommy Atkins has a new name for nearly everything in the Great War. The small dirigibles used by the Allies for coast patrol and submarine hunting are called "Blimps." They are about 180 feet long and consist of a carriage and gas bag. These machines are not used for offensive fighting to any extent.



## EUROPE'S EMBLEMS OF VALOR

A reproduction in actual size and color of the leading war medals of the principal warring countries of Europe. None are lightly earned and among millions of intelligent men now in the ranks of the various nations of Europe these bits of metal and ribbon are more coveted than wealth. The emblems vary all the way from the elaborate Serbian order of St. George in solid gold and enamel to the German Iron Cross, which has an intrinsic value of only a few cents, but which is none the less coveted. Their sentimental value makes these decorations so highly desired. The decorations reproduced are:

Copyright 1916  
By Leslie-Judge Co., N. Y.

No. 1—*Star of St. George (Karageorg)*. Founded in 1804 by King Peter I of Serbia. It is conferred (with swords) in war time for specially meritorious service in the Serbian army. It is made of gold and enamel.

No. 2—*Military Order of St. George*. Founded December 7th, 1769, by Queen Catherine II of Russia. There are five classes, the first and second being conferred only on generals. Our illustration is of the third class. It is given for distinguished service or conspicuous bravery. Made of gold and enamel.

No. 3—*Order of the Crown of Italy*. Founded February 20th, 1868, by King Victor Emanuel II of Italy. It is of five classes and may be awarded for any distinguished service to the nation in war or peace. It is, therefore, possible for it to be conferred upon a foreigner. Made of gold and enamel.

No. 4—*Croix de Guerre of France*. Established April 8th, 1915. There are four classes, the first being shown. The first class is given for mention in regimental orders, and for each subsequent citation a star (as shown in the illustration) or a wreath (for the aviation service) is added. Made of bronze.

No. 5—*Victoria Cross of Great Britain*. Founded January 29th, 1856. It is conferred for military or naval service of unique value or for personal bravery of an unusual degree. It carries with it an implied right to a pension, and by British law may never be taken away from the recipient under any conditions whatever. There is but one class, but the naval decoration has a blue ribbon instead of the purple one of the army medal shown in the illustration. Made of bronze from guns captured in the Crimean war.

No. 6—*Iron Cross of Germany*. Founded March 10th, 1813, by Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia. There are three classes, the illustration showing the second class. It is awarded for military service only, and particularly for conspicuous bravery. It is made of iron and is the most coveted of German decorations.

No. 7—*Croix de Guerre of Belgium*. Instituted in 1915 by King Albert, it is given for meritorious service in the present war. Made of bronze.

The illustrations are from originals from the private collection of Captain Donald C. Thompson, with the exception of the Victoria Cross and the Iron Cross, which are from the collection of the American Numismatic Society of New York City.

Photographed from originals



# Winning the War From the Clouds

Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND, Staff Photographer for LESLIE'S



Only a few days in France, only a few weeks since it left the factory, this Liberty plane is on its way to the front to bring destruction to the enemy and hasten peace.



Accidents will happen, but the loss from mishaps is minimized by careful salvaging. Trainloads of "crashes" are shipped back to the assemblage station and every usable part is saved for use on other machines.



It is easy enough to pull a trigger, and the approximate aiming of a machine-gun is as simple as spraying a hose, but quick and accurate marksmanship is required of aviation machine-gunners. Besides target practice there is endless instruction given the flyers in repairing and adjustment of guns until every man is thoroughly competent to meet any emergency.

Liberty motors are made in units of which one, two or three may be used together, the heavy bombing planes requiring three. So powerful are the engines that three men are required to crank one. A combined jerk of the three husky men and the engine is off, with a roar, at full speed.



At the assemblage plant French women are employed at cutting and sewing the linen for covering the skeletons of rebuilt Liberty planes. The finest quality of cloth is used.



## GERMANY'S FLYING SCHOOL

PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHT BY BROWN & DAWSON



### HERE IS THE ORIGINAL AIR-DOG

The students at the great aviation school at Lübeck, Germany, made a pet of an English bulldog and taught him to go up in aeroplanes as a passenger. He was fitted with a knitted jacket to keep him warm.



**A TAUBE ON THE WING**  
Germany has many designs of heavier-than-air flying machines, but the Taube (dove) is the favorite. At the Lübeck school hundreds of young soldiers were trained in aviation both for the army and the navy. All German aeroplanes are marked by the maltese cross, as shown in this photograph.

### PREPARING FOR A FLIGHT

This biplane is a school machine, but closely approximates the type used at the front. When these photographs were made the photographer was especially cautioned not to mention the location of the school, but the censor forgot that the name of the city appeared prominently on some of the hangars. These are said to be the only photographs of this school which have been permitted to go out of Germany.



### VOLUNTEERS FROM THE BEST FAMILIES OF GERMANY

All German aviators are volunteers, and despite the fact that the air service is the most perilous of all, the youth of the best families are eager to get into it. When a young man approaches the age at which he would be drawn into the army he bends every effort to get assigned to the aviation branch. The training is rigorous,

and no man is sent to the fighting line until he has passed exhaustive tests in handling various styles of machines. Captain Boelke, who was killed in an air duel, was the hero of the German aviation corps, having destroyed about 40 Allied machines on the Western front before being sent crashing to earth by a young British aviator.



# He Made the Supreme Sacrifice



PHOTOGRAPHED FROM FRENCH PICTORIAL SERVICE  
The grave of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who was killed recently in the United States Air Service in France, as it looks on the plane where his machine fell to earth. The Germans first placed a wooden cross over the mound of earth. As soon as the Americans and French regained the terrain they enclosed the grave with white birch saplings and the Salvation Army placed a floral wreath on it. Lieutenant Roosevelt's photograph is in the circle.



German prisoners removing their wounded under the direction of United States soldiers. The taking, by the First American Field Army, of the St. Mihiel salient south of Verdun was followed by countless scenes such as this as 20,000 prisoners were taken within a few hours.

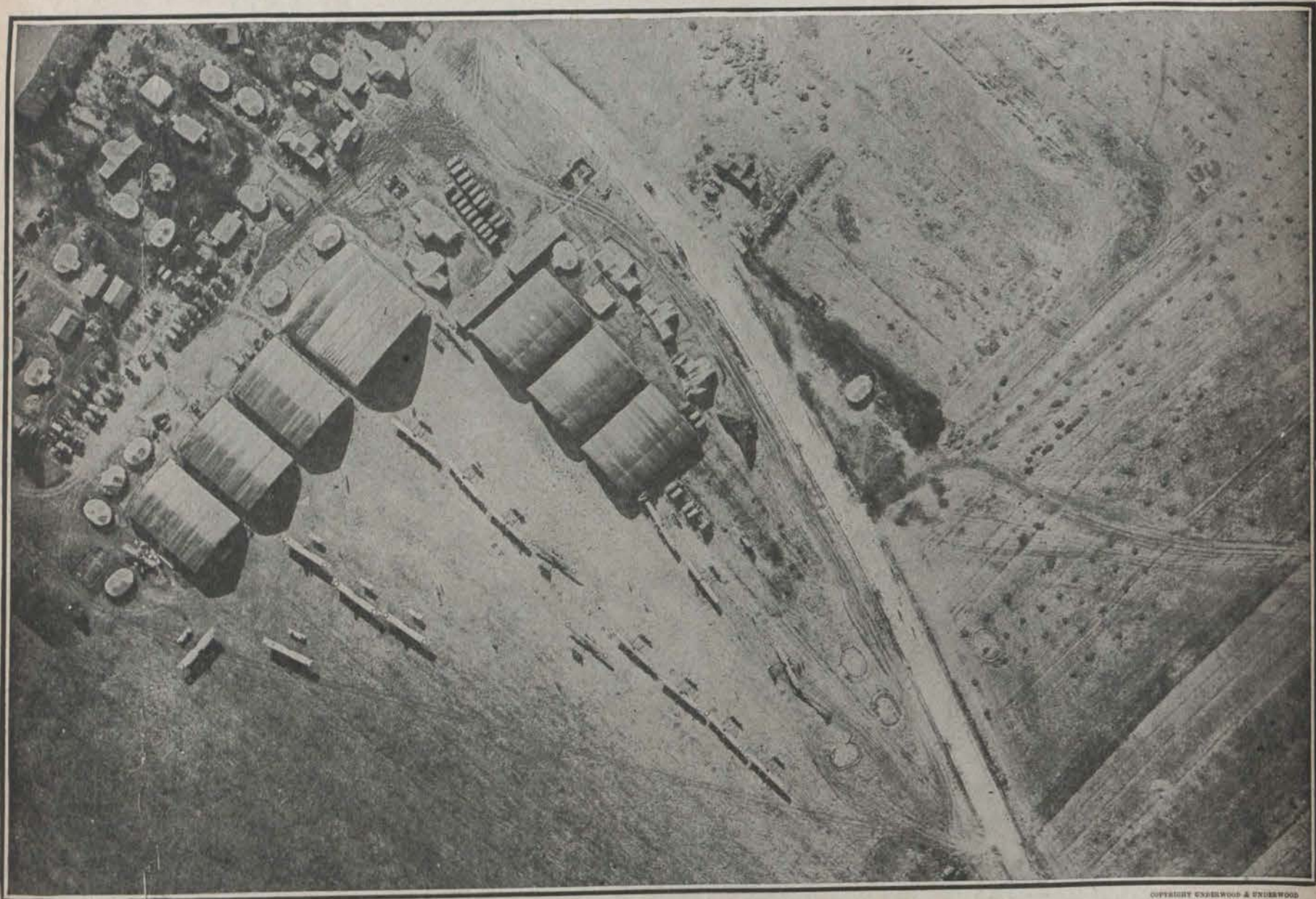


## The Gas Eye of the Navy

Seaplanes, dirigibles and observation balloons are becoming more and more the eyes of the Navy, and though the captive observation balloon is the least versatile of all aircraft, it has its own particular work to do and is likely to play a part in war for many years to come. While the balloon is of no value in actual combat, in reconnaissance work there is no substitute to take its place as a stationary observation post high in the air, though the Zeppelin is of some value in this work. One who rides in a captive balloon must have a peculiar gyroscope buried somewhere within him to guard against sea sickness, or rather balloon sickness, which is said by those who have been pitched about while the balloon tugs at its moorings to surpass the thrills of life on the ocean's wave. In the picture an observation balloon is seen dropping to the deck of the U. S. dreadnought *Oklahoma* to which it is tethered. One of the deductions from the great Battle of Jutland is that in future naval combats aircraft will play a rôle of ever-increasing importance. It is believed that Zeppelins, because of their high carrying capacity, will become a great menace to battleships at sea, for if the tons of high explosives, which a fleet of these monsters will have on board are properly landed on the enemy's battle line far below great destruction is certain to follow.

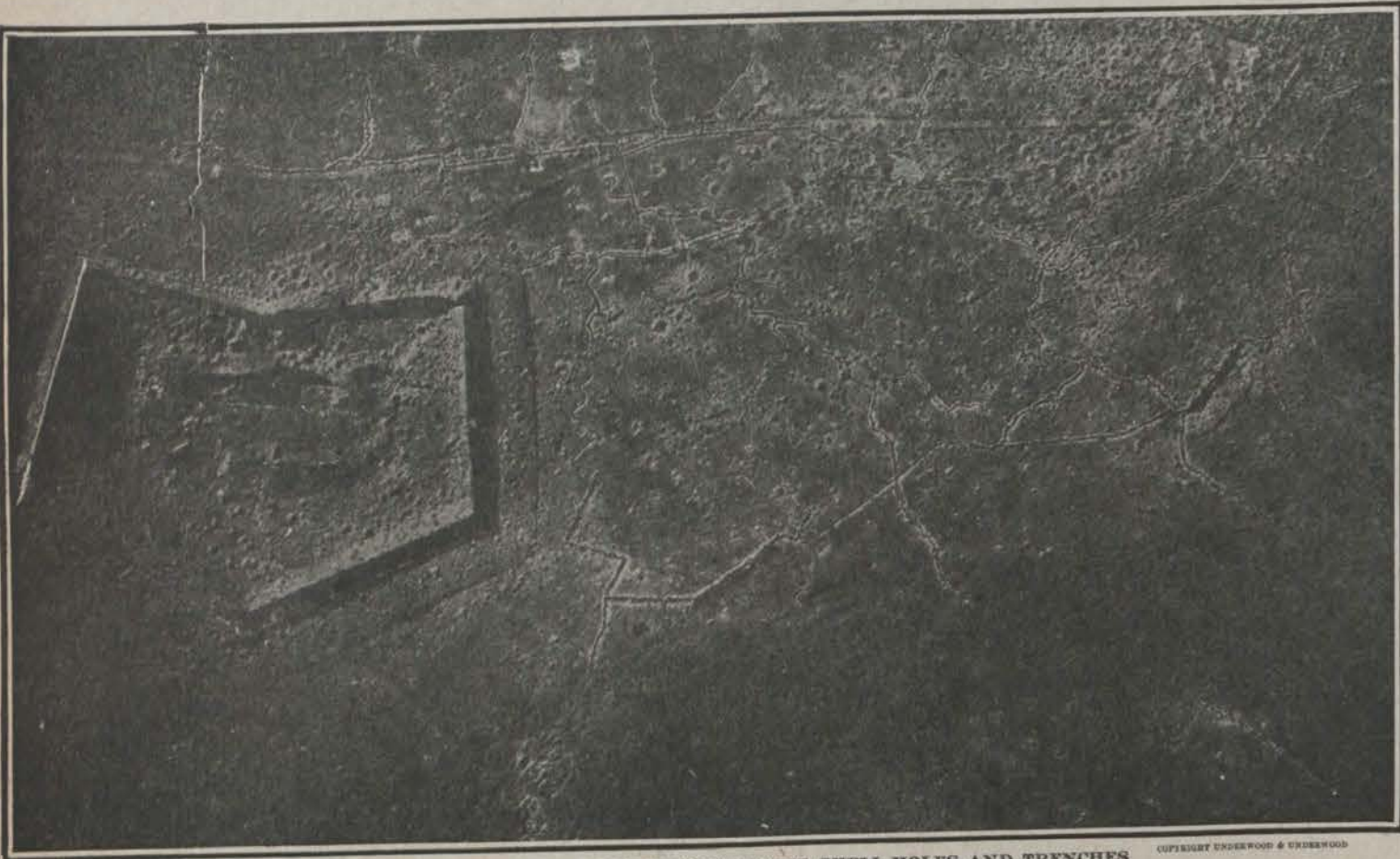


# SEEN BY THE EYES OF THE ARMY



AVIATION CAMP  
NEAR VERDUN

This wonderful photograph was made from an aeroplane 1,500 feet above the earth in the rear of the French position at Verdun. In the middle ground are aeroplanes, and just back of them the canvas-covered hangars where the 'planes are kept when not in use. Still farther back, in the upper left-hand corner of the picture, are motor trucks drawn up in a long row. The oval and rectangular white objects are tents. Running diagonally across the picture from bottom to top is a broad, paved highway, from which a couple of wagon trails run off through the fields to the right. So clear is the picture that here and there the figure of a man may be descried against the whiteness of the road.



WONDERFUL AERIAL PICTURE OF FORT DOUAUMONT SHELL HOLES AND TRENCHES

This picture was made just before the French attack upon Fort Douaumont on May 23d. The fort was taken by the Germans on February 24th. The fort is the six-sided object at the extreme left. The small lines running through the greater part of the picture are trenches, and the pitted marks are shell holes, each from five to twenty feet deep. The irregular formation of the trenches is well indicated by this picture and some idea of the intensity of modern bombard-

ment is given by the innumerable shell holes. It must be borne in mind, too, that many more shell holes have been obliterated by successive explosions than are shown in the picture. Preparatory to the great British advance on the Somme it is reported that the British and French guns hurled more than 1,000,000 shells a day for five successive days. This is said to surpass in intensity the German bombardment of Verdun, which constituted a new record in artillery fire.

# Over the Garden of Allah



IN THE HEART OF THE SAHARA

Laghouat, a peaceful mart of the desert, the winter resort of wealthy Algerians, though situated 200 miles across the sandy sea from Algiers, with which it is connected by railway, is an important military center in France's north-African

domain. Sentinel-fashion a huge sand dune guards the city. It needs not faith the size of a mustard seed to remove such mountains, for the wind often does the work.



MODERN SCIENCE AND ANCIENT MYSTERY MEET

El-Oued, a station on a caravan route across the Garden of Allah, consists merely of a caravansary built around a well by the French, as a place of rest or relief. The extent of the German spy system can be gauged when one realizes that the poison of Teutonic intrigue reached such far-away spots as Laghouat and El-Oued. Even before the war, German spies tried to stir up revolt among the Algerian natives. These attempts were unsuccessful, for thousands of Algerians volunteered for the French army and some have seen

service in France. Prompt action on the part of the French authorities put an end quickly to what little trouble was made by a few fanatics who lent willing ears to the plausible German tales or to the clink of German gold. Aerial patrols soon frightened the troublesome into submission and peace has easily been preserved in a territory three times as large as France, with but one casualty—an officer who lost his way in a sand storm. In the center of the picture a sand-colored aeroplane and its shadow are seen.



# Flying for France

Exclusive Photographs from FREDERIC W. ZINN



The presentation of the Legion of Honor is a bit of ceremony handed down from Napoleon's time. It is the sole touch of sentiment that has withstood the ravages of modern war. The officer who awards the decorations, usually a general (but not in this case), first reads out loud the man's citation, pins on this decoration, touches him on each shoulder with a saber, and finishes with a stage kiss. Although military medals are awarded for bravery, the highest decoration in the gift of France is the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the only existing order in the French Republic. In peace times the Legion of Honor has been given for conspicuous accomplishments in civil life, and has been conferred on foreigners and in some cases upon women.

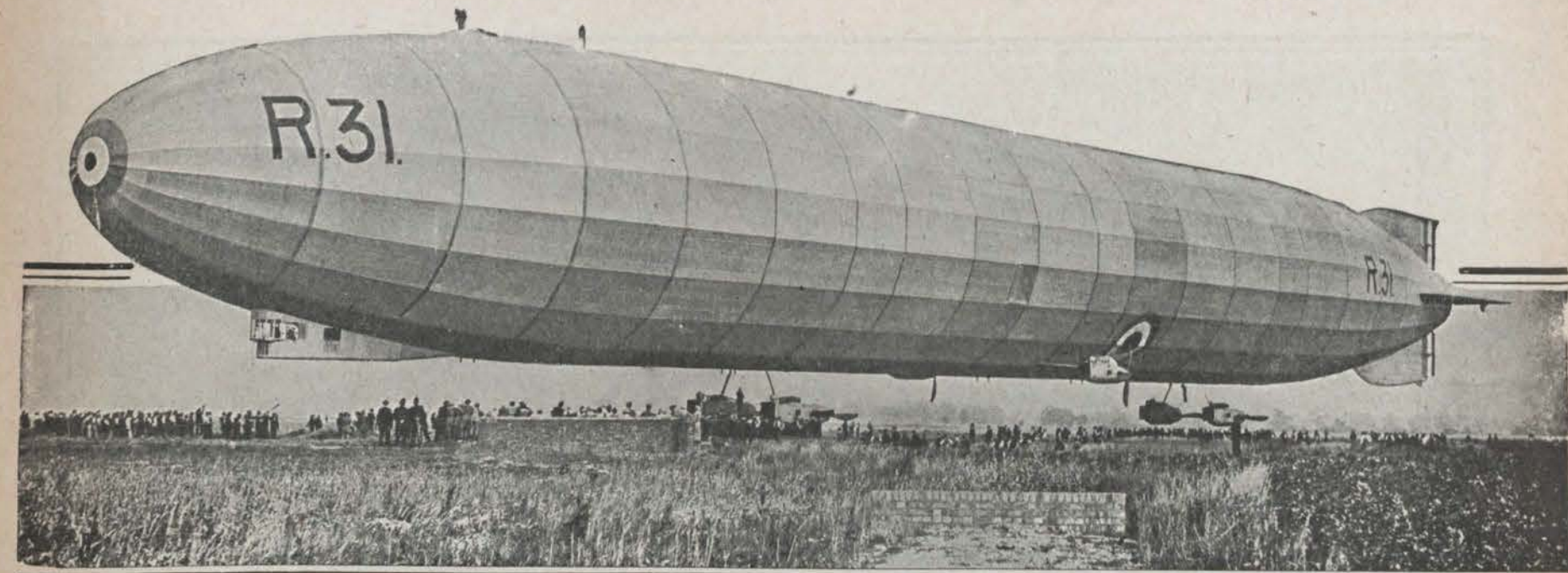


A "close up" of a fatal accident. This was due to a motor stopping before the machine was well clear of the ground. The fall was of barely a hundred feet but the destruction was complete. The observer was killed and the pilot badly injured. If this stoppage had occurred at a

thousand or at ten thousand feet the pilot would have been able to glide down and land without the slightest inconvenience, but, as it was, the fall was so short he had no time to "straighten out" for a landing. Flying low is infinitely more dangerous than flying high.

This was the outcome of a combat described by Mr. Zinn at some length in his article in the November 10 issue of *LESLIE'S*. The two boys in the middle (one of them has since been badly wounded) drove a German plane to earth behind the French lines. Each was driving a Spad monoplane. On either side of them (bare-headed) are the Germans they forced down, the pilot, with the bandaged foot, at the right, and the German observer at the left. The other three are mechanics. The German machine is an Albatross used for photographic reconnaissances. Next to the seats of pilot and observer were boxes of matches with which to burn the machine in case of emergency, but apparently neither tried to use them. Some German machines carry peatards with which the pilot may destroy the machine, in case he falls in enemy territory. The pilots dislike to carry them because if hit by a bullet or piece of shell they are liable to explode, destroying machine and crew.

# The Transatlantic Air Race



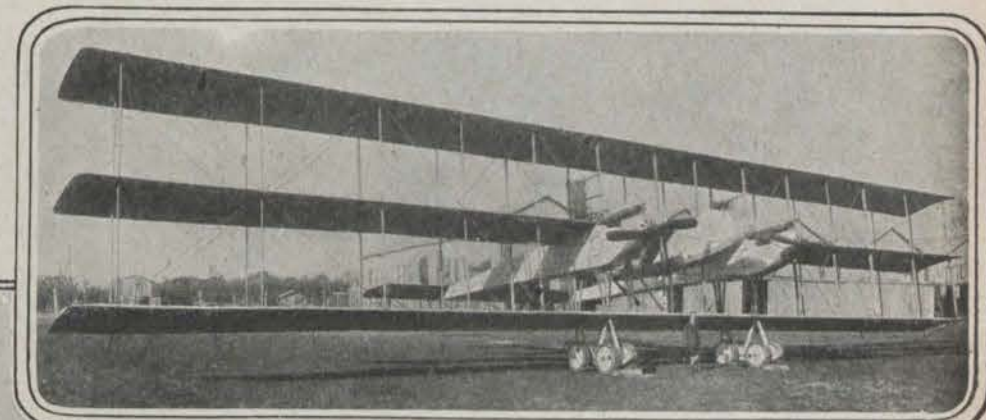
One of the newer types of the British airships. A much larger dirigible, the R. 33, is 670 ft. long, 80 ft. in diameter, and carries four gondolas and is fitted with five 250 h. p. engines. It can carry enough gasoline to fly to America and back without landing, and is said to be able to make the flight practically regardless of weather conditions. On a recent trial trip she kept the air for nineteen hours, and made well over sixty miles per hour. The United States has no airship which can begin to compare in size with these British dirigibles.



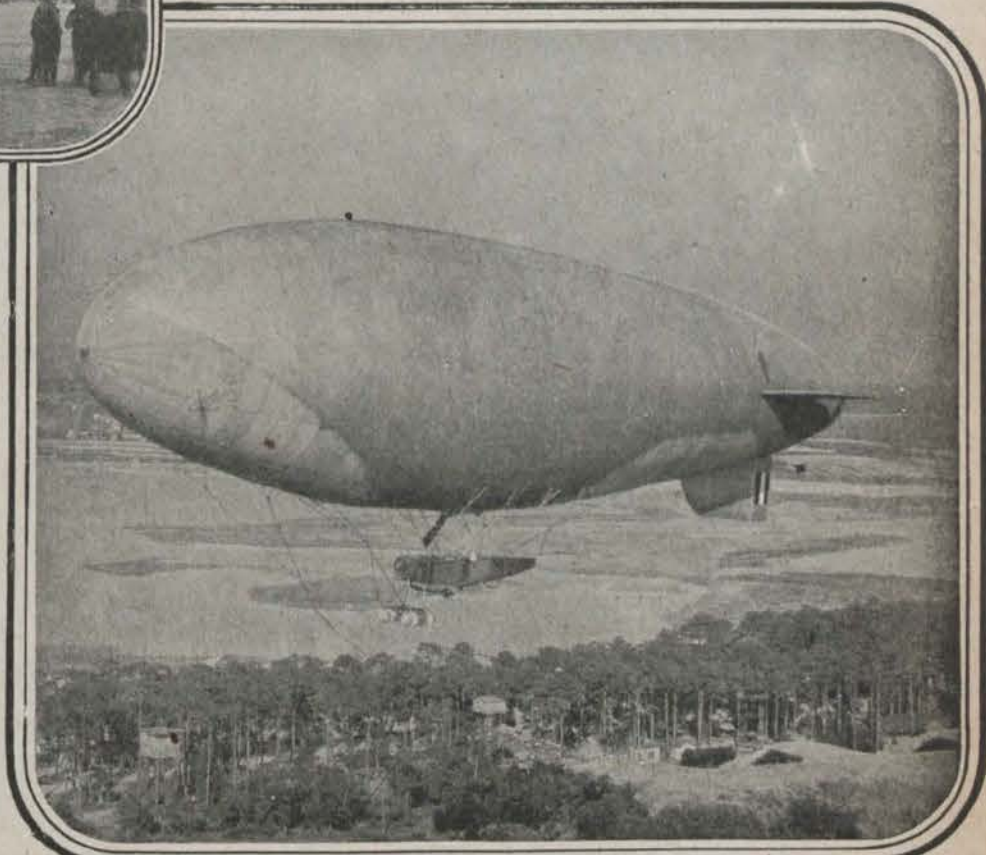
The Handley-Page night-bombing machine. The Handley-Page firm is said to have a huge machine ready for transatlantic flight. It is a four-engine super bomber 1,500 h. p. machine with four Rolls-Royce motors.



Officers of the Transatlantic Section of the office of the Director of Naval Aviation Operations. These officers are detailed to duty in connection with the preparation of plans for the flight which will be made from Newfoundland. Navy destroyers will be stationed along the route to render assistance if necessary. Seated in the center: Comdr. I. T. Towers, U. S. N., officer in charge.



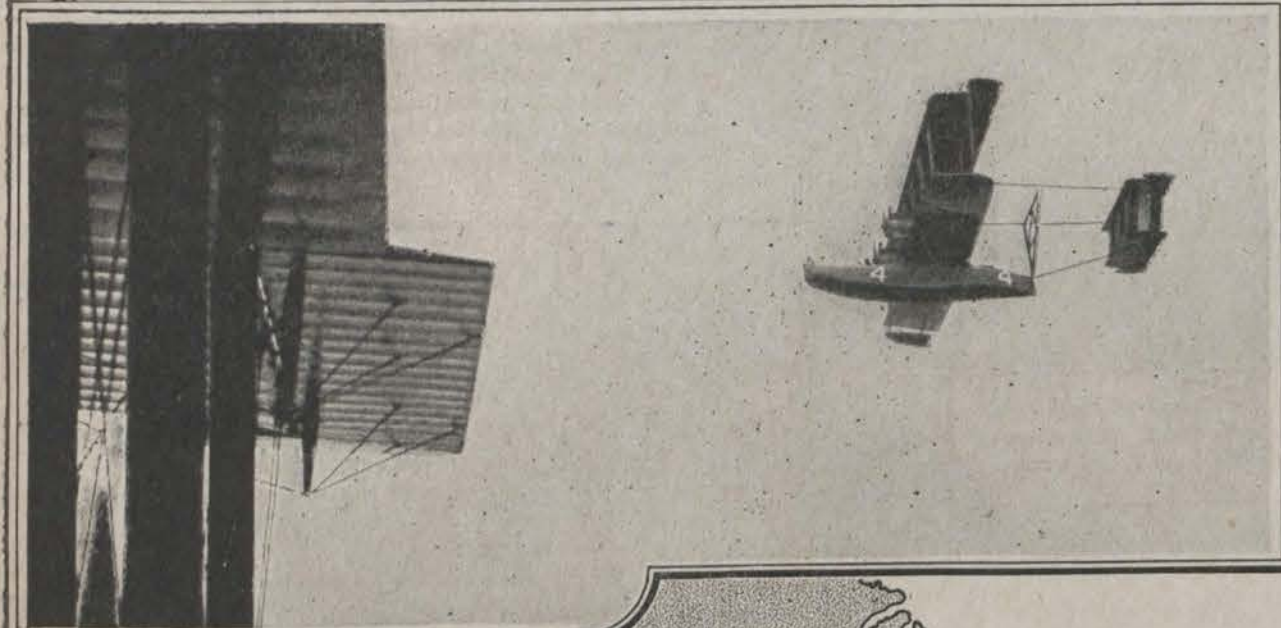
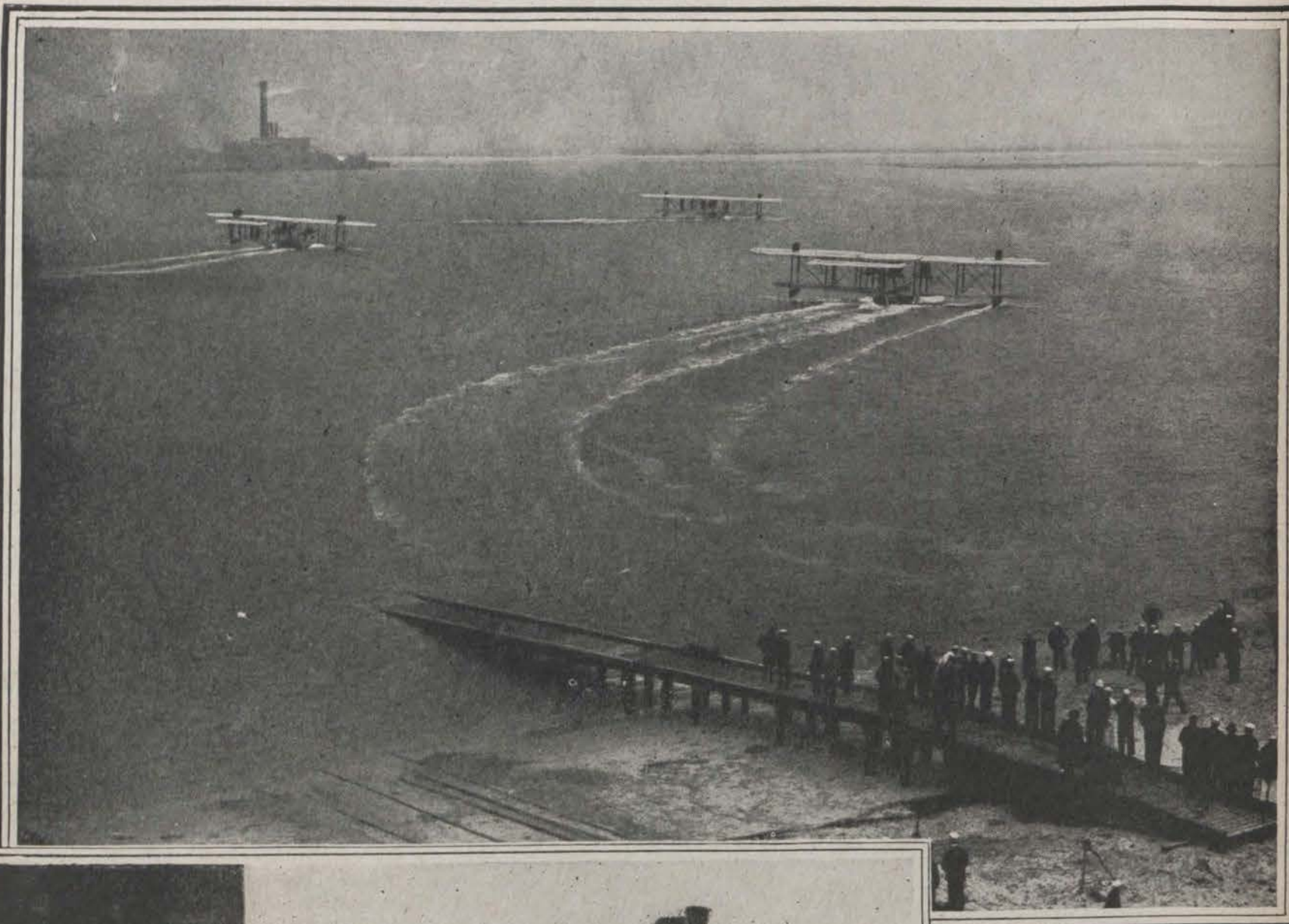
A Caproni triplane similar to this will attempt to cross the Atlantic. Caproni was the first man to experiment with the heavy weight-carrying plane, and the Italian entry will make a strong bid for the \$50,000 prize. An idea of the great size of the above machine is obtained by comparing it with the man standing in front of it.



A U. S. Navy dirigible, or "blimp," of this type recently remained aloft for thirty-three hours. This is the largest lighter-than-air type constructed by the U. S. Navy, but it is in no way adapted for transatlantic flight.

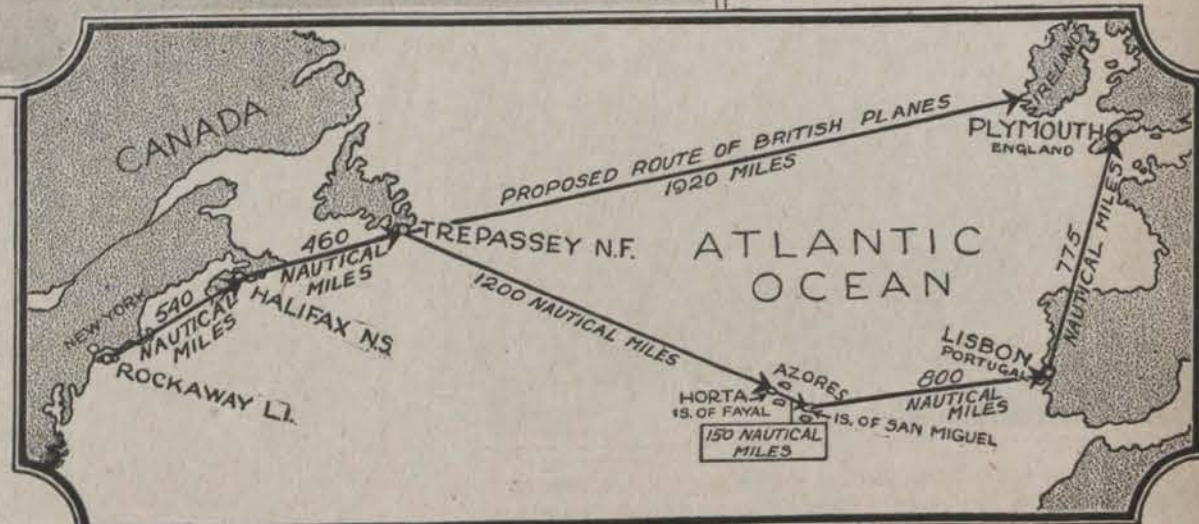


# The Navy Fliers Start Across



May 8 was a notable date in the annals of Navy aviation, for early that morning three NC seaplanes left Rockaway for Halifax on the first leg of their transatlantic flight via Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, and the Azores. The photograph shows the three planes gathering momentum on the waters of the bay at Rockaway, Long Island, just before they rose into the air and headed for Halifax. Nine hours later the NC-3 and the NC-1 alighted in Halifax harbor. The next day they made the flight to Trepassey, where repairs were made for the trip to the Azores.

The NC-4, in command of Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Reed, sixty miles at sea on her way to Halifax, photographed from the F-5 a smaller naval seaplane which escorted the transatlantic fliers on their start. The NC-4 developed engine trouble soon after leaving Rockaway, but proceeded until a second engine became disabled, and Commander Reed was forced to come down about 100 miles northeast of Cape Cod. The machine proceeded on the water under its own power to Chatham Bay, where the men were taken ashore after spending the night afloat. The sea was calm, and the men and the machine were not in danger. The crew hoped to make the needed repairs and join the other machines at Trepassey Bay before the "hop-off" for the Azores.

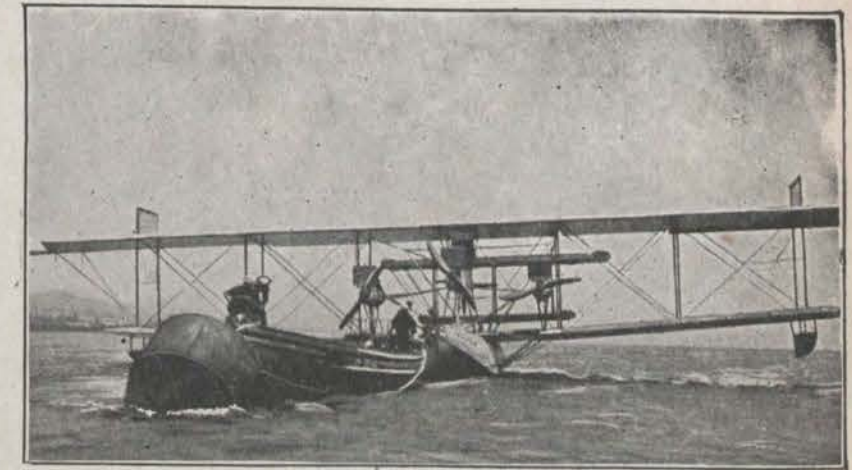


The route of the Navy aviators compared with that of the English aviators' proposed non-stop flight to the Irish coast from St. John's, Newfoundland. The Navy machines will carry a crew of five men on the flight from Newfoundland, and every precaution has been taken for their safety.

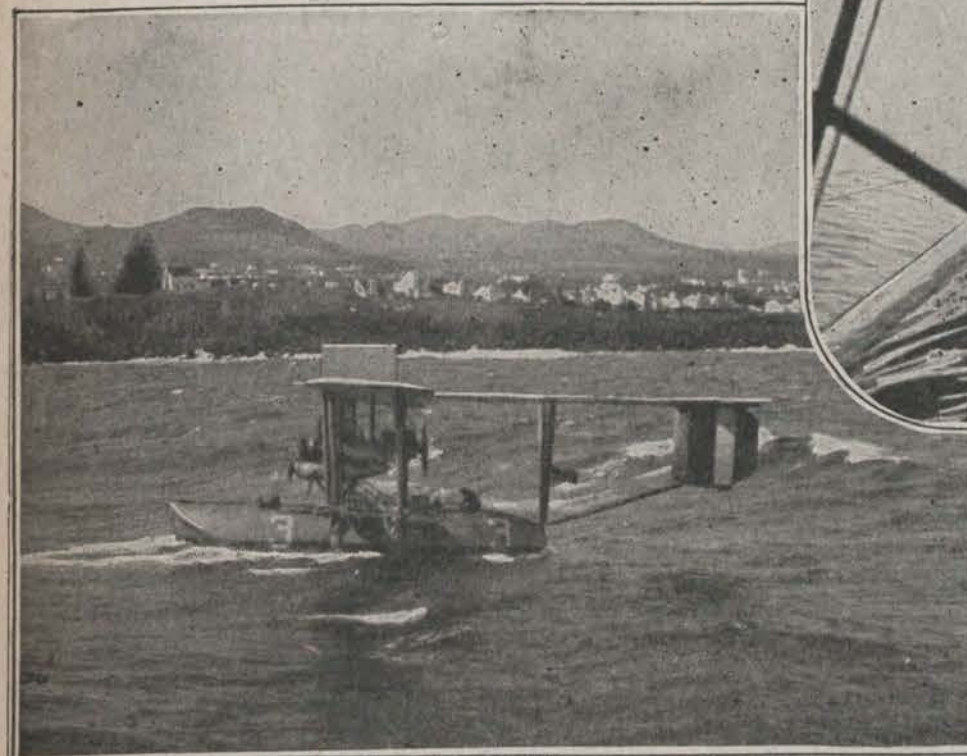
# The Navy Fliers at the Azores



The victorious crew of the NC-4 at the Azores. Left to right: Lieutenant Stone, Ensign Rodd, Lieutenant Hinton, Mate Rhodes, Lieutenant Breese, Lieutenant-Commander Read.



NC-4 at Ponta Delgada ready to start on the 800-mile jump to Lisbon.



The NC-3 limping into port at Ponta Delgada. The arrival of the NC-4 at Plymouth, England, completed the journey planned by the Navy Department. The boat covered in its flight from Rockaway, Long Island, to Plymouth, 3,925 miles, at an average flying speed of 68.4 knots, between May 8 and May 31. The complete ocean flight from Trepassey to Lisbon, a distance of 2,150 miles, was made between May 16 and 27, at an average flying speed of 80.3 knots.



The left wing of the NC-3 which was damaged on the flight from Trepassey Bay to the Azores. Commander Towers who commanded the NC-3 was forced to descend about 50 miles from Ponta Delgada.

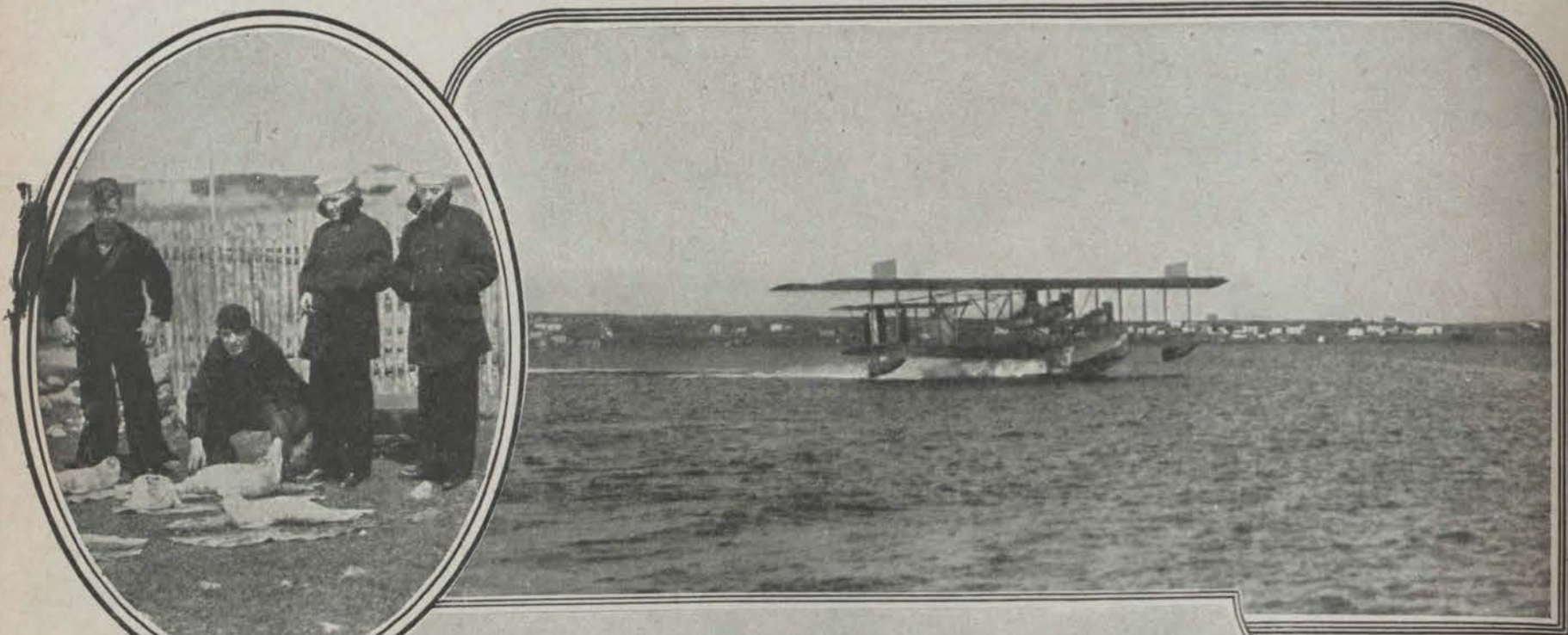


The crowd welcoming the crew of the NC-4 at Ponta Delgada. The fliers were given a royal reception by the people of the Azores and the United States naval and consular officials stationed there, and at Lisbon and Plymouth their arrival was a signal for public rejoicing.



# The Victory of the NC Boat

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, LESLIE'S Staff Photographer



Sailors from the U. S. S. *Aroostook*, the mother ship of the NC boats, find diversion in watching the antics of some captive seals at Trepassey Bay. The inhabitants of Trepassey awoke one morning to find their town famous as the jumping-off place for the NC seaplanes in their flight to Lisbon, Portugal, via the Azores.

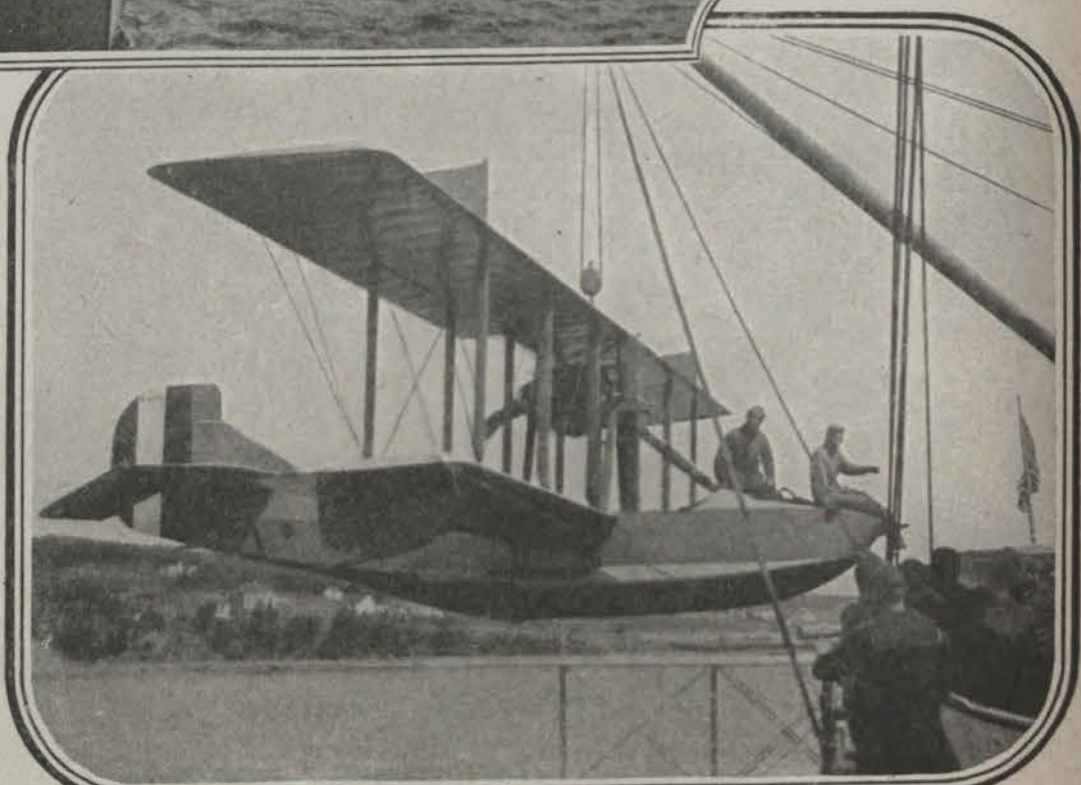


The NC-3, getting under way on the start for the Azores. She arrived at Ponta Delgada with both wings and tail badly damaged, wing pontoon gone and the hull severely racked and leaking badly, and was disassembled and shipped to New York.

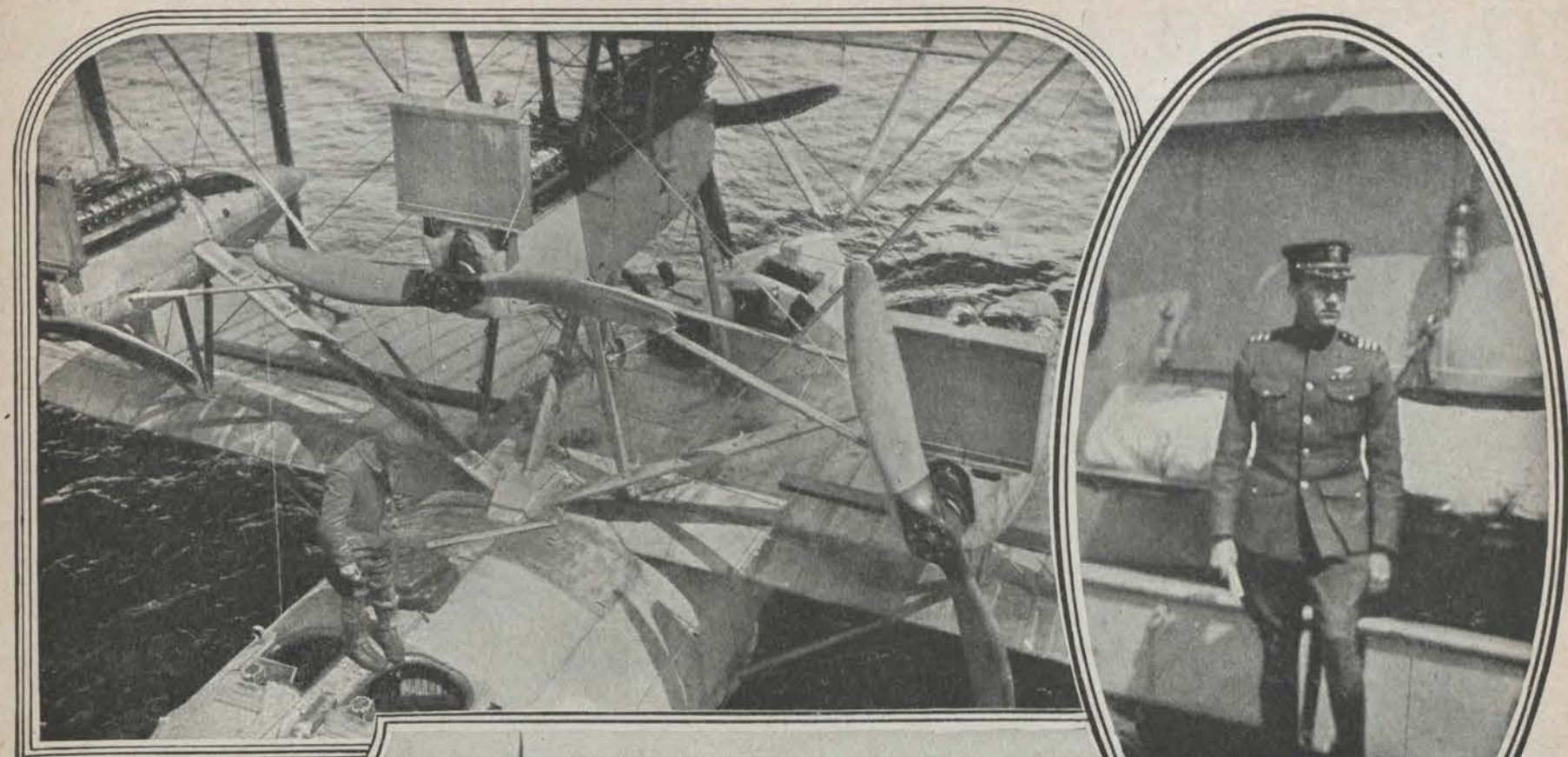
Towing the NC boats into position for the start on the longest leg of the transatlantic flight. The arrival of the NC 4 at Lisbon on May 27 gave to the U. S. Navy the honor of first crossing the Atlantic by the air route. Three boats left Rockaway May 8, but the NC4 alone completed the flight.



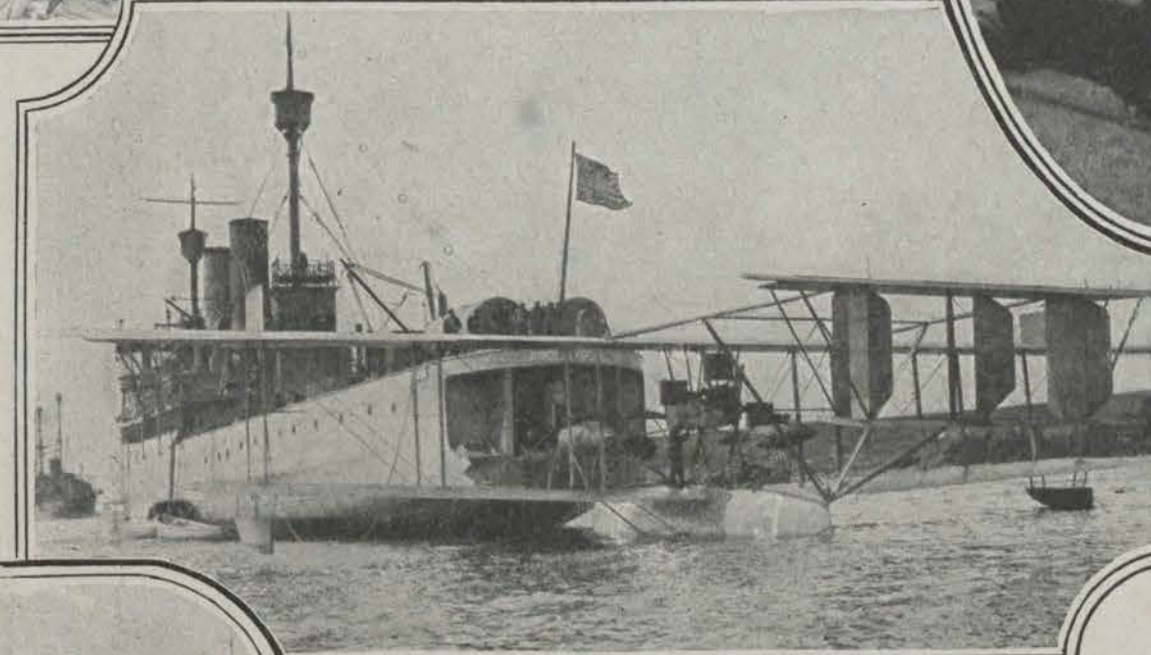
Aviators from the NC boats releasing a balloon from the deck of the *Aroostook* to test the air currents and determine the advisability of a start from Trepassey Bay to the Azores on the longest leg of the transatlantic flight.



Dropping a navy scout plane from the *Aroostook*. The scout plane by making trial flights gathered much valuable information for the commanders of the NC boats regarding the wind currents in and around Trepassey Bay. This was one of the many precautions taken by the Navy to insure the success of the flight.



The fame of the NC-4, the first airship to cross the Atlantic, will live long in the annals of history. Equipped with four Liberty engines, and commanded by Lieut. - Commander Albert Cushing Read, with a crew of five navy fliers, it covered the distance of 2150 nautical miles from Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, to Lisbon, Portugal, in 27 hours of actual flying time.

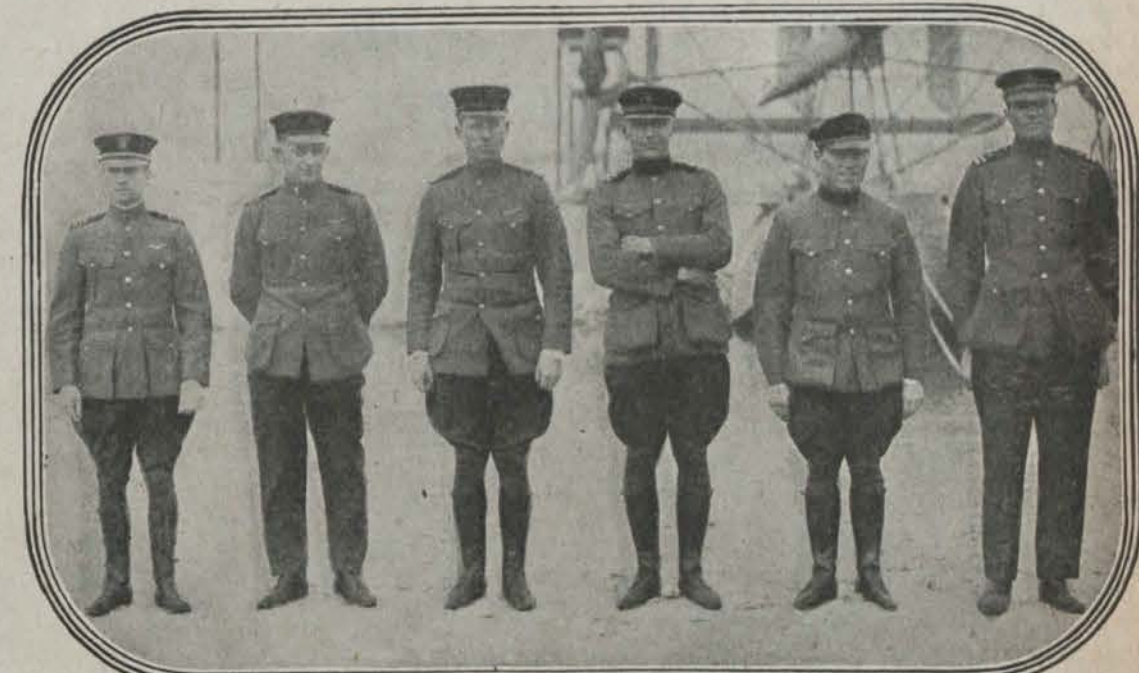


The NC-3 tied up to the U. S. S. *Aroostook* at Trepassey Bay.

Commander Towers on the U. S. S. *Aroostook* at Trepassey Bay after his successful flight from Halifax. Although his own seaplane was damaged beyond repair at the Azores, the success of the transatlantic flight is due largely to his efforts as Commanding Officer in charge of the NC Squadron.



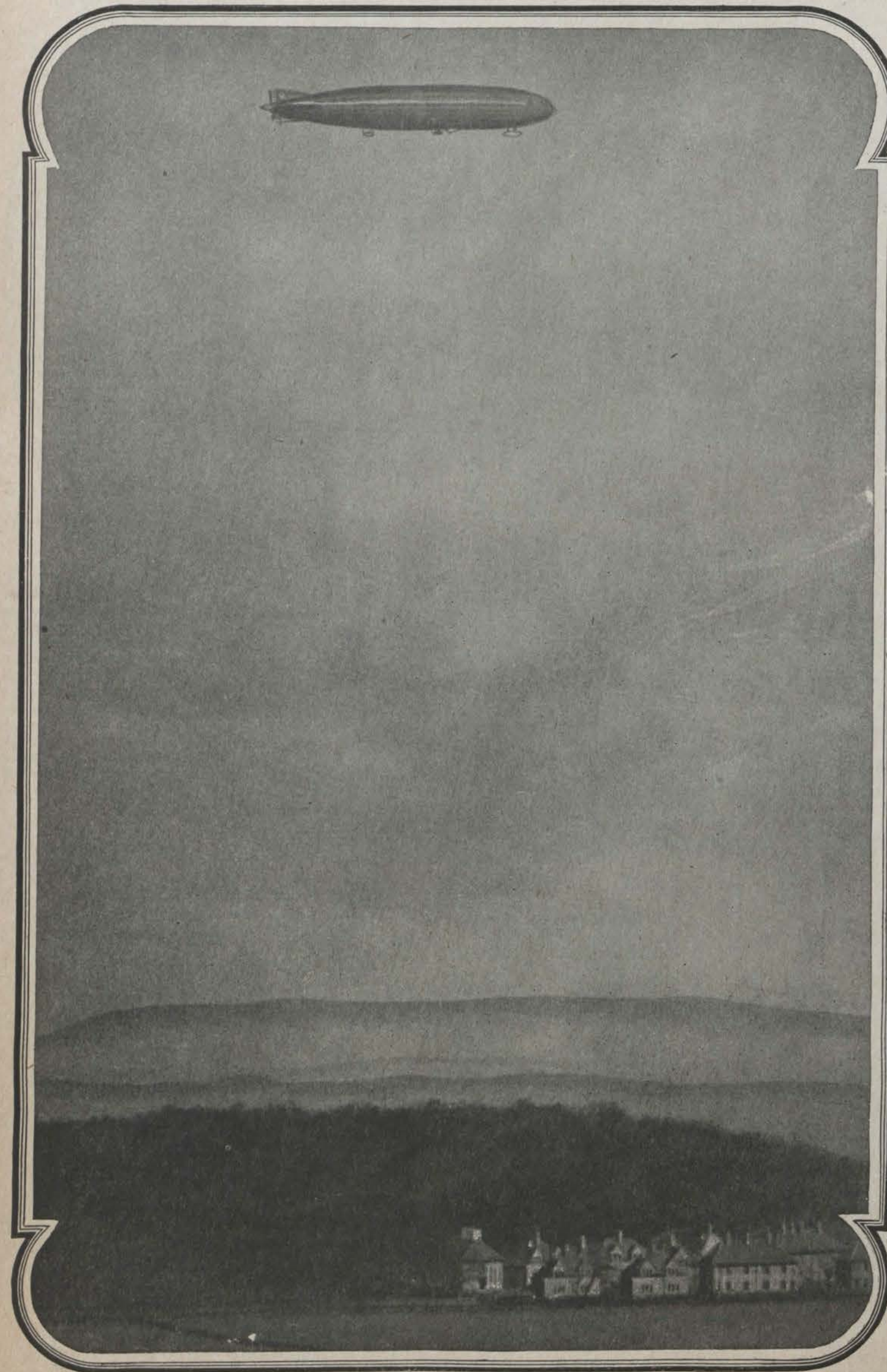
Lieut.-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger on board the *Aroostook* at Trepassey Bay after the arrival of his plane, the NC-1, which sank near the Azores after the crew had been rescued.



Lieut.-Commander Read, the Columbus of the air, and the crew of the NC-4. Left to right: Lieut.-Commander A. C. Read. Pilot—Lieutenant E. F. Stone. Pilot—Lieutenant (J. G.) W. Hinton. Radio Operator—Ensign H. C. Rodd. Engineer—Chief Special Mechanic E. H. Howard. Reserve Pilot Engineer—Lieutenant J. L. Breese. Howard met with an accident just before the start, and his place in the boat was taken by Chief Machinist's Mate E. S. Rhodes.

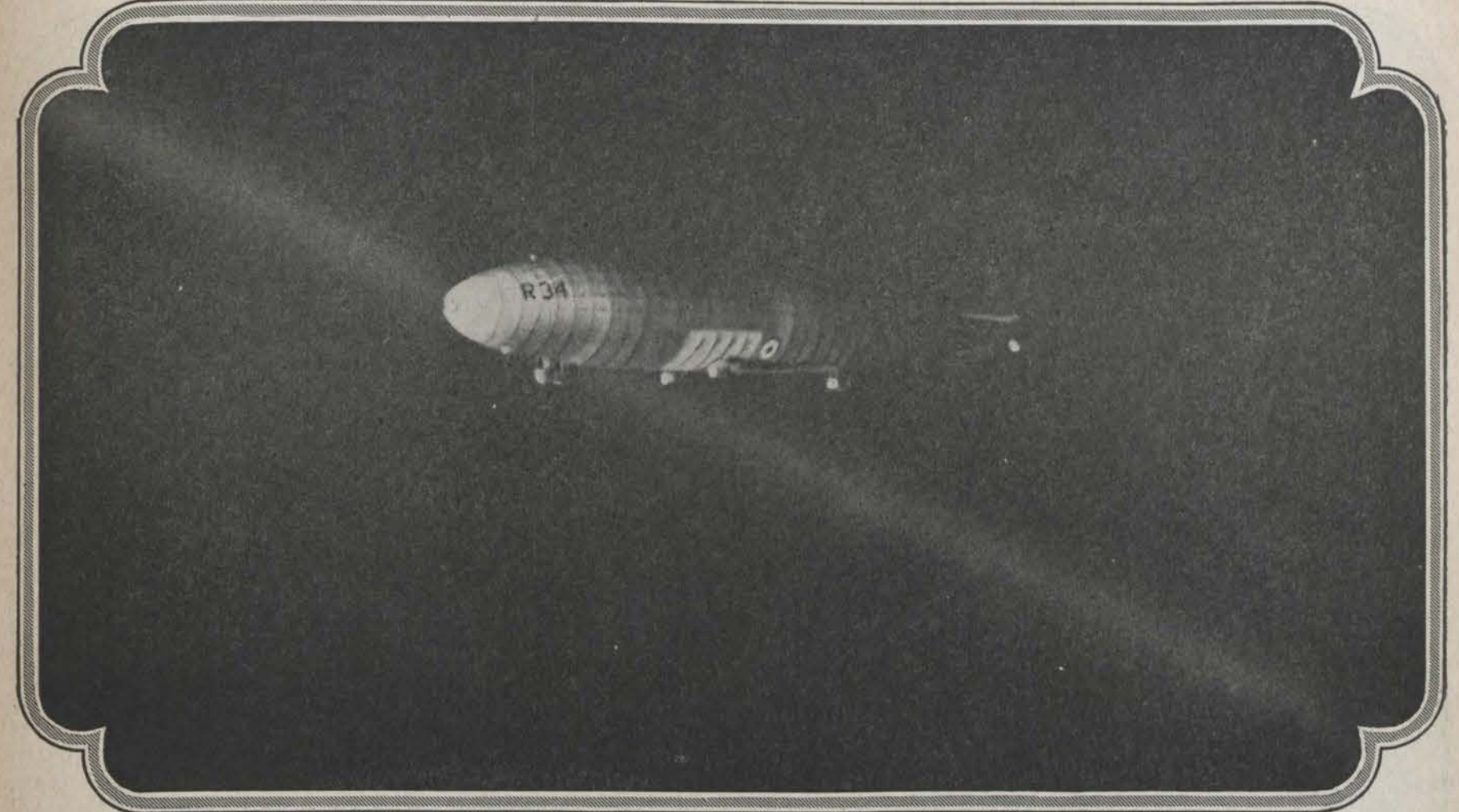


# The R-34 Takes the Air Route from Scotland

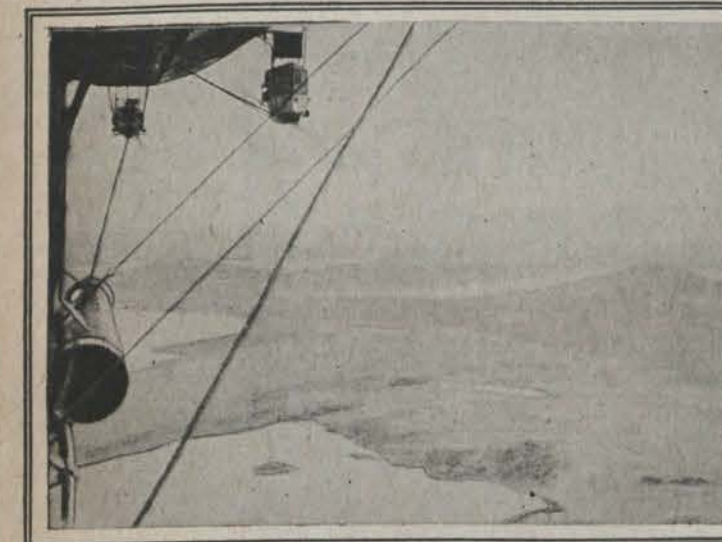


Much of the sensational thunder attaching to the transatlantic flight of the monster British dirigible airship, the R-34, was stolen by the American and British airplanes which were the first to blaze the air trail across the ocean. Unquestionably the feats of the heavier-than-air machines were spectacular and hazardous to a degree not approached by the R-34's achievement, and the public interest aroused was greater in proportion. By the airplane flights, feats of unparalleled heroism and skill though they were, were no more epoch-making than the voyage of the great dirigible. The successful continent-to-continent journey of the R-34, on the other hand, is of tremendous interest, for it marks the opening of the era of commercial trans-oceanic flight. This flight was made in comfort and safety. Not all the luxuries and safeguards of the ocean greyhound were aboard the R-34 but the ordinary necessities of travel were present. The comfort of the crew was in striking contrast to that of the airplane pilots, who blazed the way to Europe sitting cramped in their narrow seats, or stretched on the hard floor of the fuselage, and dependent upon vacuum bottles for hot drink, and on cold sandwiches for nourishment. The R-34 is the greatest airship in point of size ever built, eclipsing the most colossal of the German Zeppelins, after which she is modeled. Few ocean liners have greater length or beam. Her salient points are: Type—Rigid dirigible. Length—639.5 feet; 29 feet longer than the Singer Building is high. Diameter—78.9 feet. Capacity—2,000,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas. Weight—30 tons. Load—21.21 tons. Displacement—60 tons of air. Motors—Five Sunbeam Maori engines, 250 horse-power each. Maximum speed—75 land miles an hour. Radius—Cruising at normal speed, forty-eight hours. Her crew consists of Major Herbert Scott, R. A. F., commander and pilot; Major Cooke, navigator; Capt. Greenhard, first officer; Gen. Edward Maitland, representing the Air Ministry; Lieut.-Commander Landsdowne, U. S. N., American representative; Lieut. Durrant, wireless operator, and seventeen others, including one stow-away.

# Scotland to Long Island in the R-34



A striking view of the aerial leviathan illuminated by searchlights at Roosevelt Field, L. I., just before the start of her return trip. James H. Hare



Land! Safely across the Atlantic the R-34 is speeding down the coast of Newfoundland, whose rocky shores are seen from the forward gondola.



The stowaway, Ballantyne, after being discovered was set to work peeling potatoes. The crew enjoyed the luxury of hot meals during the flight.

IN addition to the usual nautical log the progress of the R-34's record-breaking trip; three thousand two hundred miles, from Edinburgh, Scotland, to Roosevelt Field, Long Island, the longest flight ever made, was kept by the camera. These photographs, depicting intimate scenes aboard during the 108-hour aerial voyage, tell the story of the spectacular feat better than any printed account, taking the reader aloft with the daring navigators of the uncharted air routes. The passage of a few years may see scores of commercial aerial liners, far greater than the pioneer R-34, sumptuously appointed, bearing crowds of men and women, on business or pleasure bent, from the metropolises of America to the capitals of Europe in half the time that the trip by ocean greyhound now requires, and with equal comfort.



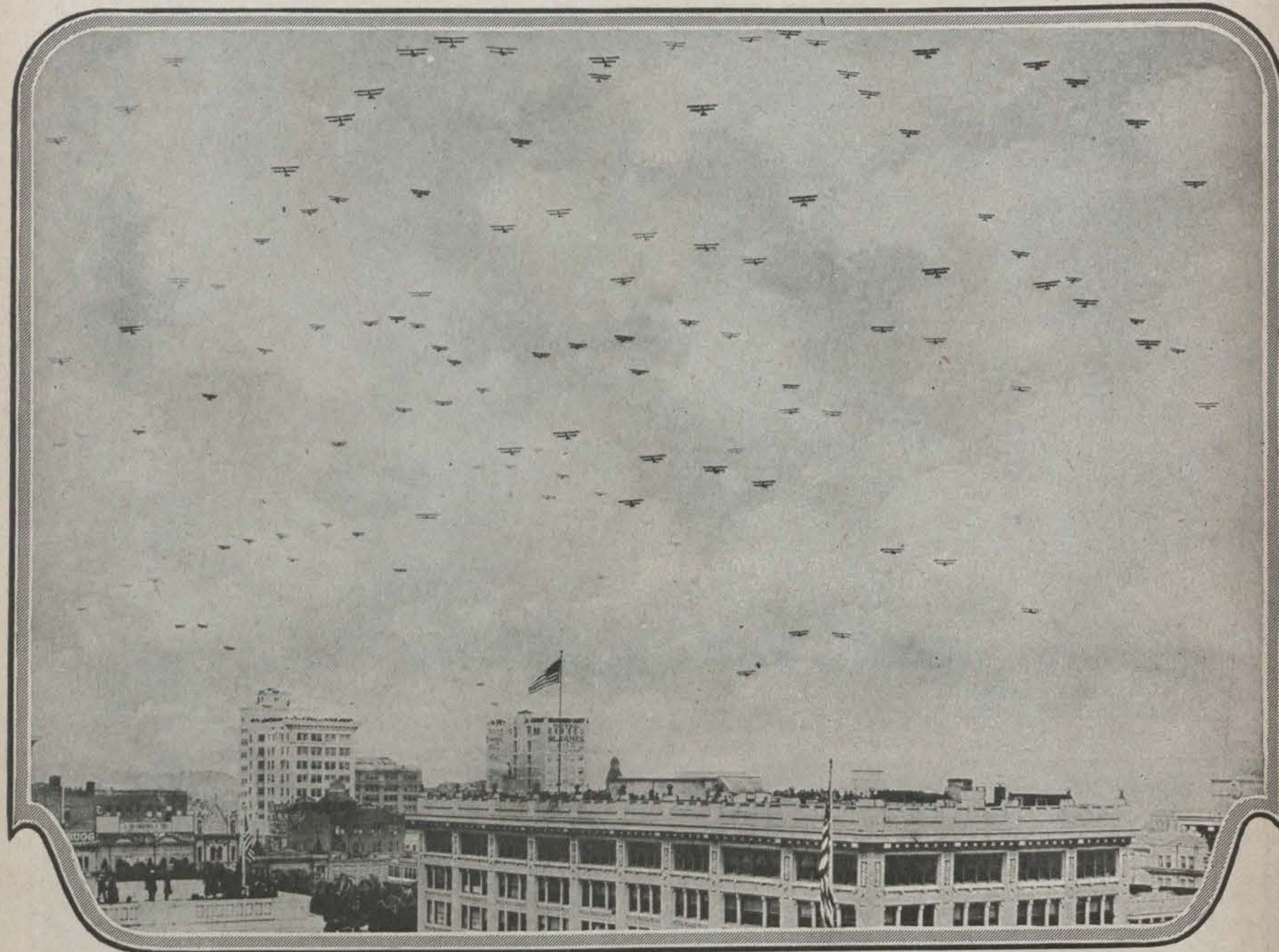
Much of the voyage was made above banks of clouds in the still fastnesses of the aerial void, while below storms lashed the face of the waters.



Laying the course in the "chart house." The monster dirigible was guided to its goal by sun and stars, and by wireless direction finders.



# A Flock of American Bird-men



Some of the 212 airplanes from Rockwell Field in the massed flight over San Diego during the peace celebration. Even before the war Rockwell Field, the army aviation academy on North Island in San Diego Bay, had gained international notice, but the public is now informed of the establishment there also of a great American naval air station. The new navy school now has a record of more than 35,000 hours of flight without a single serious injury. These air and seaplane academies form one of the world's most notable aeronautical establishments, with a flight record of approximately 10,000,000 miles.



Refugees from the devastated areas in France arriving in Paris are cared for by the Red Cross. The man in uniform between the aged couple is Maurice, of the dancing team of Maurice and Walton.



In this early morning collision at South Byron, N. Y., 22 people were killed when the N. Y. Central's Southwestern Limited crashed into the Wolverine Limited. The Pullman was a steel frame car and this is one of the few instances when such a car has been demolished by a collision.



The Distinguished Service Cross, authorized in 1918, awarded by the President, or in his name, by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, for extraordinary heroism against the enemy, but which does not justify the Medal of Honor award.



The Distinguished Service Medal, authorized in 1918, is presented by the President to any one serving in any capacity with the Army, who has distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility.



The Congressional Medal of Honor (top centre), authorized in 1862, is now given by the President in the name of the Congress to officers and enlisted men of the Army who in actual conflict with an enemy distinguish themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty; this is our highest award.

The Naval Medal of Honor (centre), authorized in 1861, was first awarded only to enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps for extraordinary bravery, but since 1915 it is awarded both to officers and enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. It is shown here with the peck ribbon, but both Medals of Honor may be worn either way.



The Philippine Congressional Medal was presented to those officers and men in the Army who enlisted for the war with Spain and served beyond the term of their enlistment to help in suppressing the Philippine insurrection.



The West Indian Naval Campaign Medal, for specially meritorious service, was authorized to be given to officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who rendered specially meritorious service otherwise than in battle.

Courtesy of the American Numismatic Society

The WAR MEDALS of the UNITED STATES



## They Convoyed 2,000,000 Yanks

Rushing American troops to the field of battle. A fleet of transports and their convoy photographed from a British dirigible balloon which precedes them on the watch for submarines.

An interesting formation of thirty American and French destroyers as seen from an airplane in the harbor of Brest. In the right foreground is the transport *La France*. This formation protects the destroyers greatly from attacks by submarines.

## The Drive Toward St. Quentin



These exclusive photographs of the British attacks in the Cambrai-St. Quentin section show the open fighting which has been going on for several weeks. British above are ducking as a German shell explodes.



British and French soldiers fighting side by side over the bodies of fallen enemies in the battle near St. Quentin. Many natural fortresses of great strength, hills, stone quarries and the like have been taken by the British recently without great resistance from the Germans.



A British outpost concealed behind a battered water cart. Shell fire had evidently caught a British battery on a road recently cut through the woods. Though several horses were killed the guns were saved.



# GUARDIANS OF OUR COASTS



THEY REMEMBERED ME!

★ Copyright Leslie's, 1917



ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S SPLENDID SUBMARINES AT SEA

COPYRIGHT BY R. BULLOCK, JR.

The United States could do a little submarining on its own account if involved in a naval war, though it is certain that its torpedoes would not be directed at peaceful merchant vessels without regard to the fate of their passengers and crews. The United States has completed, or building, 77 submarines. The G-class, shown above, is representative of the more modern and serviceable

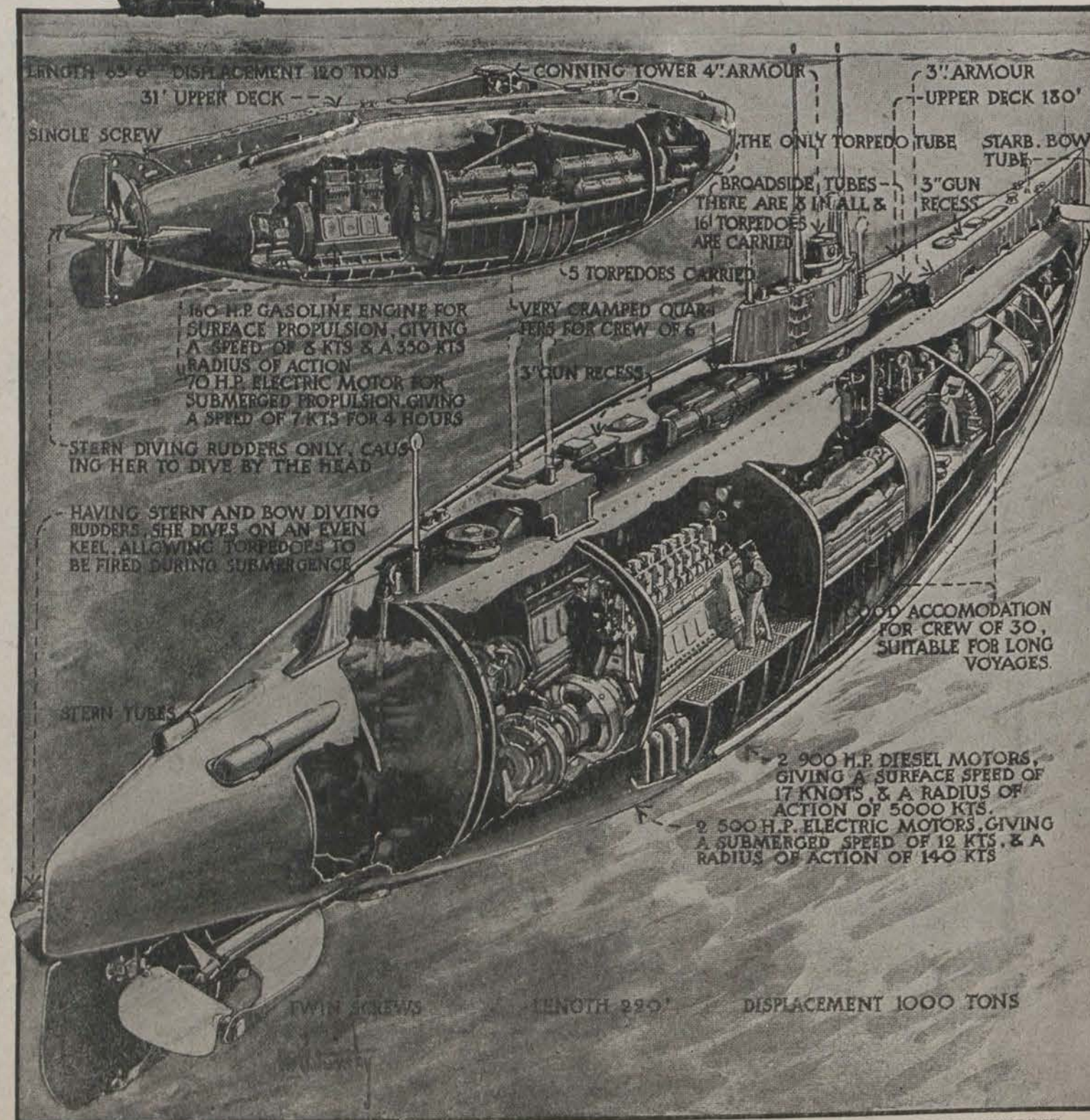
ones. The submarines are widely scattered, some being in Philippine waters, some at Honolulu, others on the Pacific Coast stations, while several guard the Panama Canal. Many of those along the Atlantic Coast are of the older types, useful only for harbor defense. A resolution was recently offered in Congress authorizing 100 more submarines.



# TROUBLE-MAKING SUBMARINE



Submarines are now equipped with folding deck guns, and frequently destroy their prey by shell fire, which is cheaper than torpedoing. The first cut to the left shows the gun folded under deck, the second its position as it emerges; in the third it is trained for action against a ship, and in the fourth it is employed as an anti-aircraft weapon.

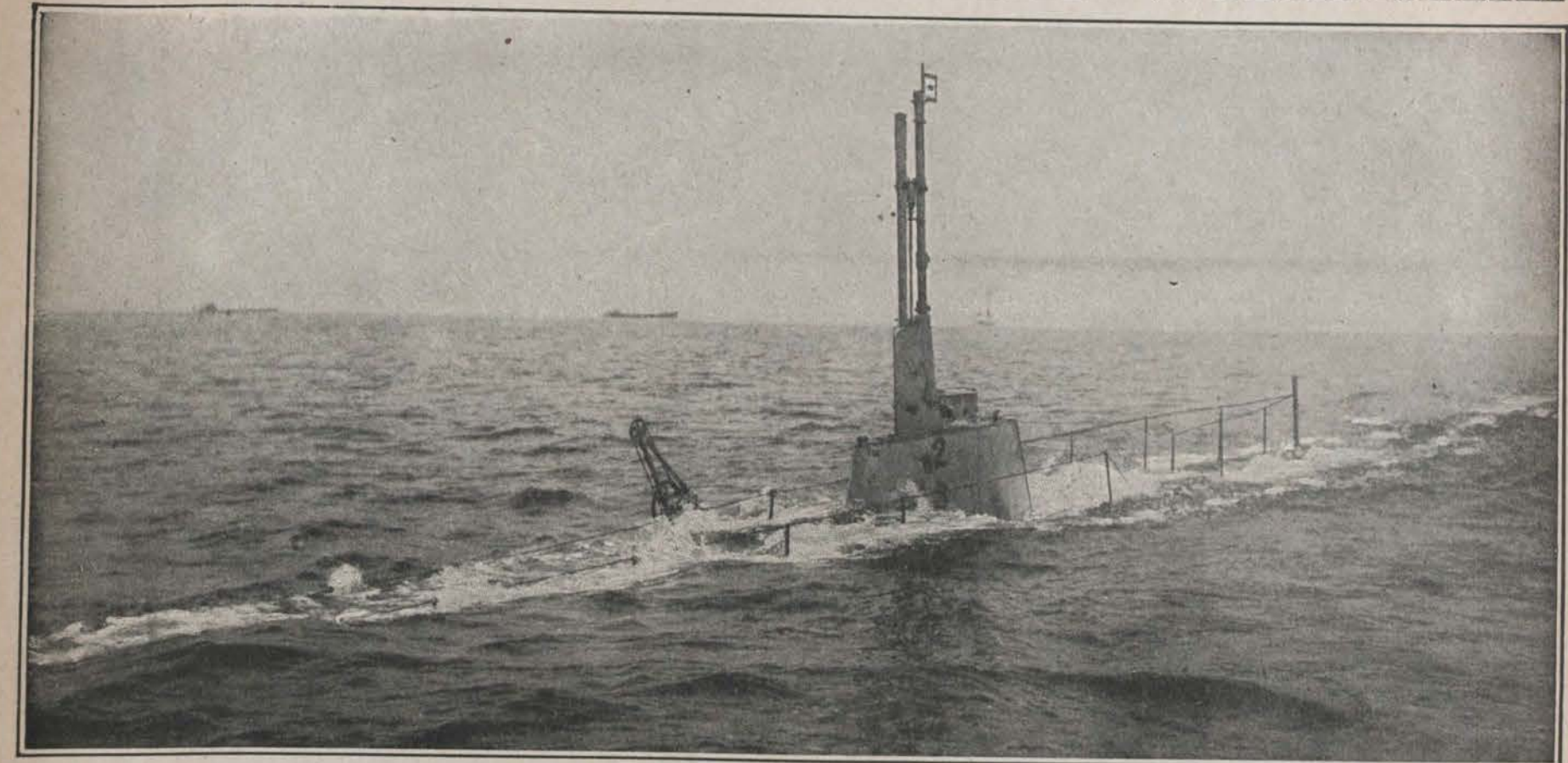


## THE EVOLUTION OF THE SUBMARINE

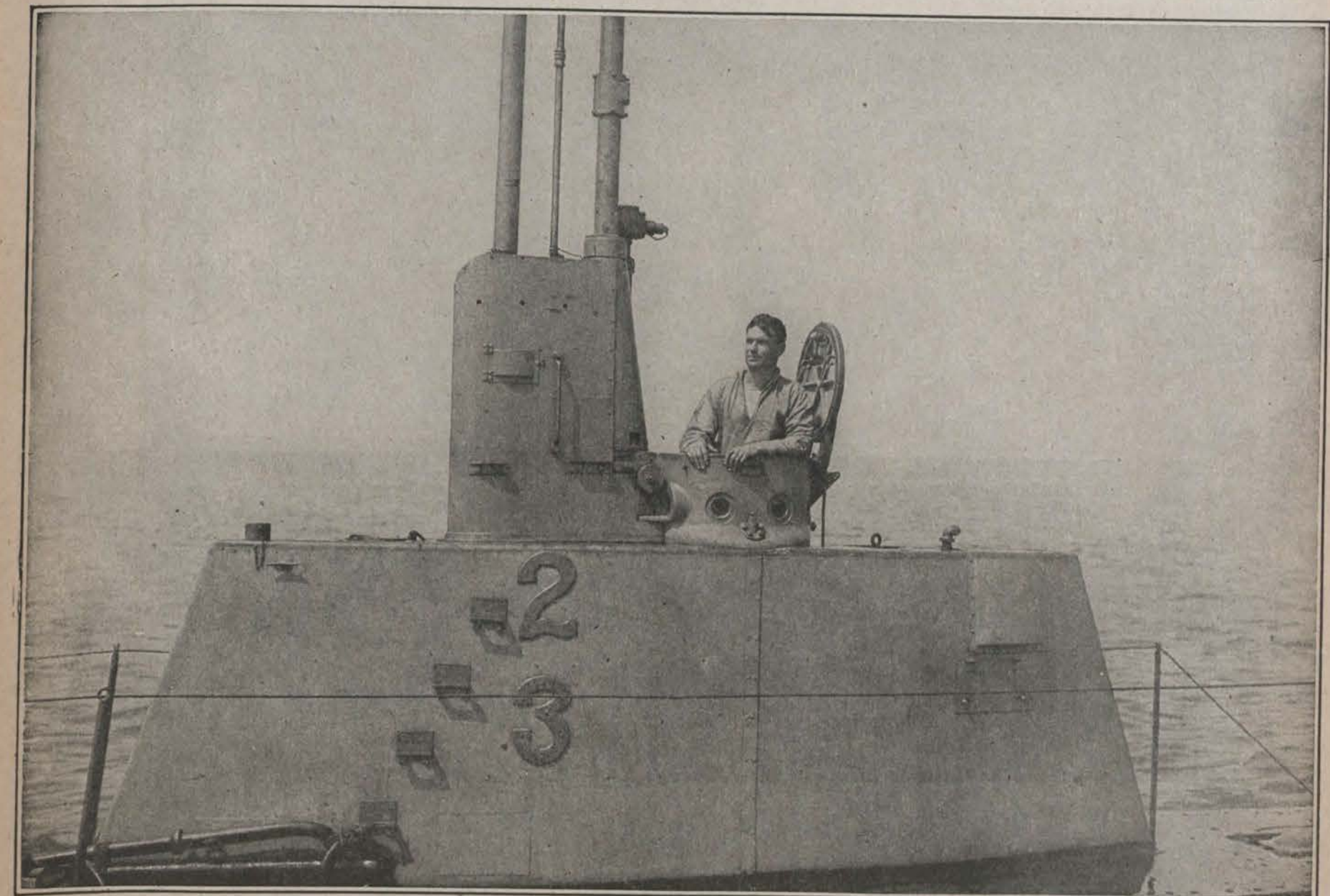
The small boat in the upper left-hand corner is the submarine of 15 years ago. The large one is the submarine of last year. It is known that the super-submarines of Germany are a distinct advance over this type, but details are necessarily kept secret. The cruising radius of the submarine is its most important factor. Germany is now credited with having under-sea boats that can remain away from port for a month. In this respect, as in many others, the Germans

have distanced their competitors in submarine building. From the beginning of the war they have placed great dependence on this type of boat. Results, thus far, it is held by neutral experts, have not justified the high expectations of the submarine's effectiveness against fighting vessels, and it is unable to raid commerce and comply with the rules of war at sea. This inability was the cause of our trouble with Germany, which resulted in breaking off diplomatic relations.

# THE TERROR OF NAVAL WARFARE



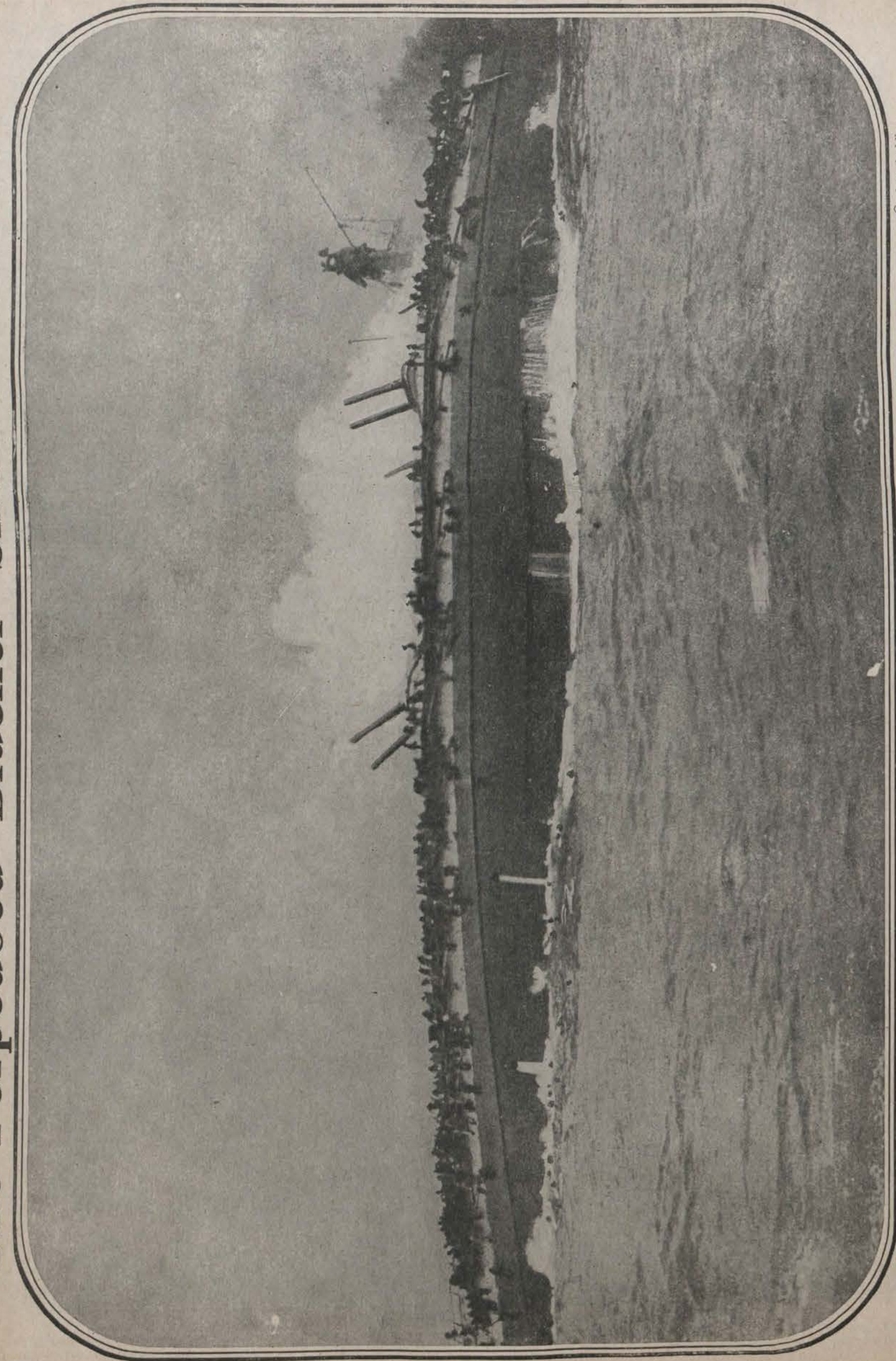
WITH THE CONNING TOWER AND PERISCOPES SHOWING  
The U. S. submarine D-3 almost under water. From this position the commander can view the surface of the sea from the conning tower, which allows a clearer and larger vision than even the periscope can give. In action submarines usually prefer to fire torpedoes when submerged to the top of the periscope, because they are then much better protected than when nearer the surface.



WAITING FOR THE COMMAND TO DIVE  
A submarine is not a comfortable place, and the crew likes to get out on deck when possible. Here, however, the boat is expected to submerge at any moment and all hands are below except the lookout who is watching for the flagship's signal. When it comes he will close the water-tight hatch, while the boat sets her horizontal rudders to carry her below and starts her electric motors ahead.



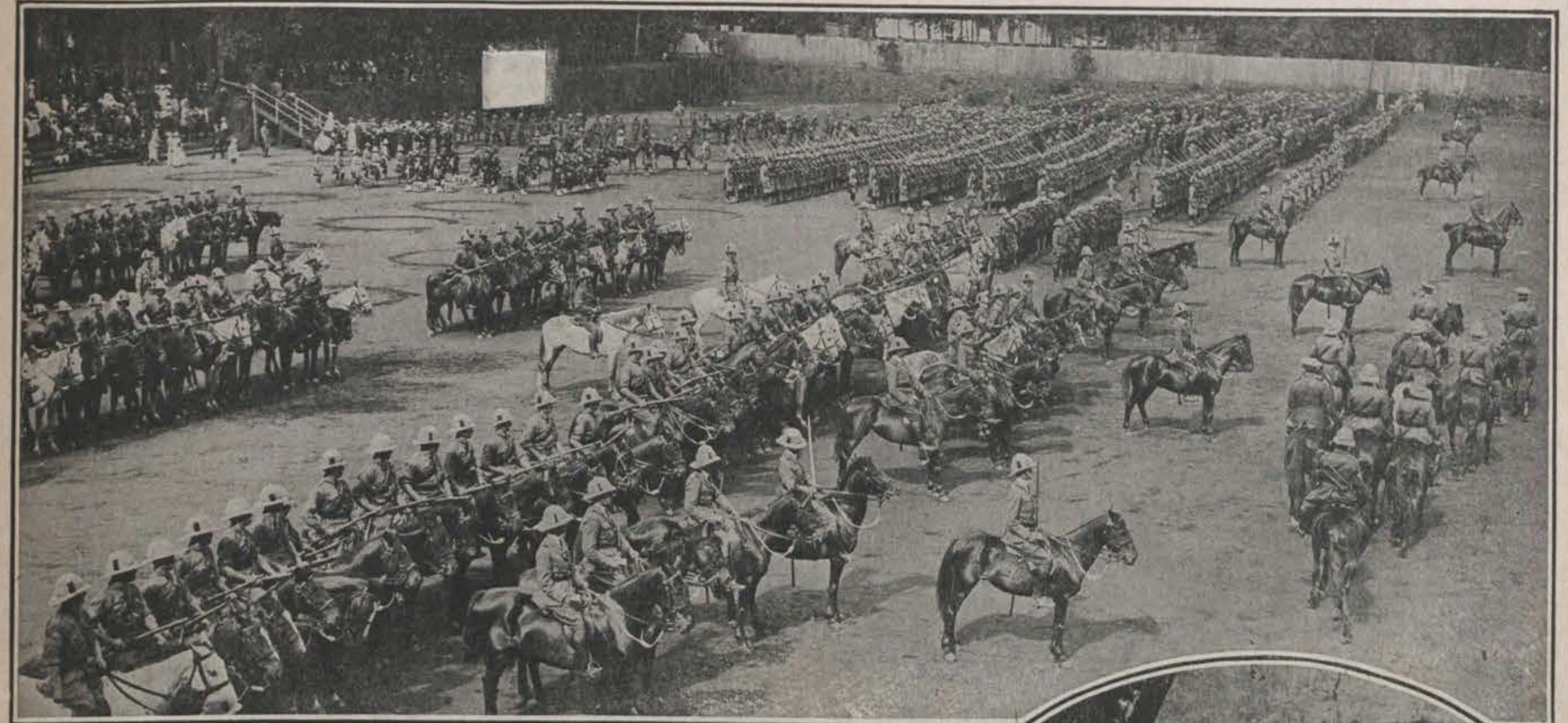
# The Torpedoed "Blücher" Sinks to Its Doom



THE TORPEDOED "BLUCHER" SINKS TO ITS DOOM. Of the crew of 885 men, 123 were known to have been rescued by the British. The photograph shows the ship capsizing to port, with upper works smashed and fires forward and amidships. Many of the crew are seen dropping into the sea or swimming in the icy water. Others stood fast and sang "Die Wacht am Rhein" as their ship went down.

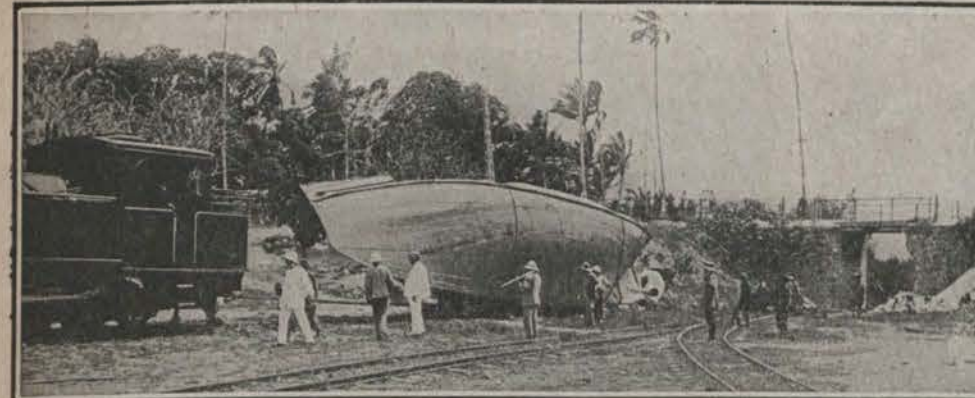
This remarkable photograph of the German battle-cruiser Blücher was made by an officer on the British cruiser Arethusa, which fired the fatal torpedo. It was the closing incident of a four-hour running fight between five British battle-cruisers and four German cruisers. The German vessels made full speed for the shelter of Helgoland, but the Blücher fell behind and was lost. It began to capsize as soon as struck and turned turtle.

## War in Darkest Africa



SOUTH AFRICA SENDS HER SONS TO WAR

Review of troops on the Wanderer's Parade, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South African Union, preparatory to their leaving for the fighting in German East Africa. The mounted regiment is the Imperial Light Horse, the personnel being mainly burghers with a liberal sprinkling of British South Africans.



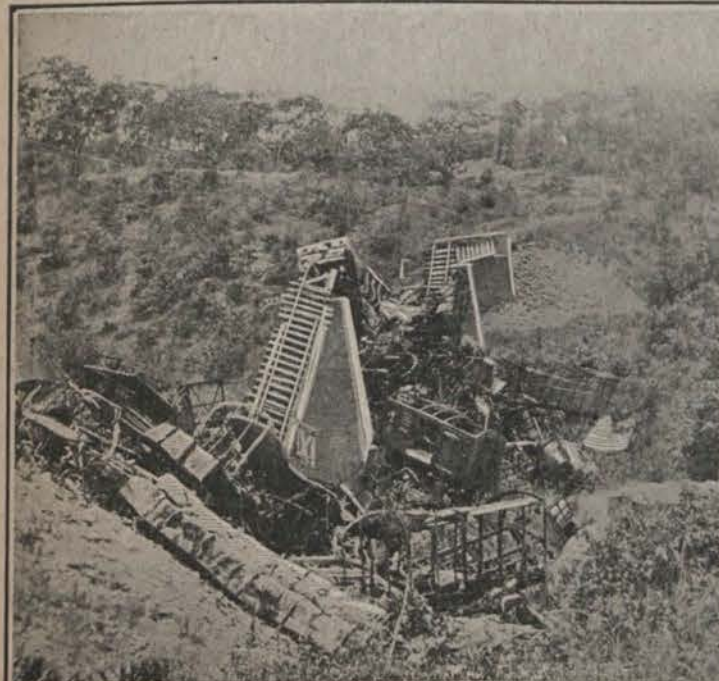
GETTING A NAVY OVERLAND

Early in the war the Germans got several small launches overland to the central African lakes and had things pretty much their own way until the British could build a stronger force. The photograph shows the Germans moving a small gunboat overland.



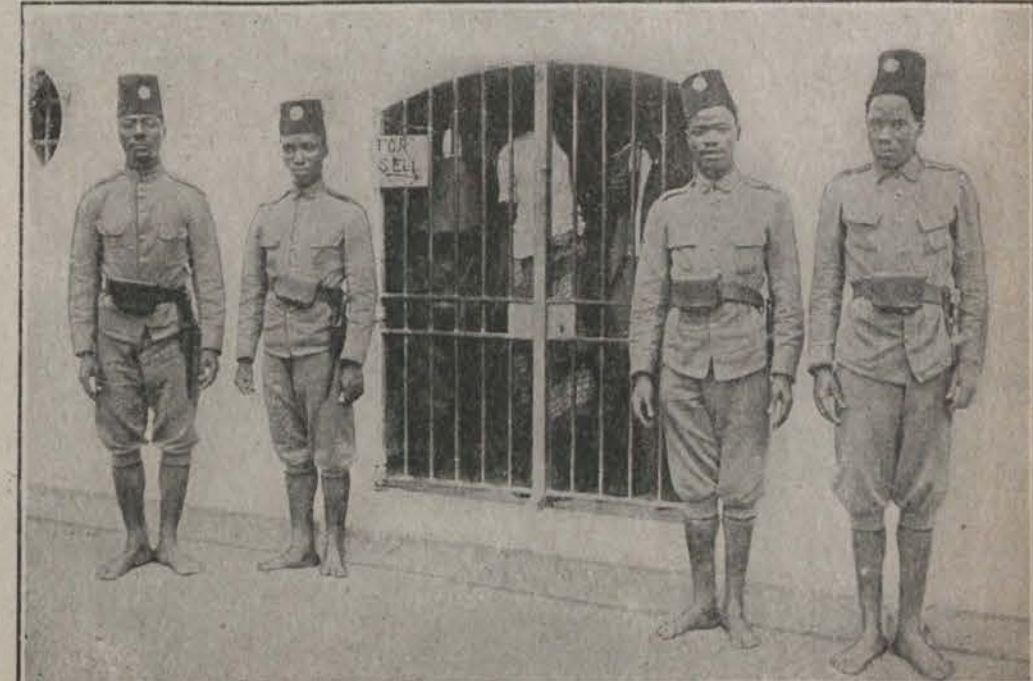
MAKING THE BLACK MAN FIGHT

The last bit of colonial possession to be held by Germany is a remote corner of German East Africa, where swamps and fever make war doubly desperate. Both sides employ colored native troops. This native is an Askari, detailed to guard a typical native bridge.



DESTROYING THE CENTRAL RAILROAD

As the Germans retreated before the British they destroyed the Central Railroad. This scene shows two trains wrecked at one of the larger bridges. All bridges were blown up and rolling stock destroyed.



OUT OF THE FIGHTING

Prisoners of war captured by the Portuguese (for Portugal is taking part in the war in Africa) are allowed to sell small articles of their own manufacture. Hence the sign "For Sell" on the door of the jail in Beira, Portuguese East Africa, where some native soldiers of Germany await the end of war.



# Allies Wresting Siberia from the Anarchists and Huns

Photos from DONALD C. THOMPSON,

LESLIE'S Staff War Photographer



Not all the millions of the great Russian army demobilized at the traitorous order of the Bolsheviks. Several organizations, besides the Czecho-Slovaks, clung to their standards and are now associated with the Allies in successful military operations in Siberia. These troops, under command of General Simonov, about to entrain in Vladivostok, are among those who have rendered efficient service in this crisis.



The Hun legions in Siberia are faring as badly as those on the western front. The Czecho-Slovaks have, as shown above, recaptured many Germans and Austrians and taken many Bolsheviks, and have herded them into prison camps.

The Bolsheviks, for a time, had a navy on Siberia's inland waters. They did not possess it long. The large barge in the picture, armored and equipped with machine-guns, was seized by the Czecho-Slovaks on a river directly north of Vladivostok.



The Bolsheviks "demonstrating" at Vladivostok. For a time these sons of anarchy had their own way, but the Allied forces landed and, after fierce fighting, freed the city from their clutch. Soon Siberia will have sane government.



Russian soldiers who joined the Czecho-Slovaks to save Siberia enjoy peeling potatoes for their soup, but they are brave and well trained and are helping to take the hide off the enemy.

The "Rainbow Guard" in Siberia. Czecho-Slovaks, formerly Austrian subjects, and blue-jackets from the United States and Japan going on guard together in Siberia. Often British, French and Chinese troops are in the guard.



American troops commanded by General Graves reach Vladivostok. These soldiers represent to the Russian Empire and to the world our republic's unselfish resolve to restore peace and order in the interest of the Russian people.



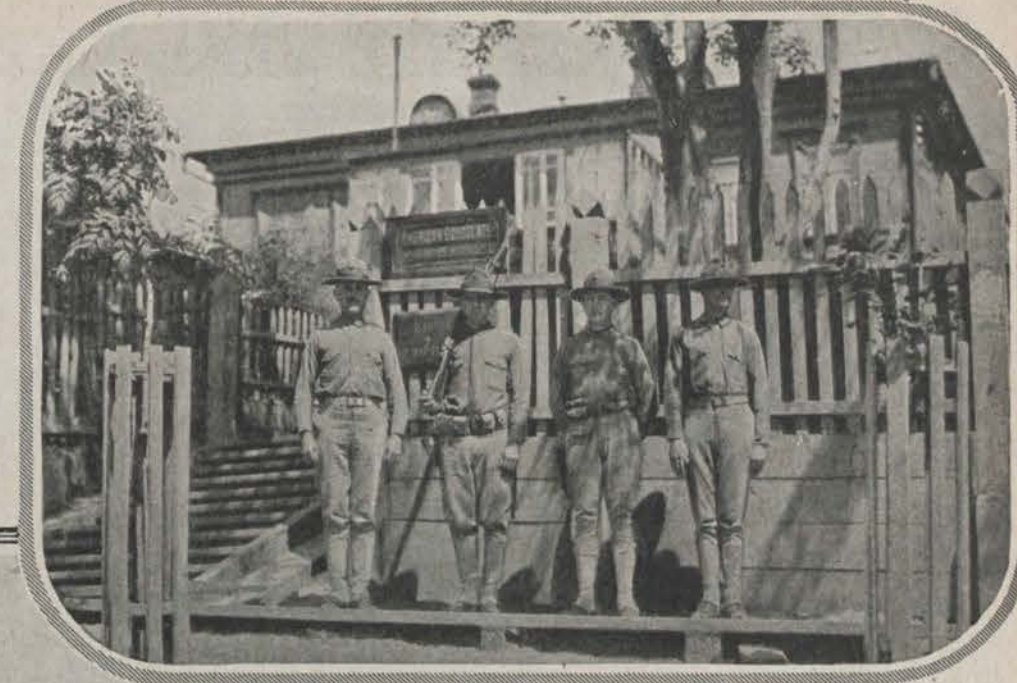


# The Rainbow Guard Sweeps Eastern Siberia Clean of Bolshevikism

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON, ISLIE'S Staff Photographer, of the Allied Troops  
Now Occupying the Vast Territory of Northern Asia



Guns, small and side arms and ammunition captured from the Bolsheviks by the Czechoslovaks during the fighting at Vladivostok. Vladivostok has been one vast storehouse for munitions and an increasing supply piled up during 1914-15-16 and 17 owing to the poor railroad facilities and the machinations of German agents who wished to keep supplies out of Russia to weaken her.



American marines on guard at the American Consulate in Vladivostok. During the black days in Vladivostok before the better element gained the upper hand the Allies' consulates were subject to grave danger from the Bolsheviks. The Czechoslovaks after gaining control of the city policed it until the arrival of the Allies' Rainbow Guard. Mr. John K. Caldwell is our Consul.



French soldiers at a field kitchen. Many of the French soldiers are from French Indo-China, though several companies are veterans from the west front. French helmets are much in evidence and as no shrapnel is used in Vladivostok, are not exchanged for tin hats.

French troops at the left going into field camp on a campaign to clean up roving Bolshevik bands.



Col. Marrows, in command, superintends the unloading of army supplies at a Vladivostok dock. A U. S. Infantry regiment, iron is at the left.

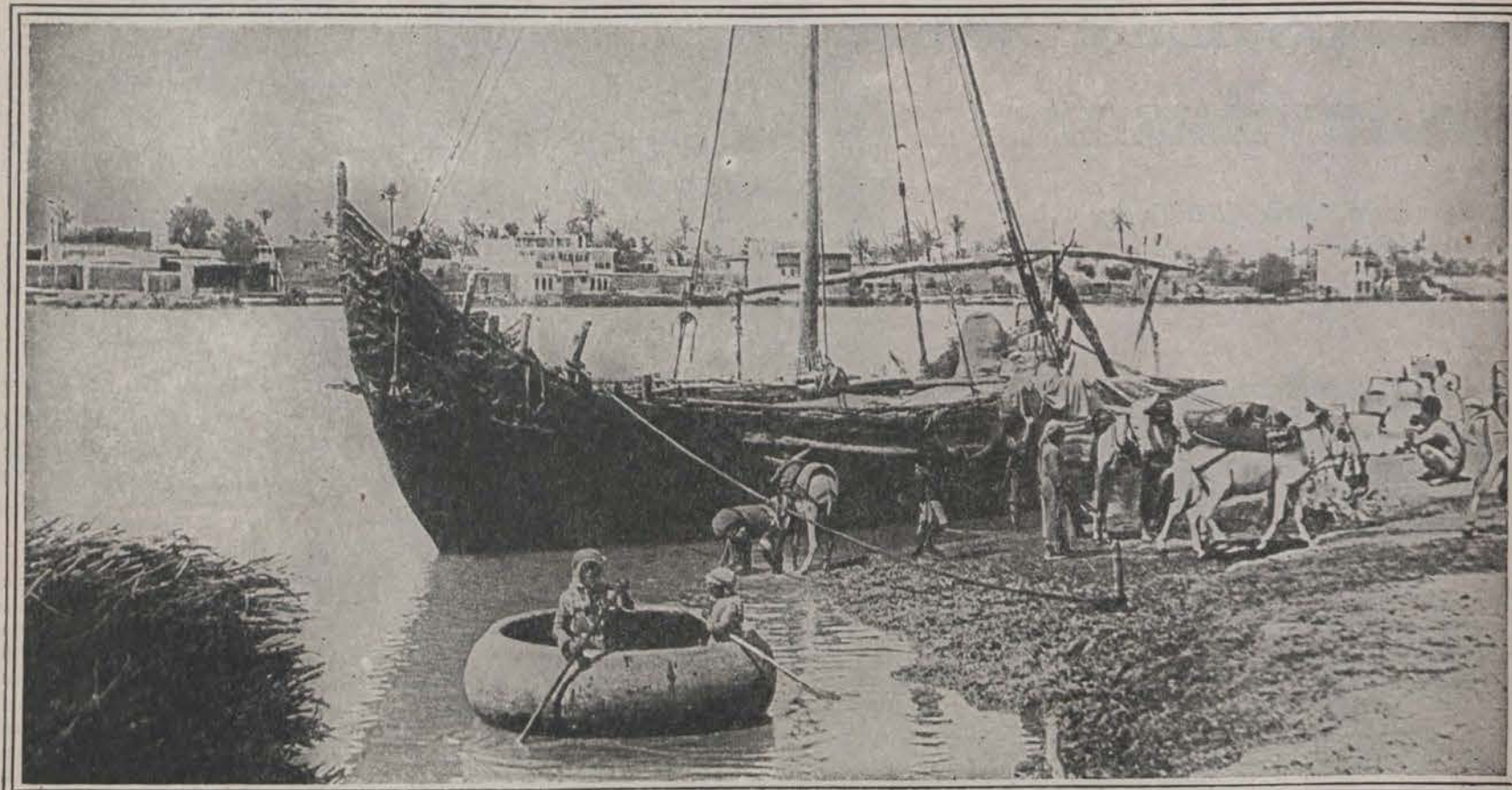
A Y. M. C. A. "club car" for Czechoslovaks on the railroad running west from Vladivostok. Box cars are not new to these soldiers, for much traveling in Russia has been done in them. The Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross have done splendid work there.

French troops and machine guns take the field. Against them the Bolsheviks have little chance.





# "The War in the Garden of Eden"



Bagdad, the ancient city on the Tigris and not distant from the site of the Garden of Eden, was captured by the British Mesopotamian army under General Maude on March 10, 1917. Next to the loss of

Jerusalem, which fell to General Allenby in December, the fall of Bagdad was to the Turks the severest blow of the war.

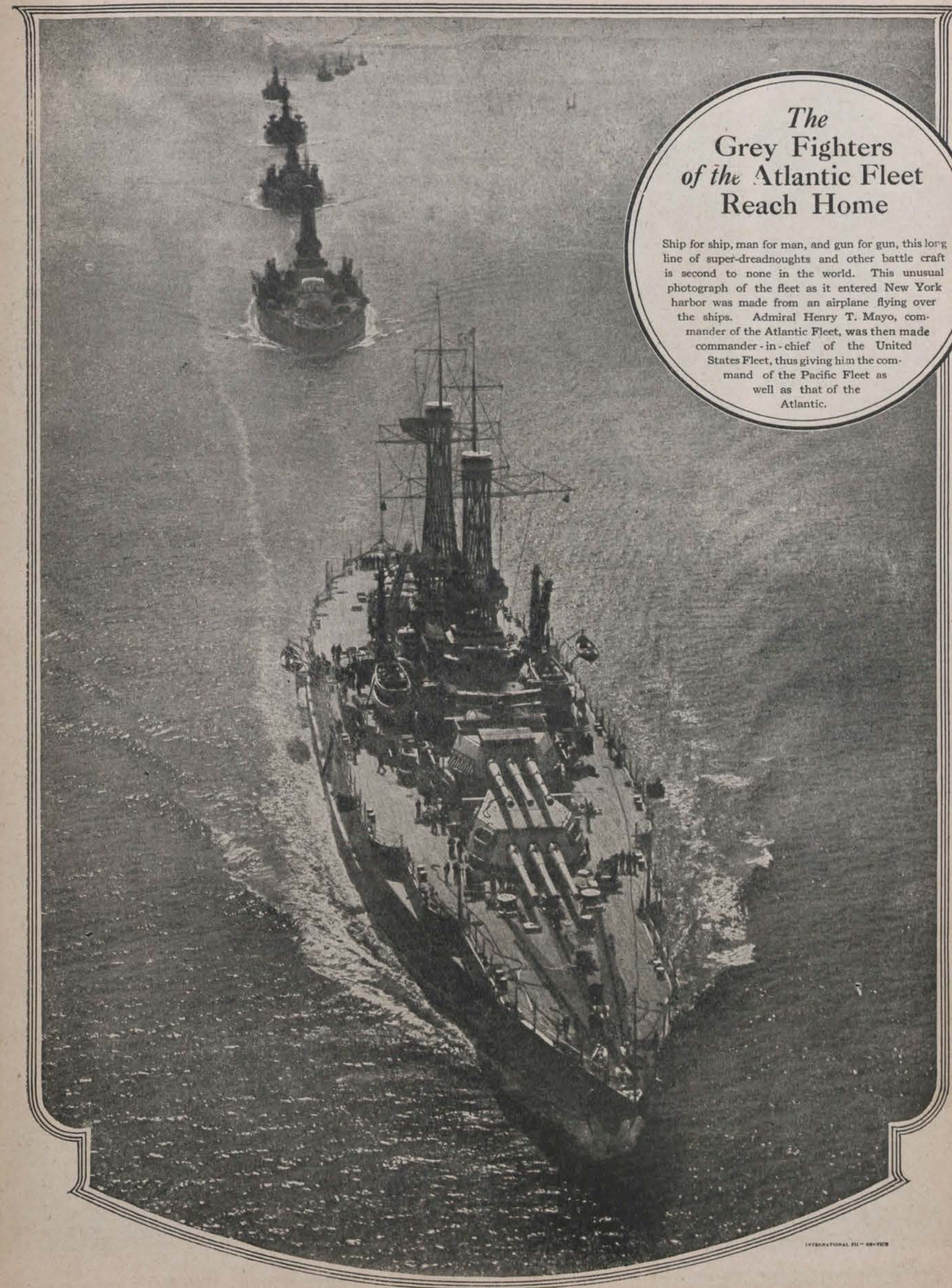


These iron men of the British Army in Arabia, marching under a broiling sun through the dust of centuries, are the heroes who marched up the Tigris in the campaign of 1917, retook Kut-el-Amara,

captured Bagdad and finally drove the Turk out Mesopotamia, whose history goes back as far as history has been recorded.

## The Grey Fighters of the Atlantic Fleet Reach Home

Ship for ship, man for man, and gun for gun, this long line of super-dreadnoughts and other battle craft is second to none in the world. This unusual photograph of the fleet as it entered New York harbor was made from an airplane flying over the ships. Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, was then made commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, thus giving him the command of the Pacific Fleet as well as that of the Atlantic.



INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE



# THE AMERICAN MARINE IN FRANCE



TO BEAT THE WAY TO BERLIN

The marines, who always take great pride in their initiative and in being first on the ground, are now enthusiastic over their \$60,000 subscription to the French War Loan. They are making up for their small numbers in their "esprit."



MESS TIME FOR THE SOLDIERS OF THE SEAS

The American troops in France are probably the best fed of the soldiers of any of the belligerents. Virtually all the supplies are sent from the United States. Thousands of cases of canned goods and sides of beef are required weekly to supply

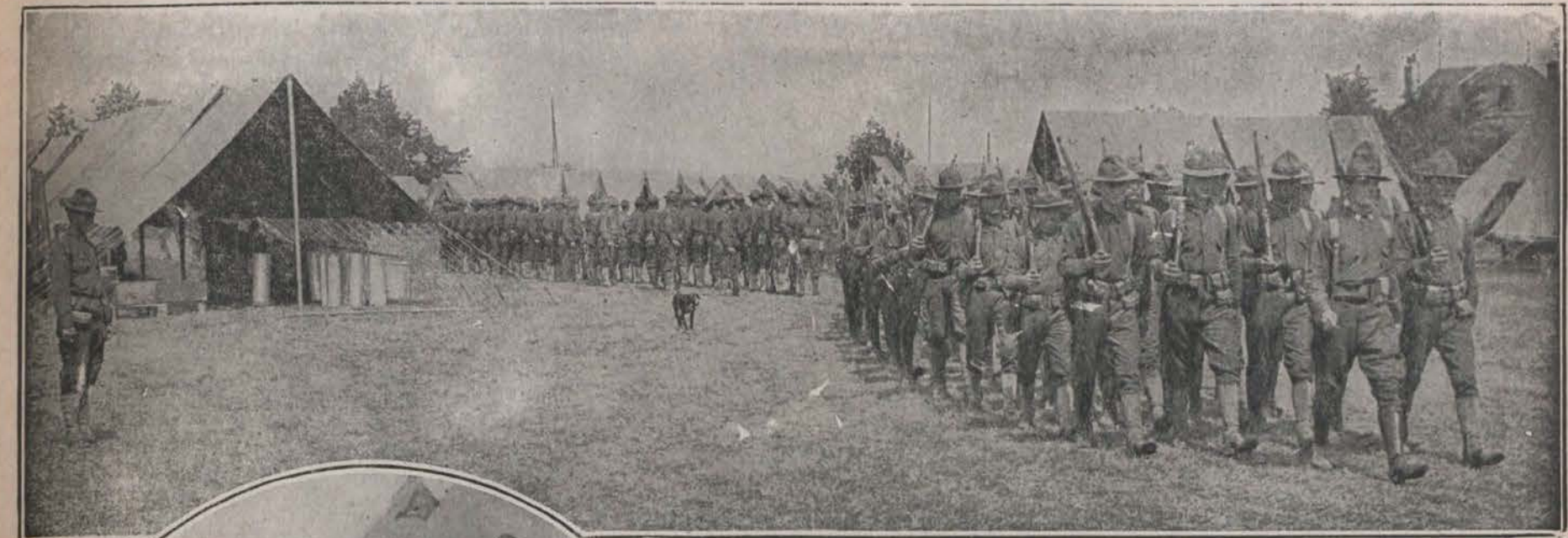
the first division in France. One of the greatest problems in waging war against Germany is that involved in maintaining the open waterway to France in order to carry supplies to the army and the allied countries.



LINING UP FOR MESS

The soldiers of this company fill the company street, ready to make a run on the "bank" with their tin cups, plates, knives and forks. Troops in France are putting in eight hours a day hard work at trench digging, sham

battles and active field work in addition to long hikes. The result of all this work is that the mess is well patronized. Incidentally the mess would arouse the envy of many of us who have remained at home.



REVIEW IN CAMP

When the American army went into camp in France the weather had been exceedingly disagreeable and ceremonies had been virtually dispensed with. But there was never a let up in the intensive training of the men. Officers and non-commissioned officers received particular instruction in "scientific" work in the trenches and the men were put through sham battles.



THE MARINE'S OUTFIT

The Marine's outfit does not differ greatly from that of the infantryman's. Without rifle, the complete load amounts to about 32 pounds. It is divided into the pack, the belt and articles attached to it, and the haversack.



AMERICAN AND FRENCH OFFICERS

Major-General Sibert, commander of the American troops at the front in France, is seen here in the center surrounded by American and French officers. He has just finished making an inspection of the American camp. Both General Pershing and General Sibert have urged the men of the new army to forget individual liberties and subordinate themselves to discipline. We do not want automatic soldiers, says General Pershing, but we want every soldier to realize that he is a potential officer and to make a good commanding officer he must preserve his initiative and executive ability and think for himself.



THE AMERICAN CAMP

The area of the American camp is constantly being enlarged and now covers several square miles. The United States Marines are dejected over the order which will necessitate their

adoption of khaki in place of their more distinctive uniform of forest green. This is because the green uniform looks like the German field gray after it has been in service a short time.



# JUST FROM THE TRENCHES

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS FROM  
JAMES H. HARE  
STAFF WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S



## BUILDING A DUGOUT

These men, relieved from duty on the firing line, are building quarters in the second-line cantonment. The perforated object is a brazier made of a tin bucket.



## THE RIFLE COMES FIRST

Tommy Atkins, just out of the first line, cleans his rifle before shaving off his week's growth of beard. Like most of his comrades he smokes a cigarette while at work. Note that many of the men in these pictures are smoking.



## "QUARTERED IN A FARMHOUSE"

That is the title the British War Office required to be put on this picture. Maybe it was an attempt at a British joke. Anyway, the farmhouse is a thing of the past, having been blown out of existence by artillery. Against a fragment of one

of the walls some British soldiers have built a shack of corrugated iron. It is their only shelter while they are on the second line. The reserve troops are usually billeted in some town where they can sleep in houses, or at least in stables.



## REPAIRING A BREAK IN COMMUNICATIONS

British soldiers in France after a turn in the trenches are sent on for a "rest." The pictures on this page show some of their ways of "resting."

# Tommy Calls This Resting

Official Photographs from  
JAMES H. HARE  
Staff War Photographer for LESLIE'S



## THE HOUSE THAT TOMMY BUILT

Tommy Atkins gets a real rest after he has built himself a shack like this one, the materials being corrugated metal and some odds and ends of boards. Of course many soldiers are comfortably billeted in houses when in reserve, but even shacks like this seem luxurious after a week of duty in the muddy trenches.



## DOBBIN REQUIRES AN UNBELIEVABLE AMOUNT OF ATTENTION

When a cavalry man or a man in the horse transport service has nothing else to do he can minister to the comfort of his steed. A horse needs lots of care, and the British army horses are given every

possible attention. This hastily constructed stable is a bit sketchy but conditions at the time and place permitted of nothing better. Many American horses are at the front with the Allies.

LITTLE REST FOR THESE  
The transport service is the hardest worked branch of the army with the possible exception of the Royal Engineers. These men are taking cups of hot soup while their horses have a breathing spell. Note the white fur jackets worn by the men over their uniforms.



# A King, a Few Generals *and* Their Guests



The visit of King George of England to the battle-front. King George stands in the center, with Marshal Foch, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, at his right, and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-

Chief of the British Armies, at his left. General Pétain, Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies, and General Fayolle are at Haig's left, while General Rawlinson, of the British Army, and General Debeney are at the extreme left.



This cage is one of many behind the British armies on the west front. The cages are located a few hours' march apart, and each night the "returns" are totaled. Apparently the photographer snapped this camp on one of the big days.



Copyright, 1919, by Leslie's

Peace



## The Heroic 2nd Division



Troops of the 2nd Division near Coblenz, Germany, before the review and inspection by General Pershing. The division is composed of regular army troops and marines and saw some of the hardest fighting of the war. The review was an impressive ceremony and was held on the Rhine hills back of Vallendar. Fifteen thousand men of all branches of the service were drawn up in full equipment while the commander walked along their ranks and frequently stopped to chat with the boys who had been wounded and praised the 2nd Division's war record.



Major-General John A. Lejeune, commander of the 2nd Division, and the first Marine Corps officer to command regular army troops, photographed at Vallendar, Germany, during General Pershing's recent visit to our Army of Occupation. General Lejeune is wearing the Cross of a Commander of the French Legion of Honor and the American Distinguished Service Medal, awarded by General Pershing. General Lejeune was in command of marines at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood and was later given command of the entire 2nd Division.



General Pershing decorating seventy-eight men of the 2nd Division with Distinguished Service Crosses.

## Miracles of the Battle Front



A German shell plunked through the wall of a convent in Belgium, but failed to explode, and the crucifix remained undamaged.



A wayside shrine in Belgium around which the war storm burst, but left it undamaged to the end.



Though the roof and walls of this church were demolished, the section bearing the crucifix remained intact through the war.



The only object left undamaged in a small village of France. Since the base of the statue was destroyed, the British Tommies erected a wooden base, and for months the figure could be seen from a great distance. Had the large shell under the statue exploded, the work would have been unnecessary.



A Madonna's image strangely spared in fire-wasted Termonde. All around are the ruins of the gutted convent, but the exquisite statuette stands safe in its niche, though part of the twisted iron roof has come to rest within an inch of the unharmed figure. Even the decorations of the niche remain.



Though the Austrians shelled this Italian village for months, shrine and fountain miraculously escaped.



# The King Who Defied the Kaiser

*A Supreme Moment When the Fate of the World Hung in the Balance*

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

Furthermore, Albert's decision, whatever it might be, would undoubtedly settle that very night the question whether England would enter the coming conflict in time to save France. Great Britain also

NOW and then it happens that the sun rises upon a day of great decisions, decisions which eternally fix the destiny of nations and which may even forever change the currents of all human history; now and then it happens also that the fateful decision is to be made by an obscure man who has never before been listed among the lords of high decisions. Sunday, the second of August, 1914, was one of these momentous days; Albert, King of the Belgians, was the man.

The basic facts, perfectly clear then and never more sharply defined than now, were these: The massed legions of the German and Austrian empires were straining at the leashes held in the iron hand of Europe's war-lord; on the morrow they would be at the throats of Serbia, Russia and France. It was the fervent hope of Berlin and Vienna that Great Britain—most hated and most feared of all—would maintain an attitude of armed neutrality. America and the rest of the world were too far away to be worried about.

It was a military necessity of the first importance that France should be crushed—crushed so completely and so quickly that the tragedy would be over before a startled world knew what was happening. With Paris as German headquarters and the great ports of France as bases for submarines and Zeppelins, the dominion of the Hohenzollerns over all of Europe was absolutely assured—and there were Hohenzollerns enough to furnish satraps for all of the coveted thrones of the proposed world-empire of the Teutons.

The utter crushing of the French—do not we all see it clearly now?—was only a matter of days if the blow could be struck without the delay that would be required to batter down the strongly fortified frontier of France westward of the Rhine. The French could not hope to breast the tidal wave if it should unexpectedly and with all its force break from the north instead of from the east. To the Teuton high command, sitting around the map of Europe on that fateful Sunday, the problem presented no serious difficulty. Their military road to Paris must run across the southeastern corner of Belgium, via Liège and Namur.

But Belgium was a neutral nation and had given not a shadow of an excuse for an armed invasion. Moreover the seals of the kingdoms of Prussia and of Austria had been solemnly affixed to the Treaty of 1839 as guarantors of the inviolability of Belgian soil. No other country in Europe seemed more completely immune against invasion.

Nevertheless, at seven o'clock in the evening of that fateful Sunday, the Belgian Government was officially notified that circumstances made it a military necessity for German troops to technically violate Belgian neutrality, and Germany "would feel the deepest regret if Belgium should regard this as an act of hostility." On the other hand, "if Belgium should maintain an attitude of friendly neutrality toward Germany," its integrity and independence at the end of the war would be assured, all Belgian territory would be evacuated, and reparation made for all damages. However, if Belgium should oppose the advance of German troops toward the defenseless northern frontier of France, "Germany must regretfully consider Belgium an enemy." Twelve hours were given Belgium for reply.

When King Albert hurriedly summoned his councillors in Brussels that night, he could not fail to foresee what would happen to his people and to his throne if the iron will of the German Kaiser should be resisted. As the German Minister to Belgium expressed it, it would be "like laying a baby in front of a locomotive." If Albert should weakly yield to the Hohenzollern's necessity, at the risk of staining his own name with eternal infamy, he could at least plead as an excuse his own military necessity of preserving his little kingdom from devastation. If, on the other hand, he should defy the German Kaiser and hurl the little Belgian army against the invading Huns, the utmost to be expected was that France might gain time enough to save itself from the deluge before Belgium should be wiped from the map of Europe. Albert's throne would go with it.



© Harris & Ewing

Certainly we should have been much more anxious to see Monday's newspapers had we known that to this young ruler had been committed a decision that would that night change history for us as well as for all Europe.

was one of the guarantors of the neutrality of Belgium, and it was an open secret that British troops would probably start across the Channel the moment the spiked helmets of Germany crossed the Belgian frontier. We all know that the prompt entrance of Great Britain into the war and the dogged rear-guard actions fought by a few of its heroic battalions were what saved France from destruction in that first German drive. The war would have ended as quickly as it began. Knowing all this, it is easy to see that the young King of the Belgians actually held the fate of all Europe in his hands that night. Though it was not so easy then to foresee, his decision would indirectly but eventually involve the United States also and cost us more billions than we ever dreamed of appropriating and the lives of 50,300 of our best men.

To us, on that eventful Sunday, Albert, King of the Belgians, was but a commonplace personage about whom most of us knew little and cared less. We had heard much about his uncle, old King Leopold, but what we had heard caused us no grief when he dropped from the stage of European affairs. As for his successor, Albert was to us merely a good-looking young functionary who had never done anything noteworthy, good or evil, and who would probably maintain that record indefinitely. Certainly we should have been much more anxious to see Monday's newspapers had we known that to this young ruler had been committed a decision that would that night change history for us as well as for all of Europe.

Punctually at seven o'clock Monday morning, Albert's reply to Wilhelm of Berlin was ready. It is a noble document, worthy of long preservation. Its substance was that the Belgian Government, should

it accept the proposals submitted to it by Germany, would sacrifice its honor as a nation and shrink from its duty toward Europe. The die was cast!

Brand Whitlock, then American ambassador at Brussels, has preserved for us a vivid picture of the dramatic scene that took place when King Albert appeared that Monday morning in the Belgian Parliament for ratification of what he had just done. Dressed in the field uniform of a lieutenant-general, he stepped quickly and firmly to the tribune, gave the Deputies a military salute and drew from his pocket a few pieces of paper. In a clear, unfaltering voice, with the little Crown Prince looking up at him wonderingly, Albert of Belgium read his message and threw his gauntlet into the armed camp of Europe.

"I ask you, gentlemen," he said, after the briefest salutation, "if you are unalterably determined to maintain intact the sacred heritage of our ancestors?"

With one voice, the joint assembly announced its ratification of the young King's decision to preserve the nation's integrity and honor, regardless of all consequences.

There was little more to be said, and the King said little. "I have faith in our destiny," he concluded. "A nation which rises to its own defense has the respect of the world; such a nation will not perish. God will be with us in this righteous cause. *Vive la Belgique indépendante!*"

The great decision had been made. The gray horde of Germans swept across the frontier as programmed and demanded the surrender of Liège. That very night Albert of Belgium was on his way to the front.

It is a matter of history that the German Chancellor (Von Bethmann-Hollweg) appeared in the Reichstag the day following the invasion and said, in a moment of frankness which all Germany has since regretted: "We are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. . . . The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing we shall endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached."

It is not necessary to recapitulate here what happened to Belgium as the immediate result of King Albert's historic decision. It is ineffaceably written on one of the blackest as well as the bloodiest pages of all history. It was mildly summed up by Cardinal Mercier in one sentence of a letter to the German military governor. "The régime of occupation that you force us to undergo is despised by everything that is decent in the whole world!"

Throughout the five terrible years of that pitiless régime, which has left an indelible stain upon the German name, the Belgian king suffered and fought with his heroic people. The measure of the man as he stood before his Parliament that morning in 1914 was his measure all the way through. With his court driven from Brussels to Antwerp and finally from Antwerp into exile, he remained the heroic King of the Belgians to the very end.

Doubtless the lips of the Kaiser curled with that world-old "I told you so" smile when the ancient throne of Belgium was swept from its foundations. But the Hohenzollern smile is gone now. King Albert lived to see His Imperial Majesty slipping stealthily away from all his glory into exile, with the mark of Cain on his forehead. He has seen the great throne of the Czar of the Russias blown into a mass of debris as the result of a friendly attitude toward Berlin. Franz Joseph of Austria, Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the vacillating Constantine of Greece are no longer "among those present" when European royalty assembles. And the crushed Sultan of Turkey awaits in brooding silence the sentence of Ottoman doom.

But the ancient throne of Belgium is back in Brussels, on a foundation firmer than that of any other throne in Europe, because it is embedded in the affection of a grateful people and the respect of the entire world. The stalwart, saddened soldier who returned to it as King of the Belgians is no longer anywhere regarded as an obscure functionary but as every inch a king. *Vive le Roi! Vive la Belgique indépendante!*

# The Work of the Engineers

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



British soldiers building the first pontoon bridge on the Piave in the big drive which ended in the overthrow of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Taking a new boat to the end of the bridge to extend it.



Laying the heavy planking for the roadway. Note the peculiar jointing for the planks and stringpieces. English soldiers in laying this bridge became the first to cross the Piave. The anti-Austrian drive followed.



Carrying out the anchors. These are sunk above the bridge and each boat is tied to one by a heavy cable of a length sufficient to hold the unstable boats in a straight line.



Pulling against the anchors to straighten the bridge—the final touch in preparing the pontoon for the heavy military traffic.



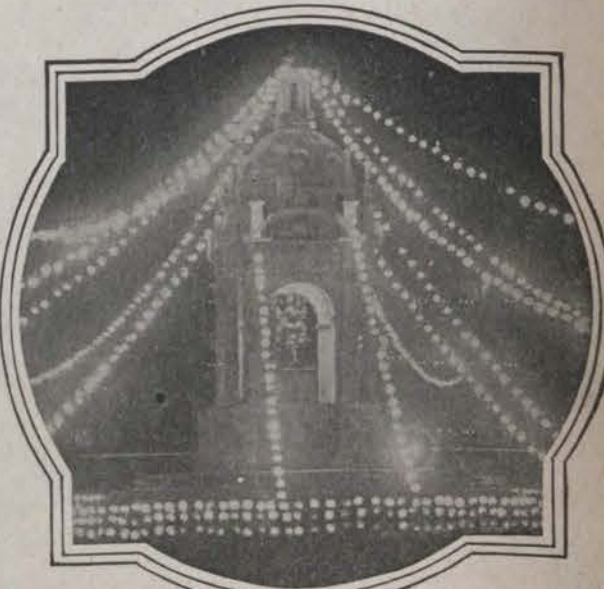


Even in far-away Hong Kong the news of the signing of the armistice was received with rejoicing, and Chater Road was turned into an Avenue of the Allies, with a profusion of flags displayed from all the buildings.



## Celebrating Peace in the Far East

*News of the armistice was received with joy even on the other side of the world*



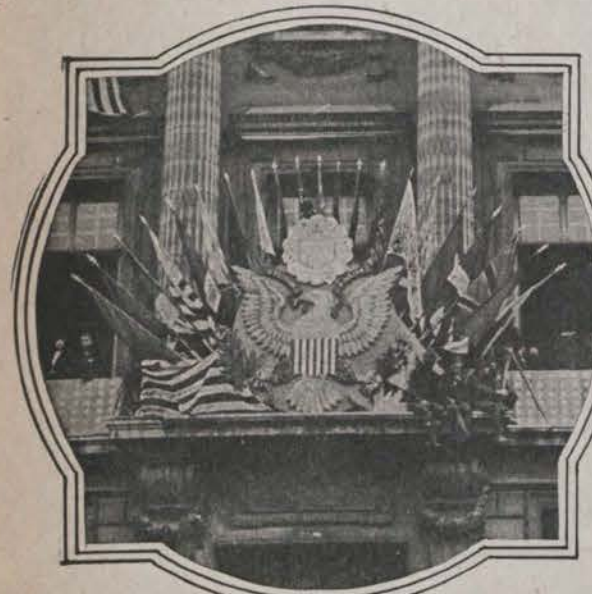
Statue Square in Hong Kong was illuminated by thousands of electric lights to celebrate the return to peace, and the image of Queen Victoria looked down on the crowds of merry-makers in this far-off British isle.



When news of the armistice reached Tokyo, Viscount I. Tajiri, the mayor of that city, invited all the ambassadors and ministers of the Allied nations stationed in Tokyo, together with high officials and prominent business men and others to the number of 5,000, to a celebration at the Hibiya Central Park. Among the features was a Japanese sword dance by a group of boys from five to seven years of age. There was also a parade of the 47 *ronins*, or warriors, who carried a great head of the kaiser, by which the Japanese understood that the *ronins* had taken revenge on the late emperor, and that the spirit of *samurai* had been worthily upheld.

## The President's Arrival in Paris

Photographs by  
LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND,  
LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



Decorations over the door of the *Hotel de Coislin*, the headquarters of the American Peace Delegation. Enterprising doughboys have found there a vantage point from which to watch the arrival of the President in Paris.



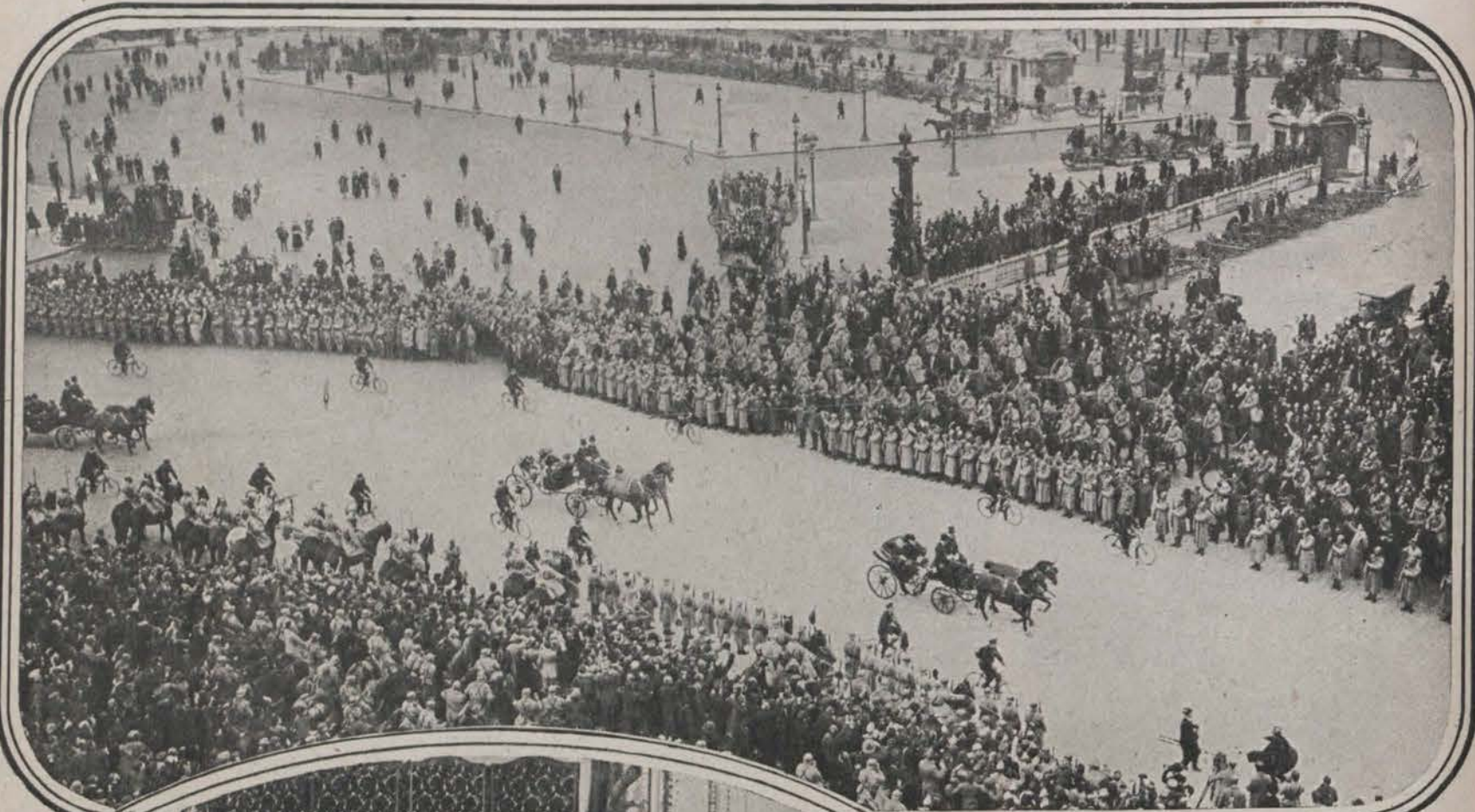
A sentry box outside the President's Paris residence. A U. S. Signal Corps photographer is waiting to "shoot" Mr. Wilson. No one is allowed to pass the house without a special permit.



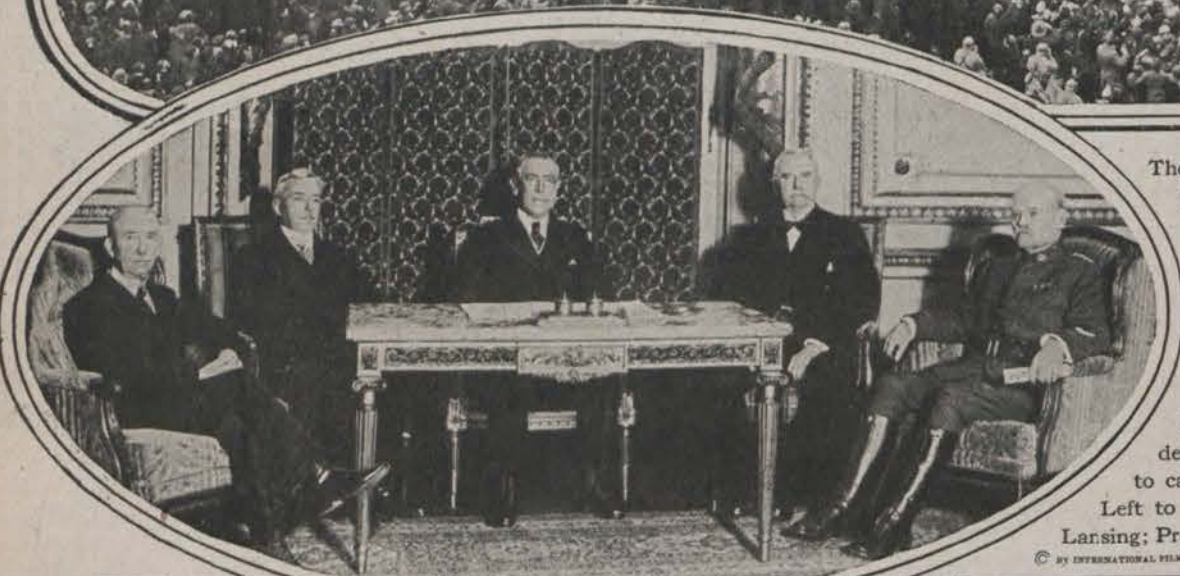
Poilus guarding the route to the *Place de la Concorde*, on President Wilson's welcome to Paris.



# They Have Reached *Their* Objectives



The French Republic's enthusiastic welcome to the head of the great American Republic. President Wilson, on the day of his arrival in Paris, riding (in first carriage) with President Poincare of France through the Place de la Concorde, and vociferously cheered by the appreciative Parisians. Over two million people turned out to greet the American Executive, who was highly pleased by the cordial greeting.



Five advocates of the League of Nations. American delegates to the Peace Conference at Versailles, who hope to carry out President Wilson's ideas as to pacifying the world. Left to right, Colonel E. M. House; Secretary of State Robert Lansing; President Wilson; Henry White and General Tasker H. Bliss.



The American army's historic march to the banks of the Rhine. Doughboys of the 28th regiment, First Division, Colonel Jesse M. Cullison, pouring through the delightful Valley of the Moselle, near Burg Arras. The men made an impressive

appearance, and some of the inhabitants waved their hands in greeting. The American army now occupying German soil comprises ten divisions, numbering about 470,000 men. It is under the command of General Joseph T. Dickman.

# Faces at the Conference

U. S. Signal Corps Photographs from LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in Paris



The first delegates from Greece to the Peace Conference. A portrait taken in Paris. Left to right: Nicolas Politis, minister of foreign affairs; Eleftherios Venizelos, president of the Greek cabinet; Athos Romanos, Greek minister in Paris.



Only five months before this picture was taken, President Wilson was the idol of Italy. The scene is in the railway station at Rome as President Wilson departs for Genoa. A U. S. Signal Corps photographer made a flashlight of the group present at the farewell. At the President's right hand stands the King (in uniform, bare-headed), the Queen, then Mrs. Wilson. Since then most of the "Wilson" streets, parks and children have been renamed.



Col. E. M. House and his staff. A flashlight portrait taken in the Hotel Crillon, Paris. This hotel is the headquarters of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and is known as "America's Peace Capitol Overseas." In the center row of the picture, reading left to right, are: Lieut. Hugh Millard, Major Stephen Bonsal, Col. Benjamin Moore, Gordon Auchincloss, Col. Edward M. House; Arthur Hugh Frazier, counselor of the embassy; William C. Bullitt, attache to mission; Captain Joseph Walker, Ensign H. Cyril Jones.



Siam's delegation to the Peace Conference. A flashlight group by the U. S. Signal Corps, taken February 1 in Paris. Seated are the two accredited delegates, Prince Charoon (left) and Phya Bibadh Kosha. Standing, left to right, are: Lt.-Col. Amornrat, Prince Vaidyarakara, Captain Phra Pradiyal, technical delegate for military affairs



The Portuguese mission to the Peace Conference. A flashlight portrait group from Paris by a photographer for the U. S. Signal Corps. Left to right, seated, are: Freire d'Andrade, Senhor Varconcellos, Dr. Egas Moniz, Batalha Reis, Garcia Rosado. Left to right, standing, are: Botelho de Sousa, Joan Bianchi, Egas Alpoim, Espirito Santo Launa, Santos Viegas, Terestrello de Varconcellos, Alvaro de Viella.

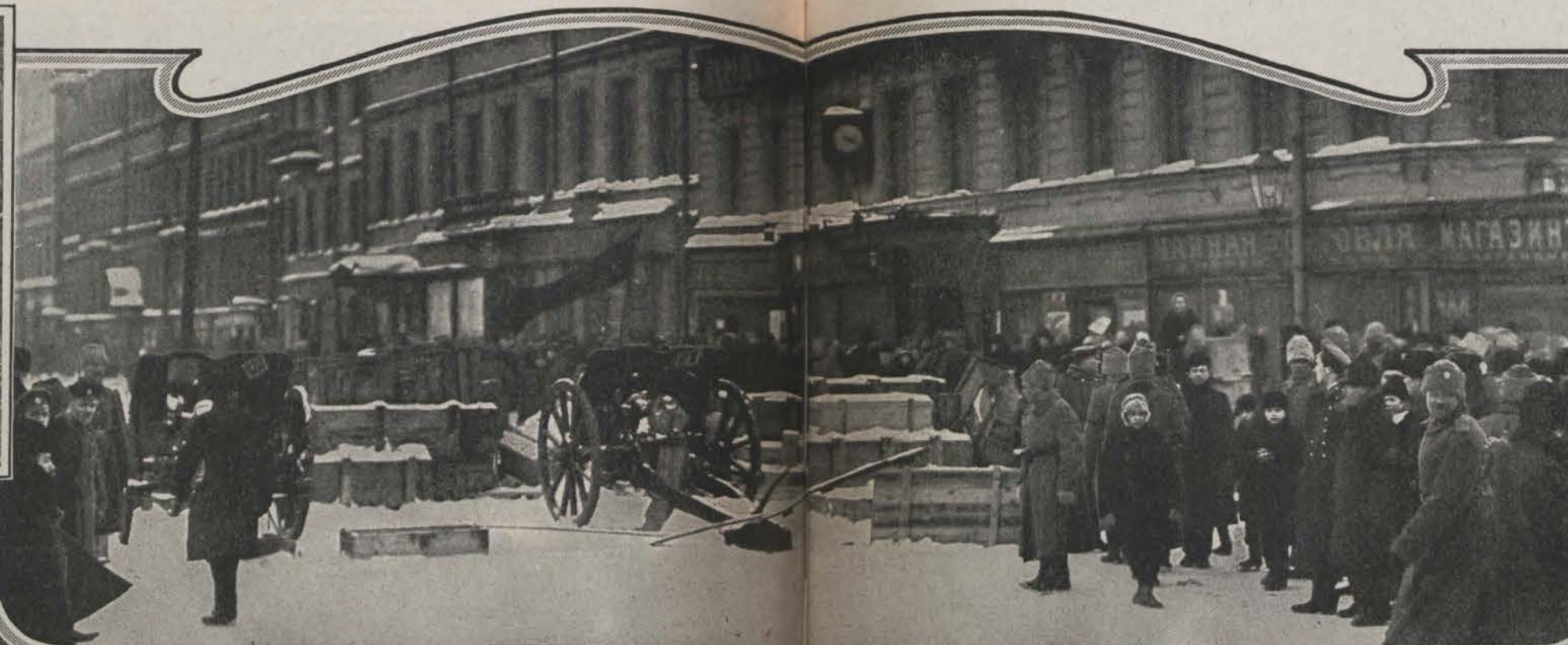


# Bolshevism—Talk, Poverty, Arson, Robbery and Murder

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON  
Staff War Photographer in Russia



Russians of the Caucasus talking it over—plenty of conversation and little work from them.



Street life in Petrograd under the Bolsheviks. The 'barricade' is an old defense which is again familiar in many a Russian city.



A street barricade built in Moscow of wooden blocks by the Bolsheviks to protect them in an attack.



A Bolshevik Commissioner captured by the Czechs. His local power, even in matters of life and death, is virtually unlimited—or was before the Czechs shot him.



Bolshevik soldiers leading a condemned Russian to the place of execution. The soldier at the left is carrying a handkerchief with which to blindfold the prisoner.



Churches, public buildings, manor houses have all fallen before the torch of the Russian revolution. Arson, robbery and murder are common crimes in the larger cities which are the centers of agitation.



Refugees at a Russian railroad station. As usual, the turmoil has fallen hardest on the women whose lot even in the days before the war was hardly enviable.



Russian priest and a railroad station master. Despite the unceasing efforts of the Bolshevik plotters the church's influence with the peasants has been little shaken.



The German and Austrian prisoners in Russia and Siberia have proved a menace to the country's better element, as they

have been willing tools for the Bolshevik's schemes. These are in the custody of a squad of American soldiers in Siberia.



A Bolshevik demonstration. This is a phase that passed with the beginning of cold weather, and it is possible that a hungry

winter may lessen enthusiasm for future meetings. Famine this winter is likely to kill more Russians than died in the war.

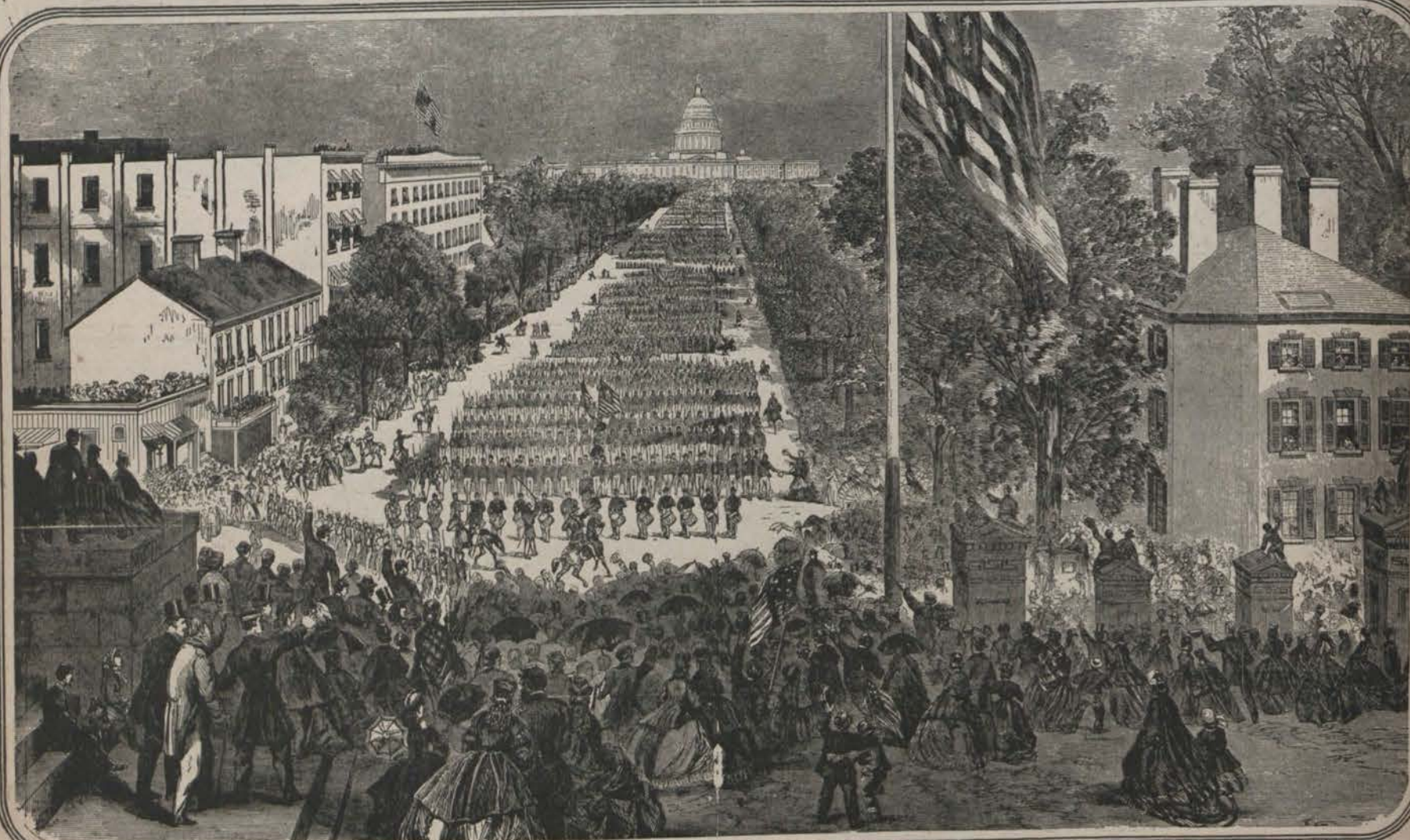


## When Pershing and Grant Led Their Men Through Washington



The mighty 1st Division and "Pershing's Own" Regiment bringing the history of our A. E. F. to a glorious close in the final parade down Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, where Grant's victorious veterans

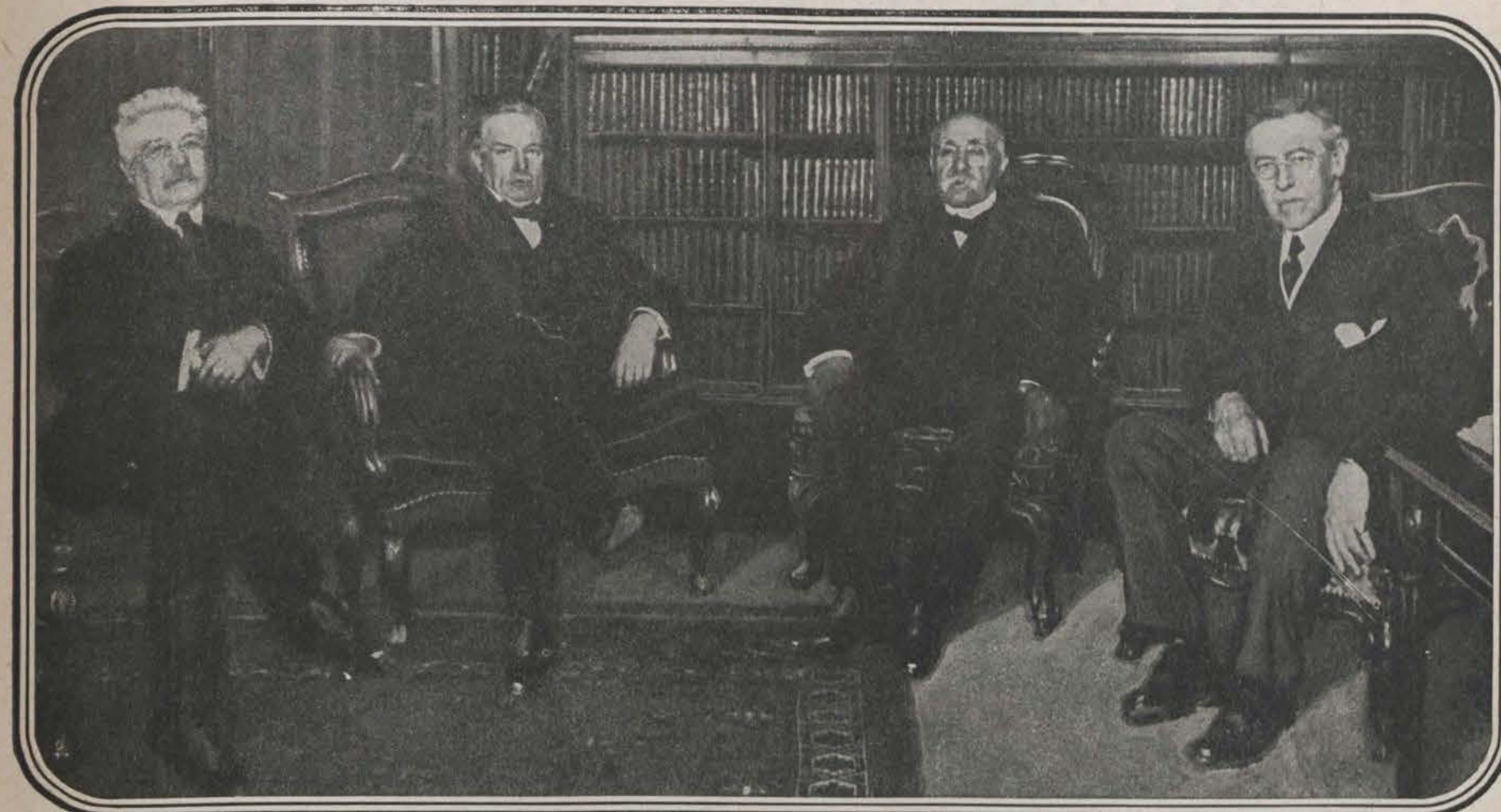
marched 54 years ago. After leading his men down the Avenue, General Pershing joined Vice-President Marshall and the other official reviewers at the White House stand and watched his fighting men march by.



The scene on Pennsylvania Avenue in '65 when Grant, Sherman and President Johnson reviewed the "Boys in Blue," as seen by one of this magazine's artists and sketched for a LESLIE'S of that early date. On

May 23, Meade's famous Army of the Potomac paraded, and the following day Sherman's veterans passed before the reviewers, standing on the same spot from which Pershing viewed his khaki-clad men.

## "BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS!"



"The Big Four" at the Peace Conference: Left to right, Premier Orlando, of Italy; Premier David Lloyd-George, of Great Britain; Premier Georges Clemenceau, of France; President Woodrow Wilson.



AMERICA'S DELEGATION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE ACCORDS THE CAMERA MAN AN AUDIENCE.

Here for the first and last time on record the entire body of American delegates to the Peace Conference at Paris are assembled in one room, after terminating their half year of strenuous labors. In the Capitol at Washington an historic forensic battle is now waging over the work of these experts. Probably no body of American statesmen and international experts was ever before submitted to such a simul-

taneous storm of eulogium and denunciation, as the assemblage of diplomats pictured above. Their leader, President Wilson, admits that their work is imperfect, but holds that it is the best obtainable in the circumstances. Seated in front row, left to right, are Colonel House, Secretary Lansing, President Wilson, Harry White and General Bliss.

Kirtland

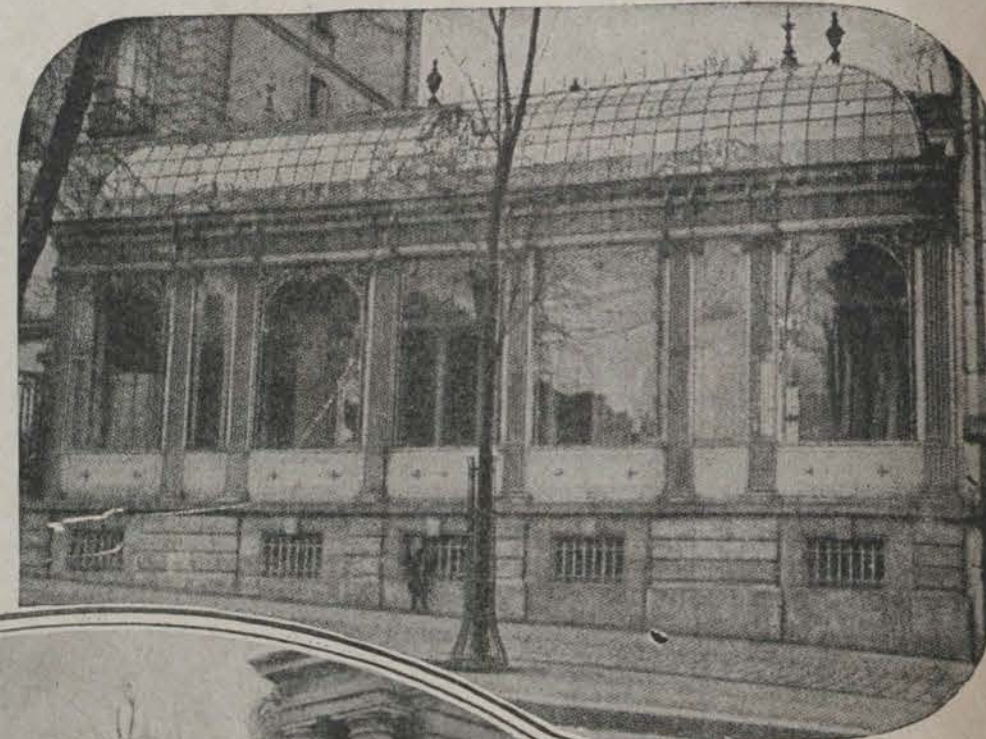


# Signing the Peace Treaty

Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in Paris



The famous "medallion" room of the grand palace, opening into the Hall of Mirrors. This room is the corner devoted to the press of the world. It has access to the corridor where special telephones have been installed. Perhaps the press has never had a more distinguished room place at its disposal. In regard to the telephones, it might be said that with the exception of a few electric lights their intrusion is the first "concession" to modernity which the celebrated pile of buildings has made.



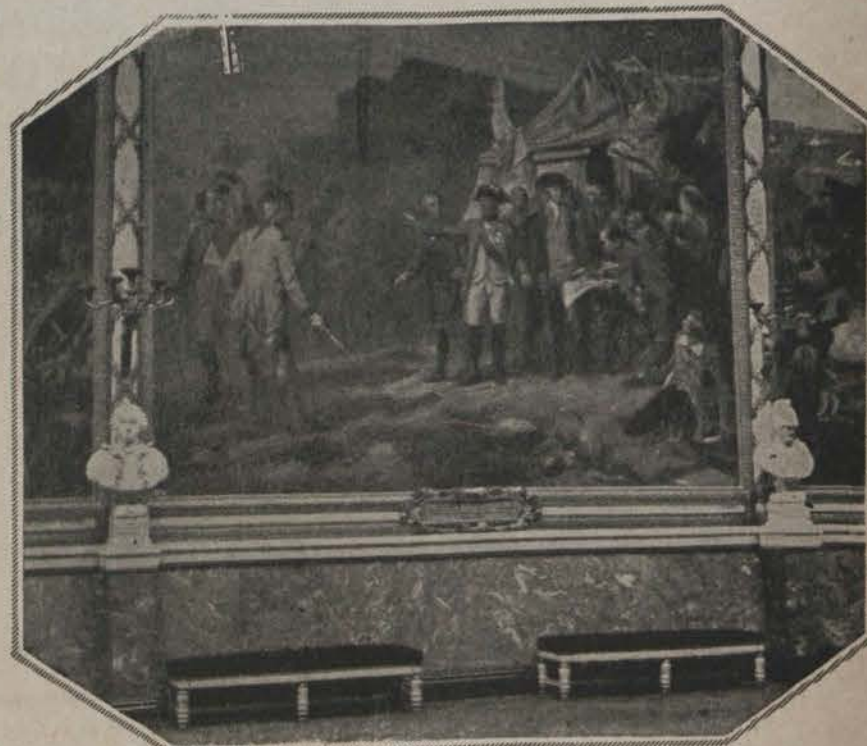
The conservatoire breakfast-room of the Hotel des Reservoirs where the German peace delegates have their coffee and rolls and look out upon the passing world. Another hotel, the Hotel de Ville at Versailles, is provided for the overflow of work at the conference. A military guard will be in constant attendance.



The French guard which "police" the hotel environs where the German delegates are housed for the duration of the peace discussion.



The building known as the Prefecture, which was the German headquarters from October, 1870. It was here that William I, King of Prussia, lived, and it was from this building that he went to the Hall of Mirrors in the great palace to be proclaimed Emperor of Germany, January, 1871. During that period of the history of Versailles the Germans chose their own quarters and their own dates. Today these details are being taken care of by the French and the German delegates are silent.



In the "Gallery of Battle Paintings," which almost adjoins the Hall of Mirrors, where the Peace Treaty is to be signed, one of the best-known of the paintings—which attracts American attention—is the representation on canvas of the "Siege of Yorktown." Americans and French are prominent.

# The Word that Meant so Much



"Victory!" famous in history and in heroic novels is a word little appreciated by most human beings until such a day as November 11, 1918. Cincinnati mingled thanksgiving with humor. This may prove a prophetic joke.



The Victory celebration in Chicago, where, in spite of Mayor Thompson, the joy of a patriotic people overflowed the city and brought on a day and night of happiness. It was truly a wonderful jollification.

When the glad tidings came little old New York rose to the occasion and duplicated the celebration of the previous Thursday's hoax. There were numberless impromptu parades, infinite noise-making, and universal display of flags and bunting. Business generally was suspended and everybody indulged in happy anticipation of the benefits to accrue to the world from the return of peace.



St. Louis crowds were second to none in celebrating the glorious end to the war. Whatever human ingenuity could devise under the stress of happiness was put into effect for the celebration of the event, one of the most important in all human history.



# Going Home—Good-bye to France

Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in France



Getting ready for "that" parade. A doughboy sewing a bright new "Y. D." insignia of the division on the left shoulder of the going-home issue heavy overcoat.

This and the opposite page give a pictorial story of a combat division from the review by the commander-in-chief at the embarkation area to its sailing away from France. Above the home-going of the Yankee division, General Pershing on hand to review 26,000 men. The Yankee or 26th division was made up of the New England National Guard. When it reached Boston it received an enthusiastic reception.



The final salute to Old Glory in France. Regimental standards to the front.



The final review of the Yankee Division by General Pershing. Left to right—Major-General Hale, General Pershing, Colonel Murphy and men who had won the D. S. C. Colonel Murphy's citation of his reward of the D. S. C. was so long that General Pershing smilingly said that it was altogether too long to read if the review was to finish that afternoon.



General George H. Shelton, 51st Infantry Brigade, and his staff, on the tug making for America lying at anchor off Brest. General Shelton was placed in command. The general is a West Pointer, and had his initiation in the Philippines and on the border. With the 26th Division he served at Toul, Chemins de Dames, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne.



THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY AT VERSAILLES, JUNE 28th, 1919—Lloyd George, President Wilson and Clemenceau at left center. German Delegates right center.



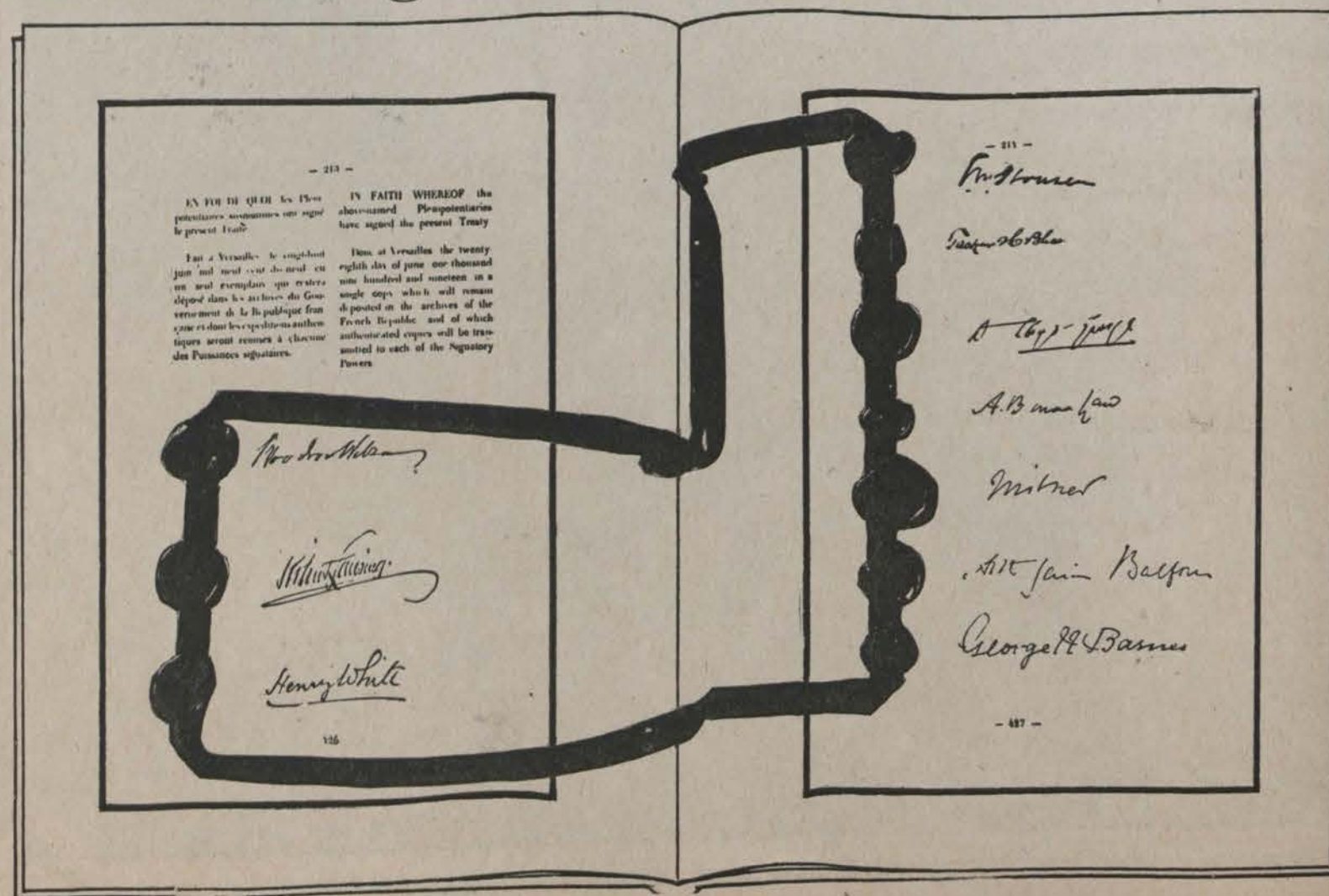
# The Greatest Moment in History

Exclusive Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND and LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Leslie's Staff Correspondents

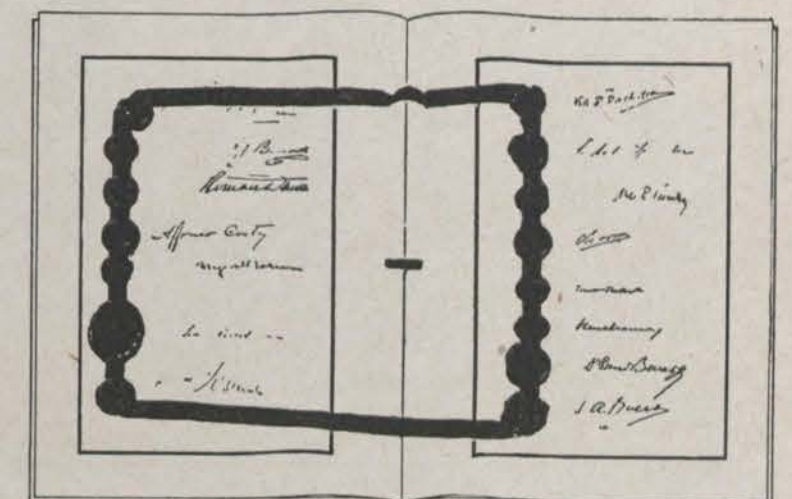
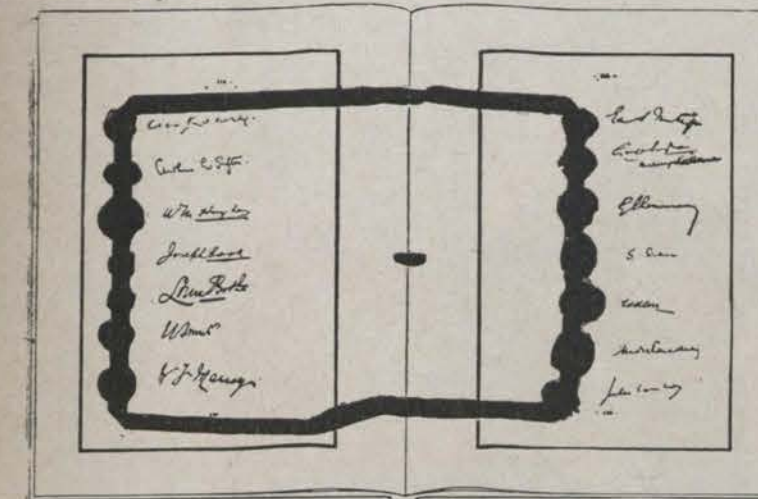
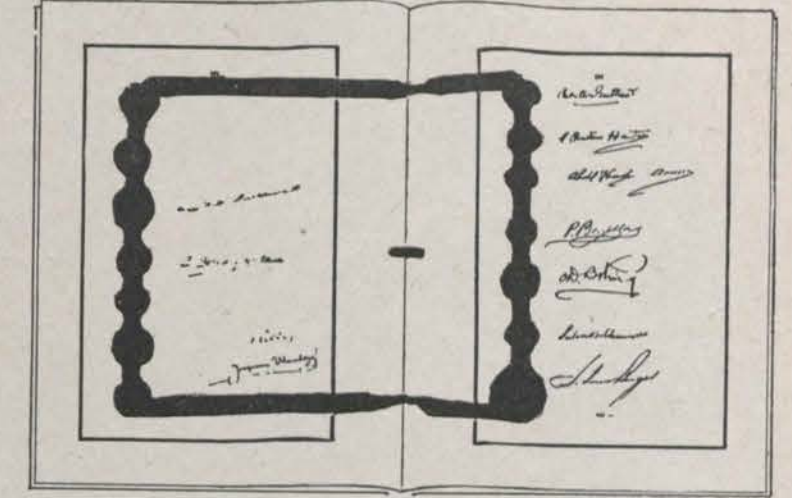
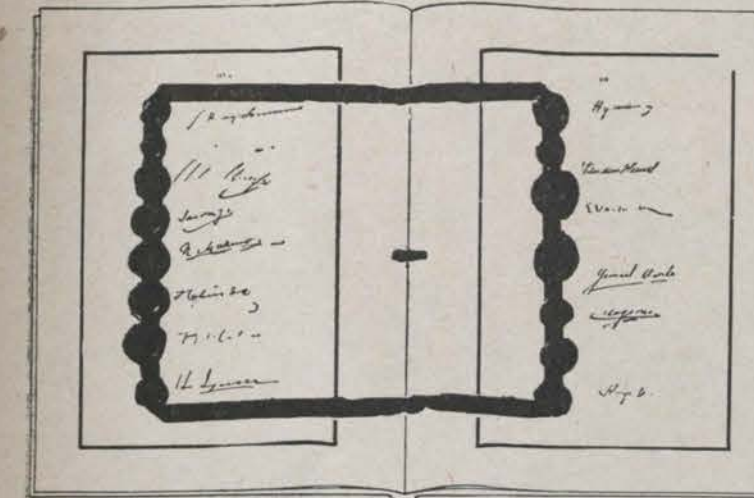


The signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles on June 28th formally ended the greatest war in the history of the world, and as the German delegates attached their signatures the thoughts of many turned back to the days of 1871 when Bismarck imposed his stern conditions on the French delegates in the same hall.

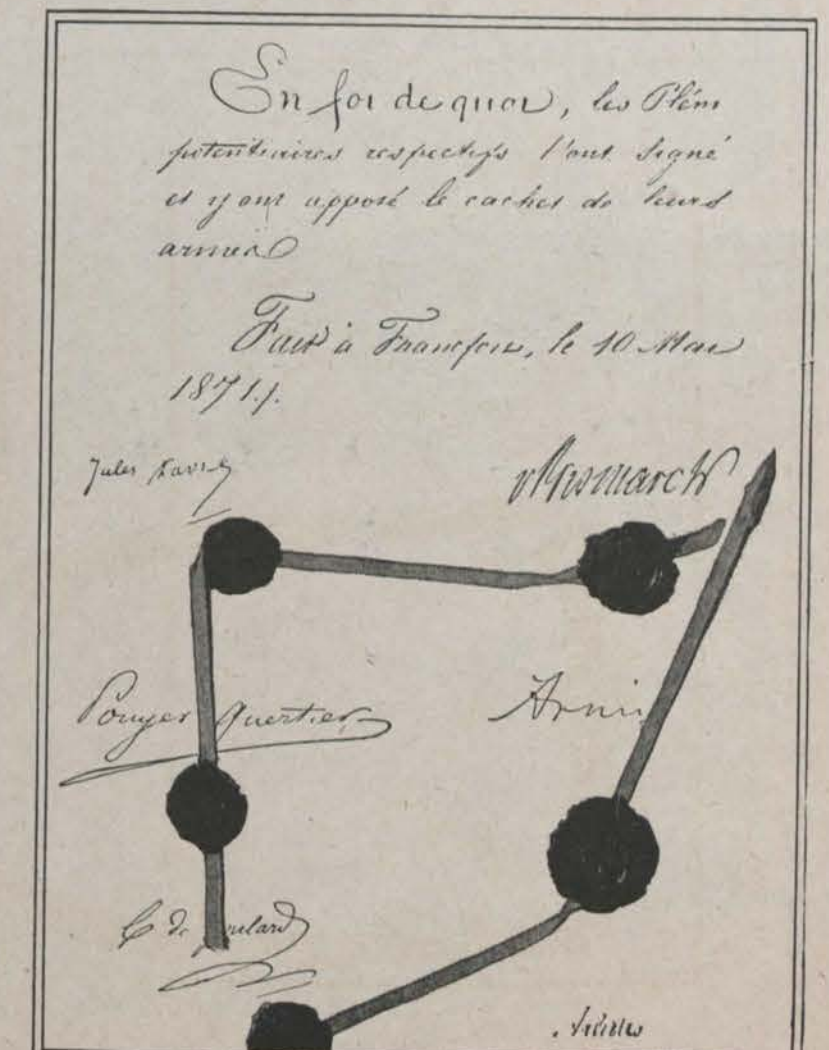
## First Two Pages of Peace Treaty Signatures



## Signatures to the Treaty



The last page of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, signed June 28th, 1919.



The signatures to the Treaty ending the Franco-Prussian War—1871.

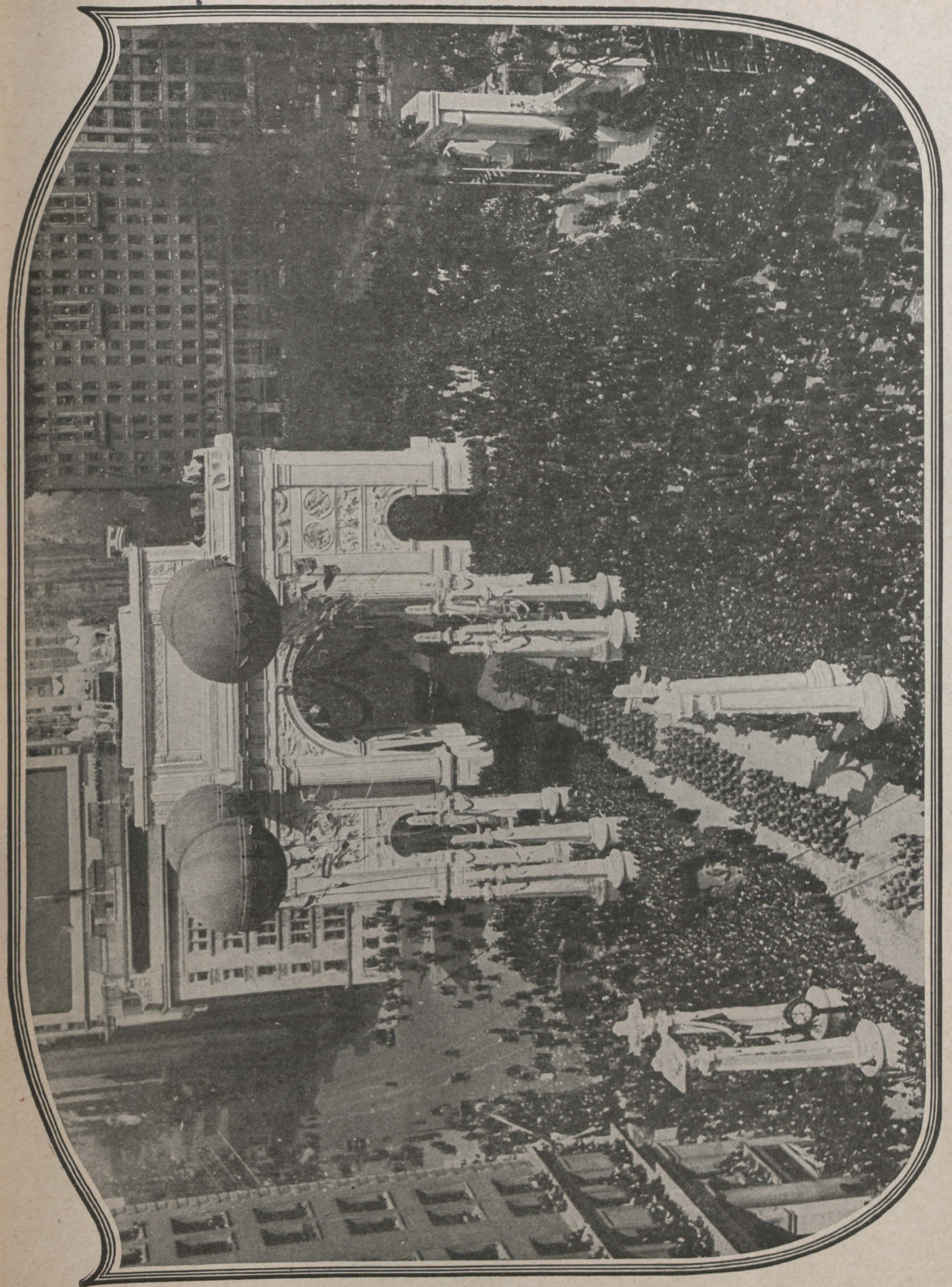




JANEE INDITCOMERY FLAGG

"Bring back my boys!"

★ Copyright, 1918, by Lealle's



*The Largest Crowd of Spectators in the World's History Welcomes the 27th Division*  
The men of the old National Guard of New York, 20,000 strong, marched up Fifth Avenue on March 25, to receive the applause of a grateful people for their heroic part in the late war. For five miles the line of march was jammed with a solid mass of humanity which for four hours watched the khaki-clad column, led by Major-General John F. O'Ryan. It was estimated that nearly 2,000,000 people saw the parade. In the great service flag which preceded the column of troops there were 1,942 stars of gold for the men lost in the Division's three engagements.



# Down Fifth Avenue With Pershing

Photos by JAMES H. HARE, LESLIE'S Staff Photographer



Like hundreds of others on the Avenue these women war workers, laden with bouquets, pelted the General with flowers.



One of the many pretty incidents that featured the parade.



A few minutes before these members of the 16th Infantry passed through the Victory Arch the general and his staff went through it at salute, while the noisy drums of the band following were muffled and the General's colors were dipped.



Mounted on "Jeff" the General has just emerged from the beautiful Victory Arch.



In order to pass through the Victory Arch it was necessary for the very broad column to take this formation.



When the war workers presented their bouquets they were rewarded with a spontaneous Pershing smile.



The wounded doughboys got what they deserved: the best seats on the Avenue.



As soon as the men are aboard ship they are divided into details, but as one of these boys said, "nobody cares what," as it is going home for sure. Nor do they kick unduly at the regulation that lifebelts must be worn for the duration of the trip. Said one of the men, "They are always telling us that we bucks won the war. That must be the reason why the officers don't have to wear belts. We are so much more valuable that we must be saved."



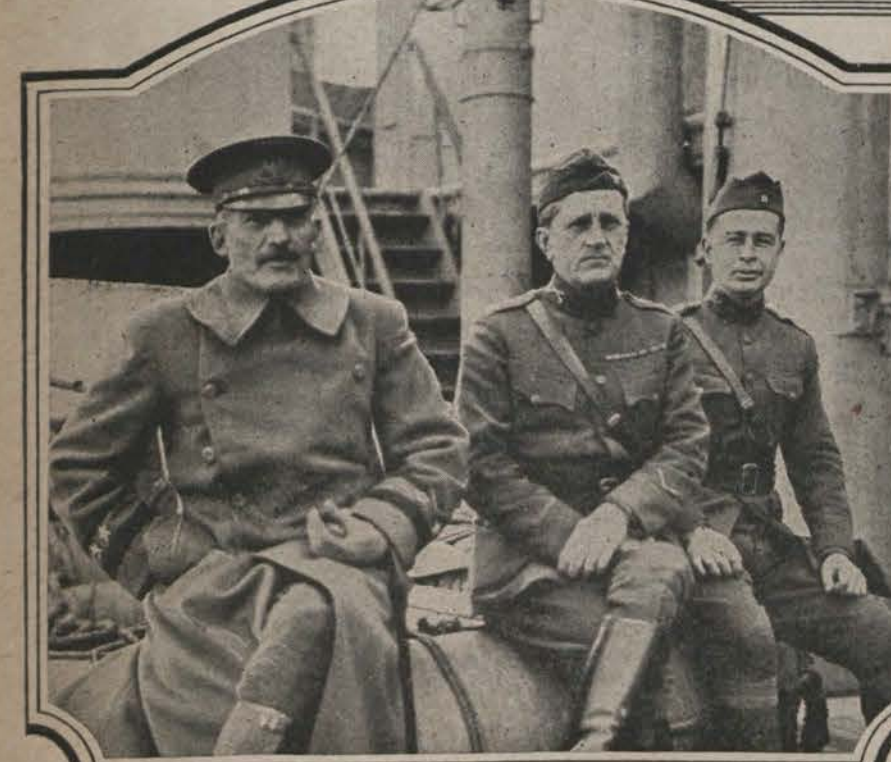
The actual step from the lighter into the bowels of the homeward bound ship. Into this little black hole the boys are disappearing at the rate of one a second.



Colonel Cassius M. Dowell, a fighting Yankee. Colonel Dowell was "G 3" of the 26th Division (meaning chief of operations) under Major-General Edwards, and also a field officer.



General Sherburne, one of the youngest generals of the combat divisions, who got his star at Chateau-Thierry. He was then with the 26th Division. Later he was transferred and retransferred back.



Major-General Flagler, of the 42nd Division (Rainbow), leaving Brest to arrange for the reception. General Flagler was offered the command of the boat, but he deferred to Colonel Potts, 26th Division (Yankee), seated at his left.

Somebody discovered a stack of steamer chairs. It did not take long to put them to the old use, same as before the war when a fee went to the steward for a place in the sun.



They have no worries in life. Even the lion and the lamb lie down together. The sailor and the doughboy fraternize, but which is the lion depends upon the point of view.



# From Field and Camp Our Boys are Homeward Bound

Photographs by JAMES H. HAE, Staff War Photographer



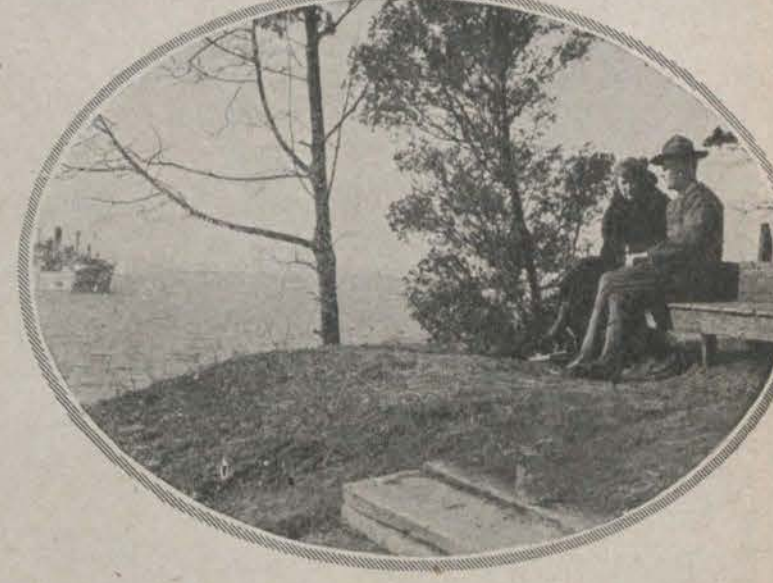
Daily the transports land our returning soldiers at one or more of the great ports of "disembarkation." Almost daily four or five thousand veterans land at Hoboken from one of the great ocean liners and march away to a troop train with tin hats jangling against hobnailed shoes.



There is a bearing about our men from overseas that was lacking when they sailed away. Months in France have developed them into veterans with all the confidence of victors who have saved a world.



Home-made cookies for the boys made and distributed by the patriotic women of Newport News, Virginia, where many of our troops land.



He had been on shore about one-half hour when he found himself enjoying this view of the transport. Has he forgotten France already?



Troops entraining at Hoboken for Camp Merritt after disembarking at Hoboken. Under a ruling of the War Department discharged soldiers may retain their uniforms.

Having reached the demobilization camp these boys at the left are waiting for barracks assignments.



Up to January 18, 768,626 men had been returned from abroad. The white man's burden is not always light and months of hiking have taught the doughboys at left easy rests.

The doughboy is not alone in his joy at reaching home. Officers usually share it.





# The Parade of the Unconquered

"The Americans in Paris." A Selection by Lieutenant Charles Phelps Cushing, Through Whose Hands Have Passed the Signal Corps Pictures of America in the War, of the Outstanding Example of the Symbolic Photography of the Conflict



Only a parade—what does it have to do with war history? And not even a parade of conquerors; just a parade of defiance. It was held while the tide of German invasion was still at highwater mark, July 4, 1918. Only a few hundred troops took part in it. For the first time in four years Paris decorated with flags as for a victory, crowds cheered and applauded and tossed flowers to the marching Yanks and Poilus. It was a brilliant stroke of propaganda, this parade of the unconquered, and it did wonders in the way of raising the morale of the civilian population, which at that time was at low ebb.

U. S. forces were represented in the parade by troops chosen from two regiments of U. S. Infantry, two of U. S. Marines and one of artillery. The picture shows some of the infantry marching down the rechristened Avenue du President Wilson, past the reviewing stand and the statue of General Washington in the Place d'Iena. Lieutenant Cushing selected this symbolic picture at the request of Homer Croy, LESLIE'S correspondent and editor of the *Overseas Weekly*. Next week LESLIE'S will publish Lieutenant Cushing's selection of the five best action pictures taken by the U. S. army photographers.

# The Yankees on the Rhine

Photographs by  
LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND  
LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



Marines on an armed patrol boat on the Rhine. The marines may be the first to fight but they are also the first to get their bit of excitement and adventure out of almost any change in the tide of events.



Major General Joseph T. Dickman pinning the highly prized croix de guerre on the regimental standard of the 38th Infantry, 3d Division, Army of Occupation. The photograph was taken between Ober and Neidermendig, Rhenish Prussia.



Farthest East! Sign indicating the limit of the neutral zone and farthest outpost of the American Army of Occupation, erected at Malmereich, Rhenish Prussia, in accordance with the armistice terms.



A doughboy making an inspection of his billet in Germany. One wonders how much of her art reached Germany during the Franco-Prussian War and between the years 1914-18.



# Huns Pouring *into* Neutral Holland



Down the long road as far as the eye can see the defeated German army is pouring into Holland from Belgium after the signing of the armistice. The soldiers have been disarmed at the frontier and are proceeding to Dutch internment camps. In the foreground a group of thirsty soldiers with cups and steins are watching their comrade tap a keg of beer. It is interesting to note that there are no auto trucks in the procession, only tractors and horse-drawn vehicles.



Seeking a refuge on neutral soil, these German soldiers are crossing a bridge which marks the boundary between Belgium and Holland.



German troops with Red Cross and supply wagons interned in Holland. The large number of Huns who crossed the border from Belgium added to the food problems of the Dutch.



Haskell Coffin

Columbia's New Jewel

Copyright, 1920, by Leslie's



## The Show Window of Prussianism



From the balcony over the massive iron doors the Kaiser in former days appeared before his adoring armies and regaled them with speeches glorifying the power of the Hohenzollerns and the German Empire. Now his palace is a reminder to Germans of the fate of thousands of beautiful buildings in Belgium and France

destroyed as a result of his ambition. In the recent Spartacide uprising a body of sailors under the name of the "People's Naval Division" attacked with heavy guns the loyal Government troops quartered in the palace. Many of the valuable paintings and furnishings had been removed by palace attendants to nearby museums.

## The Spartacide Revolt in Berlin



A gun which had formerly been used against the Allies firing on the Royal Palace in Berlin, where loyal Government troops were attempting to keep control during the recent revolt.



Crowded trains returning from the front poured thousands of soldiers into Berlin, where they were welcomed as undefeated troops! Most of the returned men are loyal to the Ebert Government and were mobilized to put down serious Spartacide outbreaks in Bremen, Dusseldorf and other industrial centers.

The Reichstag occupied by the Workers' and Soldiers' Council. Strange scenes have been witnessed in this historic building since the November revolution. In this room a lunch counter has been installed for the delegates and piles of bread can be seen stacked against the racks which formerly contained the records of the Imperial German Government.



Ebert, the man of the hour in Germany, who is determined that the counter revolution shall be suppressed. It was officially estimated that the damage resulting from the Spartacide uprising in Berlin amounted to \$10,000,000.



# Our Holy Ground at Suresnes

Photographs by LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND, LESLIE S. War Correspondent



At the cemetery lying on the slope of Mont-Valérien at Suresnes just outside of Paris there were more than nine hundred American graves on All Saints' Day. When there were only a few crosses the French townspeople adopted these graves, feeling perhaps what this care might mean to far away homes across the Atlantic. And every new grave has been cared for daily. France pays her homage to her dead on All Saints' Day. This year the town of Suresnes dedicated the day to their American dead. The ceremonies of the day were arranged by M. Diederich, the Mayor. On this outflung corner of America's Holy Ground, American and French voices united in the songs of the two republics.



The parade was formed at the Hôtel de Ville. Following the line of French and American soldiers came the school children with a huge beaded wreath on a frame, and with armfuls of chrysanthemums. The

procession was met at the cemetery by an American military band and by Colonel Charles Pierce, in command of the Graves Registration Bureau of the U. S. Army. Many Americans came from Paris for the ceremony

# Facts and Figures from the Great War

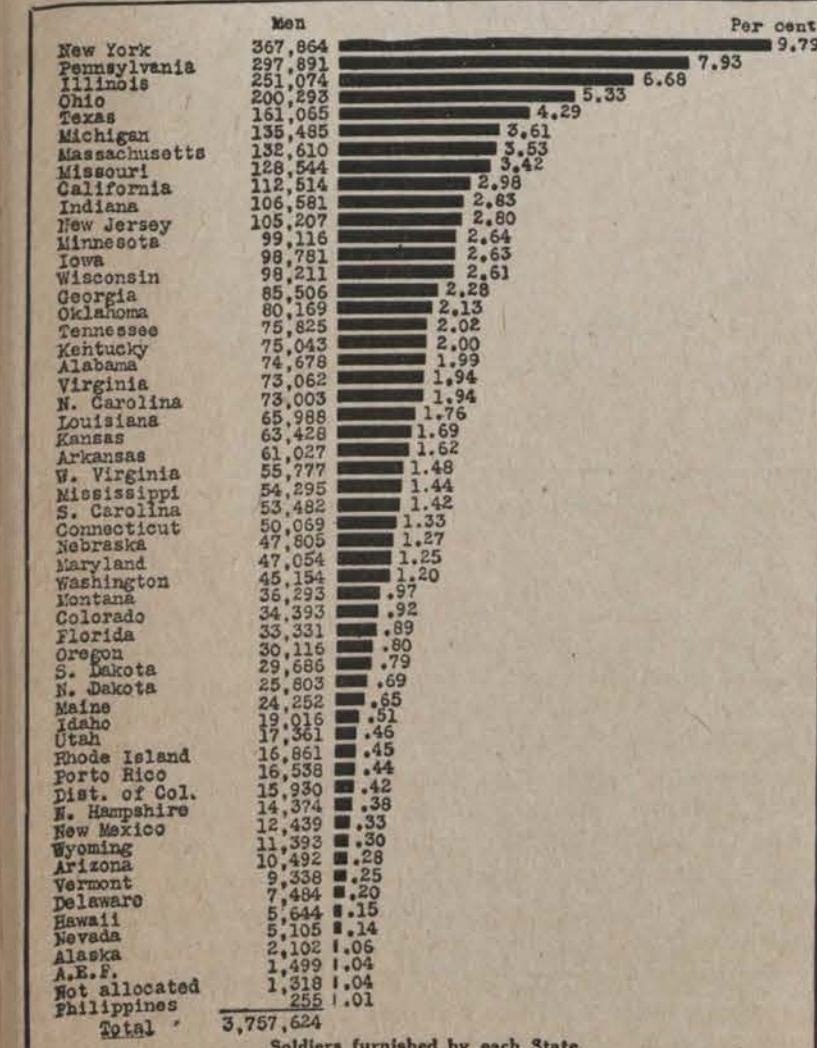
By  
Col. Leonard P. Ayres, U. S. A.  
Chief of the Statistics Division of the  
General Staff.  
Condensed from the War Department  
Story of America's Part  
in the Conflict.

## An Army of Four Million in Less Than Two Years.

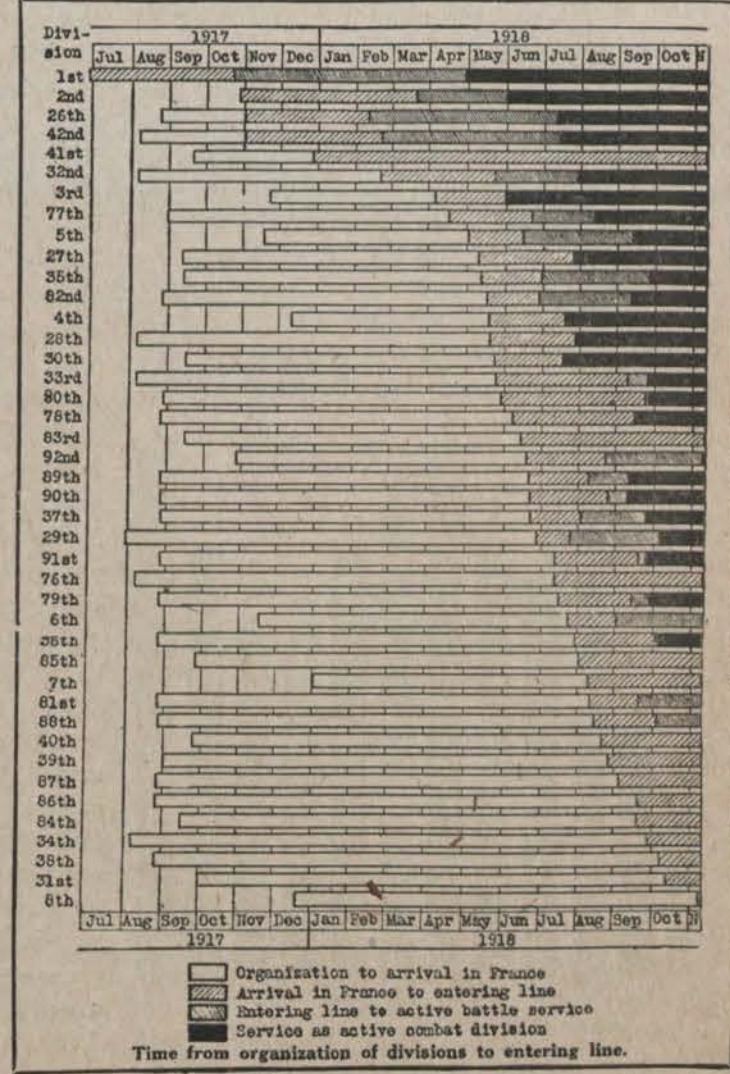
STARTING with a mere hundred thousand regular troops, the United States, during the war, built up an army of approximately four million men. This is twice as many troops as the Northern States recruited in the Civil War, but represents only half as many in proportion to the population. While the British sent more men to France in their first year of war than we did, it took them three years to reach a strength of two million in their overseas forces, while we accomplished the same feat in just one-half that time. Of every hundred U. S. soldiers in the Great War, ten were National

Place of organization of divisions and sources by States.		
Division.	Camp.	States from which drawn.
Regulars:		
1st.....	France.....	Regulars.
2nd.....	France.....	Regulars.
3rd.....	Greene, N. C.....	Regulars.
4th.....	Greene, N. C.....	Regulars.
5th.....	Logan, Tex.....	Regulars.
6th.....	McClellan, Ala.....	Regulars.
7th.....	MacArthur, Tex.....	Regulars.
8th.....	Fremont, Calif.....	Regulars.
9th.....	Sheridan, Ala.....	Regulars.
10th.....	Funston, Kans.....	Regulars.
11th.....	Meade, Md.....	Regulars.
12th.....	Devens, Mass.....	Regulars.
13th.....	Lewis, Wash.....	Regulars.
14th.....	Custer, Mich.....	Regulars.
15th.....	Logan, Tex.....	Regulars.
16th.....	Kearny, Calif.....	Regulars.
17th.....	Beauregard, La.....	Regulars.
18th.....	Travis, Tex.....	Regulars.
19th.....	Dodge, Iowa.....	Regulars.
20th.....	Sevier, S. C.....	Regulars.
National Guard:		
21st.....	Devens, Mass.....	New England.
22nd.....	Wadsworth, S. C.....	New York.
23rd.....	Hancock, Ga.....	Pennsylvania.
24th.....	McClellan, Ala.....	New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia.
25th.....	Sevier, S. C.....	Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, District of Columbia.
26th.....	Wheeler, Ga.....	Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
27th.....	MacArthur, Tex.....	Michigan, Wisconsin.
28th.....	Logan, Tex.....	Illinois.
29th.....	Cody, N. Mex.....	Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota.
30th.....	Doniphan, Okla.....	Missouri, Kansas.
31st.....	Bowie, Tex.....	Texas, Oklahoma.
32nd.....	Sheridan, Ohio.....	Ohio.
33rd.....	Shelby, Miss.....	Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia.
34th.....	Beauregard, La.....	Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.
35th.....	Kearny, Calif.....	California, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico.
36th.....	Fremont, Calif.....	Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming.
37th.....	Mills, N. Y.....	Various States.
National Army:		
38th.....	Devens, Mass.....	New England, New York.
39th.....	Upton, N. Y.....	New York City.
40th.....	Dix, N. J.....	Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware.
41st.....	Meade, Md.....	Northeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia.
42nd.....	Lee, Va.....	Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania.
43rd.....	Jackson, S. C.....	North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico.
44th.....	Gordon, Ga.....	Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee.
45th.....	Sherman, Ohio.....	Ohio, Western Pennsylvania.
46th.....	Zachary Taylor, Ky.....	Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois.
47th.....	Custer, Mich.....	Michigan, Eastern Wisconsin.
48th.....	Grant, Ill.....	Chicago, Northern Illinois.
49th.....	Pike, Ark.....	Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama.
50th.....	Dodge, Iowa.....	North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Western Illinois.
51st.....	Funston, Kans.....	Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska.
52nd.....	Travis, Tex.....	Texas, Oklahoma.
53rd.....	Lewis, Wash.....	Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah.
54th.....	Funston, Kans.....	Colored, various States.
55th.....	Stuart, Va.....	Colored, various States.

three were graduates of officers' training camps, and two came directly from civil life. Worked out in totals and percentages, this means that ninety-six thousand, or forty-eight per cent. of all the officers, were from training camps; seventy thousand, or thirty-five per cent., were from civil life direct; sixteen thousand, or eight per cent., were promoted from the enlisted ranks of the Regular Army; twelve thousand, or six per cent., were from the National Guard, and only six thousand, or three per cent., were officers of the Regular Army. The average American soldier had six months' training in the United States, two months overseas at the rear, and one month in a quiet sector before going into battle. Forty-two divisions were sent to France, plus hundreds of thousands of auxiliary troops.



Guardsmen, thirteen were Regulars, and seventy-seven were in the National Army. Of the 54,000,000 males in the population, 26,000,000 were registered in the draft or were already in service before registration became compulsory. In the physical examinations for army service the States of the Middle West made the best showing. Country boys did better than city boys; whites better than colored; and native-born better than foreign-born. Two hundred thousand officers served during the war. Of every six of these, one had previous military training with troops,

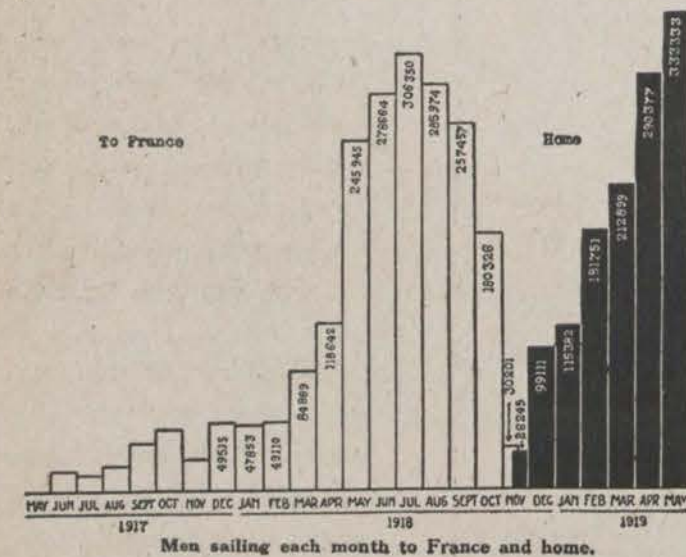




## Facts and Figures from the Great War—Continued

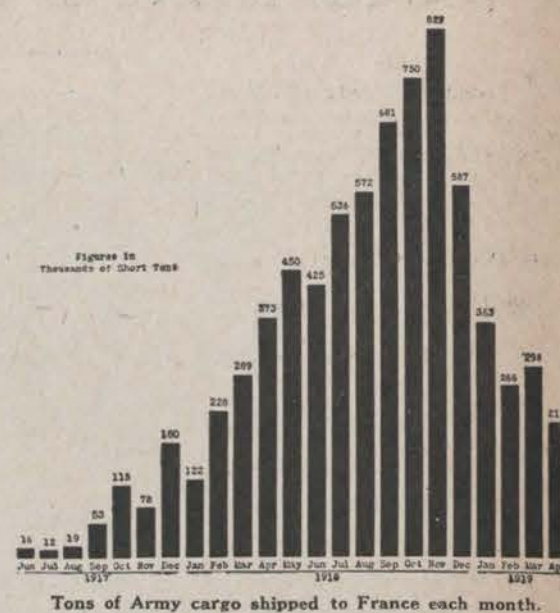
### Men and Supplies to the Aid of France

DURING the nineteen months of our participation in the Great War more than two million American soldiers were carried to France in spite of the German submarine menace. Half a million of these went over in the first thirteen months, and a million and a half in the last six months. In order to accomplish this a great American transport fleet was built up. Starting in July, 1917, with an aggregate dead-weight



capacity of only 94,000 tons, the transatlantic transport fleet for cargo and troops reached a tonnage of 3,248,000, its highest point, in January, 1919. To supplement the transatlantic fleet a trans-channel fleet plying between England and France, of 338,000 tons capacity, was organized. Of the two million troops carried to Europe, forty-nine per cent. went in English vessels, forty-five per cent. in American vessels, three per cent. in Italian ships, two per cent. in French bottoms, and the remaining one per cent.

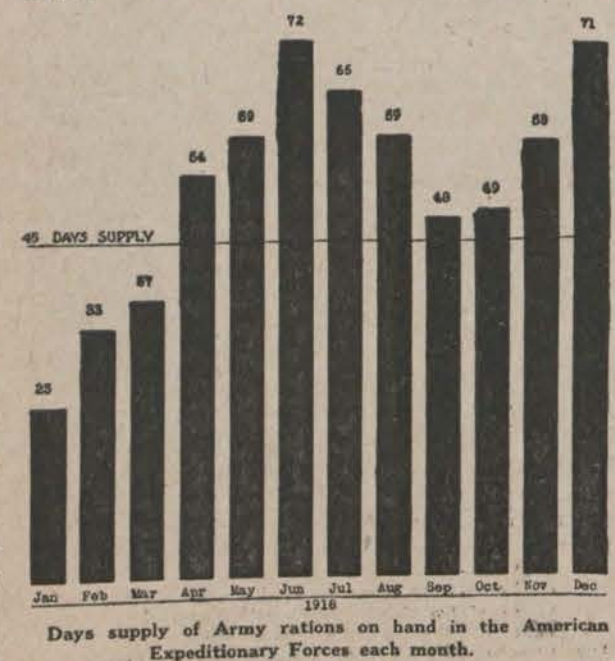
in Russian craft under British control. Starting very slowly at first the troop movement overseas increased rapidly until, at its highest point, it reached the astonishing average of ten thousand troops per day. In July, 1918, the record month for the war, 306,000 soldiers were sent to Europe. In May, 1919, 330,000 were brought home. During the war our cargo ships averaged one round trip every seventy days and our troop ships one round trip every thirty-five days. The cargo fleet was almost exclusively American. It reached a capacity of 2,600,000 deadweight tons and carried to Eu-



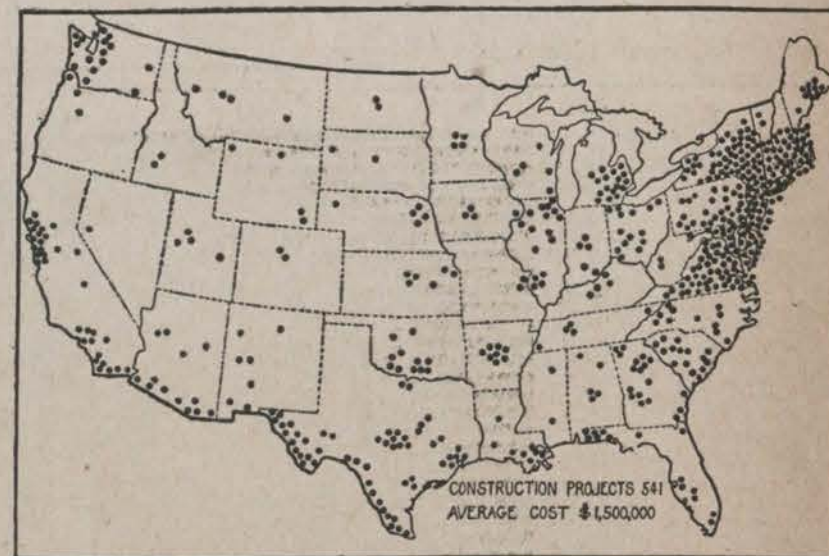
rope about seven million five hundred thousand tons of cargo. The greatest troop carrier was the Leviathan, which landed twelve thousand men, the equivalent of a German division, in France every month of its service. The fastest transports were the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, which made complete round trips in nineteen days.

### Supplying and Encamping Four Million Men At Home and Abroad

IN THE spring of 1917 there were in the United States some four million young men who were about to become soldiers. These men constituted about one twenty-fifth of the population of the country and probably consumed, before the war, more than one twenty-fifth of the food and clothing used in the United States. To feed, clothe, and shelter four million men, four per cent. of the entire population of the Republic, was the problem met and conquered by the supply and construction branches of the Army.



Purchases of clothing for the soldiers in 1918 often exceeded by two or three times the entire American output of a given article in 1914. The rule generally followed for clothing was that there should be for each man at the front a three-months' reserve in France, another three-months' reserve in America, and a third three-months' supply continuously in transit from the United States to Europe. The supply of food in France during active operations was kept above forty-five days' reserve, and in June, 1918, there was sufficient food in stock in France to have fed the A. E. F. during seventy-two days. To build factories, warehouses, and housing for troops during the war 200,000 workmen in the United States were continuously occupied. The force of workers on these construction projects alone was larger than the total strength of the Northern and Southern armies in the Battle of Gettysburg. The conduct of war in France necessitated a construction program abroad of equal magnitude. Housing constructed in the United States had a capacity of 1,800,000 men, more than the population of



Construction projects of the Army in the United States.

Philadelphia. Total construction expenditures at home, to November 11, 1918, totaled \$800,000,000, twice the cost of the Panama Canal, the largest single item being National Army Camps, costing nearly a quarter of the total appropriation. American Engineers built in France 83 new ship berths, 1000 miles of standard gauge track, and 538 miles of narrow gauge. The Signal Corps strung in France 100,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wire. For use in supplying the fighters 40,000 motor trucks were shipped to France prior to the armistice, but these were far below the number required.

## Facts and Figures from the Great War—Continued

### Forging the Arms of Victory

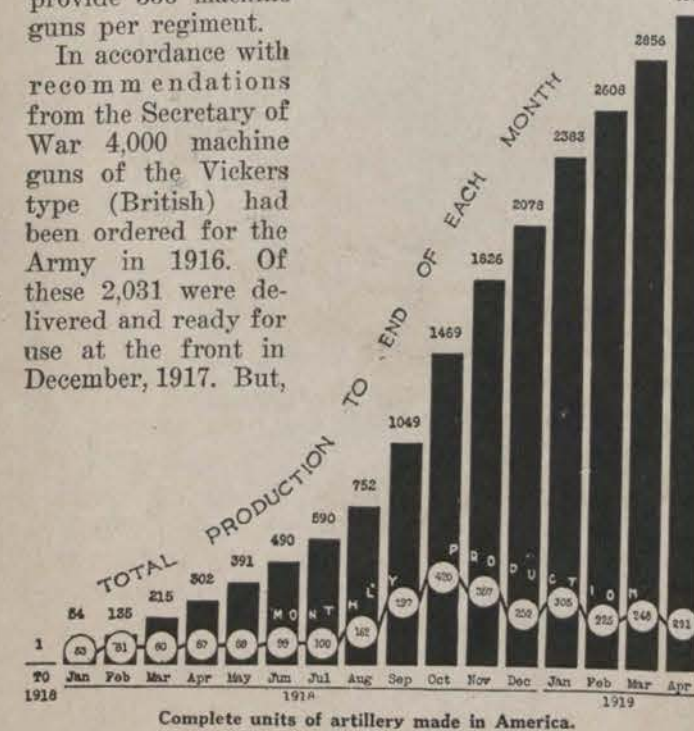
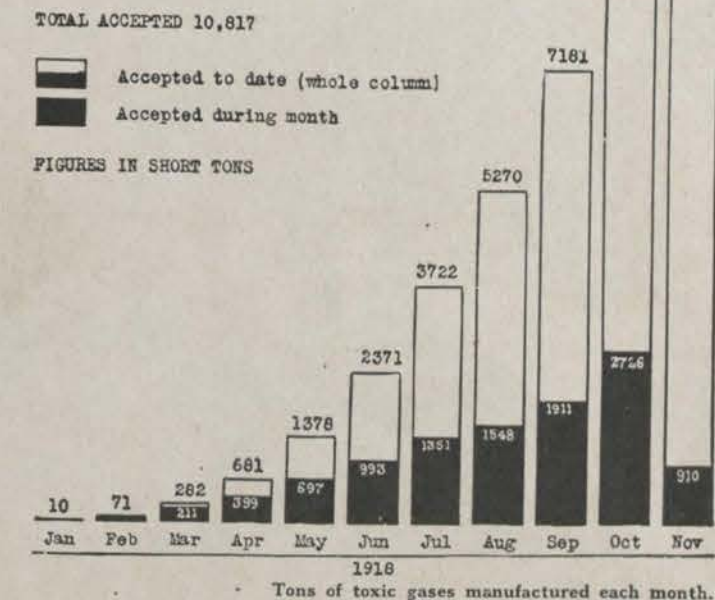
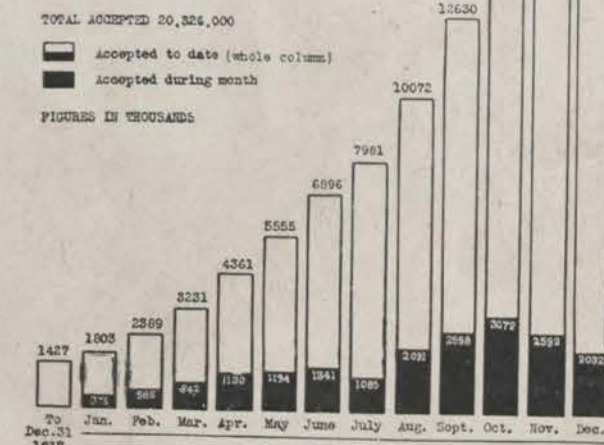
ON THE outbreak of hostilities in 1917 there were on hand in the arsenals of the country nearly 600,000 Springfield rifles of the model of 1903. This arm, in the opinion of experts, is as good as or better than, any infantry rifle in use in the armies of other countries. The number on hand was sufficient for the initial equipment of an army of about one million men. But the War Department, which had only prepared previously for an emergency demanding half a million fighters, had not foreseen the tremendous military crisis which called for rifles enough to outfit an army of four million, in addition to the demands of the Navy for small arms. The emergency was met in several different ways. The available Springfields were used to equip the Regular Army and National Guard divisions that were first organized. In addition, a stock of 200,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles that had been stored for emergency were put in service for training purposes. Finally, efforts were made to speed up the manufacture of new Springfields.

It was soon found, however, that manufacturing difficulties would make it impossible to increase the output of Springfields to much beyond one thousand per day. This was clearly insufficient. At this juncture the decision was reached to undertake the manufacture of an entirely new type of rifle to meet the deficiency. Fortunately there were in this country several plants which were just completing large orders for the Enfield rifle for the British Government. A new rifle—the model 1917—was accordingly designed. This rifle resembled the British Enfield sufficiently so that the plants equipped for Enfield production could be rapidly converted to its manufacture, but it was chambered to use the same ammunition as is used in the Springfield and in machine guns and automatic rifles of American manufacture.

Having solved the question of repeating rifles for the Army, the War Department turned to manufacturing machine-guns. In 1912 the allowance of machine guns in the Army was only four per regiment. Today, as a result of experience gained in the war, the Army's plans provide 336 machine guns per regiment.

In accordance with recommendations from the Secretary of War 4,000 machine guns of the Vickers type (British) had been ordered for the Army in 1916. Of these 2,031 were delivered and ready for use at the front in December, 1917. But,

like the Springfield rifle, the Vickers machine gun presented difficulties when the question of quantity production was raised. An American gun, better adapted for quantity production, was adopted. This gun was the Browning, which was designed both as a heavy gun and a light automatic rifle.



In addition, the famous Lewis gun was produced in small quantities for use on airplanes. The earliest needs of the troops in France were met by purchases of French Hotchkiss machine guns and Chauchat automatic rifles from our Ally. The total production of infantry rifles up to the signing of the armistice was over 2,500,000. American machine guns produced to the end of 1918 numbered 227,000. By June, 1918, sufficient rifles, automatic pistols, revolvers and machine guns had been produced to meet the needs of the Army in France.

It was true of light artillery, as it was of rifles, that the United States had, when war was declared, a supply on hand sufficient to equip an army of half a million men. There were 900 pieces of field artillery then available. The gun on hand in largest quantities was the three-inch field piece, of which we had 544, enough to equip eleven divisions with fifty guns each, the required allotment. Again the problem of increasing the original small stock to equip an army

of four or five million was presented for immediate solution.

To meet the situation it was decided in June, 1917, to allot the guns on hand for training



purposes, and to equip the forces in France with artillery conforming to the British and French standards. It was arranged that we should purchase from the British and French the artillery needed for our first divisions and ship them in return equivalent amounts of steel, copper, and other raw materials so that they could either manufacture guns for us or give us guns from their stocks and replace them by new guns made from our materials. Up to the end of April, 1919, the number of complete artillery units produced in American plants was more than 3,000, or equal to all those purchased from France and Great Britain during the war. The number of rounds of complete artillery ammunition produced in American plants was in excess of 20,000,000, as compared with 9,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British. In the first twenty months after the declaration of war by each country the British did better than

we in the production of light artillery, but we excelled them in producing heavy artillery and both light and heavy ammunition. In this connection it is of interest to note that, so far as the Allies were concerned, the war was in large measure fought throughout with American powder and high explosives. At the end of the war American production of smokeless powder was forty-five per cent. greater than the French and British production combined. At the same time American production of high explosives was forty per cent. greater than Great Britain's production and over twice as great as France's output. America produced ten thousand tons of poison gases during the war, much of which was in excess of her own needs and was sold to her Allies.

Out of every hundred days that American combat divisions were in line in France they were supported by their own artillery for seventy-five days, by British artillery for five days, and by French artillery for one and one-half days. Of the remaining eighteen and one-half days that they were in line without artillery, eighteen days were in quiet sectors, and only one-half day was in active sectors.





★ Copyright, 1919, by Leslie's

*Now for Prosperity!*

## AIRPLANES

755

### Building Up an Air Service from Nothing

WHEN war was declared in 1917 the United States Army had two aviation fields and fifty-five serviceable airplanes. Fifty-one of these airplanes were of obsolete type and four were obsolescent. In face of this handicap at the outset the Allied governments urged the necessity of sending 4,500 trained aviators to France in the first year of our participation in the war, if su-

periority in the air were to be assured. There were three primary requisites for bringing into existence an elementary aviation service. These were, training planes, aviators, and service planes (planes for work at the front). In addition to the airplane branch of the proposed air service, a balloon observation service, one of the most important of tactical auxiliaries to armies in the field, had also to be created.

With forty-five hundred aviators demanded and only fifty-five training planes on hand, the production of training planes was the problem of greatest immediate concern. A few planes provided for in the 1917 fiscal appropriation were coming into commission. Other orders were rapidly placed. Deliveries of primary training planes were begun in June, 1917. To the date of the armistice over 5,300 had been produced, including 1,600 of a type which was abandoned on account of unsatisfactory engines. Advanced training planes reached quantity production early in 1918; up to the armistice about 2,500 were delivered. Approximately the same number were purchased overseas for training the units with the forces in France.

Experience in the war had shown that to maintain an air service at a high state of efficiency more engines were required than planes. A standard of two engines per plane was adopted and adhered to. By the end of November, 1918, a total of nearly eighteen thousand training engines had been delivered here and abroad.

For the task of training the air service personnel, as well as that of securing the necessary planes and motors, there existed at the outbreak of the war in our Army no adequate organiza-

tion. The initial shortage of instructors made it necessary to retain a considerable portion of the fliers graduated in the early stages of the war to train the ensuing classes. In spite of early difficulties, however, there were, at the date of the armistice, thirty-four fields in operation with 1,063 instructors; 8,602 pilots had been graduated from elementary instruction, and 4,028 from advanced training. There were then actually in training 6,528. More than 5,000 pilots and observers reached France during the war, of whom, at the date of the armistice, 2,226 were still in training and 1,238 were on flying duty at the front. The total personnel of the Air Service, including flying and non-flying officers, students, and enlisted men, increased from about 1,200 at the outbreak of hostilities to nearly 200,000 at their termination.

As soon as war was declared a commission went abroad to select types of foreign service planes (to be used on the front) for production in the United States. The De Havilland-4 (Bri-

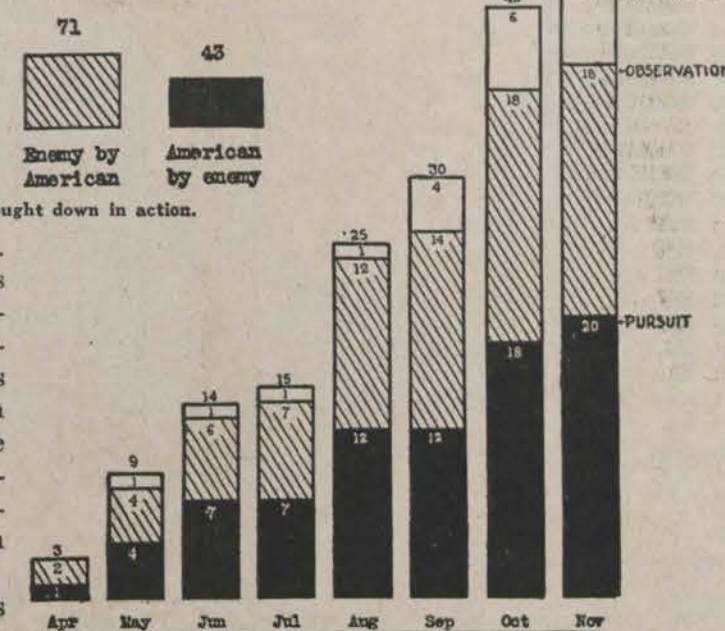
at the rate of over 1,100 each month. A total of 3,227 had been completed, and of 1,885 shipped to France, 667 had reached the advance zone. The Handley-Page and Caproni proved successful but did not reach quantity production. The Bristol was found unsuitable to the American engine and was abandoned. Two new models—the Le Père two-seater fighter and the Martin bomber—were designed in this country around the Liberty engine and showed performances superior to any machines in their respective classes. Neither, however, was completed in time for actual service at the front.

The pressing need for large-scale production brought about the development of the American Liberty twelve-cylinder airplane service motor, America's chief contribution to aviation. The total production of Liberty engines to the date of the armistice was 13,574; 4,435 were shipped to the A. E. F., and 1,025 delivered to our Allies.

In April, 1918, there were three American aero squadrons on the front. In May their number had increased to nine. By November there were forty-five squadrons in active service on the line with a total of 740 planes in action. The first fliers in action wearing the American uniform were members of the famous Lafayette Escadrille, who transferred to the American service in December, 1917.

The final test of the American Air Service is the test of battle. American aviators brought down 755 enemy planes. Our losses in combat were a little over half this number, or 357. American planes shot down by the enemy. The Germans destroyed 43 American observation balloons. American aviators destroyed, with incendiary bullets, 71 German balloons. These figures show only the work accomplished by the fighting branch of the Air Service. No statistics can give an adequate idea of the vital work carried out by the American observation planes in keeping the Staff and Commands informed at all times of the tactical developments on the battlefield.

## BALLOONS

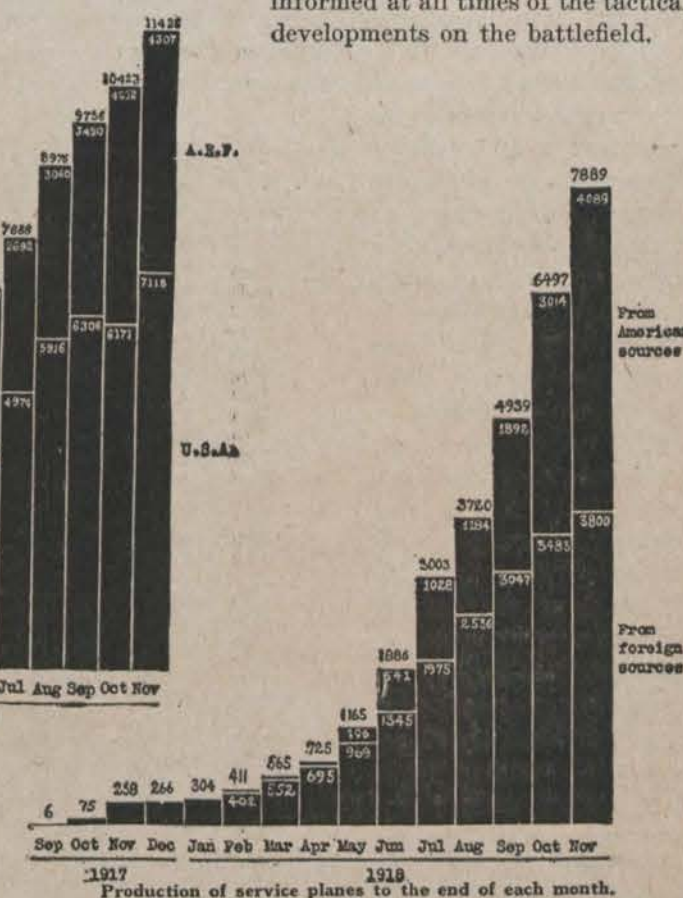


American air squadrons in action each month.

ish) observation and day-bombing machine (later known as the Liberty Plane), the Handley-Page (British) night bomber, the Caproni (Italian) night bomber, and the Bristol (British) two-seater fighter, were the types chosen. The choice was made with a view to the requirements of the Liberty (American) airplane engine then being developed in the

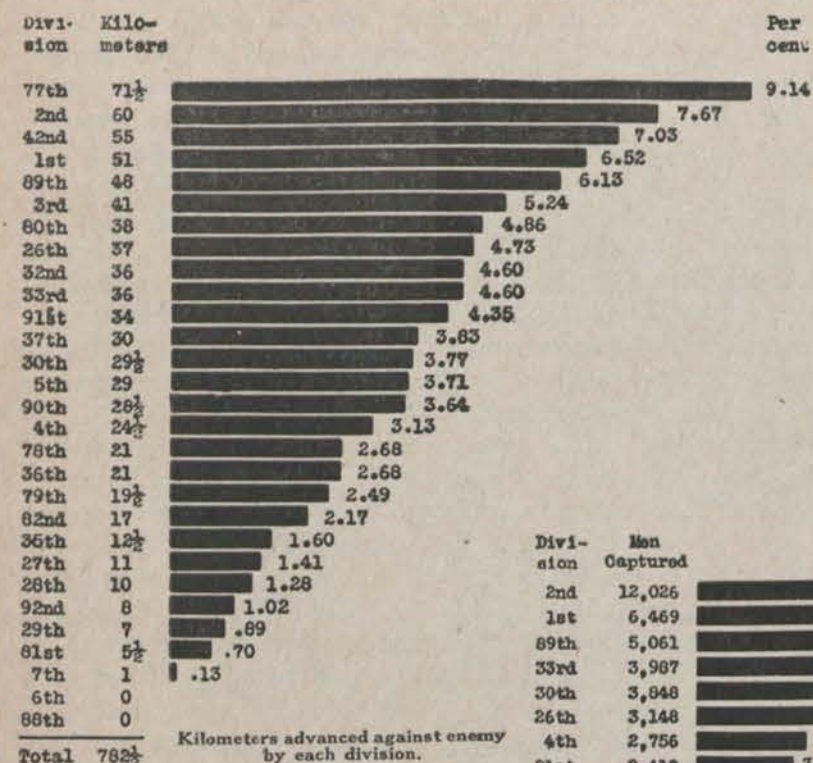
United States for use on all types of planes to be produced.

At the time of the armistice the De Havilland planes were being produced





## Facts and Figures from the Great War—Continued



During these two hundred days the American troops engaged in thirteen major operations, of which eleven were joint enterprises with the French, British, and Italians, and two, the battles of Saint Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne, were distinctively American.

At the time of their greatest activity, in the second week of October, 1918, all twenty-nine combat divisions were in action. They then held 101

miles of front, or 23 per cent of the entire Allied battle line. From the middle of August until the end of the war they held, during the greater part of the time, a front longer than that held by the British. Their strength tipped the balance of man power in favor of the Allies, so that, from the middle of June, 1918, to the end of the war, the Allied forces were superior in numbers to those of the enemy. On the first of April, 1918, the Germans had a superiority of 324,000 in rifle strength. Due to American arrivals, the Allied strength exceeded that of the Germans in June and was more than 600,000 above it in November.

In the battle of Saint Mihiel—the first all-American major operation—550,000 Americans were engaged as compared with about 100,000 on the Northern side in the Battle of Gettysburg. The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in

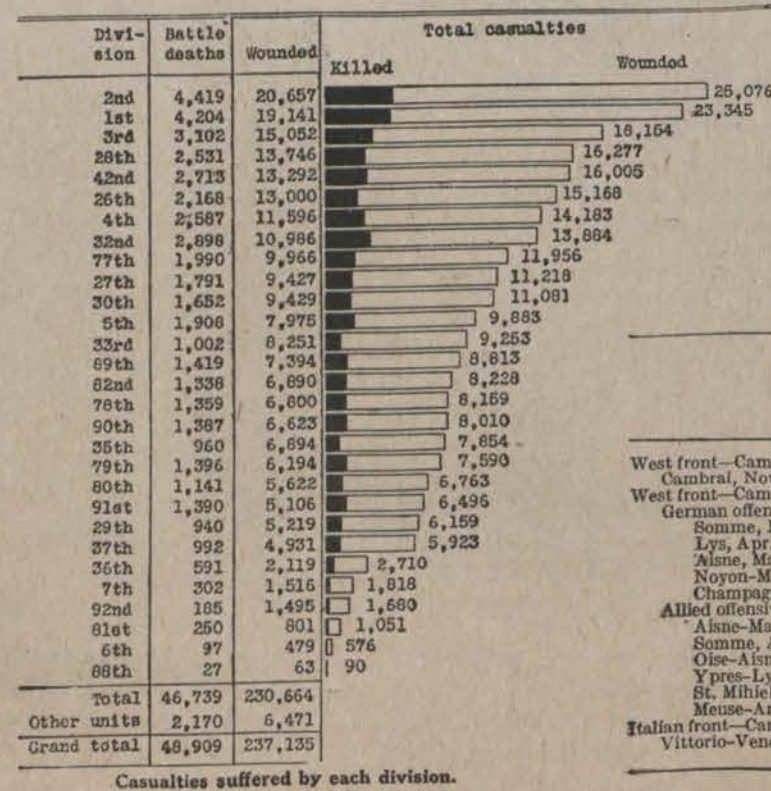
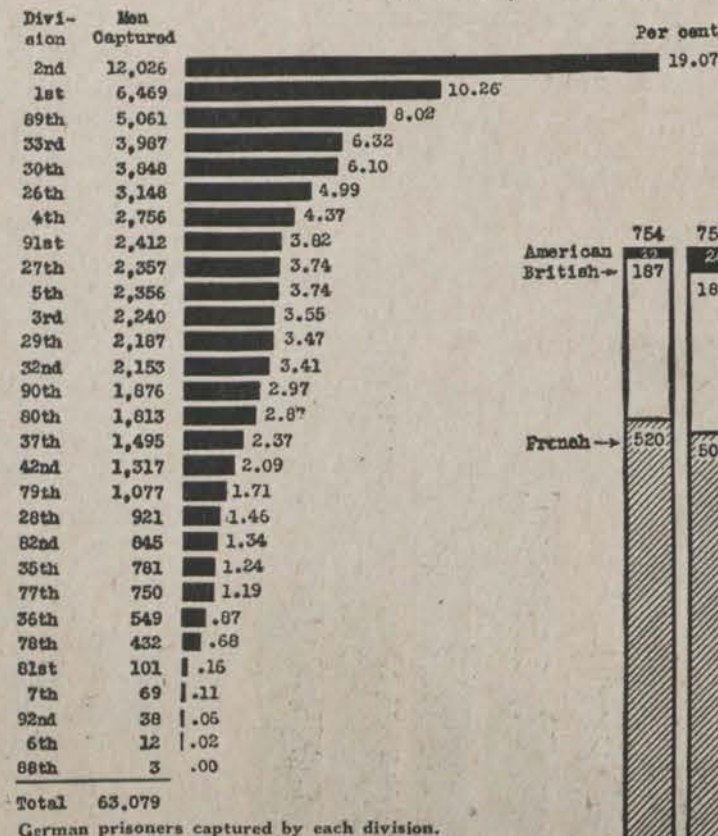
### Two Hundred Days of Battle

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

American combat forces were organized into divisions, which consisted of 28,000 officers and men, including infantry, artillery, engineers and other auxiliary troops. These divisions were the largest on the western front, the British division numbering about 15,000 men, the French and German divisions numbering only about 12,000. Forty-two

American divisions went overseas, together with numerous supplementary artillery and "service of supply" troops. Of the forty-two divisions that reached France twenty-nine took part in active combat service, while the others were used for replacements or were just arriving during the last month of hostilities. The battle record of the United States Army in the war is largely the history of these twenty-nine combat divisions. Seven of them were Regular Army divisions, eleven were organized from the National Guard, and eleven were made up of National Army troops.

Certain of the combat divisions were in battle for 200 days, from the 25th of April, 1918, when the first Regular division, after long months of training in a quiet sector, entered an active sector on the Picardy front, until the 11th of November, armistice day.



four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in history. The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted 47 days, during which 1,200,000 American troops were engaged. The American battle losses during the war were over 50,000 killed and about 240,000 wounded. This does not account for prisoners lost to the enemy.

Thirteen major operations in which Americans participated.

Operation.	Approximate number of Americans engaged.
West front—Campaign of 1917:	
Cambrai, Nov. 20 to Dec. 4.....	2,200
West front—Campaign of 1918:	
German offensives, Mar. 21 to July 18—	
Somme, Mar. 21 to Apr. 6.....	500
Lys, Apr. 9 to 27.....	27,500
Alone, May 27 to June 9.....	27,000
Noyon-Montdidier, June 9 to 15.....	85,000
Champagne-Marne, July 15 to 18.....	
Allied offensives, July 18 to Nov. 11—	
Aisne-Marne, July 18 to Aug. 6.....	270,000
Somme, Aug. 8 to Nov. 11.....	54,000
Oise-Aisne, Aug. 18 to Nov. 11.....	85,000
Ypres-Lys, Aug. 19 to Nov. 11.....	168,000
St. Mihiel, Sept. 12 to 16.....	550,000
Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 20 to Nov. 11.....	1,200,000
Italian front—Campaign of 1918:	
Vittorio Veneto, Oct. 24 to Nov. 4.....	1,200

## Facts and Figures from the Great War—Continued

### The War's Toll of Lives

OF EVERY 100 American soldiers and sailors who took part in the war with Germany, 2 were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities. In the Northern Army during the Civil War the number was about 10. Among the other great nations in this war, between 20 and 25 in each 100 called to the colors were killed or died. To carry the comparison still further, American losses in this war were relatively one-fifth as large as during the Civil War and less than one-tenth as large as in the ranks of the enemy or among the nations associated with us.

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

The total battle deaths in the recent war were greater than all the deaths in all wars for 100 years previous. From 1793 to 1914 total deaths in war may be safely estimated at something under 6,000,000. Battle deaths alone from 1914 to 1918 totaled about 7,450,000. Russia had the heaviest losses, in spite of the fact that she withdrew from the war after the fall of 1917. American losses are third from the bottom of the list, only exceeding those of Greece and Portugal. German losses were thirty-two times as great as those of the United States, the French twenty-eight times, and the British eighteen times as large.

For every American who was killed in battle, seven others were wounded, taken prisoner, or reported missing. The number who died of wounds was only six per cent of the number who were wounded. About half the wounded were reported as only slightly so, and many of these would not have been reported as casualties in previous wars. Except for 297 who died, all the prisoners shown in the table at the foot of this page have now returned.

The grand total of number of lives lost in both the Army and Navy, including deaths not listed as the result of battle, from the declaration of war to May 1, 1919, is 122,500. Deaths in the Army, including Marines attached to it, were 112,432. About two-thirds of these deaths occurred overseas. Disease caused 51 per

cent of the total, 30 per cent in the United States and 21 per cent in the A. E. F. 43 per cent of the total deaths were due to battle causes; 6 per cent were

ravages of epidemic diseases have resulted in disease deaths far in excess of the number killed on the battle field. Since the time of the Mexican War a steady im-

provement has been made in the health of troops during war operations. The death rate from disease in the Mexican War was 110 per year in each 1,000 men; in the Civil War this was reduced to 65; and in the Spanish War to 26; while the rate in the A. E. F. in this war was only 19. As against this low disease rate, the battle rate for our overseas forces of

53 per year for each 1,000 men is higher than in any previous war. The rates in this war for the total forces under arms, at home and abroad, were 13 for battle and 15 for disease.

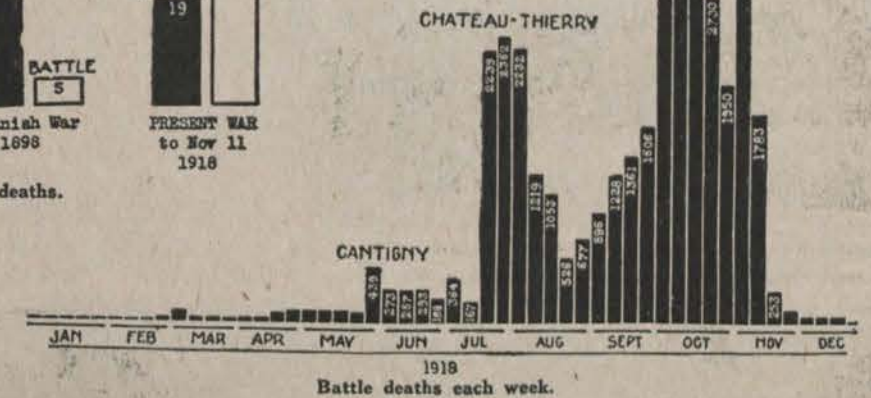
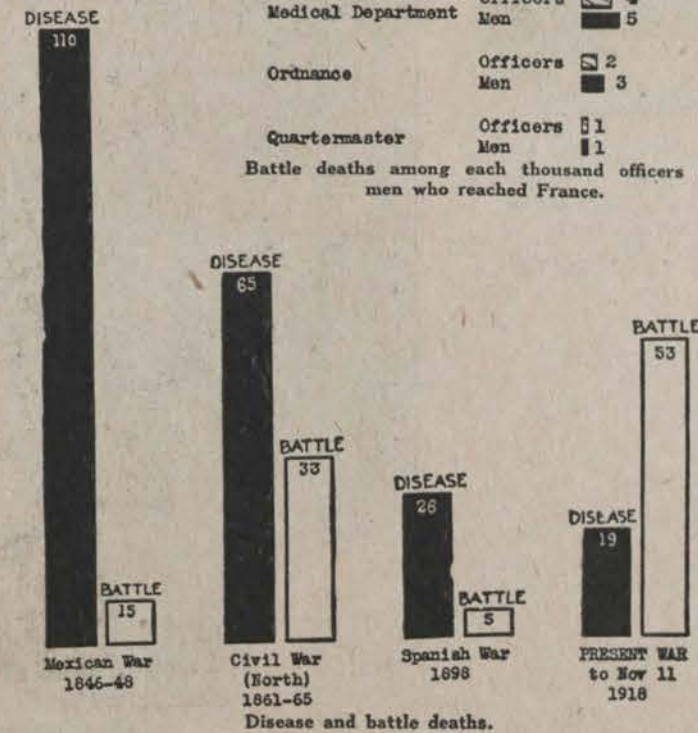
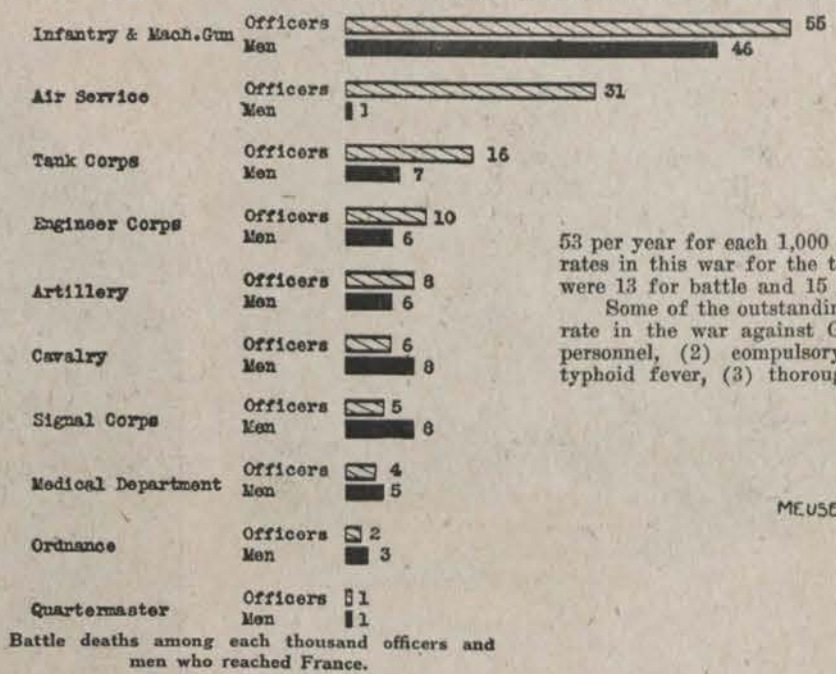
Some of the outstanding causes of the remarkably low disease death rate in the war against Germany are: (1) A highly trained medical personnel, (2) compulsory vaccination of the entire Army against typhoid fever, (3) thorough camp sanitation and control of drinking water, and (4) adequate provision of hospital facilities.

There were at the beginning of the war 2,089 commissioned medical officers, including the Reserves. During the war 31,251 physicians from civil life joined the Medical Corps. This number included leaders of medical science who not only made possible the application of the most recent advances in medicine but themselves made new discoveries during the course of the war, resulting in great saving of life in our own and other armies.

Pneumonia was the chief cause of disease deaths. More than 40,000 died of this disease, which came as a logical sequel to the great influenza epidemic that swept Europe and America. Spinal meningitis was the next disease in point of deadliness, causing nearly 2,000 deaths.

In order to assure ample hospitalization for the immense armies at home and abroad, a program which was at first considered extravagant was adopted.

Thanks to the extent of this program, there were, during the entire war, available hospital facilities in the A. E. F. in excess of the needs. On December 1, 1919, there were 399,510 hospital beds available in the Army at home and abroad, or 1 bed to every 9 men. Of these beds, 287,290 were overseas, and 112,220 were in this country.



Battle deaths in armies engaged in present war, 1914, 1918.	
Russia	1,700,000
Germany	1,600,000
France	1,385,300
Great Britain	900,000
Austria	800,000
Italy	330,000
Turkey	250,000
Serbia and Montenegro	125,000
Belgium	102,000
Roumania	100,000
Bulgaria	100,000
United States	48,900
Greece	7,000
Portugal	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,450,200</b>

Battle casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces.	
Killed in action	34,180
Died of wounds	14,729
<b>Total dead</b>	<b>48,909</b>
Wounded severely	80,130
Wounded slightly	110,544
Wounded, degree undetermined	39,400
<b>Total wounded</b>	<b>230,074</b>
Missing in action	2,913
Taken prisoner	4,434
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>286,330</b>



# The Great Day at Versailles, when France Effaced the Memory of 1871

Exclusive Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND and LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondents



Decorating the Place Vendome with flags in honor of the signing of the Peace Treaty.



The Grand Monarch who looked down on France's humiliation of 48 years ago and looked down upon the day of atonement.



The highly privileged, who were allowed on the terrace immediately outside the windows of the Hall of Mirrors, but not quite sufficiently privileged to be allowed within the room where the signing took place.



The Republican Guard, France's finest, which served as guard of honor to the Allied delegates.



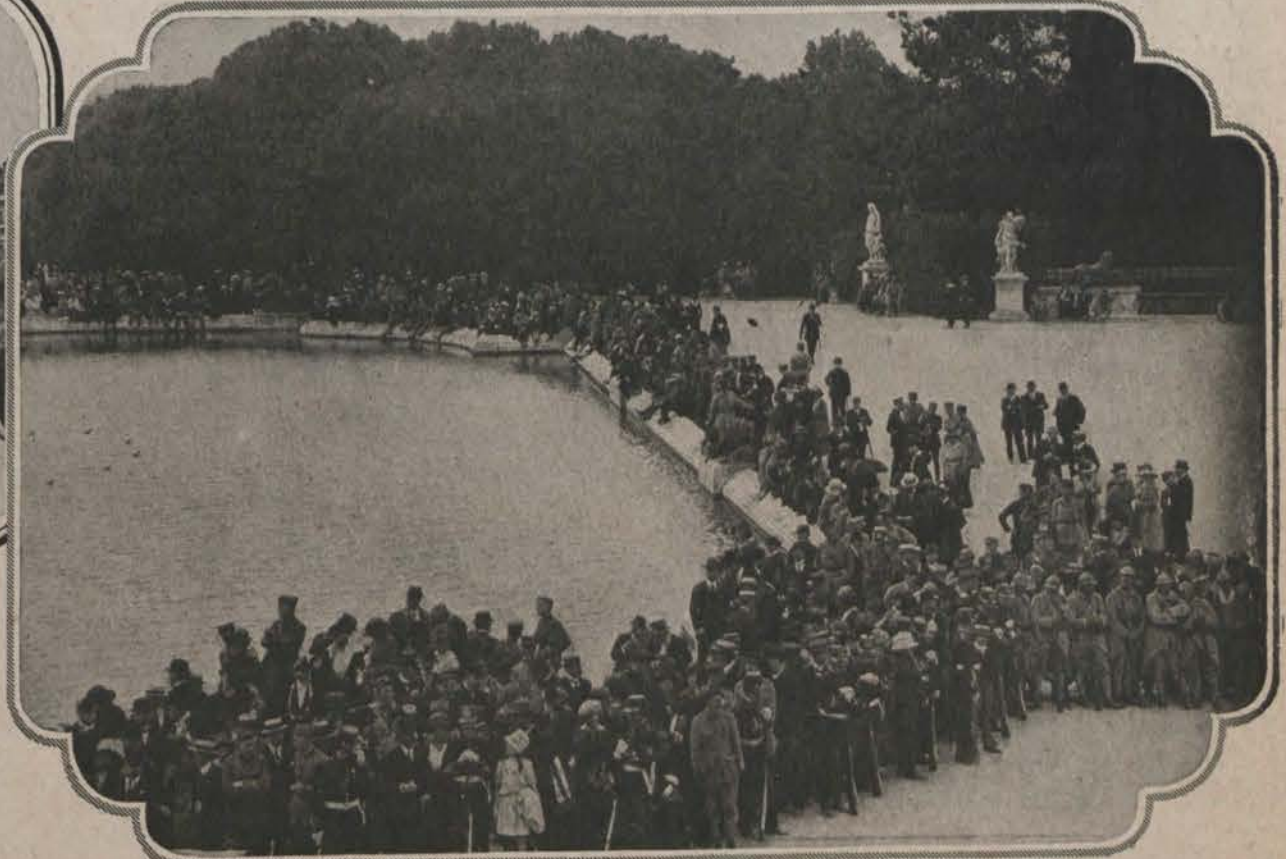
Two of the twelve poilus who were honored by an invitation to the signing, eating their "snack" of lunch after the ceremony.



Beyond the fountains gathered a dense crowd of people, who secured tickets admitting only to the grounds. From there they watched the more fortunate enter the Palace.



The long line of French cavalry guarding the road leading to the Palace. At the Palace of Versailles was signed not only the Franco-Prussian Treaty of 1871, but also that between Great Britain, Spain and France in 1873. Here William, King of Prussia, was crowned German Emperor after the siege of Paris. After many of the finest art treasures, the Palace was used as the meeting place for the National Assembly, and later was occupied by the French Senate. The palace and park of Versailles is about a mile square, and was completed by Louis XIV at a cost of about a hundred million dollars. It was here that Madame de Pompadour and Madame Du Barry held sway, and here also Louis XVI lived with the unfortunate Marie Antoinette until the French Revolution put an end to the glories of the ancient regime. There are nearly 150 rooms in the building, which contains several million dollars' worth of art treasures. It is said that Louis XIV, when he learned of the tremendous cost of his venture, destroyed the bills for the construction of the Palace, so that his people might not know what a vast sum it had cost.



Three hours before the signing, from early in the morning, the motors emptied the crowds into the gardens. French veterans kept the various classes within their limits.



## Facts and Figures from the Great War—Continued

### What the War Cost. A Million Dollars an Hour.

For a period of 25 months, from April, 1917, through April, 1919, the war cost the United States considerably more than \$1,000,000 an hour. Treasury disbursements during the period reached a total of \$23,500,000,000, of which \$1,650,000,000 may be charged to the normal expenses which would have occurred in time of peace. The balance may be counted as the direct money cost of the war to the end of April, 1919, a sum of \$21,850,000,000. This figure is 20 times the pre-war national debt. It is nearly large enough to pay the entire cost of our Government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European War. Our expenditure in this war was sufficient to have carried on the Revolutionary War continuously for more than a thousand years at the rate of expenditure which that war actually involved.

In addition to this huge expenditure loans were advanced to our Allies at the rate of nearly half a million dollars per hour. Congress authorized for this purpose \$10,000,000,000, and there was actually paid to various governments the sum of \$8,850,000,000.

Of the United States Government war costs, the Army was responsible for the expenditure of 64 per cent. Through April 30, 1919, there had been withdrawn from

the Treasury on the Army account \$14,244,061,000. If there is deducted from this figure what would be the normal expenditure for a peace-time Army during a similar period there remains a total of \$13,930,000,000 directly chargeable to the war.

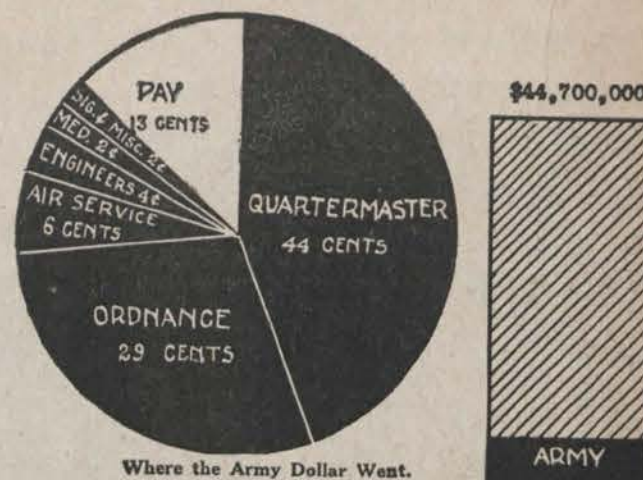
During the first three months, war expenditures were at the rate of \$2,000,000 a day. During the next year they averaged more than \$22,000,000 a day. For the final ten months of the period the daily total reached the enormous sum of over \$44,000,000. The very high daily average in the last period, most of which is in the months after the termination of hostilities, is surprising until it is considered that the building of ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the construction and operation of naval vessels, the food, clothing, pay, and land and ocean transportation, of the Army had to go forward at about the same rate as during the war. The great flow of munitions and supplies for the Army and Navy could not, out of regard for the industrial balance of the country, be stopped with too great abruptness. A considerable number of war-time activities and purchases had still to be paid, as well.

The total of our Army expenditures about equals the value of all the gold produced in the whole world from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of war. The single item of pay for the Army is larger than the combined salaries of all the public school principals and teachers in the United States for the five years recorded between 1912 and 1916. The total direct war cost to all the countries involved, both friendly and enemy, has been calculated by War Department experts to reach the gigantic figure of \$186,000,000,000. Of this sum enemy countries spent about one-third. Germany spent more than any other nation and was closely followed by Great Britain. France spent twelve billion less than Great Britain and the United States far less than France. Austria's expenditures were about equal to those of the United States.

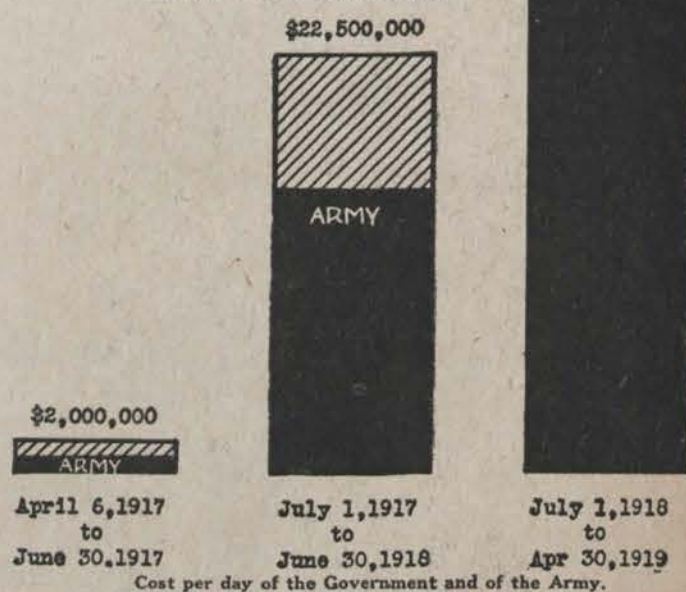
The United States spent one-eighth of the entire cost of the war and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures on the Allied side.

### Some International Comparisons

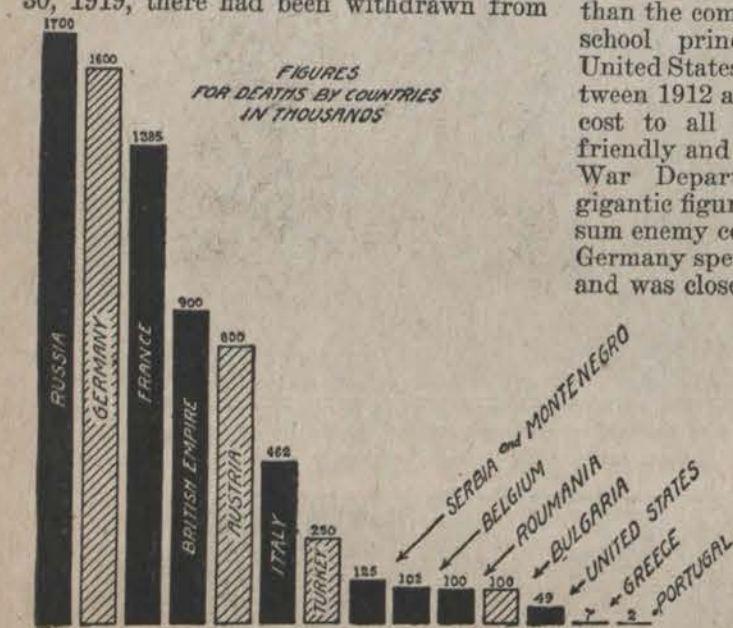
The accompanying graphic charts and table show the death toll of the war, compared for each of the occidental nations engaged; the pre-war and post-war debt, compared with the estimated national wealth in each case, in the principal warring powers; the comparative war cost to the various belligerents; and the duration of hostilities for each country from the date of declaration of war to the signing of the armistice.



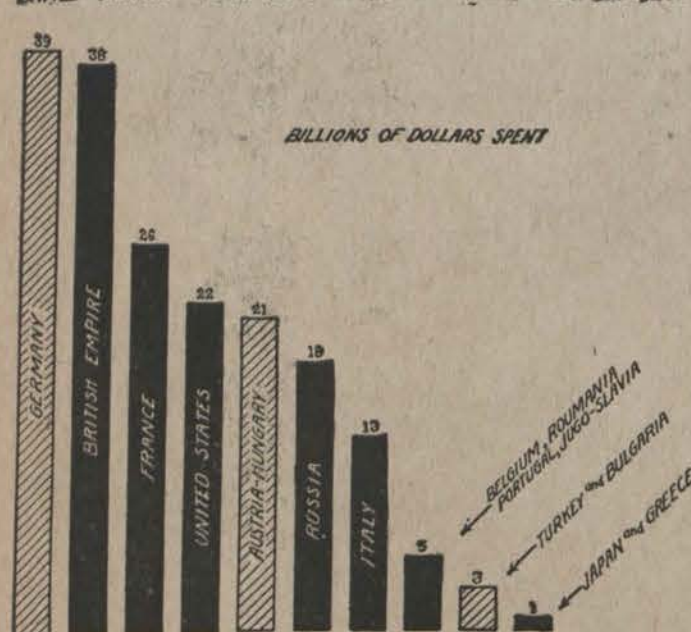
Where the Army Dollar Went.



Cost per day of the Government and of the Army.



BATTLE DEATHS OF ARMIES ENGAGED IN PRESENT WAR 2,582,000



TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$186,000,000,000  
Billions of dollars spent by each national for direct war expenses to the spring of 1919.

Allied and associated nations.	War declared by Central Powers.	War declared against Central Powers.	Duration of war.		
			Years.	Months.	Days.
1. Serbia.....	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	14
2. Russia.....	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
3. France.....	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8
4. Belgium.....	Aug. 4, 1914	Apr. 7, 1917	4	3	7
5. Great Britain.....	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
6. Montenegro.....	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
7. Japan.....	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
8. Portugal.....	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1914	3	11	19
9. Italy.....	May 23, 1915	May 23, 1915	3	5	19
10. San Marino.....	June 6, 1915	June 6, 1915	3	5	4
11. Rumania.....	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
12. Greece.....	Nov. 23, 1916	Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	18
13. United States.....	Apr. 6, 1917	Apr. 6, 1917	1	7	5
14. Panama.....	Apr. 7, 1917	Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
15. Cuba.....	Apr. 7, 1917	Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
16. Siam.....	July 22, 1917	July 22, 1917	1	3	20
17. Liberia.....	Aug. 4, 1917	Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
18. China.....	Aug. 14, 1917	Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
19. Brazil.....	Oct. 26, 1917	Oct. 26, 1917	1	1	16
20. Guatemala.....	Apr. 21, 1918	Apr. 21, 1918	1	1	21
21. Nicaragua.....	May 6, 1918	May 6, 1918	1	1	21
22. Haiti.....	July 12, 1918	July 12, 1918	1	1	39
23. Honduras.....	July 19, 1918	July 19, 1918	1	1	23

Treaty Mar. 3, 1918

Treaty Mar. 6, 1918.

## AMERICA'S RECORD DURING TWO YEARS OF THE WAR

A Few of the Statistics Relating to Our Armed Forces, Casualties, Shipping, and Estimated Cost of Operations, April 6, 1916, to May 1, 1919

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
November 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 who saw active service.....	1,390,000
Soldiers in camps in the United States, November 11, 1918.....	1,700,000
Casualties, Army and Marine Corps, A. E. F....	282,311
Death rate per thousand, A. E. F.....	39.8
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.....	23,700,000
Cost of thirty-two National Army cantonments and National Guard camps.....	\$273,000,000
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

Railway locomotives sent to France.....	1,508
Freight cars sent to France.....	18,664

Locomotives of foreign origin operated by A. E. F.....	359
Cars of foreign origin operated by A. E. F.....	1,033
Miles of standard gauge track laid in France.....	1,002
Warehouses, approximate area in square feet.....	25,961,000
Motor vehicles shipped to France.....	103,000

Persons employed in about 8,000 ordnance plants in U. S. at signing of armistice.....	4,000,000
Shoulder rifles made during war.....	3,350,000
Rounds of small arms ammunition.....	3,500,000,000
Machine guns and automatic rifles.....	226,000
High explosive shells.....	4,250,000
Gas shells.....	500,000
Shrapnel.....	7,250,000
Gas masks, extra canisters, and horse masks.....	35,000,000

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 increased from 61 to more than 200.....	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

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

## SUMMARIZED CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR

FROM "HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR" COPYRIGHT 1918 THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.

1914 JUNE 28—Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to throne of Austria-Hungary, and his wife at Sarajevo, Bosnia. JULY 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. 29—Russian mobilization ordered. AUGUST 1—Germany declares war on Russia. 1—France orders mobilization. 2—Germany demands free passage through Belgium. 3—Germany declares war on France. 3—Belgium rejects Germany's demand. 4—Germany at war with Belgium. Troops under Gen. Von Kluck cross border. Halted at Liège. 4—Great Britain at war with Germany. Kitchener becomes Secretary of War. 5—President Wilson tenders good offices of United States in interests of peace. 6—Austria-Hungary at war with Russia. 7—French forces invade Alsace. Gen. Joffre in supreme command of French army. 7—Montenegro at war with Austria. 7—Great Britain's Expeditionary Force lands at Ostend, Calais and Dunkirk. 8—British seize German Togoland. 8—Serbia at war with Germany. 8—Portugal announces readiness to stand by alliance with England. 11—German cruisers <i>Goeben</i> and <i>Breslau</i> enter Dardanelles and are purchased by Turkey. 12—Great Britain at war with Austria-Hungary. 12—Montenegro at war with Germany. 17—Belgian capital removed from Brussels to Antwerp. 19—Canadian Parliament authorizes raising expeditionary force. 20—Germans occupy Brussels. 23—Japan at war with Germany. Begins attack on Tsingtau. 24—Germans enter France near Lille. 25—Austria at war with Japan. 26—Louvain sacked and burned by Germans. Viviani becomes premier of France. 28—British fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Helgoland. 28—Austria declares war on Belgium. 29—Russians invest Konigsberg, East Prussia. New Zealanders seize German Samoa. 30—Amiens occupied by Germans. 31—Russian army of invasion in East Prussia defeated at Tannenberg by Germans under Von Hindenburg.	31—St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd by imperial decree. SEPTEMBER 3—Paris placed in state of siege; government transferred to Bordeaux. 3—Lemberg, Galicia, occupied by Russians. 4—Germans occupy Rheims. 6—10—Battle of Marne. Von Kluck is beaten by Gen. Joffre, and the German army retreats from Paris to the Soissons-Rheims line. 10— <i>Emden</i> , German cruiser, carries out raids in Bay of Bengal. 14—French recapture Amiens and Rheims. 19—British forces begin operations in Southwest Africa. 20—Rheims cathedral shelled by Germans. 24—Allies occupy Peronne. 25—Australians seize German New Guinea. 28—Anglo-French forces invade German colony of Kamerun. 29—Antwerp bombardment begins. OCTOBER 2—British Admiralty announces intention to mine North Sea areas. 6—Japan seizes Marshall Islands in Pacific. 9—Antwerp surrenders to Germans. Government removed to Ostend. 13—British occupy Ypres. 14—Canadian Expeditionary Force of 32,000 men lands at Plymouth. 15—Germans occupy Ostend. Belgian government removed to Havre, France. NOVEMBER 1— <i>Monmouth</i> and <i>Good Hope</i> , British cruisers, are sunk by German squadron off Chile under command of Admiral von Spee. 5—Great Britain and France declare war on Turkey. 5—Cyprus annexed by Great Britain. 7—German garrison of Tsingtau surrenders to Japanese. 9— <i>Emden</i> , German cruiser, which had carried out raiding operations for two months, is destroyed by Australian cruiser <i>Sydney</i> off the Cocos Islands, southwest of Java. 16—Prohibition of sale of intoxicants in Russia enforced. 27—Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, captured by Russians. DECEMBER 2—Belgrade occupied by Austrians. 3—Cracow bombarded by Russians. 8—Off the Falkland Isles, British squadron under command of Rear-Admiral Sturdee, sinks three of the German cruisers which had destroyed the <i>Good Hope</i> and <i>Monmouth</i> on Nov. 1. The <i>Dresden</i> escapes.	14—Austrians evacuate Belgrade. 16—German squadron bombards Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby on east coast of England. 23—Siege of Cracow raised. Russians retire. JANUARY 24—British fleet puts to flight a German squadron in North Sea and sinks the battle cruiser <i>Blücher</i> . 28—American bark, <i>William P. Frye</i> , sunk by German cruiser in South Atlantic. FEBRUARY 10—Russians defeated by Germans in Battle of Masurian Lakes. 18—German submarine "blockade" of British Isles begins. 25—Allied fleet destroys outer forts of Dardanelles. MARCH 2—Allied troops land at Kum-Kale, on Asiatic side of Dardanelles. 10—British take Neuve Chapelle in Flanders battle. 14— <i>Dresden</i> , German raiding cruiser, is sunk by British squadron off the Chilean coast. 22—Austrian fortress of Przemyśl surrenders to Russians. APRIL 22—Poison gas first used by Germans in attack on Canadians at Ypres, Belgium. MAY 1—American steamer <i>Gulflight</i> torpedoed off Scilly Isles by German submarine; 3 lives lost. 2—British South Africa troops under General Botha capture Otymbingue, German Southwest Africa. 7—Germans capture Libau, Russian Baltic port. 7— <i>Lusitania</i> , Cunard liner, sunk by German submarine off Kinsale Head, Irish coast, with loss of 1152 lives; 102 Americans. 23—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary and begins invasion on a 60-mile front. 24—American steamer <i>Nebraskan</i> torpedoed by German submarine off Irish coast, but reaches Liverpool in safety. 31—German Zeppelins bombard suburbs of London.
--	---	---

JUNE

1—Germany apologizes for attack on <i>Gulflight</i> and offers reparation.
3—Austrians recapture Przemyśl.
3—British forces operating on Tigris capture Kut-el-Amara.
4—6—German aircraft bombs English towns.
7—Bryan, U. S. Secretary of State, resigns.
15—Allied aircraft bombs Karlsruhe, Baden, in retaliation.
22—Lemberg recaptured by Austrians.
26—Montenegrins enter Scutari, Albania.



**JULY**  
 9—German Southwest Africa surrenders to British South African troops under Gen. Botha.  
 25—American steamer *Leelanaw*, Archangel to Belfast with flax, torpedoed off Scotland.  
 31—Baden bombarded by French aircraft.

**AUGUST**  
 5—Warsaw captured by Germans.  
 6—Ivangorod occupied by Austrians.  
 6—Gallipoli Peninsula campaign enters a second stage with the debarkation of a new force of British troops in Suvla Bay, on the west of the peninsula.  
 8—Russians defeat German fleet of 9 battleships and 12 cruisers at entrance of Gulf of Riga.  
 19—*Arabic*, White Star liner, sunk by submarine off Fastnet; 44 lives lost; 2 Americans.  
 25—Brest-Litovsk, Russian fortress, captured by Austro-Germans.  
 28—Italians reach Sima Cista, northeast of Trent.  
 30—British submarine attacks Constantinople and damages the Galata Bridge.  
 31—Lutsk, Russian fortress, captured by Austrians.

**SEPTEMBER**  
 2—Grodno, Russian fortress, occupied by Germans.  
 6—Czar Nicholas of Russia assumes command of Russian armies. Grand Duke Nicholas is transferred to the Caucasus.  
 15—Pinsk occupied by Germans.  
 18—Vilna evacuated by Russia.  
 24—Lutsk recaptured by Russians.  
 25—Allies open offensive on western front and occupy Lens.  
 27—Lutsk again falls to Germans.

**OCTOBER**  
 5—Greece becomes political storm center. Franco-British force lands at Salonika and Greek ministry resigns.  
 9—Belgrade again occupied by Austro-Germans.  
 11—Zaimis, new Greek premier, announces policy of armed neutrality.  
 12—Edith Cavell, English nurse, shot by Germans for aiding British prisoners to escape from Belgium.  
 13—London bombarded by Zeppelins; 55 persons killed; 114 injured.  
 14—Bulgaria at war with Serbia.  
 14—Italians capture Pregasina, on the Trentino frontier.  
 15—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.  
 17—France at war with Bulgaria.  
 18—Bulgarians cut the Nish-Salonika railroad at Vranja.  
 19—Italy and Russia at war with Bulgaria.  
 22—Uskub occupied by Bulgarians.  
 28—Piot captured by Bulgarians.  
 29—Briand becomes premier of France, succeeding Viviani.

**NOVEMBER**  
 5—Nish, Serbian war capital, captured by Bulgarians.  
 9—*Ancona*, Italian liner, torpedoed in Mediterranean.  
 17—Anglo-French war council holds first meeting in Paris.  
 20—Novibazar occupied by German troops.  
 22—Ctesiphon, near Bagdad, captured by British forces in Asia Minor.  
 23—Italians drive Austrians from positions on Carso Plateau.  
 24—Serbian government transferred to Scutari, Albania.

**DECEMBER**  
 1—British Mesopotamian forces retire to Kut-el-Amara.  
 2—Monastir evacuated by Serbians.  
 4—Henry Ford, with large party of peace advocates, sails for Europe on chartered steamer *Oscar II*, with the object of ending the war.  
 13—Serbia in hands of enemy. Allied forces abandoning last positions and retiring across Greek frontier.  
 15—Gen. Sir Douglas Haig succeeds Field Marshal Sir John French as Commander-in-Chief of British forces in France.  
 20—Dardanelles expedition ends; British troops begin withdrawal from positions on Suvla Bay, and Gallipoli Peninsula.  
 22—Henry Ford leaves his peace party at Christania and returns to the United States.

**1916**  
**JANUARY**  
 11—Greek island of Corfu occupied by French.  
 13—Cettinje, capital of Montenegro, occupied by Austrians.  
 23—Scutari, Albania, taken by Austrians.  
 29—31—German Zeppelins bomb Paris and towns in England.

**FEBRUARY**  
 1—*Appam*, British liner, is brought into Norfolk, Va., by German prize crew.  
 10—British conscription law goes into effect.  
 16—Erzerum, in Turkish Armenia, captured by Russians under Grand Duke Nicholas.  
 19—Kamerun, German colony in Africa, conquered by British forces.  
 21—Battle of Verdun begins. Germans take Haumont.  
 25—Fort Douaumont falls to Germans in Verdun battle.  
 27—Durazzo, Albania, occupied by Austrians.

**MARCH**  
 5—*Moeve*, German raider, reaches home port after a cruise of several months.  
 9—Germany declares war on Portugal on the latter's refusal to give up seized ships.  
 15—Austria-Hungary at war with Portugal.

**APRIL**  
 18—Trebizond, Turkish Black Sea port, captured by Russians.  
 19—President Wilson publicly warns Germany not to pursue submarine policy.  
 20—Russian troops landed at Marseilles for service on French front.  
 24—Irish rebellion begins in Dublin. Republic declared. Patrick Pearse announced as first president.  
 29—British force of 9000 men, under Gen. Townshend, besieged in Kut-el-Amara, surrenders to Turks.  
 30—Irish rebellion ends with unconditional surrender of Pearse and other leaders, who are tried by court-martial and executed.

**MAY**  
 8—*Cymric*, White Star liner, torpedoed off Irish coast.  
 14—Italian positions penetrated by Austrians.  
 15—Vimy Ridge gained by British.  
 26—Bulgarians invade Greece and occupy forts on the Struma.  
 31—Jutland naval battle; British and German fleets engaged; heavy losses on both sides.

**JUNE**  
 5—Kitchener, British Secretary of War, loses his life when the cruiser *Hampshire*, on which he was voyaging to Russia, is sunk off the Orkney Islands, Scotland.  
 6—Germans capture Fort Vaux in Verdun attack.  
 8—Lutsk, Russian fortress, recaptured from Germans.  
 17—Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, occupied by Russians.  
 21—Allies demand Greek demobilization.  
 27—King Constantine orders demobilization of Greek army.  
 28—Italians storm Monte Trappola, in the Trentino district.

**JULY**  
 1—British and French attack north and south of the Somme.  
 9—*Deutschland*, German submarine freight boat, lands at Baltimore, Md.  
 14—British penetrate German second line, using cavalry.  
 15—Longueval captured by British.  
 25—Pozières occupied by British.  
 30—British and French advance between Delville Wood and the Somme.

**AUGUST**  
 3—French recapture Fleury.  
 9—Italians enter Gorizia.  
 10—Stanislau occupied by Russians.  
 25—Kavala, Greek seaport town, taken by Bulgarians.  
 27—Roumania declares war on Austria-Hungary.  
 28—Italy at war with Germany.  
 28—Germany at war with Roumania.  
 30—Roumanians advance into Transylvania.  
 31—Bulgaria at war with Roumania. Turkey at war with Roumania.

**SEPTEMBER**  
 2—Bulgarian forces invade Roumania along the Dobrudja frontier.  
 13—Italians defeat Austrians on the Carso.  
 15—British capture Flers, Courcellette, and other German positions on western front, using tanks.  
 26—Combes and Thiepval captured by British and French.  
 29—Roumanians begin retreat from Transylvania.

**OCTOBER**  
 24—Fort Douaumont recaptured by French.

**NOVEMBER**  
 1—*Deutschland*, German merchant submarine, arrives at New London, Conn., on second voyage.  
 2—Fort Vaux evacuated by Germans.  
 7—Woodrow Wilson re-elected President of the United States.  
 13—British advance along the Ancre.  
 19—Monastir evacuated by Bulgarians and Germans.  
 21—*Britannic*, mammoth British hospital ship, sunk by mine in Aegean Sea.  
 22—Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary, dies. Succeeded by Charles I.  
 23—German warships bombard English coast.  
 28—Roumanian government is transferred to Jassy.  
 29—*Minnevaska*, Atlantic transport liner, sunk by mine in Mediterranean.

**DECEMBER**  
 1—Allied troops enter Athens to insist upon surrender of Greek arms and munitions.  
 6—Bucharest, capital of Roumania, captured by Austro-Germans.  
 7—David Lloyd George succeeds Asquith as premier of England.  
 15—French complete recapture of ground taken by Germans in Verdun battle.  
 18—President Wilson makes peace overtures to belligerents.  
 26—Germany replies to President's note and suggests a peace conference.  
 30—French government on behalf of Entente Allies replies to President Wilson's note and refuses to discuss peace till Germany agrees to give "restitution, reparation and guarantees."

**1917**  
**JANUARY**  
 1—Turkey declares its independence of suzerainty of European powers.

24—*Sussex*, French cross-channel steamer, with many Americans aboard, sunk by submarine off Dieppe. No Americans lost.  
 31—Melancourt taken by Germans in Verdun Battle.

**APRIL**  
 18—Trebizond, Turkish Black Sea port, captured by Russians.  
 19—President Wilson publicly warns Germany not to pursue submarine policy.  
 20—Russian troops landed at Marseilles for service on French front.  
 24—Irish rebellion begins in Dublin. Republic declared. Patrick Pearse announced as first president.  
 29—British force of 9000 men, under Gen. Townshend, besieged in Kut-el-Amara, surrenders to Turks.  
 30—Irish rebellion ends with unconditional surrender of Pearse and other leaders, who are tried by court-martial and executed.

**MAY**  
 8—*Cymric*, White Star liner, torpedoed off Irish coast.  
 14—Italian positions penetrated by Austrians.  
 15—Vimy Ridge gained by British.  
 26—Bulgarians invade Greece and occupy forts on the Struma.  
 31—Jutland naval battle; British and German fleets engaged; heavy losses on both sides.

**JUNE**  
 5—Kitchener, British Secretary of War, loses his life when the cruiser *Hampshire*, on which he was voyaging to Russia, is sunk off the Orkney Islands, Scotland.  
 6—Germans capture Fort Vaux in Verdun attack.  
 8—Lutsk, Russian fortress, recaptured from Germans.  
 17—Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, occupied by Russians.  
 21—Allies demand Greek demobilization.  
 27—King Constantine orders demobilization of Greek army.  
 28—Italians storm Monte Trappola, in the Trentino district.

**JULY**  
 1—British and French attack north and south of the Somme.  
 9—*Deutschland*, German submarine freight boat, lands at Baltimore, Md.  
 14—British penetrate German second line, using cavalry.  
 15—Longueval captured by British.  
 25—Pozières occupied by British.  
 30—British and French advance between Delville Wood and the Somme.

**AUGUST**  
 3—French recapture Fleury.  
 9—Italians enter Gorizia.  
 10—Stanislau occupied by Russians.  
 25—Kavala, Greek seaport town, taken by Bulgarians.  
 27—Roumania declares war on Austria-Hungary.  
 28—Italy at war with Germany.  
 28—Germany at war with Roumania.  
 30—Roumanians advance into Transylvania.  
 31—Bulgaria at war with Roumania. Turkey at war with Roumania.

**SEPTEMBER**  
 2—Bulgarian forces invade Roumania along the Dobrudja frontier.  
 13—Italians defeat Austrians on the Carso.  
 15—British capture Flers, Courcellette, and other German positions on western front, using tanks.  
 26—Combes and Thiepval captured by British and French.  
 29—Roumanians begin retreat from Transylvania.

**OCTOBER**  
 24—Fort Douaumont recaptured by French.

**NOVEMBER**  
 1—*Deutschland*, German merchant submarine, arrives at New London, Conn., on second voyage.  
 2—Fort Vaux evacuated by Germans.  
 7—Woodrow Wilson re-elected President of the United States.  
 13—British advance along the Ancre.  
 19—Monastir evacuated by Bulgarians and Germans.  
 21—*Britannic*, mammoth British hospital ship, sunk by mine in Aegean Sea.  
 22—Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary, dies. Succeeded by Charles I.  
 23—German warships bombard English coast.  
 28—Roumanian government is transferred to Jassy.  
 29—*Minnevaska*, Atlantic transport liner, sunk by mine in Mediterranean.

**DECEMBER**  
 1—Allied troops enter Athens to insist upon surrender of Greek arms and munitions.  
 6—Bucharest, capital of Roumania, captured by Austro-Germans.  
 7—David Lloyd George succeeds Asquith as premier of England.  
 15—French complete recapture of ground taken by Germans in Verdun battle.  
 18—President Wilson makes peace overtures to belligerents.  
 26—Germany replies to President's note and suggests a peace conference.  
 30—French government on behalf of Entente Allies replies to President Wilson's note and refuses to discuss peace till Germany agrees to give "restitution, reparation and guarantees."

**1917**  
**JANUARY**  
 1—Turkey declares its independence of suzerainty of European powers.

**FEBRUARY**  
 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany. Count Von Bernstorff is handed his passports.  
 7—*California*, Anchor liner, is sunk off Irish coast.  
 13—*Afric*, White Star liner, sunk by submarine.  
 17—British troops on the Ancre capture German positions.  
 25—*Laconia*, Cunard liner, sunk off Irish coast.  
 26—Kut-el-Amara recaptured from Turks by new British Mesopotamian expedition under command of Gen. Sir Stanley Maude.  
 28—United States government makes public a communication from Germany to Mexico proposing an alliance, and offering as a reward the return of Mexico's lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.  
 28—Submarine campaign of Germans results in the sinking of 134 vessels during February.

**MARCH**  
 3—British advance on Bapaume.  
 3—Mexico denies having received an offer from Germany suggesting an alliance.  
 8—Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin dies.  
 10—Russian Czar suspends sittings of the Duma.  
 11—Bagdad captured by British forces under Gen. Maude.  
 11—Revolutionary movement starts in Petrograd.  
 14—China breaks with Germany.  
 15—Czar Nicholas abdicates. Prince Lvoff heads new cabinet.  
 17—Bapaume falls to British. Roye and Lassigny occupied by French.  
 18—Peronne, Chaulnes, Nesle and Noyon evacuated by Germans, who retire on an 85-mile front.  
 18—*City of Memphis*, *Illinois*, and *Vigilancia*, American ships, torpedoed.  
 19—Alexander Ribot becomes French premier, succeeding Briand.  
 21—*Healdton*, American ship, bound from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, sunk without warning; 21 men lost.  
 26—31—British advance on Cambrai.

**APRIL**  
 1—*Aztec*, American armed ship, sunk in submarine zone.  
 5—*Missourian*, American steamer, sunk in Mediterranean.  
 6—United States declares war on Germany.  
 7—Cuba and Panama at war with Germany.  
 8—Austria-Hungary breaks with United States.  
 9—Germans retreat before British on long front.  
 9—Bolivia breaks with Germany.  
 13—Vimy, Givenchy, Bailloul and positions about Lens taken by Canadians.  
 20—Turkey breaks with United States.

**MAY**  
 9—Liberia breaks with Germany.  
 11—Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates demands peace conference.  
 15—General Pétain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as Commander-in-Chief of French armies. Gen. Poch is appointed Chief of Staff.  
 16—Bullecourt captured by British in the Arras battles.  
 17—Honduras breaks with Germany.  
 18—Conscription bill signed by President Wilson.  
 19—Nicaragua breaks with Germany.  
 22—26—Italians advance on the Carso.

**JUNE**  
 4—Senator Root arrives in Russia at head of commission appointed by President.  
 5—Registration day for new draft army in United States.  
 7—Messines-Wyttschaete ridge in English hands.  
 8—Gen. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of American expeditionary force, arrives in England en route to France.  
 18—Haiti breaks with Germany.

**JULY**  
 1—Russians begin offensive in Galicia, Kerensky, minister of war, leading in person.  
 3—American expeditionary force arrives in France.  
 6—Canadian House of Commons passes Compulsory Military Service Bill.  
 12—King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of his second son, Alexander.  
 14—Bethmann-Hollweg, German Chancellor, resigns; succeeded by Dr. Georg Michaelis.  
 16—23—Retreat of Russians on a front of 155 miles.  
 20—Alexander Kerensky becomes Russian premier, succeeding Lvoff.  
 20—Drawing of draft numbers for American conscript army begins.  
 22—Siam at war with Germany and Austria.  
 24—Austro-Germans retake Stanislau.  
 31—Franco-British attack penetrates German lines on a 20-mile front.

**AUGUST**  
 1—Pope Benedict makes plea for peace on a basis of no annexation, no indemnity.  
 3—Czernowitz captured by Austro-Germans.  
 7—Liberia at war with Germany.  
 8—Canadian Conscription Bill passes its third reading in Senate.  
 14—China at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.  
 15—St. Quentin Cathedral destroyed by Germans.

**SEPTEMBER**  
 1—Pope Benedict makes plea for peace on a basis of no annexation, no indemnity.  
 3—Czernowitz captured by Austro-Germans.  
 7—Liberia at war with Germany.  
 8—Canadian Conscription Bill passes its third reading in Senate.  
 14—China at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.  
 15—St. Quentin Cathedral destroyed by Germans.

**OCTOBER**  
 1—Pope Benedict makes plea for peace on a basis of no annexation, no indemnity.  
 3—Czernowitz captured by Austro-Germans.  
 7—Liberia at war with Germany.  
 8—Canadian Conscription Bill passes its third reading in Senate.  
 14—China at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.  
 15—St. Quentin Cathedral destroyed by Germans.

1—*Ivernia*, Cunard liner, is sunk in Mediterranean.  
 22—President Wilson suggests to the belligerents a "peace without victory."  
 31—Germany announces intention of sinking all vessels in war zone around British Isles.

**FEBRUARY**  
 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany. Count Von Bernstorff is handed his passports.  
 7—*California*, Anchor liner, is sunk off Irish coast.  
 13—*Afric*, White Star liner, sunk by submarine.  
 17—British troops on the Ancre capture German positions.  
 25—*Laconia*, Cunard liner, sunk off Irish coast.  
 26—Kut-el-Amara recaptured from Turks by new British Mesopotamian expedition under command of Gen. Sir Stanley Maude.  
 28—United States government makes public a communication from Germany to Mexico proposing an alliance, and offering as a reward the return of Mexico's lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.  
 28—Submarine campaign of Germans results in the sinking of 134 vessels during February.

**MARCH**  
 3—British advance on Bapaume.  
 3—Mexico denies having received an offer from Germany suggesting an alliance.  
 8—Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin dies.  
 10—Russian Czar suspends sittings of the Duma.  
 11—Bagdad captured by British forces under Gen. Maude.  
 11—Revolutionary movement starts in Petrograd.  
 14—China breaks with Germany.  
 15—Czar Nicholas abdicates. Prince Lvoff heads new cabinet.  
 17—Bapaume falls to British. Roye and Lassigny occupied by French.  
 18—Peronne, Chaulnes, Nesle and Noyon evacuated by Germans, who retire on an 85-mile front.  
 18—*City of Memphis*, *Illinois*, and *Vigilancia*, American ships, torpedoed.  
 19—Alexander Ribot becomes French premier, succeeding Briand.  
 21—*Healdton*, American ship, bound from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, sunk without warning; 21 men lost.  
 26—31—British advance on Cambrai.

**APRIL**  
 1—*Aztec*, American armed ship, sunk in submarine zone.  
 5—*Missourian*, American steamer, sunk in Mediterranean.  
 6—United States declares war on Germany.  
 7—Cuba and Panama at war with Germany.  
 8—Austria-Hungary breaks with United States.  
 9—Germans retreat before British on long front.  
 9—Bolivia breaks with Germany.  
 13—Vimy, Givenchy, Bailloul and positions about Lens taken by Canadians.  
 20—Turkey breaks with United States.

**MAY**  
 9—Liberia breaks with Germany.  
 11—Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates demands peace conference.  
 15—General Pétain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as Commander-in-Chief of French armies. Gen. Poch is appointed Chief of Staff.  
 16—Bullecourt captured by British in the Arras battles.  
 17—Honduras breaks with Germany.  
 18—Conscription bill signed by President Wilson.  
 19—Nicaragua breaks with Germany.  
 22—26—Italians advance on the Carso.

**JUNE**  
 4—Senator Root arrives in Russia at head of commission appointed by President.  
 5—Registration day for new draft army in United States.  
 7—Messines-Wyttschaete ridge in English hands.  
 8—Gen. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of American expeditionary force, arrives in England en route to France.  
 18—Haiti breaks with Germany.

**JULY**  
 1—Russians begin offensive in Galicia, Kerensky, minister of war, leading in person.  
 3—American expeditionary force arrives in France.  
 6—Canadian House of Commons passes Compulsory Military Service Bill.  
 12—King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of his second son, Alexander.  
 14—Bethmann-Hollweg, German Chancellor, resigns; succeeded by Dr. Georg Michaelis.  
 16—23—Retreat of Russians on a front of 155 miles.  
 20—Alexander Kerensky becomes Russian premier, succeeding Lvoff.  
 20—Drawing of draft numbers for American conscript army begins.  
 22—Siam at war with Germany and Austria.  
 24—Austro-Germans retake Stanislau.  
 31—Franco-British attack penetrates German lines on a 20-mile front.

**AUGUST**  
 1—Pope Benedict makes plea for peace on a basis of no annexation, no indemnity.  
 3—Czernowitz captured by Austro-Germans.  
 7—Liberia at war with Germany.  
 8—Canadian Conscription Bill passes its third reading in Senate.  
 14—China at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.  
 15—St. Quentin Cathedral destroyed by Germans.

**SEPTEMBER**  
 1—Pope Benedict makes plea for peace on a basis of no annexation, no indemnity.  
 3—Czernowitz captured by Austro-Germans.  
 7—Liberia at war with Germany.  
 8—Canadian Conscription Bill passes its third reading in Senate.  
 14—China at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.  
 15—St. Quentin Cathedral destroyed by Germans.

**OCTOBER**  
 1—Pope Benedict makes plea for peace on a basis of no annexation, no indemnity.  
 3—Czernowitz captured by Austro-Germans.  
 7—Liberia at war with Germany.  
 8—Canadian Conscription Bill passes its third reading in Senate.  
 14—China at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.  
 15—St. Quentin Cathedral destroyed by Germans.

**NOVEMBER**  
 1—Pope Benedict makes plea for peace on a basis of no annexation, no indemnity.  
 3—Czernowitz captured by Austro-Germans.  
 7—Liberia at war with Germany.  
 8—Canadian Conscription Bill passes its third reading in Senate.  
 14—China at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.  
 15—St. Quentin Cathedral destroyed by Germans.

**DECEMBER**  
 1—Pope Benedict makes plea for peace on a basis of no annexation, no indemnity.  
 3—Czernowitz captured by Austro-Germans.  
 7—Liberia at war with Germany.  
 8—Canadian Conscription Bill passes its third reading in Senate.  
 14—China at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.  
 15—St. Quentin Cathedral destroyed by Germans.

**1918**  
**JANUARY**  
 1—Pope Benedict makes plea for peace on a basis of no annexation, no indemnity.  
 3—Czernowitz captured by Austro-Germans.  
 7—Liberia at war with Germany.  
 8—Canadian Conscription Bill passes its third reading in Senate.  
 14—China at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.  
 15—St. Quentin Cathedral destroyed by Germans.

**FEBRUARY**  
 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany. Count Von Bernstorff is handed his passports.  
 7—*California*, Anchor liner, is sunk off Irish coast.  
 13—*Afric*, White Star liner, sunk by submarine.  
 17—British troops on the Ancre capture German positions.  
 25—*Laconia*, Cunard liner, sunk off Irish coast.  
 26—Kut-el-Amara recaptured from Turks by new British Mesopotamian expedition under command of Gen. Sir Stanley Maude.  
 28—United States government makes public a communication from Germany to Mexico proposing an alliance, and offering as a reward the return of Mexico's lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.  
 28—Submarine campaign of Germans results in the sinking of 134 vessels during February.

**MARCH**  
 3—British advance on Bapaume.  
 3—Mexico denies having received an offer from Germany suggesting an alliance.  
 8—Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin dies.  
 10—Russian Czar suspends sittings of the Duma.  
 11—Bagdad captured by British forces under Gen. Maude.  
 11—Revolutionary movement starts in Petrograd.  
 14—China breaks with Germany.  
 15—Czar Nicholas abdicates. Prince Lvoff heads new cabinet.  
 17—Bapaume falls to British. Roye and Lassigny occupied by French.  
 18—Peronne, Chaulnes, Nesle and Noyon evacuated by Germans, who retire on an 85-mile front.  
 18—*City of Memphis*, *Illinois*, and *Vigilancia*, American ships, torpedoed.  
 19—Alexander Ribot becomes French premier, succeeding Briand.  
 21—*Healdton*, American ship, bound from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, sunk without warning; 21 men lost.  
 26—31—British advance on Cambrai.

**APRIL**  
 1—*Aztec*, American armed ship, sunk in submarine zone.  
 5—*Missourian*, American steamer, sunk in Mediterranean.  
 6—United States declares war on Germany.  
 7—Cuba and Panama at war with Germany.  
 8—Austria-Hungary breaks with United States.  
 9—Germans retreat before British on long front.  
 9—Bolivia breaks with Germany.  
 13—Vimy, Givenchy, Bailloul and positions about Lens taken by Canadians.  
 20—Turkey breaks with United States.

**MAY**  
 9—Liberia breaks with Germany.  
 11—Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates demands peace conference.  
 15—General Pétain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as Commander-in-Chief of French armies. Gen. Poch is appointed Chief of Staff.  
 16—Bullecourt captured by British in the Arras battles.  
 17—Honduras breaks with Germany.  
 18—Conscription bill signed by President Wilson.  
 19—Nicaragua breaks with Germany.  
 22—26—Italians advance on the Carso.

**JUNE**  
 4—Senator Root arrives in Russia at head of commission appointed by President.  
 5—Registration day for new draft army in United States.  
 7—Messines-Wyttschaete ridge in English hands.  
 8—Gen. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of American expeditionary force, arrives in England en route to France.  
 18—Haiti breaks with Germany.

**JULY**  
 1—Russians begin offensive in Galicia, Kerensky, minister of war, leading in person.  
 3—American expeditionary force arrives in France.  
 6—Canadian House of Commons passes Compulsory Military Service Bill.  
 12—King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of his second son, Alexander.  
 14—Bethmann-Hollweg, German Chancellor, resigns; succeeded by Dr. Georg Michaelis.  
 16—23—Retreat of Russians on a front of 155 miles.  
 20—Alexander Kerensky becomes Russian premier, succeeding Lvoff.  
 20—Drawing of draft numbers for American conscript army begins.  
 22—Siam at war with Germany and Austria.  
 24—Austro-Germans retake Stanislau.  
 31—Franco-British attack penetrates German lines on a 20-mile front.



## OUR CONSTITUTION

FOR God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

- To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America;
- To maintain law and order;
- To foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism;
- To preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War;
- To inculcate a sense of individual obligations to the community, State and nation;
- To combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses;
- To make right the master of might;
- To promote peace and good will on earth;
- To safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy;
- To consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

American Legion

Copyright, 1919, by Leslie's

Carry on!



15—Canadian troops capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.  
19—Italians cross the Isonzo and take Austrian positions.  
28—Pope Benedict's peace plea rejected by President Wilson.  
3—Riga captured by Germans.  
5—New American National Army begins to assemble in the different cantonments.  
7—*Minnehaha*, Atlantic Transport liner, sunk off Irish coast.  
12—Argentina dismisses Von Luxburg, German minister, on charges of improper conduct made public by United States government.  
14—Paul Painlevé becomes French premier, succeeding Ribot.  
16—Russia proclaimed a republic by Kerensky.  
20—Costa Rica breaks with Germany.  
21—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss named Chief of Staff of the United States Army.  
25—Guynemer, famous French flier, killed.  
26—Zonnebeke, Polygon Wood and Tower Hamlets, east of Ypres, taken by British.  
28—William D. Haywood, secretary, and 100 members of the Industrial Workers of the World arrested for sedition.  
29—Turkish Mesopotamian army, under Ahmed Bey, captured by British.  
OCTOBER  
6—Peru and Uruguay break with Germany.  
9—Poelcapelle and other German positions captured in Franco-British attack.  
10—Mutinies on German warships at Wilhelmshaven.  
12—16—Oesel and Dago, Russian islands in Gulf of Riga, captured by Germans.  
17—*Antilles*, American transport, west-bound from France, sunk by submarine; 67 lost.  
18—Moon Island, in the Gulf of Riga, taken by Germans.  
23—American troops in France fire their first shot in trench warfare.  
23—French advance northeast of Soissons.  
24—Austro-Germans begin great offensive on Italian positions.  
25—Italians retreat across the Isonzo and evacuate the Bainsizza Plateau.  
26—Brazil at war with Germany.  
27—Gorizia recaptured by Austro-Germans.  
30—Michaelis, German Chancellor, resigns; succeeded by Count George F. von Hertling.  
31—Italians retreat to the Tagliamento.  
31—Beersheba, in Palestine, occupied by British.  
NOVEMBER  
1—Germans abandon position on Chemin des Dames.  
3—Americans in trenches suffer 20 casualties in German attacks.  
5—Italians abandon Tagliamento line and retire on a 93-mile front in the Carnic Alps.  
6—Passchendaele captured by Canadians.  
6—British Mesopotamian forces reach Tekrit, 100 miles northwest of Bagdad.  
7—The Russian Bolsheviks, led by Lenine and Trotsky, seize Petrograd and depose Kerensky.  
8—Gen. Diaz succeeds Gen. Cadorna as Commander-in-Chief of Italian armies.  
9—Italians retreat to the Piave.  
10—Lenine becomes Premier of Russia, succeeding Kerensky.  
15—Georges Clémenceau becomes Premier of France, succeeding Painlevé.  
18—Major General Maude, captor of Bagdad, dies in Mesopotamia.  
21—Ribecourt, Flesquières, Havrincourt, Marcoing and other German positions captured by British.  
23—Italians repulse Germans on the whole front from the Asiago Plateau to the Brenta River.  
24—Cambrai menaced by British, who approach within three miles, capturing Bournon Wood.  
DECEMBER  
1—German East Africa reported completely conquered.  
1—Allies' Supreme War Council, representing the United States, France, Great Britain and Italy, holds first meeting at Versailles.  
3—Russian Bolsheviks arrange armistice with Germans.  
5—British retire from Bournon Wood, Graincourt and other positions west of Cambrai.  
6—*Jacob Jones*, American destroyer, sunk by submarine in European waters.  
6—Steamer *Mont Blanc*, loaded with munitions, explodes in collision with the *Imo* in Halifax harbor; 1,500 persons are killed.  
7—Finland declares her independence.  
8—Jerusalem, held by the Turks for 673 years, surrenders to British, under Gen. Allenby.  
8—Ecuador breaks with Germany.  
10—Panama at war with Austria-Hungary.  
11—United States at war with Austria-Hungary.  
15—Armistice signed between Germany and Russia at Brest-Litovsk.  
17—Coalition government of Sir Robert Borden is returned and conscription confirmed in Canada.  
1918  
JANUARY  
14—Premier Clémenceau orders arrest of former Premier Caillaux on high treason charge.  
19—American troops take over sector northwest of Toul.  
20—Italians capture Monte di val Belle.

FEBRUARY  
1—Argentine Minister of War recalls military attachés from Berlin and Vienna.  
6—*Tuscania*, American transport, torpedoed off coast of Ireland; 101 lost.  
22—American troops in Chemin des Dames sector.  
26—British hospital ship, *Glenart Castle*, torpedoed.  
27—Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia.  
MARCH  
1—Americans gain signal victory in salient north of Toul.  
3—Peace treaty between Bolshevik government of Russia and the Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk.  
4—Treaty signed between Germany and Finland.  
5—Roumania signs preliminary treaty of peace with Central Powers.  
9—Russian capital moved from Petrograd to Moscow.  
14—Russo-German peace treaty ratified by All-Russian Congress of Soviets at Moscow.  
20—President Wilson orders all Holland ships in American ports taken over.  
21—Germans begin great drive on 50-mile front from Arras to La Fère. Bombardment of Paris by German long-range gun from a distance of 76 miles.  
24—Peronne, Ham and Chauny evacuated by Allies.  
25—Bapaume and Nesle occupied by Germans.  
29—General Foch chosen Commander-in-Chief of all Allied forces.  
APRIL  
5—Japanese forces landed at Vladivostok.  
9—Second German drive begun in Flanders.  
10—First German drive halted before Amiens after maximum advance of 35 miles.  
14—United States Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of Committee on Foreign Relations, dies.  
15—Second German drive halted before Ypres, after maximum advance of 10 miles.  
16—Bolo Pasha, Levantine resident in Paris, executed for treason.  
21—Guatemala at war with Germany.  
22—Baron von Richthofen, premier German flier, killed.  
23—British naval forces raid Zeebrugge in Belgium, German submarine base, and block channel.  
MAY  
7—Nicaragua at war with Germany and her allies.  
19—Major Raoul Lufberry, famous American aviator, killed.  
24—Costa Rica at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.  
27—Third German drive begins on Aisne-Marne front of 30 miles between Soissons and Rheims.  
28—Germans sweep on beyond the Chemin des Dames and cross the Vesle at Fismes.  
28—Cantigny taken by Americans in local attack.  
29—Soissons evacuated by French.  
31—Marne River crossed by Germans, who reach Château-Thierry, 40 miles from Paris.  
31—President Lincoln, American transport, sunk.  
JUNE  
2—Schooner *Edward H. Cole* torpedoed by submarine off American coast.  
3—6—American marines and regulars check advance of Germans at Château-Thierry and Neuilly after maximum advance of Germans of 32 miles. Beginning of American co-operation on major scale.  
9—14—German drive on Noyon-Montdidier front. Maximum advance, 5 miles.  
15—24—Austrian drive on Italian front ends in complete failure.  
30—American troops in France, in all departments of service, number 1,019,115.  
JULY  
1—Vaux taken by Americans.  
3—Mohammed V, Sultan of Turkey, dies.  
10—Czecho-Slovaks, aided by Allies, take control of a long stretch of the Trans-Siberian Railway.  
12—Berat, Austrian base in Albania, captured by Italians.  
15—Haiti at war with Germany.  
15—Stonewall defense of Château-Thierry blocks new German drive on Paris.  
16—Nicholas Romanoff, ex-Czar of Russia, executed at Yekaterinburg.  
17—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of ex-President Roosevelt, killed in aerial battle near Château-Thierry.  
18—French and Americans begin counter offensive on Marne-Aisne front.  
19—*San Diego*, United States cruiser, sunk off Fire Island.  
20—*Carpathia*, Cunard liner, used as transport, torpedoed off Irish coast. It was the *Carpathia* that saved most of the survivors of the *Titanic* in April, 1912.  
20—*Justicia*, giant liner used as troopship, is sunk off Irish coast.  
21—German submarine sinks three barges off Cape Cod.  
23—French take Oulchy-le-Château and drive the Germans back ten miles between the Aisne and the Marne.  
30—Allies astride the Ourcq; Germans in full retreat to the Vesle.  
AUGUST  
1—Sergeant Joyce Kilmer, American poet and critic, aged 31, dies in battle.  
2—French troops recapture Soissons.  
3—President Wilson announces new policy regard-

ing Russia and agrees to co-operate with Great Britain, France and Japan in sending forces to Murmansk, Archangel and Vladivostok.  
3—Allies sweep on between Soissons and Rheims, driving the enemy from his base at Fismes and capturing the entire Aisne-Vesle front.  
7—Franco-American troops cross the Vesle.  
8—New Allied drive begun by Field-Marshal Haig in Picardy, penetrating enemy front 14 miles.  
10—Montdidier recaptured.  
13—Lassigny massif taken by French.  
15—Canadians capture Damery and Parvillers, northwest of Roye.  
20—Noyon and Bapaume fall in new Allied advance.  
SEPTEMBER  
1—Australians take Peronne.  
1—Americans fight for the first time on Belgian soil and capture Voormezele.  
11—Germans are driven back to the Hindenburg line which they held in November, 1917.  
12—Registration day for new draft army of men between 18 and 45 in the United States.  
13—Americans begin vigorous offense in St. Mihiel Sector on 40-mile front.  
14—St. Mihiel recaptured from Germans. General Pershing announces entire St. Mihiel salient erased, liberating more than 150 square miles of French territory which had been in German hands since 1914.  
14—Austro-Hungarian government invites belligerents to enter a confidential peace discussion.  
15—President Wilson refuses to discuss peace.  
18—John W. Davis, of West Virginia, appointed ambassador of the United States to Great Britain.  
20—Nazareth occupied by British forces in Palestine under Gen. Allenby.  
23—Bulgarian armies flee before combined attacks of British, Greek, Serbian, Italian and French.  
25—British take 40,000 prisoners in Palestine offensive.  
26—Strumnitz, Bulgaria, occupied by Allies.  
27—Franco-Americans in drive from Rheims to Verdun take 30,000 prisoners.  
28—Belgians attack enemy from Ypres to North Sea, gaining four miles.  
29—Bulgaria surrenders to General d'Esperey, the Allied commander.  
30—British-Belgian advance reaches Roulers.  
OCTOBER  
1—St. Quentin, cornerstone of Hindenburg line, captured.  
1—Damascus occupied by British in Palestine campaign.  
2—Lens evacuated by Germans.  
3—Albania cleared of Austrians by Italians.  
3—Hindenburg line pierced by British between Cambrai and St. Quentin.  
4—Ferdinand, king of Bulgaria, abdicates; Boris succeeds.  
5—Prince Maximilian, new German Chancellor, pleads with President Wilson to ask Allies for armistice.  
6—Beirut, chief seaport of Syria, evacuated by Turks, is entered by French ships.  
7—Berry-au-Bac taken by French.  
8—President Wilson asks whether German Chancellor speaks for people or war lords.  
9—Cambrai in Allied hands.  
10—*Leinster*, passenger steamer, sunk in Irish Channel by submarine: 480 lives lost; final German atrocity at sea.  
11—Americans advance through Argonne forest.  
12—German foreign secretary, Solf, says plea for armistice is made in name of German people; agrees to evacuate all foreign soil.  
12—Nish, in Serbia, occupied by Allies.  
13—Laon and La Fère abandoned by Germans.  
13—Grandpré captured by Americans after four days' battle.  
14—President Wilson refers Germans to General Foch for armistice terms.  
15—Durazzo, Austrian naval base in Albania, taken by Italians.  
16—Lille entered by British patrols.  
17—Ostend, German submarine base, taken by land and sea forces.  
17—Donai falls to Allies.  
19—Bruges and Zeebrugge taken by Belgians and British.  
25—Beginning of terrific Italian drive which nets 50,000 prisoners in five days.  
31—Turkey surrenders; armistice takes effect at noon; conditions include free passage of Dardanelles.  
NOVEMBER  
1—Cléry-le-Grand captured by American troops of First Army.  
3—Americans sweep ahead on 50-mile front above Verdun; enemy in full retreat.  
3—Official reports announce capture of 362,350 Germans since July 15.  
3—Austria surrenders, signing armistice with Italy at 3 P. M. after 500,000 prisoners had been taken.  
4—Americans advance beyond Stenay and strike at Sedan.  
7—American Rainbow Division and parts of First Division enter suburbs of Sedan.  
8—Heights south of Sedan seized by Americans.  
9—Maubeuge captured by Allies.  
9—Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates and flees to Holland.  
10—Canadians take Mons in irresistible advance.  
11—Germany surrenders; armistice takes effect at 11 A. M. American flag hoisted on Sedan front.

# THE STARS AND STRIPES

## WAKE UP, COLUMBIA!

(A MARCHING SONG)

BY MAURICE SWITZER

Let the bugles ring, Columbia, unsheath your mighty sword!  
Across the blue Atlantic waits a great embattled horde.  
An alien foe affronts you and his proud, defiant knights,  
Have scoffed at your traditions and have trampled on your rights.

CHORUS:

Wake up! arise, Columbia, fling your banner to the skies!  
For Liberty is fettered and the pinioned Eagle cries!  
Show the Nations, proud Columbia, that the spirit moves you still,  
That led us on at Concord and prevailed at Bunker Hill!

TWO

Then sound the charge, Columbia, and with mighty thrust of steel,  
Do your bit to lift from Europe the oppressor's iron heel!  
Raise the Flag on ev'ry rampart, let it flutter o'er the sea,  
Plant Old Glory in the trenches as the emblem of the Free!

CHORUS:

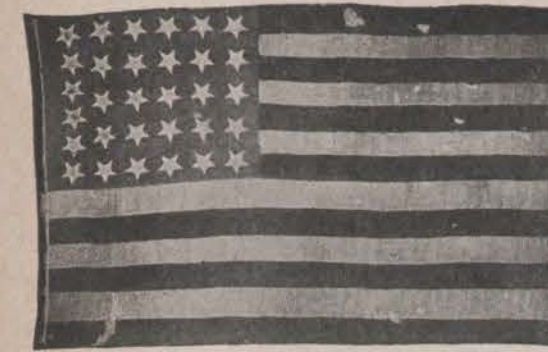
Wake up! arise, Columbia, etc., etc.

THREE

Let them write us down as cowards with souls forever lost,  
When we fail to rise for Freedom nor stop to count the cost;  
We'll march with Tommy Atkins and we'll liquidate the debt,  
Too long already owed to France, who sent us Lafayette!

CHORUS:

Wake up! arise, Columbia, etc., etc.



WHEN PERRY VISITED JAPAN

This United States ensign was used by Commodore M. C. Perry in 1853. At the time of Commodore Perry's interview with Japanese officials to discuss the question of opening the ports of Japan to the world this flag was hoisted on Japanese soil.



THE FLAG OF THE "BON HOMME RICHARD"

When John Paul Jones fought and captured the *Serapis* in 1779 this flag flew from the masthead of his ship. When the *Bon Homme Richard* sank he transferred the flag to the *Alliance*.

IN these stirring times, when everywhere the emblem of American liberty greets the eye, when individuals mark a calm patriotism by displaying the emblem in miniature on their breasts, how many of us, who, in reverence turn to the flag as our protection, know its origin, its history and its changes, fraught with as much interest as any other part of our thrilling national history?

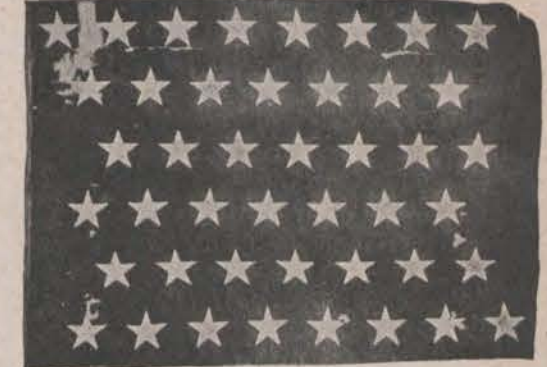
The origin of the Stars and Stripes as our national emblem is shrouded in doubt. While the early colonies displayed many and various colored emblems, it is understood that at Cambridge, Mass., on January 2nd, 1776, Washington displayed a flag consisting of thirteen stripes of red and white, with the union jack in place of the stars, the stripes being emblematic of the union of the thirteen colonies against British oppression. Where and when the blue field and white stars originated is a matter of conjecture. Perhaps the majority of authorities consider the design to have been suggested by the coat of arms of the Washington family, which contains both the stars and stripes.

It may be surprising to know that the American flag is among the oldest flags of the nations, being older than the present British jack, the French tricolor, the flag of Spain and many years older than the national emblems of Germany and Italy. Naturally, in an unformed country, previous to the days of national unity, there were many forms of flags used by the individual colonies and various military bodies. It was not until 1777 that a national emblem was adopted by the Continental Congress, on June 14th, now celebrated throughout the country as Flag Day. Most of us know that the resolution then adopted stated: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation," but did not define how many points the stars should have, how they should be grouped, nor did it make any provision for additional stars.



THE ORIGINAL "STAR SPANGLED BANNER"

During the British attack on Baltimore in 1814 this flag flew from the ramparts of Fort M'Henry and inspired Francis Scott Key who was detained on board a British ship, to write the song which has come to be known as the national anthem. Originally this flag was 32 by 29 feet in size. Congress decreed in 1794 that the flag should have fifteen stars and fifteen stripes and the fifteen striped flag was used for over twenty years.



JACK OF THE BATTLESHIP MAINE

This flag was rescued from the *Maine* after the ill-fated ship was blown up in Havana Harbor.



PERRY'S FLAG AT LAKE ERIE

"Don't Give Up the Ship" flew at the masthead of Commodore O. C. Perry's flagship, the *Lawrence* as a signal for action to begin when the Americans attacked the British on Lake Erie in 1813. The words were uttered by the dying *Lawrence* while being carried below in the action between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon* fought several months before the battle of Lake Erie.

It has been generally accepted that the American emblem has always retained the general formation of the original flag adopted by the Continental Congress, but a series of flags in the National Museum shows very well the periodic changes which have taken place. From the time of the Revolution the stars and stripes have varied in number. After the admission of Vermont and Kentucky into the Union in 1792 and 1794, Congress enacted "That from and after the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes alternate red and white; that the union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field;" the intention apparently being to add a stripe as well as a star for each new State admitted.

The inadvisability of this plan was apparent in a few years, for in 1818, when the number of States had increased to twenty, Congress passed a new resolution to the effect that the number of stripes be reduced to thirteen, to typify the original thirteen states and that the number of stars be increased to twenty and that "on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the Fourth of July next succeeding such admission." We are glad that Congress enacted this resolution, for by it a lasting tribute is paid in the flag to the thirteen original States, by whose sacrifices this great country has been made possible, without in any way lessening the tribute paid to each new State as it joins the constellation.

This re-arrangement of the stars after the admission of each state has given us a different flag in each war in which we have engaged. There were 13 stars during the Revolution, 15 in the war of 1812 (with 15 stripes), 29 stars in the Mexican War, 33-35 in the Civil War, 45 in the Spanish; 48 today.



