



America's Army
and its part
in the
Great War

"This book is offered the public as an accurate and authentic chronicle of events compiled from various official records and the reports of officers actively participating in some of the events herein described.

This publication is not identified with any Naval, Army or Charitable organization and any representation to the contrary should be immediately reported to the publishers, Meyer Both Company, Chicago, Illinois."



An Appreciation



As a mark of appreciation of the valor and devotion of our soldiers and sailors in their great adventure this outline record of the mighty deeds in which they played their part and of the composition of the Army of World Freedom in which they served has been compiled and is presented to them on their return.

NOTABLE DAYS IN WAR'S HISTORY

1914.

June 28—Austrian Archduke slain at Sarajevo.
 July 5—Potsdam council decides for war.
 July 10—Propagandists leave for America.
 July 29—Austria attacks Serbia.
 Aug. 2—Germans invade Belgium.
 Aug. 6—City of Liege falls.
 Sept. 6—French stop Germans at Marne.
 Oct. 10—Antwerp falls.
 Nov. 7—Japanese take Kiao Chau.
 Dec. 9—British win Falklands battle.
 Dec. 14—Serbians recapture Belgrade.

1915.

Jan. 24—British win Dogger bank battle.
 Feb. 12—Russian disaster at Mausurian lakes.
 March 4—British land at Gallipoli.
 March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle.
 March 23—Russians take Przemyśl.
 April 23—Germans first use poison gas.
 *May 7—Lusitania torpedoed; 1,134 lost.
 May 24—Italy enters war.
 June 3—Germans recapture Przemyśl.
 July 13—Germans repulsed in Argonne.
 Aug. 4—Germans take Warsaw.
 Sept. 9—First air raid on London.
 Sept. 25-30—Battle of Champagne.
 Oct. 10—Conquest of Serbia begins.
 Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed.
 Oct. 13—Bulgaria enters war.
 Dec. 1—British retreat from Bagdad.

1916.

Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli.
 Feb. 22—German drive for Verdun begins.
 March 24—Steamer Sussex torpedoed.
 April 29—Turks take 15,000 British.
 May 31—British win Jutland battle.
 July 1—Allies begin Somme offensive.
 Aug. 9—Italians cross Isonzo.
 Aug. 27—Roumania enters war.
 Sept. 3—Germans and Bulgars invade Roumania.
 Sept. 14—British first use "tanks."
 Oct. 8—U Boats raid off Nantucket.
 Oct. 24—French stop Verdun drive.
 Nov. 13—British renew Somme offensive.
 Dec. 6—Germans take Bukharest.
 Dec. 7—Lloyd George becomes premier, and
 Dec. 19—Rejects German "negotiated peace" offer.

*Indicates notable days as regards the United States.



NOTABLE DAYS IN WAR'S HISTORY

1917.

Jan. 31—Germany announces "unrestricted" submarine war.
 Feb. 3—U. S. expels German ambassador.
 March 11—British take Bagdad.
 March 12-15—Russian revolution; Czar deposed.
 March 27—British beat Turks at Gaza.
 *April 6—U. S. enters war; fleet sails for Europe.
 *May 18—Selective service act in force.
 *June 5—10,000,000 Americans register for army.
 June 12—Greeks depose King Constantine.
 *June 15—First Liberty loan oversubscribed.
 *June 26—First U. S. Division lands in France.
 *July 9—Food and fuel control begin.
 July 28—Kerensky heads new Russian republic.
 *Aug. 28—U. S. rejects Pope's peace note.
 Sept. 20—British beat Germans at Ypres.
 *Oct. 23—Yanks enter trenches.
 *C bat. 6th Art. fires first shot.
 *Oct. 25—Yanks take first German prisoner.
 Oct. 26—Italians routed at Caporetto.
 *Second Liberty Loan oversubscribed.
 *Nov. 2—First Yanks killed Corp. Gresham, Pvts. Enright and Hay.
 Nov. 28—Bolsheviki overthrow Kerensky.
 *Dec. 7—U. S. declares war on Austria-Hungary.
 Dec. 8—British capture Jerusalem.
 *Dec. 31—204,965 U. S. troops in France.

1918

*Jan. 5—President announces "14 peace points."
 Jan. 28—Italians beat Huns at Adagio.
 *Feb. 2—Yanks take over Toul sector.
 *Feb. 5—U. S. Troopship Tuscania torpedoed.
 Feb. 9—Ukraine surrenders to Huns.
 *March 1—Yanks beat off German attack at Toul.
 March 2—Russia surrenders to Huns.
 *March 10—Secretary Baker visits front.
 March 21—German drive on Amiens starts.
 March 22—16,000 British captured, with 200 guns.
 *March 24—Germans reach the Somme. Yank engineers stop gap in line.
 *March 28—Gen. Pershing puts U. S. army under orders of Foch.
 March 29—"Mystery gun" kills 75 in Paris.
 April 4—Germans start channel port drive.
 April 16—Germans take Messines ridge.

*Indicates notable days as regards the United States.



NOTABLE DAYS IN WAR'S HISTORY

- *April 17—First U. S. Division in battle line at Montdidier.
- *April 20—26th Division beats off German attack at Seicheprey.
- April 23—British navy "bottles" Zeebrugge.
- April 26—Germans take Mount Kemmel.
- *May 4—Third Liberty Loan oversubscribed.
- May 5—Austrians start drive on Italy.
- May 14—Italians torpedo Austrian battleship in Pola harbor.
- May 27—Germans start drive on Marne.
- *May 28—First Yank offensive (First Division) takes Cantigny.
- *June 1—Germans cross Marne; 46 miles from Paris. 654,875 U. S. troops in France.
- *June 2—7th U. S. Machine Guns hold Chateau Thierry bridge.
- *June 2—U. S. Marines stop Prussian guards northwest of Chateau Thierry.
- *June 3—U-boats sink ships off U. S. coast.
- *June 4—Yanks hold 12 mile front on Marne.
- *June 6—U. S. Marines take part of Belleau wood.
- *June 7—Yanks advance northwest of Chateau Thierry.
- June 12—German drive west of Noyen stopped.
- June 15—Austrian offensive along the Piave.
- June 17—Austrian Piave offensive breaks down.
- June 22—Austrians begin retreat from Piave.
- *June 25—Yanks beat off German attack on Torcy.
- *June 30—935,000 U. S. troops in France.
- *July 1—Yanks on Marne front capture Vaux.
- *July 4—Yanks celebrate by taking Hamel.
- July 9—Allies in general advance in Albania.
- *July 12—Eleven U. S. divisions on battle line.
- July 15—Last German offensive, up Marne toward Epernay.
- *July 17—Yanks stop Germans.
- HIGH TIDE OF THE HUN.**
- July 18—FOCH STRIKES BACK.
- *July 19—1st U. S. div. takes Berzy-le-Sec.
- 2nd U. S. div. takes Tigny.
- *July 20—26th U. S. div. takes Epieds.
- 3rd U. S. div. takes Jaulgonne.
- *July 21—Yanks have 21,000 Hun prisoners.
- July 23—Germans in retreat.
- *July 24—42nd U. S. div. takes Foret de Fere.
- *July 27—3rd, 4th, 28th, 42nd U. S. div. on Heights of Ourcq.

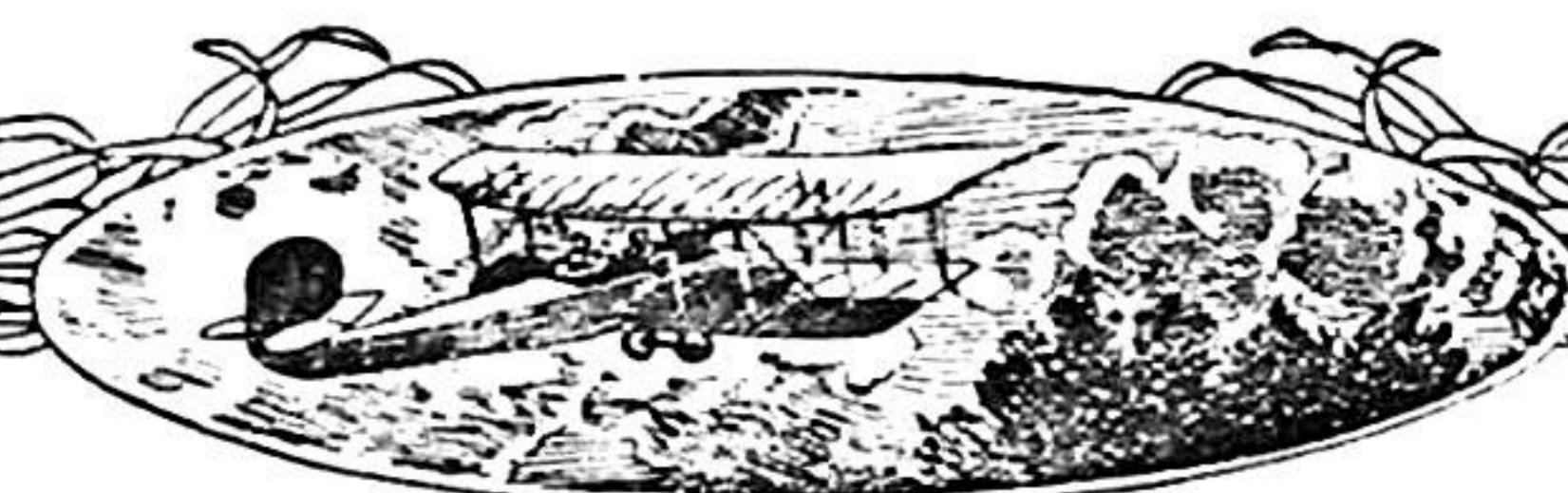
*Indicates notable days as regards the United States.



NOTABLE DAYS IN WAR'S HISTORY

- *July 29—42nd U. S. div. takes Sergy.
- *July 30—32nd U. S. div. takes Grimpettes wood.
- Aug. 2—French retake Soissons.
- *Aug. 5—U. S. troops land at Archangel.
- *Aug. 6—Yanks take Fismes on the Vesle.
- *Aug. 7—77th U. S. div. crosses the Vesle.
- Aug. 8-10—Allies in Picardy smash take 24,000 men, 300 guns.
- *Aug. 15—Yanks and Japs land at Vladivostok.
- Aug. 16—Bapaume recaptured.
- Aug. 20—French advance between Oise and Aisne.
- Aug. 21—Allies recapture Lassigny.
- Aug. 30—Huns driven across Somme.
- *Aug. 31—1,533,000 U. S. troops in France.
- Sept. 1—French retake Peronne.
- *Sept. 1—Yanks take Voormezeele in Belgium.
- Sept. 4—Germans retreating from the Vesle.
- Sept. 6—Allies advance on 90 mile front in Picardy. Franco-Yanks take Aisne heights.
- *Sept. 8—British regain positions lost in March.
- Yanks cross Aisne canal.
- Sept. 12—First All-American offensive at St. Mihiel.
- *Sept. 14—St. Mihiel salient smashed in; 16,000 prisoners, 443 guns taken; Yanks in cannon shot of Metz.
- Sept. 16—Serbs break Bulgar line in Macedonia.
- *Sept. 15-25—Yanks extend line westward past Verdun to Vienne le Chateau.
- *Sept. 26—Yanks begin Argonne offensive.
- Sept. 27—British have taken 45,000 Turks in Palestine.
- *Sept. 27-28—Yanks advancing in Argonne take 10,000 prisoners.
- *Sept. 29—27th and 30th U. S. div. in Hindenburg line smash.
- Sept. 30—Bulgaria surrenders to Allies.
- *Oct. 1—French take St. Quentin. 1,976,000 U. S. troops in France.
- *Oct. 2—2nd and 36th U. S. div. on Rheims front.
- Oct. 3—Turks sue for peace.
- *Oct. 4—Argonne advance resumed. 5th U. S. Corps takes Gesnes.
- *Oct. 5—2nd U. S. div. takes Blanc Mont (Rheims sector). Germans abandon Lille.
- *Oct. 6—GERMANS ASK U. S. FOR ARMISTICE.

*Indicates notable days as regards the United States.



NOTABLE DAYS IN WAR'S HISTORY

- Oct. 7—1st U. S. Corps takes Chatel-Chehery.
- Oct. 8—U. S. refuses armistice. 2nd U. S. div. takes St. Etienne.
- Oct. 8—5th U. S. Corps takes Fleville in the Argonne.
- Oct. 9—3rd U. S. Corps takes Brioules in Argonne. 36th U. S. div. crosses Aisne.
- Oct. 10—Allies take Le Cateau.
Yanks have cleared the Argonne.
- Oct. 11—U. S. transport Otranto torpedoed.
- Oct. 13—French take Laon and La Fere.
- Oct. 14—1st U. S. Corps take St. Juvin. 5th U. S. Corps smashes Kriemhilde line.
- Oct. 15—British and Belgians cross the Lys; 12,000 prisoners taken.
- Oct. 17—Allies take Lille, Bruges, Ostend, Zeebrugge.
- Oct. 18—Czech-Slovaks revolt; seize Prague.
- Oct. 19—U. S. rejects Austrian peace plea.
Fourth Liberty Loan oversubscribed.
- Oct. 21—Allies cross the Oise.
- Oct. 22—British cross the Scheldt.
- Oct. 23—U. S. rejects new German peace plea.
- Oct. 24—Yanks advance to line of Bantheville.
- Oct. 27—Berlin asks for truce terms.
- Oct. 28—Vienna begs for separate peace.
- Oct. 30—Italians rout Austrians; take 33,000.
- Oct. 31—Turkey surrenders.
Italians take 50,000 Austrians.
U. S. has 1,977,000 troops in France.
- Nov. 1—Final Argonne advance begins.
- Nov. 3—Austria surrenders to allies.
37th and 91st U. S. div. reach Audenarde.
- Nov. 4—Berlin sends truce mission to Foch.
- Nov. 5—3rd U. S. corps forces passage of Meuse.
- Nov. 6—Allies advancing from Belgian border to Meuse.
Yanks occupy Sedan. Hun retreat line seized.
Germans get Foch's truce terms.
- Nov. 8—Bavaria deposes King Ludwig.
- Nov. 9—Yanks fight through Meuse hills to north of Metz.
Revolution in Berlin.
- Nov. 10—Kaiser and crown prince flee to Holland.
- Nov. 11—Canadians take Mons.

GERMANY SURRENDERS.

*Indicates notable days as regards the United States.



The Marines at Chateau Thierry

CHATEAU THIERRY: the name of that French town on the Marne lives forever in the memory of Americans. For there the United States Marines, whom Berlin had affected to pity as "untrained amateurs" stopped the rush of the famous Prussian Guards and proved that the "amateurs" could shoot straight and didn't know the meaning of the word "retreat." For five days the German masses had been pressing back the French divisions, unbroken but very weary—from the Aisne to the Vesle, to the Ourcq and finally to the Marne. They had taken Chateau Thierry and the crest over which the Paris road runs. To the west they had pushed out toward Meaux and Paris. To the east they had crossed the Marne at Dormans. That was on Memorial day, 1918. Driving in at full speed of its cars the 7th Machine Gun battalion had helped to hold the Chateau Thierry bridgehead. On the morning of June 2 the 2nd Division, and with it the Marine Brigade, was in line across the



Paris road down the Marne. Though one of its regiments had been in France nearly a year the Brigade had seen no hard fighting. It had been 72 hours on the road in motor trucks, coming from reserve back of Montdidier. Late that afternoon they were attacked by huge masses of Germans advancing across a wheat field. Calmly setting their sights as if on the Quantico range the Marines withered the German columns with rifle fire. What proved to be the last drive direct for Paris had been stopped. It was not yet the high tide of the Hun, for after six weeks of beating against the stone wall he was to try one more big attack, up the Marne toward Epernay, in the hope of getting around what he could not break through. Meanwhile the "untrained amateurs" were to prove that they could not only hold but also could strike back. The Germans had filled Belleau Wood, to the west of Chateau Thierry, with nests of machine guns. Until they were cleared out the battle of Chateau Thierry could not be considered won. On June 6 the Marines went in again to clear them out, with the villages of Torcy and Bouresches as the objectives. Companies that went in 250 strong dwindled to 50 and 60 with a sergeant in command. Lieut. Robertson had only 20 men left of his platoon when he entered Bouresches at 9:45 p. m. It was fighting from tree to tree, in underbrush so thick that a machine gun 50 yards away could not be seen until it swept the ranks with its fire. Save by long artillery fire that would wipe out the timber the only way was with the bayonet, with perhaps but one man reaching the nest to kill the last of its defenders and turn the gun on other

German positions. That is the way the Marines and their comrades of the Third Regular brigade did it. The task was not done in a day or a week. Not until July 6 was Belleau Wood finally cleared. But what the Yanks took they held. And in memory of their valor France has decreed that Belleau Wood, whose taking completed the battle of Chateau Thierry, shall be known forever as "the Wood of the United States Marines."

Meanwhile the Third division had been holding the railroad north of the bend of the Marne between the Surmelin mouth and Mezy. "A single regiment," says Gen. Pershing, "wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals. Our men, firing in three directions, met attacks with counterattacks at critical points and threw two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners." The First, Second and 26th U. S. divisions had joined with the French in the counter-offensive of July 18 toward Soissons and by reaching Berzy-le-Sec, Tigny and Torcy compelled the Huns to begin a retreat and captured over 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns. The Third division, pushing north from the Marne, had taken Mont St. Pere, Charleville and Jaulgonne. On July 24 the Rainbow division relieved the 26th, fought its way through the Foret de Fere, and on July 27 had reached the Heights of the Ourcq with the Third and Fourth divisions. On July 29 the 32nd division relieved the Third, and with the Rainbow pushed on to Cierges and Sergy. The 28th and 77th divisions then took up the pursuit of the enemy to the Vesle and the reduction of the Marne salient ended with the capture of Fismes on Aug. 6.



The Barrage at St. Mihiel

ST. MIHIEL, picturesquely seated in the Meuse bluffs, has given its name to the first all-American offensive, where the Yanks fought wholly under their own direction and command. Hitherto, for the best of reasons, they had fought by divisions, and often by brigades and even regiments, under French and British direction. Through August the divisions which had stayed the Hun rush at the Marne and smashed it back to the Vesle, were gathering into the Toul region for the smashing in of the St. Mihiel salient, which for four years had irritated all students of the war maps. The Germans had held it ever since September, 1914. Its hills made it a natural fortress, improved through four years, and it not only cut the Verdun-Toul-Nancy railway line, but was a flank threat to any offensive toward Lorraine. Gen. Pershing's plan was to swing in a line of divisions like a great barn-door from the southern side, with Pont-a-Mousson over on the Moselle to the east as the hinge. From

the outer edge to the hinge the divisions were the 1st, 42nd, 89th, 2nd, 5th, 90th and 82nd, about 150,000 men, with six more divisions in reserve. From the north end of the western side the 26th and a French division were to swing in like the other leaf of the door. Vigneulles was where the door edges were to meet. Any Germans down in the nose of the salient would be sheared off. As the operation involved the concentration of about 600,000 men, and as it rained heavily on Sept. 11, the Germans apparently believed that the artillery preparation started at 1:30 the next morning would not be followed by the general assault. That, however, was not Pershing's way, and the infantry started on schedule at 5:30 a. m. Through the drizzling rain the Yanks went forward all along the line, finding an astonishingly light resistance. "It's like taking candy from kids," said the veterans of the Marne. The Germans waved white handkerchiefs from the mouths of dug-outs before they put up their hands. Berlin pretended that the Germans had "retired according to plan" from ground no longer worth holding. The explanation ill-accommodated with the conduct of German gunners two miles behind their front, with no fresh shell holes about them, who had not even taken the camouflage off their guns to fire into our advancing infantry, nor with the 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns captured. Something like panic seems to have stricken the German command there. Certainly the die-hard spirit was not in these Germans, save for a few machine gunners. So pushing on through the night the advance party of the 26th divi-

sion reached Vigneulles at dawn of Sept. 13, just a little before the first patrols of the First, and with the forts of Verdun off to their left looked out across the plain of the Woivre. The St. Mihiel salient was wiped out, the Yanks had given another dramatic answer to the German scoff, "Brave, but pitifully untrained," and were really "on the road to Berlin." Yonder it led, the old Roman road into Germany down the valley of the Moselle, but grimly guarded as yet by the great forts of Metz.

The day after the St. Mihiel salient was taken Gen. Pershing began his dispositions for the Argonne campaign. Concurrently with this greatest American offensive detached Yank divisions were fighting elsewhere. The 27th and 30th were with the Australians when they smashed the Hindenburg line on Sept. 29-Oct. 1 in the St. Quentin region. The Second and 36th were with the French in the Champagne. On Oct. 2-9 the Second broke the German line before Rheims, capturing Blanc Mont and St. Etienne, and forcing the enemy out of positions they had held since September, 1914. The 36th, for the first time under fire, beat off heavy German attacks and took up the pursuit of the enemy in their retreat behind the Aisne. Toward the end of October the 37th and 91st divisions were sent to help the French in Belgium. Advancing from Ypres the 37th on Oct. 31 broke the German line and Nov. 3 forced the passage of the Escaut river, while the 91st took the Spitals Bosschen wood and reached Audenarde in Belgium.



In the Argonne Forest

THE ARGONNE was not a battle; it was a campaign, in which through 42 days of almost continuous fighting the American army pushed through the most naturally defensible region held by the Huns in France and broke the best of their two great lines of supply. When the Yanks had seized the Mezieres-Sedan railway ganglion the German armies in Picardy and Flanders had left for supply under the hammering of the British and French or for retreat from it only, the railways passing by way of Liege, with outlet eastward half barred by the southward projection of Dutch Limburg. The fact that it took 42 days with the use of 21 divisions, approximately 500,000 men, to advance the 25 miles from Verdun to Sedan is explained by the nature of the Argonne "forest." It is a region of gulched hills, woods and stone-walled farms and villages, through which the Meuse breaks northward in gorges which men who know both have compared to the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas in Colorado. The main American line was from the Meuse near Verdun westward to Vienne-le-Chateau, on a front of about 20 miles. There were also two American divisions operating east of the Meuse with the French. It had

been assembled while laymen here at home were expecting some sort of an attempt to reduce the giant fortress of Metz. But to leave the Argonne to attack Metz would be to leave the foe in our rear, while to take the Argonne would permit advance by way of Longwy and Briey, thus "turning" Metz. That was, in fact, Pershing's next move, already begun when Germany surrendered. To describe even briefly the fighting that forced that surrender would require a volume. Suffice here that the offensive began on the morning of Sept. 26, and in its first stage gained the line defined by Montfaucon, Malancourt and Rieviller across the Meuse. The second big push began Oct. 4, and by Oct. 10 had cleared the "forest" and was reaching the more open country beyond. Among its achievements were the breaking of the "Kriemhilde line," where the enemy had boasted that the Americans would be held up indefinitely, by the Fifth Corps on Oct. 14. With well-rested divisions the final advance began on Nov. 1, and two days later the enemy was evidently broken. On Oct. 3 the Third Corps scored an advance of 12 miles to Halles. "Our Third Corps crossed the Meuse (of which feat something in another place) on the 5th," says Gen. Pershing's report, "and the other corps, in full confidence that the day was theirs, eagerly cleared the way of machine guns as they swept northward. On the 6th a division of the First Corps reached the Meuse opposite Sedan, 25 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." The road was opened to Berlin and the German surrender followed on Nov. 11.

During the great Argonne drive occurred the heroic episode of "The Lost Battalion." Maj. Whittlesey's battalion of the 77th division, pushing eagerly in pursuit of the enemy, was completely surrounded and for several days was supposed to have been captured. It was, in fact, besieged in a little valley among those wooded hills. For five days it was without food except what the men had carried with them in their haversacks and almost without water, and under incessant fire. Two-thirds of its numbers were killed or disabled. A German officer sent in a wounded prisoner under a flag of truce with a note imploring the Americans to surrender. Maj. Whittlesey shouted back "Go to hell!" amid the cheers of his men. Finally after nearly a week it was relieved by an advance of the 42nd division which drove back the enemy. Maj. Whittlesey was promoted to Lt.-Col. and he and Capt. McMurtry received two of the three Congressional Medals of Honor, the highest military distinction the United States confers, which had been awarded up to Dec. 1, and the entire battalion was cited for special distinction in general orders. The 77th was a "melting pot" division, largely recruited on the "East Side" of New York City and mainly composed of recent immigrants from Russia and Italy, mostly "sweat shop" and other factory workers.



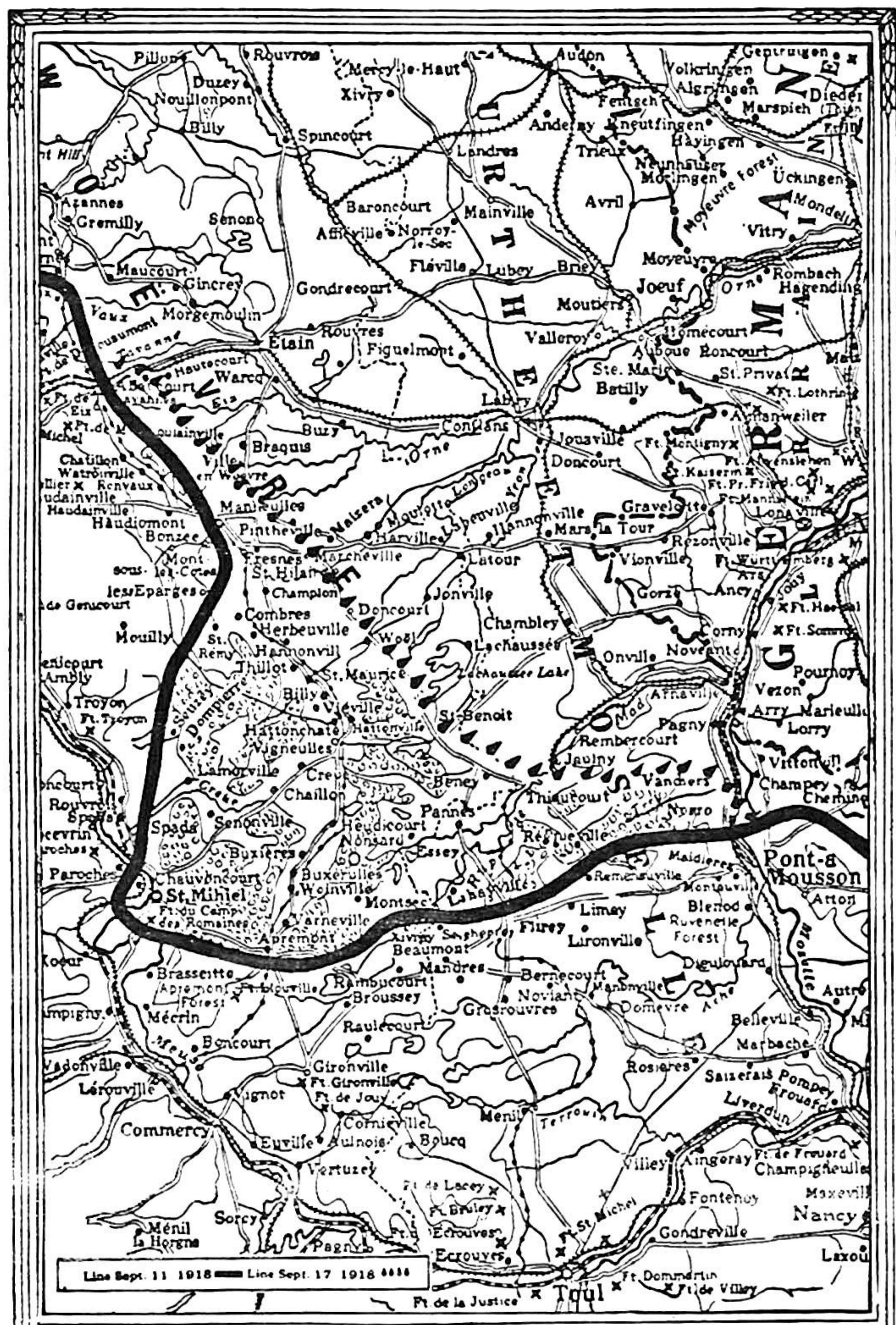
Crossing the Meuse

GEN PERSHING'S report says, "our third corps crossed the Meuse on Nov. 5th." Nothing more is said of one of the most picturesque and plucky feats of the war because it related rather to a future movement than to the strategic goal of the Argonne campaign. The main American advance had been west of the Meuse, swinging on a pivot in the Woevre northeast of Verdun. Unless the seizure of the Sedan-Mezieres railway center brought Berlin to its knees the next advance would have been, says Gen. Pershing, "between the Meuse and the Moselle in the direction of Longwy." That purpose was behind the order that came to the Third Corps on Nov. 4 to cross the Meuse. The order was to send over one brigade first, and if it failed to send another, and then others if necessary. Theoretically the Yanks could cross anywhere for five miles. Practically the Germans were so strongly entrenched that they were limited to a point just north of Brioules where the Germans had thought trenches unnecessary because between the river and the parallel canal lay a kilometer of mud flat. They didn't believe the Yanks would dare the triple exposure of the river, the mud flat and the walled canal.

They didn't know the Yanks. For at the word in went the swimmers with ropes and on rafts and canvas boats. Despite German rifle fire some got across, and then the engineers began to throw over pontoons and a footbridge. Next came the wallow through the mud flat, which had been reached by the first brigade as night fell. Then came the crossing of the canal, with its sheer sides and the Germans almost on the other edge. Again the swimmers plunged in, throwing up ropes with grappling hooks and thus pulling themselves up the canal wall. Of course their comrades back on the bank of departure were keeping up a steady rifle and machine gun fire to prevent the Germans from shooting down all the men in the water and on the mudflat. During the night the engineers got two bridges across, and the morning found so many more Yanks over that the Germans appeared to think it useless to resist strongly men who could thus brave their fire, swim two streams and cross a swamp between and then attack them without pausing for a moment. "On the three days preceding Nov. 10," says Gen. Pershing in speaking of his plans for a further advance had it been necessary, "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." The Yanks who had crossed the Meuse were, in fact, to the north of Metz about nine miles and heading for Treves down the Moselle when the "Cease fire" order came. Thus the swimming of the Meuse for a fighting advance into German Rhineland ended in a "victory march" for the Army of Occupation to Coblenz.



France, where the Hun Menace was
curbed and the war for World-Peace won.



How the Yanks Smashed in the St. Mihiel Salient.



Through the Argonne Forest to Sedan.



DATA OF DIVISIONS

(To each Division add train units, same No. as Engineers.)

Seventh Division (Regulars)—34th, 55th, 56th, 64th Inf.; 8th, 79th, 89th Art.; 19th, 20th, 21st M. G.; 5th Eng.

Maj. Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer.
In Reserve at St. Dizier.

Eighth Division (Regulars)—8th, 12th, 13th, 62nd Inf.; 2nd, 81st, 83rd Art.; 22nd, 23rd, 24th M. G.; 319th Eng.

Maj. Gen. E. A. Helmick.
Reached France as armistice signed.

Twenty-sixth Division (New England National Guard)—101st-2nd-3rd-4th Inf.; 101st-2nd-3rd Art.; 101st-2nd-3rd M. G.; 101st Eng.

Gen. Commanding: Clarence R. Edwards;
Frank E. Bamford, H. C. Hale.
Engaged: Seicheprey, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Rhine.

Twenty-seventh Division (New York National Guard)—105-6-7-8th Inf.; 104-5-6th Art.; 104-5-6th M. G.; 102nd Eng.

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan.
Engaged: With British in Hindenburg line smash.

Twenty-eighth Division (Pennsylvania National Guard)—109-10-11-12th Inf. 107-8-9th Art.; 107-8-9th M. G.; 103rd Eng.

Maj. Gens. C. H. Muir; W. H. Hay.
Engaged: Chateau Thierry, Aisne, Argonne.

Twenty-ninth Division (New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland)—113-14-15-16th Inf.; 110-11-12th Art.; 110-11-12th M. G.; 104th Eng.

Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton.
Engaged: Argonne.

Thirtieth Division (Tennessee, Carolinas)—117-18-19-20th Inf.; 113-14-15th Art.; 113-14-15th M. G.; 105th Eng.

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis.
Engaged: With British in Hindenburg line smash.



DATA OF DIVISIONS

(To each Division add train units, same No. as Engineers.)

Thirty-first Division (Alabama, Florida, Georgia)—121-22-23-24th Inf.; 116-17-18th Art.; 116-17-18th M. G.; 106th Eng.

Maj-Gen. Leroy S. Lyon.
At Brest when armistice signed.

Thirty-second Division (Wisconsin and Michigan)—125-6-7-8th Inf.; 119-20-21st Art.; 119-20-21st M. G.; 107th Eng.

Maj. Gen. W. G. Haan.
Maj. Gen. R. L. Howze.
Engaged: Grimpettes Wood, Bellevue Farm, Fismes, Argonne, Rhine.

Thirty-third Division (Illinois National Guard)—129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd Inf.; 122nd, 123rd, 124th Art.; 122nd, 123rd, 124th M. G.; 108th Eng.

Maj. Gen. George Bell Jr.
Engaged: Hamel, St. Mihiel, Chipilly, Argonne, Meuse.

Thirty-fourth Division (Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, S. Dakota)—133-34-35-36th Inf.; 125-6-7th Art.; 125-6-7th M. G.; 109th Eng.

Brig.-Gen. J. A. Johnston.
In reserve at Castres when armistice signed.

Thirty-fifth Division (Missouri and Kansas)—137-8-9-40th Inf.; 128-9-30th Art.; 128-9-30th M. 137-8-9-40th Inf.; 128-9-30th Art.; 128-9-30th M. G. 110th Eng.

Maj. Gens. W. M. Wright, Peter E. Traub.
Engaged: St. Mihiel, Argonne, Meuse.

Thirty-sixth Division (Texas and Oklahoma)—141-2-3-4th Inf.; 131-2-3rd Art.; 131-2-3rd M. G.; 111th Eng.

Maj. Gen. W. R. Smith.
Engaged: Argonne, Champagne.

Thirty-seventh Division (Ohio)—145th-6-7-8th Inf.; 134-5-6th Art.; 134-5-6th M. G.; 112th Eng.

Maj. Gen. Chas. S. Farnsworth.
Engaged: With French in Flanders, Escaut River.



DATA OF DIVISIONS

(To each Division add train units, same No. as Engineers.)

Thirty-eighth Division (Indiana, Kentucky, W. Virginia)—149-50-51-52nd Inf.; 137-8-9th Art.; 137-8-9th M. G.; 113th Eng.

In reserve at Le Mans when armistice signed.

Thirty-ninth Division (Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana N. G.)—153-4-5-6th Inf.; 140-41-2nd Art.; 140-41-2nd M. G.; 114th Eng.

Maj. Gen. Henry C. Hodges Jr.
Depot Division St. Florent.

Fortieth Division (California, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona)—157-8-9-60th Inf.; 143-4-5th Art.; 143-4-5th M. G.; 115th Eng.

Maj. Gen. Fred'k S. Strong.
Depot Division Revigny and St. Dizier.

Forty-first Division (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho)—161-2-3-4th Inf.; 146-7-8th Art.; 146-7-8th M. G.; 116th Eng.

Brig. Gen. R. Coulter Jr.
Depot Division St. Aignan and Noyers.

Forty-second Division (Rainbow)—165-6-7-8th Inf.; 149th, 150th, 151st Art.; 149-50-51st M. G.; 117th Eng.

Maj. Gens. W. A. Mann, C. T. Menoher, C. D. Rhodes, C. A. F. Flagler.
Engaged: Red Cross Farm, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Rhine.

Seventy-sixth Division (New York and New England)—301-2-3-4th Inf.; 301-2-3rd Art.; 301-2-3rd M. G.; 301st Eng.

Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges.
Depot Division St. Amant and Montrond.

Seventy-seventh Division (New York city)—303-4-5-6th Inf.; 301-5-6th Art.; 304-5-6th M. G.; 302nd Eng.

Maj. Gen. Geo. B. Duncan, Robert Alexander.
Engaged: Vesle, Argonne.

Seventy-eighth Division (New York and New Jersey)—309-10-11-12th Inf.; 307-8-9th Art.; 307-8-9th M. G.; 303rd Eng.

Maj. Gen. Jas. H. McRae.
Engaged: St. Mihiel, Argonne.



DATA OF DIVISIONS

(To each Division add train units, same No. as Engineers.)

Seventy-ninth Division (Pennsylvania, Maryland, D. C.)—313-14-15-16th Inf.; 310-11-12th Art.; 310-11-12th M. G.; 304th Eng.

Maj. Gen. J. E. Kuhn.
Engaged: Argonne.

Eightieth Division (Virginia, W. Virginia, Pennsylvania)—317-18-19-20th Inf.; 313-14-15th Art.; 313-14-15th M. G.; 305th Eng.

Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite.
Engaged: St. Mihiel, Argonne.

Eighty-first Division (Carolinas, Florida, Porto Rico)—321-22-23-24th Inf.; 316-17-18th Art.; 316-17-8th M. G.; 306th Eng.

Maj. Gen. C. J. Bailey.
In Reserve at Somme Dieu when armistice signed.

Eighty-second Division (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—325-6-7-8th Inf.; 319-20-21st Art.; 319-20-21 M. G.; 307th Eng.

Maj. Gen. Geo. B. Duncan.
Engaged: Argonne.

Eighty-third Division (Ohio and Pennsylvania)—329-30-31-32nd Inf.; 322-23-24th Art.; 322-23-24th M. G.; 308th Eng.

Maj. Gen. E. F. Glenn.
Depot division LeMans and Castres.

Eighty-fourth Division (Illinois Indiana, Kentucky)—333-34-35-36th Inf.; 325-6-7th Art.; 325-6-7th M. G.; 309th Eng.

Maj. Gen. H. C. Hale.
Supply Service at Neuvic.

Eighty-fifth Division (Michigan and Wisconsin)—337-38-39-40th Inf.; 328-9-20th Art.; 328-9-30th M. G.; 310th Eng.

Maj. Gen. C. W. Kennedy.
Depot Division at Pouilly.

Eighty-sixth Division (Chicago)—341-2-3-4th Inf.; 331-2-3rd Art.; 331-2-3rd M. G.; 311th Eng.

Maj. Gen. C. H. Martin, C. G. Ballou.
Supply Service at St. Andre de Cubzac.



DATA OF DIVISIONS

(To each Division add train units, same No. as Engineers.)

Eighty-seventh Division (Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana)—345-6-7-8th Inf.; 334-35-36th Art.; 334-5-6th M. G.; 312th Eng.

Maj. Gen. S. D. Sturgis.
Supply Service at Pons.

Eighty-eighth Division (Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota)—349-50-51-52nd Inf.; 337-8-9th Art.; 337-7-9th M. G.; 313th Eng.

Maj. Gen. William Weigel.
Engaged: Alsace front.

Eighty-ninth Division (Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri)—353-4-5-6th Inf.; 34-41-42nd Art.; 340-41-42nd M. G.; 314th Eng.

Maj. Gen. Frank L. Winn.
Engaged: Argonne, Rhine.

Ninetieth Division (Texas and Oklahoma)—357-8-9-60th Inf.; 343-4-5th Art.; 343-4-5th M. G.; 315th Eng.

Maj. Gen. H. T. Allen, L. S. Lyon.
Engaged: Argonne, Rhine.

Ninety-first Division (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Wyoming)—361-2-3-4th Inf.; 346-7-8th Art.; 346-7-8th M. G.; 316th Eng.

Maj. Gen. W. H. Johnston.
Engaged: St. Mihiel, Argonne, Flanders, Spital Bosschen.

Ninety-second Division (Negroes)—365-6-7-8th Inf.; 349-50-51st Art.; 349-50-51st M. G.; 317th Eng.

Maj. Gen. C. G. Ballou, C. H. Martin.
Engaged: Alsace front.

Ninety-third Division (Negroes)—Arriving and organizing when armistice signed.

Notes.—Where Gen. Pershing's report states "Corps" was engaged it is assumed that all Divisions of that Corps took part in operation.

"Engaged: Rhine," means Division is part of Army of Occupation now on the Rhine.



THE PRICE OF WORLD-PEACE

"And know that Freedom's not a gift
That tarries long in hands of Cowards."

	Men in Arms.	Lives Lost.	Total Casualties.
Unit. States.	3,764,700	58,478	262,723
Bri. Empire	7,500,000	713,092	3,049,991
France	6,000,000	1,385,300	4,000,000
Italy	5,000,000	460,000	2,000,000
Belgium	350,000	50,000	300,000
Serbia	300,000	100,000	200,000
Roumania	600,000	100,000	300,000
Russia	14,000,000	3,500,000	5,000,000
Armenia		300,000	

The Cost of Kaisers.

Germany	11,000,000	1,580,000	4,000,000
Austria	7,500,000	2,000,000	4,500,000
Turkey	1,500,000	250,000	750,000
Bulgaria	1,000,000	50,000	200,000

Totals 58,514,700 10,546,870 24,562,714

Figures unofficial, except for U. S., British Empire, France and Italy.

No figures available for Greece, Japan, Portugal. British figures include Navy.

What Sanitary Science Did.—Out of 2,000,000 Yanks in France less than 17,000 died of disease. In the Civil War, out of 2,324,516 men in the Union armies no less than 225,000 died of disease.

What the British Navy Did.—Transported 20,000,000 men with loss of only 4,394; carried to armies and allied nations 25,000,000 tons of munitions, 51,000,000 tons of fuel, 130,000,000 tons of food and other materials; conveyed more than one-half the American soldiers to France; beat the German high seas fleet the only time it ventured out. Assisted by U. S. Navy since April, 1917.



PERSONAL RECORD

Inducted

San Francisco

Trained at

Temporan Park
Camp Kearny

Assigned to

Artillery 144th

Transferred to

Engrs.

115th

Promotions

Captal Mar. 15th

Sergeant - Oct. 7, 1918

Citations

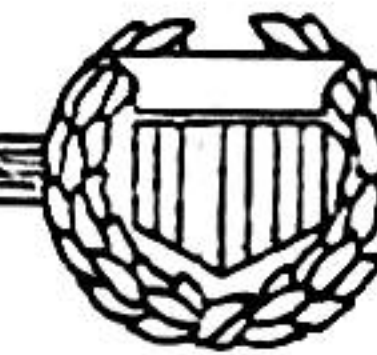
None

On Nov. 11, 1918, at

Puvenelle Woods

Mustered out

Presidio Aug. 2nd 1919



OVERSEAS SERVICE

Left U. S.

Aug. 8, 1918

Landed in France

Aug. 20, 1918

Stationed at

Chassy

First in Trenches

Oct. 2, 1918

Battles

Puvenelle &

Marbach Sect.

2nd Army offensive

Marbach Sect.

Wounds

None

Nearest to Berlin

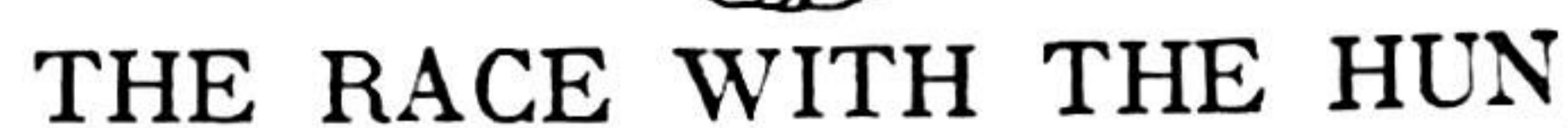
Cobenz

Sailed for Home

July 12, 1919

Landed in U. S.

July 23, 1919



1917	Ships Sailed	U. S. Troops Transported
May	5	1,543
June	18	15,091
July	15	12,876
August	17	19,403
September	27	33,588
October	24	40,027
November	19	23,722
December	25	48,815
1918		
January	26	48,055
February	22	49,239
March	45	85,710
April	63	120,072
May	141	247,714
June	128	280,434
July	147	311,359
August	140	286,375
September	129	259,670
October	127	184,063
To Nov. 11	24	12,124

Totals	1,142	2,079,880
---------------	--------------	------------------

Of this total nearly 52 per cent were carried by British ships but nearly 83 per cent were escorted through the submarine zone by U. S. naval vessels. The U. S. Navy operated the transports which carried 44 per cent of the troops. The remainder of the escort was supplied mainly by the British navy.



REMARKS

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or printed text on the paper. A small dark speck is visible near the bottom right corner.