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*Gen. J.J. Pershing*





BLUE EARTH COUNTY  
" MINNESOTA  
IN THE WORLD WAR

T H E S T O R Y O F  
B L U E E A R T H C O U N T Y ' S  
P A R T I N T H E G R E A T  
S T R U G G L E F O R D E M O C R A C Y

T O L D I N S T O R Y  
A N D I N P I C T U R E

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## DEDICATION

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF BLUE EARTH  
COUNTY, MINNESOTA, WHOSE SERVICE AND  
SACRIFICE AIDED IN BRINGING PEACE TO  
THE WORLD AND GLORY TO OUR NATION,  
THIS BOOK IS REVERENTLY DEDICATED



## FOREWORD

IN presenting this record of Blue Earth County's part in the great World War the publishers have given prominence, and justly so, to the portraits and service records of the men and women who engaged in their country's service in one branch or another.

The publishers have made every possible effort to make the service records complete and accurate. In spite of this effort, there are undoubtedly inaccuracies and omissions. We can only ask our readers to consider the many difficulties attendant upon the compiling of this information. The work necessarily had to be commenced before all the boys were home; many of the details of each boy's service were not known to the folks at home from whom we sought the information. The result is that many a brilliant service record fails to be properly set forth in this volume, but only because we were unable to get in touch with anyone who could supply the details.

There are almost thirteen hundred of these service records in the book. They must necessarily be brief. You must read between the lines to realize the many stories of service, sacrifice, heroism and endurance that the bare printed words in many cases fail to tell.

The work of preparation and publication of this volume has covered a period of many months. Some thirty or forty people have contributed their efforts to it. From a financial viewpoint, it is being done at a loss. But the publishers feel repaid in that they have fulfilled a duty to the community in setting forth in permanent form a record of the county's achievements, in battle, in service and at home, in this greatest war of all the world's history. We only hope that the public will derive as much enjoyment and satisfaction in the perusal of the work as we have had in its preparation.

THE FREE PRESS COMPANY,  
Publishers.

“That other generations might possess  
From shame and menace free in years to come  
A richer heritage of happiness,  
He marched to that heroic martyrdom.

“Esteeming less the forfeit that he paid  
Than undishonored that his flag might float  
Over the towers of liberty, he made  
His breast the bulwark and his blood the moat.”

—Alan Seeger.

THE  
HONOR ROLL

Blow out, you bugles, over the rich Dead,  
    There's none of these so lonely and poor of old,  
But, dying, has made us rarer gifts than gold.  
    These laid the world away; poured out the red  
Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be  
    Of work and joy, and that unhopèd serene,  
That men call age, and those who would have been  
    Their sons, they gave, their immortality.

—Rupert Brooke.





### GLENN H. CAMPBELL

The name of Glenn H. Campbell will always be remembered as that of the first hero from Blue Earth County who laid on the altar of human liberty the greatest gift that any man can give. Among the first to volunteer from Blue Earth county, he was the first to lose his life. He was killed in action on the night of February 27, 1918, in services as a member of the First division Ammunition Train, Motor Truck Section No. 1, attached to the Fifth Field Artillery.

Private Glenn H. Campbell enlisted at Mankato on May, 1, 1917, shortly after war was declared, and left on the evening of May 2 for Jefferson Barracks. On May 9 he was sent to Fort Wright, on Fisher's Island off the coast of Connecticut, and served with the Fourth company of the Artillery corps until July 26, 1917, when he was transferred to the First Division Ammunition Train, Motor Truck section, Truck company No. 1. Campbell was sent to New York and on August 7 boarded the transport Antilles on which the unit was transported to France, being among the first American troops to land on European shores.

Officers, and men, comrades who were with Campbell during the trials and hardships of campaigning, through the fall and winter of 1917 speak of the young man in the highest terms. His death was mourned as that of a close friend by every man in the company and in the truck train of which he was a member. Cool, unassuming and a tireless worker in the army his service and his sacrifice are symbolic of the highest type of Americanism brought forth in the great struggle.

From November to January, Campbell and his unit were in winter quarters. Through the first three months of 1918, January, February and March the unit was stationed at Sanzey, a few miles north of Toul and but a short distance from the front.

To get to the front the ammunition train passed through Menil-la-Toul. About three quarters of a mile beyond the little village was a bend in the road known as "Dead Man's Curve," because of the fact that several men had been killed at this spot.

Campbell, as assistant truck driver on a machine driven by a young man named Sullivan, was proceeding to the front on the night of February 27, when, just as the truck was rounding the curve, a shrapnel shell struck the roadside and exploded. Part of the shell tore away the radiator of the truck and striking Campbell in the side, passed completely through his body.

He was immediately removed to an advance hospital in a cellar in the shattered village, where he died a short time later. The young hero was buried in grave No. 184 in a special American military cemetery located near the rear of a church at Manders, France. Chaplain Joyce of the Seventh field artillery conducted the funeral services. Full military honors were accorded the young man and Major Anderson of the Salvation army made special mention of Campbell's service to his country.

Glenn H. Campbell was the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Campbell of 514 Pleasant street, Mankato. At the time the young man entered the service his parents resided at St. Clair.

In honor of his service and sacrifice the Spanish-American War Veterans of Blue Earth county have chosen the name of Glenn H. Campbell Camp for their encampment in Mankato.

1.

HERMAN OSWALD BARTSCH, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bartsch, Good Thunder; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred in October 1917 to Camp Cody, N. M., overseas. June 29, 1918; wounded August 5, 1918, but recovered and was again sent to the front Sept. 21, 1918; was killed in action October 15, 1918.

2.

JOSEPH A. BAUER, son of Mrs. Anna Bauer, Mankato; entered service April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Traverse, Tex.; overseas June 1918, where he served with Co. L, 1st Depot Brigade; wounded in the St. Mihiel Drive and died of wounds Sept. 13, 1918.

3.

Lieutenant HAROLD JAMES HOBBS, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hobbs, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Regular army, July 8, 1916; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 11, 1916; served with Co. I, 9th Inf. on the Mexican border until May 24, 1917, when he was sent to Syracuse, N. Y., where he was made First-Class Private and shortly after Corporal; Sept., 1917, sailed for France, training at Solocourt, France, and at Issur-tille. In December was sent to Army Candidate school at Langres, France; in March 1918 he was passed to the Army Specialists school where he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, and for a short time was attached to the 140th Inf.; later transferred to the 165th Inf., Co. I.; with six other officers, "showing marked ability and aptitude for instructional purposes" was put upon the "Instruction Staff of the A. E. F." In July 1918 he was assigned, with his company, to the British front in Belgium, where, on Sept. 29th, 1918, he was killed in action. His captain's testimony: "He gallantly met his death while leading his platoon against a strong enemy position at the breaking of the Hindenburg line, after having conducted himself with the utmost bravery during the entire action prior to his death."

4.

WALTER ALBERT MUSSACK, Rapidan; son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mussack; enlisted July 1917; left for overseas January 1918; was killed in action Nov. 5, 1918; Commune of Warville, Meuse, France is his burial place.

5.

LEO JOSEPH LORENTZ, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lorentz, Mankato; enlisted in Co. H, and left Sept. 27, 1917 for Camp Cody, N. M., where he served for nine months; overseas July 1918, where he took part in active service with Co. H, 9th Inf. Was killed in action on the morning of Oct. 3 1918, at which time he was acting as "runner" for Lieutenant Moore, his duty being to carry messages from the Lieutenant to the Company Commander. Both Private Lorentz and Lieutenant Moore were hit by machine gun bullets and killed instantly. He was buried near

where he fell, and his grave may be located near Medeah Farm, about eight miles from Suippes, France.

6.

FENZEL WAGNER, Bird Island, enlisted in Co. H, June 15, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia. where he was transferred to the 168th Inf. 42nd (Rain-Low) division; started for overseas on the President Grant Oct. 17, 1917, but the ship was disabled and was forced to return; sailed again in November 1917; went into active service March 11, 1918 and served for one hundred and ten days, taking part in the battles on the Lorraine Sector, Champagne Sector, along the Vesle and Orck Rivers. On August 1, 1918, was killed in action while participating in the battle of Chateau Thierry.

7.

WENDELL A. LORENTZ, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lorentz, Mankato; enlisted April 29 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Traverse, Tex.; overseas June 1918; where he served with Co. E, 358th Inf. on guard duty; was struck by a piece of shrapnel in the spine, on August 29th, 1918 and died five hours later from the effects.

8.

EVAN EVANS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Evans, Cambria; enlisted Dec. 8, 1918; left for overseas April 1, 1917 where he served with Co. I, 38th Inf.; was killed in action in the second battle of the Marne, July 15, 1918; Corporal Ben Schwartz, who was with him at the time reported: "He was in the same platoon with me and we were in the same trench. A shell came over and hit the parapet of the trench and the concussion killed him. He died instantly with his gas mask on. He was buried back of a tree about 200 yards west of St. Eugene." Private Evans was the only Welsh boy in Blue Earth county to be killed in action.

9.

JOHN JOHNSON, Medo; enlisted from Cavalier, N. D., Sept. 19, 1917; sent with Co. L, 352nd Inf. to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Pike, Ark., Nov. 29, 1917, where he was assigned to Co. I, 348th Inf.; overseas April 1, 1918; where he took part in active service with Co. M.; 102nd Replacement Troops, being wounded five times; July 22, 1918, was placed in Base Hospital No. 34 where he remained until November, 1918, when he was placed on board ship to be sent home, but died at mid-sea Nov. 26, 1918, from effects of blood poison in the wounds. Funeral was held at Pemberton, Minn., Dec. 11, 1918.

10.

LESTER EDWARD WESTPHAL, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Westphal, Eagle Lake; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., as an alternate, where he died of Influenza on Oct. 4, 1918.



1.

Sergeant CLAYTON L. PARSONS, Mankato; enlisted in Co. H, July 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 27, 1917; transferred to Camp Presidio, California, Sept. 1918, where he died of influenza Oct. 22, 1918.

2.

SAVEI FREDERICKSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Frederickson, Good Thunder; entered service Oct. 1, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he died of Influenza two weeks after reaching camp.

3.

EDWARD G. LUNDBERG, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lundberg, Mankato; enlisted immediately after the declaration of war with Co. H, M. N. G. Being desirous of seeing active service he secured a transfer from Co. H, M. N. G. into the U. S. Regular Army in May 7, 1917, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he was assigned to Co. H., 64th Inf.; transferred to Fort Bliss, Tex.; overseas from Camp Mills, Aug. 1918; immediately after landing was sent to the front, and was severely wounded Nov. 10th while engaged in the Drive on the Lorraine Sector; he died from the wounds Nov. 12, 1918.

4.

CLAYTON OLSON, Mankato; enlisted Nov. 1, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; served overseas with Co. A., 22nd Inf.; returned to the U. S. and died of pneumonia, March 22, 1919, upon his return to New York from France.

5.

LESTER NELSON, Mankato; enlisted in Co. H, June 15, 1917; sent to Fort Snelling; transferred to Camp Mills, N. Y.; overseas Nov. 18, 1917, where he served with Headquarters Co., 151st Field Artillery, Rainbow Div.; active service eight months; died of pneumonia May 24, 1918, in France.

6.

GLENN STRATTON, Mankato; enlisted April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he died of pneumonia May 23, 1918.

7.

GEORGE MARSKE, Mapleton; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., where he was assigned to the 14th Prov. Recruits Co., Engineers Replacement Troops; taken ill Nov. 4, 1918, with Influenza and died Nov. 8, 1918; was buried with military honors at Mapleton, Minn., Nov. 13, 1918.

8.

GEORGE JOHN BAUER, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 2, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas July 1, 1918, where he served with Co. C., 104th Engineers; was killed in action August 31, 1918.

9.

Private FRED JOHNSON, Madison Lake, Minn., assigned 152nd Bn. 4th Canadian Division; killed in action May 17, 1916; buried Villers Station, Military Cemetery.

Fred Johnson was a Blue Earth County boy, born and raised, but got into the war via the Canadian forces, was overseas and had sacrificed his life before this country got into the fray.

10.

FRED U. CARLSON, Mankato; enlisted in the Coast Artillery, May 2, 1917; stationed for some time at the post exchange, Fort Dade, Fla., and was later promoted to the 6th Artillery; left for overseas July 13, 1918; died of pneumonia, Sept. 27, 1918, in France.



8

9

1.

JACOB CASPER JACOBSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Jacobson, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wardsworth, S. C.; overseas August 29, 1918, landing at Brest France, Sept. 12, 1918; was taken ill with influenza in going from Bafort to Souilly, France, where he was placed in Evacuation Hospital No. 109. Died Sept. 27, 1918, and was buried in the Hospital Cemetery on a hillside overlooking the city of Vaulecourt, France.

2.

LOUIS JOSEPH KLAGES, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton M. Klages, Mankato; entered service Sept. 22, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to the 163rd Dep't Brigade; transferred in October to the Medical Department, 136th Inf. at Camp Cody, N. M.; died April 16, 1918, of pneumonia at Base Hospital, Camp Cody, N. M., following an operation.

3.

CLARENCE H. WISEMAN, Mankato; enlisted April 30, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Fort Hunt, Va., where he served with the 1st Co. Coast Artillery; was drowned in the Potomac River while on duty, July 9, 1918.

4.

ARTHUR W. STROM, Lake Crystal; son of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Strom; enlisted June 17, 1918; sent to Camp Holabird; Oct. 1, 1918, was transferred to Fort McKinley, Maine, where he died of pneumonia on Oct. 10, 1918.

5.

JOHN WALTER ROTH, Lake Crystal; entered service August 7, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp McArthur, where he trained for a few weeks. Left for overseas Oct. 1, 1918; was taken ill with influenza while on board ship Oct. 3, 1918, and died Oct. 6, 1918, one day before landing. The remains were brought back to the U. S. Oct. 24, 1918, and buried with Military Honors at Lake Crystal, Minn., Nov. 1, 1918.

6.

FRED S. STENERSON, Lake Crystal; son of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Stenerson; entered service Oct. 23, 1919; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., where he died Nov. 3, 1918.

7.

WILLIAM FRED ZEIGLER, Good Thunder; son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Zeigler; entered service June 19, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to Co. L., 342th Inf., overseas September, 1918; gassed while in active service; returned to the U. S., Nov. 21, 1918; sent to the Military Hospital, Denver, Colorado, where he died Dec. 17, 1918. He was buried with Military Honors at Good Thunder, Minn., Dec. 22, 1918.

8.

JAMES MERICKLES ELLIS, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 18, 1917; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to Headquarters Co., 130th Inf.; overseas May 15, 1918; wounded Oct. 29, 1918; died Dec. 18, 1918, of pneumonia.

9.

WALTER LOOFT, Good Thunder; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to Co. M., 3rd Pioneer Inf.; overseas Sept., 1918; was taken ill at Evers, France, Sept. 28; died at Base Hospital, Souilly, France, Oct. 2, 1918. He was buried at the Hospital Cemetery at Souilly, France, with Military Honors.

10.

CLARENCE DeBOER, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas September, 1918; died September 18, 1918, in a Base Hospital in France.



1.

WILFRED FREEMAN GETTY, Mapleton; son of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Getty; enlisted in the aviation corps, Feb. 4, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., transferred to Kelly Field, Tex., and later to Fort Omaha, Neb.; assigned to the 46th Ballcon Co.; died of influenza Oct. 21, 1918, at Fort Omaha.

2.

ERNEST D. SMITH, Mankato; entered service July 22, 1918, sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to Co. D, 1st Dev. Batn.; died Oct. 19, 1918, at Camp Dodge.

3.

Lieutenant WALTER H. STRAND, Mankato; enlisted July, 1914, for four years; second enlistment August, 1918, with the U. S. Marines, 96th Co. 6th Reg. was promoted to Lieutenant from Sergeant for good work under fire; was killed in action at the Battle of Mount Blanc, was wounded twice and gassed twice, Oct. 31, 1918, about a month after promotion.

4.

Lieutenant MAURICE M. WHEELER, Mankato, enlisted August 2, 1917; overseas Nov., 1917, where he served with the Gordon Highlanders; died at Duppe, France, Nov. 30, 1918.

5.

RUDOLPH H. BLATTERMAN, Mankato; entered Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he died of influenza.

6.

WALTER H. SCHLICKER, Good Thunder; enlisted Sept. 25, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Fort Hancock, Ga., where he was assigned to Co. F., 22nd Inf.; died at Fort Hancock, August 20, 1918.

7.

ROY T. SCHMIDT, Janesville; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., where he was assigned to Co. G., 388th Inf.; died at Camp Cody, Nov. 1, 1918.

8.

OSCAR E. ANDERSON, Mankato; son of Mrs. M. E. Anderson; enlisted May, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to Co. D, 311th Engineers; overseas Sept. 9, 1918; died of pneumonia Oct. 17, 1918.

9.

ALBERT H. KNUTSON, Good Thunder; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., where he was assigned to Co. G., 388th Inf.; died of bronchial pneumonia Nov. 9, 1918, at the Base Hospital, Camp Cody.

10.

Corporal FRANK E. LUNDQUIST, Mankato; enlisted in the non-flying section of the Aviation Corps, Dec. 5, 1917; sent to Kelly Field, Tex., where he was made Corporal within a short time; died of Spinal Meningitis, Feb. 15th, 1918, at the Army Hospital, San Antonio, Tex. Was buried with Military Honors at St. James, Minn.

11.

CLIFFORD HARVEY HALVERSON, Lake Crystal; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; October 22, 1917, he was transferred to Co. B., 135th Inf., at Camp Cody, N. M., where he died December 5, 1917. (No picture of this soldier.)







THEY WHO  
ANSWERED  
THE CALL

“We saw not clearly nor understood,  
But yielding ourselves to the master-hand,  
Each in his part as best he could,  
We played it through as the Author planned.”

—Alan Seegar.

## BLUE EARTH



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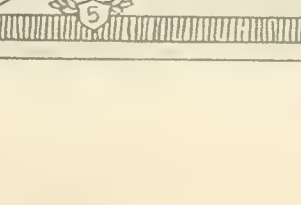
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## COUNTY

1.  
Private HARRY A. LOWE,  
Butternut Valley. Entered service  
October, 1918. Stationed  
M. T. C. Whipple Barracks,  
Prescott, Ariz.

2.  
Private JOHN V. GRIF-  
FITHS, Lake Crystal. Entered  
service Sept. 3, 1918. Aero  
Motor Mechanic, Air Service  
Mechanics School, St. Paul.  
Discharged Dec. 20, 1918.

3.  
Corp. LEONARD A. PETER-  
SON, Judson. Enlisted May 6,  
1919. Transferred to Fort Tot-  
ten and later trained at Fort  
Hamilton, N. Y. Assigned to  
Co. 793, Motor Transport Corps,  
at Camp Eustice.

4.  
Private OWEN D. JONES,  
Lake Crystal. Entered service  
Sept. 4, 1918. Trained at Camp  
Grant.

5.  
Corp. CHAS. O. ROBERTS,  
Lake Crystal. Co. B. 52 A. T.  
C. A. C.

6.  
Private ALBERT H. BALI-  
MA, Lake Crystal. Entered  
service Oct. 23, 1918. Trained  
at Camp Forrest, Ga. Dis-  
charged from Camp Podge, Ia.,  
Dec. 25, 1918.

7.  
Private LLOYD HENRY,  
Lake Crystal. Enlisted April  
29, 1918. With 230 Inf. 88 Div.  
in France.

8.  
CHAS. A. HARRIS, Lake  
Crystal. Entered service July  
29, 1919. Sent to Camp Wads-  
worth, S. C., and later trans-  
ferred to Camp Devens, Mass.

9.  
JOSEPH OSCAR EVERMAN,  
Lake Crystal. Entered service  
Sept. 6, 1918. Sent to Camp  
Dodge and placed in Co. 59 15th  
Btn. 163rd Depot Brigade. Was  
later made Wagoner in Supply  
Co. 88 Inf. Discharged January  
27, 1919.

10.  
Private VICTOR I. PETER-  
SON, Judson. Enlisted Feb. 23,  
1918. Sent from Camp Dodge  
to Washington Barracks, Wash-  
ington, D. C. Assigned to 56th  
Engineers. Left for France  
July, 1918. Assigned to Co. D,  
56th Eng. Searchlight Co.,  
guarding against enemy raids.  
Returned March 11th, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



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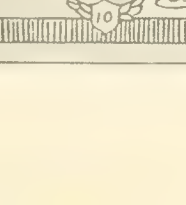
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## BLUE EARTH



1.  
PAUL E. BRAZIER, Mankato. Enlisted in Coast Artillery April, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; overseas September, 1917; took part in Meutliden-Noyon defensive; St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive; eighteen months in France; returned March 11, 1919.



2.  
ROBERT G. SWANSON, Mankato; entered naval service July, 1918; stationed at Great Lakes, later transferred to Brooklyn Receiving Ship, later on the George Washington.

3.  
Private HAROLD RYKUS, Mankato; entered service May, 17, 1918; sent to Camp Sevier, N. C.; transferred to Camp Mills, N. Y.; overseas August 8, 1918 with 16th Aero Construction Company S. O. S.; returned April 14, 1919; discharged May 2, 1919.

4.  
JOSEPH W. MAYER, Mankato. Enlisted in the Navy March 12, 1917; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Station; left for overseas Nov. 25, 1917 on the U. S. S. Florida. Returned Dec. 26, 1918. Term of enlistment will expire March 12, 1921.

5.  
GEORGE E. SCHAUS, Mankato; entered service in Aviation School September 6, 1917, Jefferson Barracks, Jefferson City, Mo.; transferred to Kelly Field, Texas; overseas December 12, 1917; returned December 11, 1918.

6.  
HAROLD N. SIMPSON, Mankato; entered service May 2, 1918; sent to Columbus Barracks; left for France July 1, 1918; with the A. E. F. Co. T, 6th Ammunition Train.

7.  
WALTER J. SWANSON, Mankato; entered service February 19, 1918; sent to Danwoody, later transferred to Radio Station at Cambridge, Mass.

8.  
Private LEO KAUFMAN, Mankato; entered the service Sept. 20, 1917 in the Infantry; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; assigned to Co. B, 351st Inf. 88th Division; served in the Infantry until Nov. 6, 1917; from Nov. 6, 1917 until March 20, 1919 served in the Medical Corps at Base Hospital, Fort Sill, Okla.; discharged at Camp Dodge March 20, 1919.

9.  
OSCAR HARRINGTON SWANSON, Mankato; entered service June, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; assigned to 121th Machine Gun Battalion Company B; saw foreign service; gassed October 10, 1918.

10.  
ABRAHAM L. KAUFMAN, Mankato; entered service July 27, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; served as Bugler; discharged February 25, 1919, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.



5

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



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2



3



4



5

## COUNTY IS

1.  
Sergeant ERWIN W. HARRIMAN, Mankato; enlisted May 2, 1917 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he was assigned to the Second Coast Artillery Corps; later transferred to Fort Hunt, Va., where he was kept drilling new men until he was assigned to the 1st Anti-Aircraft Battery of the Potomac, July 1, 1918; in Oct., 1918 he was sent to Fort Washington, Md., where he was assigned to 6 Co., C. A. C., and was about to enter the Military School at Fortress Monroe when the Armistice was signed.

2.  
ELLIS K. SCHWEICKHARD, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; went to Camp Grant, Ill.; was transferred from Co. B, 332nd M. G. Bn. to Co. A, 9th M. G. Bn., one of the replacement divisions overseas; in the front lines at Argonne Forest for three days; later served at Coblenz with the Army of Occupation.

3.  
ALFRED HAUCK, Mankato; enlisted in Co. H, Second Minnesota National Guard, July 15, 1917, sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas June 27, 1918; transferred to Headquarters Company 19th Field Artillery, A. E. F.

4.  
EUGENE R. FITZGERALD, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; assigned to Co. C, 5th Mch. Gun. Bn., 3rd Div.; left for overseas Sept., 1918 where he took part in the Battle of Argonne-Meuse; later served with the Army of Occupation.

5.  
JOHN HUMPHREY, Mankato; entered service April 29, 1918; overseas June 22, 1918.

6.  
H. G. HENDERSON, Mankato, enlisted in the Navy June 11, 1918, made several trips to France.

7.  
JOHN E. AFFOLTER, Mankato; entered service Sept. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga.; discharged at Camp Dodge, January 4, 1919.

8.  
CHARLES HUMPHREY, Mankato; entered service February 23, 1918; overseas August, 1918.

9.  
OSCAR DECLERCK, Mankato; entered service November, 1917 in the Cavalry; sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa; overseas in March, 1918 with Troop H, Sixth Cavalry A. E. F.

10.  
Corporal OTTO A. MILNOR, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; left for overseas September, 1918 where he served with Co. B, 346th Inf.; was promoted to Corporal August, 1918; returned May, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



6



7



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9



10

## BLUE EARTH



1



5

## COUNTY IN

1.  
GEORGE VEIGEL, Mankato; enlisted in the Navy May 22, 1917; sent to Norfolk, Va.; left for overseas June 29, 1918; promoted to 1st Class Ship Fitter April 1, 1919; stationed at Brest, France, May, 1919.

2.  
Private MERTON A. DOBBIN, Mankato; entered service August 15, 1915 at London, Ontario, Canada; assigned to the 63rd Divisional M. T. Co. B. E. F.; sailed January 1, 1916; has served in the Motor Transport of the British Army on every British sector on the western front. Later sent to Belgium. Discharged May 31, 1919.

3.  
Sergeant NORMAN THOMPSON, Mankato; entered service and left Mankato with Company H, Second Minnesota National Guards Sept. 22, 1917 for Camp Cody; transferred to Camp Dix and sailed Oct. 1918; stationed with the Army of Occupation May, 1919.

4.  
C. M. DARROW, Mankato; entered service June, 1918; overseas; wounded; returned in January, 1919.

5.  
Private ELMER THOMPSON, Mankato; Entered service June 18, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; transferred to Camp Mills, N. Y. Aug. 19, 1918; sailed with Co. H, 111th Inf. 28th Div., Sept. 8, 1918; took part in the battle of Thaicourt Oct. 14 to Nov. 11, 1918; was discharged May 15, 1919.

6.  
ALFRED T. SCHMITT, Mankato; Enlisted in the Navy April 5th, 1918; stationed at Wireless Station, Newport, R. I.

7.  
Corporal CARL RYKHITS, Mankato; entered service June 1, 1917 in Co. F, 13th Engineers Corps; overseas August 15, 1917; received "Guard of Honor" citation; returned and discharged May 1, 1919.

8.  
Sergeant H. O. HERBERT, Mankato; entered service April 7, 1918; sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., where he served in the Motor Transport Division.

9.  
Mechanic ANTHONY L. SCHMIDT, Mankato; entered service Sept. 7, 1917; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; assigned to Co. L, 362nd; 91st Division; left for overseas July 6, 1918; served in the reserve in the St. Mihiel Drive; was in active service in the Argonne-Meuse Sector and later in the Tys-Scheidt, Belgium battle; Discharged May 2, 1919.

10.  
Sergeant FRANK E. ANDERSON, Mankato. Served with Co. H, on the Mexican Border; reenlisted June 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 27, 1917; qualified as Asst. Instructor in Rifle Gun School Jan. 18, 1918; qualified as instructor in school of Gas Defense July 23, 1918; sailed for overseas Oct. 10, 1918.

## THE WORLDWAR



6



3



BLUE EARTH

COUNTY IN

THE WORLD WAR



1. Sergeant FRED M. KACHELMAYER, Mankato; Enlisted in the Infantry June 27th, 1917; with Company G, 41st Infantry; discharged February 20th, 1919.



2. WALTER A. KRAUSE, Smith Mills; Entered service June 27, 1918; sent to Camp Grant Ill., where he attended Intelligence School, studying spy work until August 20, 1918; overseas Sept. 1918; at the time of the signing of the armistice he was at the Front; Later stationed at LaMans where he worked in the Government Postal Department, Co. I. 3rd Prov. Reg.



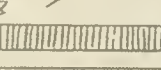
3. Corporal PAUL H. SCHINDLER, Mankato; left with Company H, Second Minnesota National Guard; served overseas.



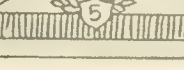
4. ALOYSIOUS JAMES KACHELMAYER, Mankato; entered service July 2, 1918 served overseas with Company H, 318th Infantry.



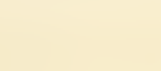
5. Corporal FRANK J. KACHELMAYER, Mankato. Entered service May 5, 1917. Sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Assigned to Co. A, 44th U. S. Inf.; transferred to Douglas, Arizona; served at Yuma, Arizona; Vancouver, Washington; Camp Lewis, Wash.; Fort Lawton, Wash., Butte, Mont. Discharged March 7, 1919.



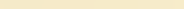
6. GEORGE JOHN BAUER, entered service Feb. 2, 1918; sent to Camp Grant Ill.; overseas July 1, 1918, where he served with Co. C, 104th Reg. Killed in action Aug. 31, 1918.



7. HENRY KACHELMAYER, Mankato; entered service June 1916; served with Troop H, First U. S. Cavalry in Arizona.



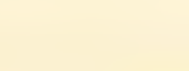
8. LEE E. SCHINDLE, Mankato; enlisted in the Navy July 2, 1918, training at Great Lakes; transferred to U. S. S. Kentucky.



9. Sergeant GEORGE J. SCHMIDT, Mankato; entered service with Company H, Second Minnesota National Guard; to Camp Deming September 22, 1917; saw overseas duty.



10. EDWARD O. KRAUSE, Smith Mills; Entered the service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas August 1918 where he served with Co. K., 3rd Pioneer Inf. at Brenelles, France for about four months destroying shells, etc., and cleaning up the territory; served at Thronville, France as Military Police and later did convoy work between West Trier, Germany and Coblenz, Germany.



BLUE EARTH



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5

COUNTY IN

1.  
RALPH C. BARNUM, Mankato; Enlisted in the U. S. Navy Feb. 25, 1918; entered Dunwoody Institute. Finished his course at Harvard University. Assigned to U. S. S. Memphis and later to U. S. S. Maumee.

2.  
Corporal EMLYN F. HUGHES, Mankato; entered service April 27, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. and later to Fort Monroe, Va.; sailed for the Canal Zone and served at Fort Sherman with the 4th Company. Was made First Gunner October, 1917. Discharged June 12, 1919.

3.  
Sergeant AUGUST F. RABE, Mankato; Enlisted Dec. 10, 1917; left for Jefferson Barracks Dec. 15, 1917; later to Camp Custer; transferred to Gerstner Field, La.; Feb. 8, 1918; assigned to the 270th Aero Squadron, returned to U. S. July 11, 1919.

4.  
Sergeant WALTER C. STROBEL, Mankato; entered service Oct. 5, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; assigned to Headquarters Co. 315 Co. Engineers, 90th Division; left for overseas June 28, 1918; took part in the following battles: Surgerais-Haye-Purvenelle Sector; St. Mihiel Offensive; Argonne Offensive; promoted to Sergeant at Lieser, Germany, May 2, 1919. Returned to U. S. June 15th, 1919.

5.  
REINHOLT HILLERT, Good Thunder; entered in the service July 25th, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Overseas Aug. 31, 1918 where he served with Co. M. Later stationed at Andernach, Germany.

6.  
CLAYTON DIAMOND, Mankato; enlisted July 2nd, 1918 in the Navy; trained at Great Lakes; worked off coast of France with U. S. Sub-Chasers.

7.  
PETER SOLYNTJES, North Mankato; Entered service July 15, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. where he was assigned to Co. K. Returned to U. S. June 1919.

8.  
Wagoner HARRY G. HASSELFELDT, Eagle Lake; served with Co. H, 2nd Minn. Inf., on the Mexican Border; sent to Camp Cody; overseas where he served with Supply Co., 123 Field Artillery, 33 Div., taking part in active service at the St. Mihiel Drive and the Meuse, Argonne; Offensive; discharged June 16, 1919.

9.  
GEORGE F. RABE, Mankato; Entered service April 28, 1918; sent to Camp Funston, Kans.; assigned to 28th Co., Battery D.; Discharged at Camp Funston January 25, 1919.

10.  
HERMAN HARTIG, Mankato; Entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas.

THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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5

## COUNTY IN

1.  
CLARENCE ARTHUR GRIF-  
FING, Mankato; entered ser-  
vice and left for Camp Forrest,  
Ga., October 23rd, 1918; with  
the 14th Prov. Rect. Eng.; dis-  
charged February 3rd, 1919.

2.  
GEORGE M. MARTINSON,  
Mankato; entered service Aug-  
ust, 1918; overseas with 637  
Aero Supply Squadron.

3.  
Corporal JOHN A. BOESCH,  
Mankato; entered service June  
17th, 1918, in the Engineering  
Corps, sent to Jefferson Bar-  
racks; transferred to Camp  
Humphries, Va.; discharged  
February 10th, 1919.

4.  
Sergeant HERBERT D.  
COOPER, Mankato; entered  
service August 5th, 1917; left  
with Company H, Second Min-  
nesota Sept. 22nd, 1917, as first  
cook; promoted to mess ser-  
geant; overseas June 24th, 1918;  
stationed at St. Aigen, France.  
Returned home July 5, 1919.

5.  
RAYMOND L. ROSENBERG,  
Mankato; Entered service July  
15, 1917, with Co. H, 2nd Min-  
nesota; left for Camp Cody  
Sept. 27, 1917; left for overseas  
July, 1918, where he served with  
Co. M, 163rd Inf.; was in active  
service at the St. Mihiel Drive  
where he was gassed and  
wounded; invalided four months;  
returned to the U. S. Jan. 20,  
1919.

6.  
SAMUEL J. BURWELL,  
Mankato; left with Company H,  
Second Minnesota September  
22nd, 1917, for Camp Cody, N.  
M.; later transferred to Camp  
Merritt; overseas June, 1918;  
"Over the Top" Sept. 12th, 1918;  
took part in other battles with  
Co. C 315th Engineers; Return-  
ed to U. S. June 20, 1919.

7.  
PETER FI EISCHMANN, Man-  
kato; entered service July 25th,  
1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth;  
discharged September, 1918.

8.  
Corporal ARCHIE ORE, Man-  
kato; entered service February  
23rd, 1918; overseas April 26th,  
1918; severely wounded in Ar-  
gonne Woods October 16th,  
1918; returned to U. S. Febru-  
ary 2nd, 1919.

9.  
VICTOR A. MARTINSON,  
Mankato; entered service Nov.  
22, 1917, in the Aviation Corps;  
served at Ellington Field, Tex.,  
with Squadron D.

10.  
Sergeant WESLEY ORE,  
Mankato; entered service Nov.  
22, 1917; assigned to Motor  
Mch. Co. 20, Reg. 1; left for  
overseas service Feb. 17, 1918.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1. **MARVIN W. MALM**, Mankato; entered service Dec. 10, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant; overseas with Headquarters Co. 7th Inf. 3rd Div. Discharged March 25, 1919.

2. **GEORGE W. MABEE**, Mankato; entered service November 2nd, 1917. Received training at Camp Lewis, Washington. Sailed for France July 10, 1918.

3. **WALTER ECKLUND**, Mankato; entered service April 7, 1918; sent to Camp Jackson June 11, 1918 where he was assigned to Bat. C. 12th Reg.; received two months' training at University of Cincinnati, Ohio; Dispatch Rider. Discharged at Camp Jackson, S. C., April 29, 1919.

4. **PAUL FLEISCHMANN**, Mankato; entered service October, 1918. Trained at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged Nov. 15, 1919.

5. **WILLIAM KUNST**, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; served overseas with Co. M. 3rd Pioneer Inf.

6. **RAYMOND H. MABEE**, Mankato; enlisted in U. S. Navy March 12, 1917; transferred to U. S. S. Florida to St. Helena Training Station May 28, 1917; transferred from St. Helena Training Station at Norfolk to the S. S. Norlina in Baltimore on June 25, 1917; made four trips on the Norlina to Liverpool, Eng. carrying war supplies. Aug. 1, 1918, was transferred to the S. S. Santa Cecilia at Baltimore and made two trips to Marseilles, France. Still located at St. Helena Training Station, Norfolk.

7. **ARTHUR ECKLUND**, Mankato; entered service Feb. 27, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas June 15, 1918 where he served with Co. B. 32nd Reg. (Engineers.) Returned June 21, 1919.

8. **Sergeant LESLIE E. MATTESSON**, Mankato; served with Co. H. on the Mexican Border in 1916; re-enlisted June, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; transferred to Camp Dix, N. J. Aug. 23, 1918, sailed for France Oct. 12, 1918 where he served with the 6th Co. Provisional Labor Bata.; later stationed at Le Mans, Sarthe, France. Returned July 7, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. July 16, 1919.

9. **Private CHARLES E. DEFERT**, Mankato; left July 25th, 1918 for Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Assigned to Co. M. 3rd Pioneer Inf.; overseas Sept. 2, 1918.

10. **PAUL L. LATTIN**, Amboy, entered service July, 1918; sailed for France August 29, 1918. Was eleven miles from the Verdun front when Armistice was signed. Returned June 21, 1919 from overseas.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLD WAR



1.  
Private **CLAUDE H. MUR-  
TAUGH**, Mankato; entered ser-  
vice as Aero Mechanic; sent to  
Pittsburgh, Pa.; sailed with  
218th Aero Squadron July 1,  
1918; transferred to the 1101st  
Aero Squadron at St. Maxient;  
later joined the 185th Aero  
Squadron; the 185th Squadron  
was the only Night Pursuit  
Squadron in the American Ar-  
my and was equipped with Cam-  
el Planes with 165 horse-pow-  
er Mon-Soupape Rotary Motors.  
During the battle at St. Mihiel  
and Bar-le-duc the 185th was  
credited with several Hun  
Planes sent to earth. Returned  
from overseas July 1, 1919.



2.  
**FLOYD E. WILKINS**, Man-  
kato; entered service May 23,  
1917. Sent to Newport News  
and later to Portsmouth, Va.  
Assigned to Ship "Alabama."



3.  
**RAYMOND B. HARPER**, Man-  
kato; entered service March 29,  
1918; April 27, 1918, sent to  
Camp Mills, N. Y., for overseas;  
was wounded in the battle of  
Argonne Forest, Sept. 28, 1918.  
Returned to U. S. May, 1919.

4.  
Sergeant **ANDREW SWAN-  
SON**, Mankato; served with Co.  
H.; re-enlisted June, 1917; sent  
to Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 27,  
1917; sailed for France and  
served with Co. B, 104th Inf. 26  
Div.; took part in battles of  
Bellevue Woods, Verdun and St.  
Mihiel, having gone "over the  
top" several times.

5.  
**THOMAS W. HUGHES**, Man-  
kato; entered service Aug. 23,  
1917; sent to Jefferson Bar-  
racks, Mo.; assigned to 101st  
Aero Squadron, sailed Dec. 4,  
1917; served at Field No. 5, 3rd  
Aviation Instruction Center, Is-  
soudun, France; discharged  
April 15, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

6.  
Corporal **CLIFFORD B. SAW-  
YER**, Mankato; entered service  
Sept. 30, 1918; served in Co. A,  
at the Students' Army Training  
Camp. Discharged Dec. 17, 1918.

7.  
**DAVID E. GLENN**, Mankato;  
served in the U. S. Navy since  
1911. During the war was sta-  
tioned on Submarine Chaser  
Porter; Rank, Chief Gunners  
Mate.

8.  
Sergeant **LYNDEN C. HED-  
BERG**, Mankato; entered ser-  
vice July 25, 1918; sent to Camp  
Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to  
Headquarters 55th Pioneer Inf.;  
overseas. Discharged at Camp  
Dodge, April 21, 1919.

9.  
**CLIFFORD W. HEDBERG**,  
Mankato; entered service Dec.  
13, 1917; sent to Camp Hancock;  
to Camp Green, S. C.; assigned  
to 5th Company, Air Service;  
overseas. Discharged from Camp  
Dodge, Ia.

10.  
**EDWIN H. MEANEY**, Man-  
kato; entered service Nov. 26,  
1917 in the Coast Artillery; as-  
signed to Co. A.; served at Fort  
McArthur, Calif.; overseas. Dis-  
charged at Camp Grant, Ill.



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
**I. W. HYNSSON**, Mankato, left with Co. H, 2nd Minnesota; sent to Camp Cody Sept. 22, 1917; transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J.; overseas July, 1918; served with Co. H, 307 Inf. 77th Div.; took part in active service going "over the top" four times; returned May, 1919; discharged from Camp Grant May 17, 1919.

2.  
**CLINTON J. THRO**, Mankato, entered service February 3, 1917 in the Navy; sent to Newport, Rhode Island; sailed April 20, 1917; returned Feb. 22, 1919. Is now Chief Yeoman.

3.  
**GEORGE M. WHITE**, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 24, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, later to Fort Adams. Landed in England Sept. 1, 1917. Served sixteen months in France; returned January 6th, 1919. Is now at Camp Eustis, Va., having enlisted for three years.

4.  
**MELVILLE HOOK**, Mankato; entered service July 12, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks; served in Frankfort Arsenal, Phila. testing shells. Discharged November 30, 1918.

5.  
**WALTER A. HARP**, Mankato; left with Co. H, 2nd Minnesota June 5, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., Sept., 1917; sailed from N. J. with Co. F, 308th Engineers, July 14, 1918; later served with the Army of Occupation. Returned July 3, 1919.

6.  
**AUGUST J. FILLMAN**, Mankato; entered service May 3, 1917; overseas May, 1918 with Co. E, 5th Division, First Army; saw action at Anould, St. Die, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, With the Army of Occupation.

7.  
**LEE EDWARD THRO**, Mankato; joined the Navy August 15, 1918; assigned to the Great Lakes Naval Station; later transferred to the Isthmus of Panama.

8.  
**HAROLD JONES**, Mankato; entered service April 26, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, later to Fort Adams, R. I.; sailed August 17, 1917; returned to Camp Upton, N. Y. March 6, 1919.

9.  
**LORENZ J. FILLMAN**, Mankato; entered service Dec. 7, 1917; sent to St. Louis, Mo.; later to Kelly Field, Tex.; overseas March 15, 1918; served with the 17th Co. 2nd Reg. Air Service. Returned June 3, 1919.

10.  
**EARL E. NEWBY**, Mankato; entered service Feb. 23, 1918 in the Aviation Corps; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; later to Kelly Field; served overseas.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



1.  
Private RICHARD L. HANNA, Mapleton; enlisted June 1, 1917, with the Marines; overseas Dec. 8, 1917 where he served with 6th Mch. Gun Co., 2nd Div., starting at Chateau Thierry and continuing through the drive to the Rhine; later stationed at Hansen, Germany.



2.  
JOHN J. MACKEY, Mankato; enlisted Nov. 17, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; sailed for France and assigned to Bat. B. 57 Art.; took part in St. Mihiel offensive Sept. 12 to 18th. Argonne Meuse offensive Sept. 26th. Arrived from overseas January 14, 1919; discharged Feb. 1, 1919.



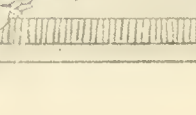
3.  
Private GEORGE C. SHELDON, Mankato; entered service May 27, 1918; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; assigned to Co. G. 316 Amm. Train, 91st Div.; arrived in France; took part in active service at Scheldt, Lys and West Flanders. Discharged from Camp Dodge, May 7, 1919.



4.  
CARL F. KRUEGER, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 25, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Fort Williams March, 1918; overseas where he served with Co. B., 72nd Art.; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 6, 1919.



5.  
W. G. POHL, Mankato; entered service July 2, 1918; assigned to the Great Lakes Training Station; discharged Jan. 9, 1919.



6.  
OSCAR E. PETERSON, Mankato; entered service Dec. 4, 1917; sent to Fort Caswell, N. C. Overseas May 29, 1918 where he served on the Toul Sector; with Battery C. 2nd T. M. Bn. 4th Div. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 7, 1919.

7.  
Private ALBERT A. PETERSON, Mankato; entered service Dec. 8, 1917; sent to Selfridge, Mich., Feb. 19, 1918; overseas; stationed at the 2nd A. I. C., Tours, France, serving with the 256th Aero Squadron. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 10, 1919.

8.  
ORLANDO LADUE MORCK, Mankato; entered service May 27, 1918; assigned to Co. A. 160 Inf.; overseas; returned March 18, 1919.

9.  
Sergeant ARTHUR H. WITTS, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 7, 1917; left for Jefferson Barracks; later to Camp Custer; transferred to Gerstner Field, Ia.; assigned to the 270th Aero Squadron which was formed at this place; sailed on the U. S. S. "Matsonia" Aug. 14, 1918, for Brest, France; stationed at Baliseyha-cote Sept. 19, 1918; returned to U. S. July 10, 1919.

10.  
ARNOLD FRANK WEYMOUTH, Mankato; entered service April 7, 1918; sent to Camp Jackson; assigned to Co. I, 48th Inf.

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLDWAR



BLUE EARTH



COUNTY IN

1.  
ELMER BURKE, Mankato; enlisted April, 1918 in the Navy; overseas service.

2.  
Corporal OLIVER T. STRAND, Mankato; entered service Nov. 28, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; overseas six months; served with the 315th Aero Squadron; discharged from Camp Dodge Dec. 21, 1918.

3.  
Corporal CHARLES H. LANE, Mankato; drafted June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; overseas with the 7th Div. Headquarters Co. 55 Inf. Sept. 7, 1918.

4.  
Sergeant ALBIN T. TANQUIST, Mankato; enlisted August 13, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Kelly, Tex., Aug. 29, 1917; later to Concentration Camp No. 2, Garden City, N. Y. Sailed Dec. 10, 1917 for overseas where he served with the 637th Aero Supply Squadron, whose duty it was to supply all American Aero Squadrons in action in the Toul Sector with Aviation Supplies; returned May 10, 1919; discharged at Mitchell Field, Garden City, N. Y. May 27, 1919.

5.  
M. T. McLAUGHLIN, Mankato; enlisted May 27, 1918; sent to Niagara Camp May 29, 1918; assigned to Co. A, 19th Bn. 2nd Div.; left for overseas July 18, 1918; served with the Canadian Forces on the Western Front at Mons, Belgium; returned May 27, 1919.

6.  
TGM G. STRATTON, Mankato; entered service in the Navy April 17, 1917; served on the Merchantship "Richmond," also on the Ship "Camden."

7.  
CHARLES H. BURKE, Mankato, left Sept. 22, 1917 with Co. H, from Mankato. Served overseas.

8.  
HAROLD O. LANE, Mankato; entered service July 19, 1918 in the Medical Corps; sent to Jefferson Barracks; later to Camp Crane; overseas from Camp Merritt September 12, 1918. Served in Hospital at Commercy, France for four months, was then sent to Luxemburg, Germany, assigned to No. 13 Evacuation Hospital.

9.  
ALLEN T. STRATTON, Mankato; entered service in the Navy April 17, 1918; served on the U. S. S. Nebraska; also U. S. S. Minnesota.

10.  
GEORGE BURKE, Mankato; entered service May, 1918 in the Navy; was discharged to the reserve March, 1919.

THE WORLDWAR





## BLUE EARTH



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5

## COUNTY IN

1.  
Sergeant MERLE F. CORNELL, Mapleton, Minn.; entered service Jan. 18, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks; assigned to 27th Depot Brigade; trained with 379th Aero Squadron, Correntners Field, Fort Worth, Texas; transferred to 82nd Aero Squadron, Hick Field, Texas, April 12 to enter Gunners' School. Discharged at Camp Dodge March 30, 1919.

2.  
Sergeant PAUL HERMAN LUEDKE, Mankato; entered service Sept. 7, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas August 16, 1918 with Co. F., 313 Engineers; active service on the A. E. F. Center Sector Haute-Alsace Front; returned June 6, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. June 15, 1919.

3.  
HERBERT HUMPHREY, Mankato; enlisted and left with Co. H, Sept. 21, 1917; was later transferred to the Heavy Artillery; served overseas. Returned June 1, 1919.

4.  
Sergeant VERN CORNELI, Mapleton, Minn.; entered service Oct. 3, 1917; sent to Medical Dept., Base Hospital, Camp Cody, New Mexico; transferred to Headquarters Co. 97 Division, Camp Cody, New Mexico, Sept. 20, 1918; assigned to 127 Co. 166 Depot Brigade, 91st Division. Discharged March 21, 1919 at Camp Kearney, Calif.

5.  
JOHN H. WARD, Mankato; entered service March 1, 1918 in the Aviation Section; sent to Vancouver, Wash., where he was assigned to the 14th Cas. Co.; discharged Feb. 1, 1919 at Vancouver, Wash.

6.  
ARTHUR FRANCIS LUEDKE, Mankato; left Mankato Sept. 25, 1918; served with the 14th Provisional Recruiting Co. at Camp Forrest, Ga.

7.  
SETH POUZIN, Mankato; entered service Jan. 1, 1918; sent to Motor School, Cincinnati; July 5, 1918 sent to Camp Jackson; overseas July 21, 1918. Returned June 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. June 19, 1919.

8.  
Corporal ANTON S. LILY-QUIST, Mankato; enlisted May 3, 1917; sent to Fort Snelling; July 20, 1917 sent to Camp Devens, Mass. Discharged at Camp Grant Feb. 13, 1919.

9.  
BENJAMIN H. SNOCK, Mankato; entered service April 27, 1917; overseas Oct. 13, 1917; served with the 465th Aero Squadron; returned to New York March 3, 1919.

10.  
FRANK WILLIAM EMMERICK, Mankato; entered service March 26, 1918; assigned to the Engineers 35th, Co. C; overseas June 18, 1918; returned Feb., 1919.

## THE WORLD WAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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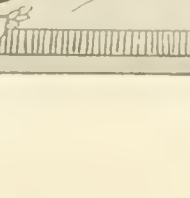
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## COUNTY

1.  
ROY H. ANDERSEN, Mankato; enlisted April 27, 1917; assigned to Co. B, 2nd Engineers; took part in active service at Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood, Soissons, St. Mihiel Salient, Champagne or Mount Blanc, Argonne Meuse; was cited for bravery and coolness under heavy shell fire carrying messages July 19; was made a member of the Royal Legion of France in recognition of merit.

2.  
Corporal FRED W. KRUSE, St. Clair; entered service July 25, 1918; assigned to Co. B, 1st U. S. Inf.; served at Camp Lewis, Wash.; discharged January 1, 1919.

3.  
HENRY HENLINE, Mankato; entered service in the Navy March 27, 1918; sent to Newport, R. I.; later to Boston, Mass.; served as Radio operator; discharged Jan. 7, 1919.

4.  
Private MARK JAS. COUGHLAN, Mankato; enlisted August 15, 1918; overseas Nov. 13, 1918; served with Sec. 548 Frog, 3rd Army, 21st Div. in ambulance service with French Army; did convoy work for 21st Div., 3rd French Army. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 17, 1919.

5.  
CLEM H. BOWE, Mankato; entered service May 9, 1918; trained at Camp Eustis, Va.; sailed for France August, 1918; served with the Motor Transport, driving Supply and Ammunition Truck with the 50th Art. C. A. C. Discharged Feb. 27, 1919.

6.  
LEO J. BOWE, Mankato; entered service Dec. 15, 1917; trained at Camp Hancock, Ga.; sailed for France June 1918; took part in the battles of Verdun, Chateau Thierry, Argonne Forest and St. Mihiel.

7.  
Sergeant GUS WEHLER, Mankato; left for Camp Grant, Ill., June 25, 1918; assigned to Co. L, 56th Inf., 7th Div.; overseas; took part in the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne.

8.  
Corporal CLARENCE WM. CLARK, Mankato; left with Co. H, Sept. 27, 1917 for Camp Cody, N. M.; served overseas with Co. I, 58th Inf., 4th Div.

9.  
DONALD COUGHLAN, Mankato; enlisted Nov. 1917 in the Medical Reserve at the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; transferred to the S. A. T. C. Oct., 1918; discharged Dec. 26, 1918 at Washington, D. C.

10.  
EMMET BOWE, Mankato; entered service Dec. 11, 1917; trained at Fort Sill, Okla.; sailed for France; took part in the offensives at Chateau Thierry and Argonne-Meuse with the 3rd Field Artillery. Discharged at Camp Dodge June 27, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



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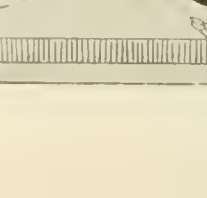
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## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IS

1.  
**GEORGE MEYER**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Pike, Ark., where he was assigned to Co. D, 346 Inf., 87 Div.; overseas where he served with the Central Record Office Batn. Co. C, General Headquarters.

2.  
 Private **PERCY SHOEMAKER**, Mankato; enlisted April 8, 1918; sent to New York University; assigned to Battery A., 120th F. A., 32nd Div. overseas; went into action north of Soissons when the 32nd took Juvigny; after rest at Wassy drove overland, five nights, to the Argonne Forest front. Fought through Malancourt, Mountfalcon, Very, Gesnes and Ronagne. Spent the winter near Gondrecourt; returned May 4, 1919; discharged from Camp Dodge, Ia. May 17, 1919.

3.  
**WALTER E. DEEBACH**, Mankato; entered service May 9, 1917; sent to Fort Snelling; overseas September, 1917; served with the "Rainbow Division," Bat. 5, 151st Art. Returned to U. S. June 3, 1919.

4.  
 Private **S. M. HANSON**, Mankato; entered service Dec. 3, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred later to San Antonio, Tex. (aviation field); at Camp Hancock, Ga., assigned to the Motor Machine Gun Corps; discharged March 15, 1919.

5.  
**DAVID BASSETT**, Mankato, entered service July, 1918; served with the National Guards until discharged October, 1918.

6.  
**ALFRED O. DOCKEN**, Mankato; entered service Sept., 1918; sent to Camp Dodge; transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga.; overseas from Camp Mills. Returned May 7, 1919.

7.  
**GEORGE PETER STEMPEL**, Mankato; entered service May 27, 1918; sent to Camp Lewis, Washington; transferred to Camp Kearney, Calif.; assigned to the 107th Inf.; overseas; returned March 9, 1919.

8.  
**BERTEL TWEED**, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; assigned to Co. F., 342 Inf., 86 Div.; discharged at Camp Grant August 30, 1918.

9.  
 Corporal **D. E. JOHNSON**, Madison Lake; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; assigned to Co. E, 36th Div.; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas duty Oct., 1918.

10.  
**HAROLD BASSETT**, Mankato; entered service March 15, 1918; sent to Fort Caswell, N. C.; assigned to 116th Co., 31st Div.; sent to Camp Wadsworth; assigned to U. S. General Hospital No. 18 at Waynesville, N. C.; assigned to U. S. General Hospital No. 21 at Denver, Col.

## THE WORLD WAR



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## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY

1.  
WILLIAM E. MABEE, Mankato; entered service June 30, 1918; sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where he served as baker until discharged Jan. 25, 1919.

2.  
J. W. ARMSTRONG, Mankato; enlisted in the Navy July 2, 1918; sent to Camp Dewey; transferred to Seattle, Wash., August 22, 1918; discharged Dec. 22, 1918.

3.  
HARRY SAPEY, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; assigned to 332nd Field Artillery and sent to Camp Robinson, Wis., July, 1918; was injured in stampede while here and sent to hospital where he remained for three months; discharged Dec. 31, 1918.

4.  
Sergeant GREGORY KLEIN I AMM, Mankato; entered service May 10, 1917 in the Medical Dept., of the U. S. Army; sent to Jefferson Barracks; later to Fort Benj. Harrison; now serving in Ark. Post Hospital, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

5.  
Private JOHN P. LINDQUIST, Mankato; entered service March 9, 1917; sent to San Antonio, Texas; assigned to the Aviation Corps; overseas Oct. 20, 1918 from Newport News; returned March 21, 1919.

6.  
WILLIAM H. CORBIN, Mankato; entered service May 25, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred July 28, 1918, to Camp Custer; discharged from Camp Podge, Feb. 8, 1919.

7.  
JOSEPH L. OLGIER, Mankato; entered service Sept. 1, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; discharged January 1, 1919.

8.  
MANLEY A. CORBIN, Mankato; enlisted August 1, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; assigned to Co. 1, 59th Reg., 1th Div.; transferred to Gettysburg, Pa.; later to Camp Greene, N. C., where he was transferred to the Supply Co.; overseas May 1, 1918.

9.  
Sergeant EDWARD P. NETTLETON, Mankato; entered service June 20, 1918; assigned to the 872nd Aero Squadron; finished the Aeroplane Mechanics course about Sept. 15, 1918; transferred to the 3rd Regiment A. S. M. S. Hdqts. and assigned to special duty in the Adjutant's office; Dec. 1 received Sgt.'s warrant and assigned to Hdqts. Co. A. S. M. S., where he remained until discharged Jan. 15, 1919.

10.  
LEWIS G. WIDWELL, Mankato; entered service Dec., 1917; assigned to 23rd Engineers; sailed for France April, 1918 on the "George Washington" from Camp Laurel, Md.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH

## COURTIES

## THE WORLDWAR

1.  
HARRY PETERSON, Mankato; left here April 24, 1918 for Camp Dodge; served in France with Bakery Co. 335 Q. M. C. N. A.

2.  
HARRY E. ROE, Mankato; left here with Co. H, Sept 21, 1917 for Camp Cody; later assigned to Ammunition Train Co. D. 107th; sailed June, 1918, for France; in February, 1919 sent to Germany.

3.  
MATT WEIR, Mankato; entered service May 7, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; sailed for France with the 16th Inf. Supply Co.

4.  
ARCHIE WISHNICK, Mankato; entered service November, 1917; sent to Camp Jackson; served overseas with Motor Truck Co. 424.

5.  
HARRY I. WISHNICK, Mankato; enlisted April 11, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; served overseas. Returned to U. S. July 12, 1919.

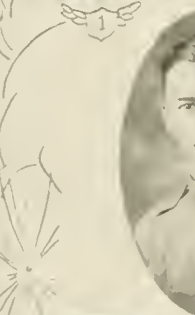
6.  
ALBERT ERICKSON, Mankato; entered service Oct. 5, 1917; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to Co. E, 163rd Inf. 41st Div.; overseas Dec. 15, 1917; served as Mechanic in a Gas Bomb Factory; returned Feb. 12, 1919; discharged March 1, 1919 at Denver, Col.

7.  
CHARLES ABDO, Mankato; entered service August 25, 1918; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; sailed October, 1918; served as Clerk in Headquarters of Army Food Dept. Returned February, 1919.

8.  
EARL DUFFIELD, Garden City; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas August 31, 1918; landed at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918; sent to Montfucuy with Co. M., 3rd Pioneer Inf., to handle ammunition, this being only two miles from the Argonne Front; later stationed with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany; returned to the U. S. June 18, 1919.

9.  
WILLIAM ABDO, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; served overseas six months with the Infantry; took part in active service; wounded slightly; returned April, 1919.

10.  
Sergeant LAWRENCE SNYDER, Mankato; enlisted with Co. H.; left September, 1917, for Camp Cody; transferred to Camp Dix August, 1918; sailed Oct. 15, 1918; was made Gas and Bomb Sergeant August 2, 1918. Returned from overseas July 2, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill.



## BLUE EARTH



1.  
**CARL ANDERSON**, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; left for overseas Sept. 8, 1918 where he served with Co. 1, 317th Inf., 80th Div.; took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive Oct. 31, to Nov. 6, 1918; returned June 1, 1919; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill. June 18, 1919.



2.  
**CARL AMBROSE SCHIERER**, Mankato; entered service May, 1918, as electrician but later transferred to Signal Corps; overseas Sept. 17, 1918; served in Military Police Service, 241st Company.

3.  
**FERDINAND CHAS. HEINZE**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 24, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Fort Riley, Kans., where he was assigned to the 342nd Bakery Co.; later sent to Camp Humphrey, Va. Returned April, 1919.

4.  
**FRANCES A. JACOBEE**, Mankato; drafted June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; assigned to Motor Transfer Unit.

5.  
**ROBERT W. DEUSER**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 1918 in the Navy; served at Dunwoody Institute; discharged Dec. 1918.

6.  
 Private **HARRY A. JOHNSON**, Mankato; entered service April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge; sailed for France from Camp Mills June 19, 1918; took part in active service; returned April, 1919.

7.  
 Private **IVAN ROBERTS**, Mankato; entered service Oct. 17, 1918; sent to the U. of M., S. A. T. C.; discharged Dec. 14, 1918.

8.  
**GLEN L. DAVIEY**, Mankato; entered service Nov. 8, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks and after one week was sent to Camp Meade, Md.; assigned to Co. A, 23rd Engineers where he was in training until Jan. 21, 1918, when he was sent overseas; worked under shell fire from spring until the armistice was signed. Returned to U. S. June, 1919.

9.  
**OSCAR WALTER HEINZE**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 7, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; assigned to Co. D., 313th Amm. Train, 88th Div.; served as Instructing Cook until May 11, 1918; transferred to Camp Perry, Ohio to Small Arms Firing School; later to Camp Benning, Ga.; discharged at Camp Benning, Ga., Feb. 3, 1919.

10.  
 Corporal **HAROLD S. COX**, Mankato; entered service Feb. 11, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to San Antonio, Tex., and later to Houston, Texas; sailed for France Sept. 18, 1917; served with 9th Inf. Co., M. 2nd. Div.; later with Army of Occupation in Germany.



## COMMENTS

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
JOSEPH ORNER, Mankato; entered service July, 1918; left for Camp Cody; served with 136th Inf. as Guard.

2.  
Sergeant OWEN WILLIAMS, Mankato; entered service Dec. 13, 1917; served in the Adj. General Dept. at Kelly Field for eleven months; later sent to Mt. Clemens, Mich.; discharged from Camp Dodge Dec. 26, 1918.

3.  
GEO. STAUDINGER, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he served in the Medical Dept.

4.  
JOHN FREMONT FARRAND, Mankato; enlisted in the navy Feb. 28, 1918; sent to Dunwoody Institute; later to Harvard; was made Radio Operator and assigned to the "San Francisco" in the Mining Fleet, operating in the North Sea. Served there five months; was then sent to Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

5.  
Corporal DAN JEROME NEWTON, Mankato; entered service Sept., 1918; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; discharged March 1919.

6.  
BENJAMIN A. IVERSON, Mankato; entered service Nov. 5, 1917; sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., with the 7th U. S. Engineers; left N. Y. on steamer "Ordinna" March 16, 1918; took part in active service in Vosges Mts., St. Die Sector, St. Mihiel Drive, Argonne Woods and the Verdun Sector; was gassed and sent to hospital; was again in active service on the Meuse River; after armistice was signed was sent to Luxemburg, Germany.

7.  
Sergeant EDWARD J. MCGOVERN, Mankato; entered service May, 1917; left with Co. H. for Camp Cody Sept. 21, 1917; overseas Oct. 11, 1918; later assigned to the Army of Occupation.

8.  
CORNELIUS SCHALLER, Mankato; entered service July, 1917; served in the Aviation Corps until Feb. 1918; was then assigned to Engineers Corps.

9.  
ELDO LOUIS FITZLOFF, Mankato; left Oct. 1st, 1918 for the Students' Army Camp at the U. of M., Minneapolis, Minn. Discharged Dec. 19, 1918.

10.  
OSCAR ANDERSON, Mankato; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga.; served as Bugler; discharged Dec. 25, 1918.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IA

1.  
C. LENTS, Mankato; entered service in Sept., 1917; sent to Camp Pike, Ark.

2.  
HENRY H. CRANDALL, Mankato; entered service May 5, 1917 as a Marine; was sent to Mare Island; sailed for France June, 1918; took part in active service in principal battles until the armistice was signed; was then put in the Army of Occupation.

3.  
Private MERLE HARTER, Mankato; entered service July 15, 1918; sent to Unwoody Institute; transferred to Overland Bldg., St. Paul; served as Aviation Mechanic; discharged Dec. 21, 1918.

4.  
Sergeant GEORGE SCHMIDT, Mankato; enlisted in Co. H, April, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 27, 1917; sailed for France Oct. 10, 1918, where he served with 258 Co., 129th Bn. M. P. C.; stationed in Reserve, 3rd lines in Castres, France on the western sector of the Verdun front at the time the Armistice was signed.

5.  
EVERETT PAUL ZEMPEL, Mankato; entered service July 20, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; discharged Oct. 8, 1918.

6.  
Sergeant RICHARD W. WIGLEY, Mankato; entered service August 13, 1917; in the Medical Corps; sent to Fort Riley; sailed for overseas service Jan. 10, 1918; stationed at Base Hospital No. 3, S. O. S., London, England. Returned to the U. S. July 7, 1919.

7.  
Sergeant LLOYD E. WOLCOTT, Mankato; entered service May 1, 1917; sent to Camp Douglas, Ariz.; assigned to Co. I, 11th Reg.; transferred to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June, 1917; November, 1917 transferred to Camp Lewis, Wash., and was assigned to Co. H, 76th Reg.; discharged Feb. 21, 1919 at Tacoma, Washington.

8.  
Corporal P. L. KEENE, Mankato; entered service Nov. 4, 1918 in the Tank Corps, assigned to Co. B, 343rd Regiment; sent to Camp Polk; upon the discharge of Co. B, 343rd Reg. he was among the few kept there until the complete breaking up of the camp and then was transferred to Camp Meade, Md.

9.  
Private HARRY HOLMES, Mankato; entered service May, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks May 20, 1918; transferred to Camp Jos. E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida; served as Military Police; discharged Feb. 8, 1919.

10.  
Private RAY HERBERT AGNEW, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; sailed from Newport News, September, 1918; landed in Brest, France Sept. 15, 1918; discharged from Camp Dodge Feb. 8, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR





## BLUE EARTH



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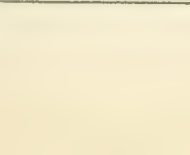
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## COUNTY

1.  
ARTHUR LOENHARDT, Mankato; entered service in the navy June, 1917; sent to Great Lakes; later transferred to the Philadelphia Navy Yards; six months overseas service.

2.  
NICK KORPAI, Mankato; entered service Dec., 1917; sent to Great Lakes Training Station; later sent to Ireland.

3.  
Sergeant CLYDE ROYER, Mankato; entered service June 1, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Devens, Mass.; discharged Feb. 15, 1919.

4.  
Sergeant M. C. COOPER, Mankato; entered service May, 1917; assigned to 164th Inf. Mch. Gun Co. 41st Div.; sent to Camp Greene, N. C.; sailed for France Dec., 1917; discharged March, 1919.

5.  
Corporal JEROME N. WIEDEMANN, Mankato; entered service Nov. 14, 1917; sent to Camp Meade, N. Y.; assigned to the 23rd Reg. Highway Engineers; overseas Feb. 9, 1918; served with the Official Road Builders for Pershing's first army which was the first to enter St. Mihiel after the Germans were driven out; later drove Motor for Officers in France. Returned June, 1919.

6.  
WILLARD MARSHALL BOLLENBACH, Mankato; enlisted October 12, 1918; sent to Camp Pike, Ark., where he served in the Inf. Officers' Training Camp; discharged Dec. 2, 1918 at Camp Pike.

7.  
WARREN DAUBER, Mankato; entered service June 15, 1918; sent to Camp Funston, Kansas; discharged Jan. 27, 1919.

8.  
WILLIAM F. COOPER, Mankato; entered service June 4, 1917; sent to Camp Cody with Co. H., Sept., 1917; sailed from Camp Merritt, N. J., June 24, 1918 for France; took part in active service; was wounded in the battle of Argonne Forrest. Returned April, 1919.

9.  
Private FRANK KELLY, Mankato; entered service September 15, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; discharged December 15, 1918.

10.  
JOSEPH KUBLISHAK, Mankato; entered service May 29, 1918; sent to Washington; sailed for France June, 1918.

## THE WORLDWAR



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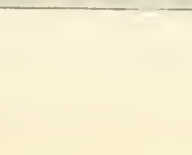
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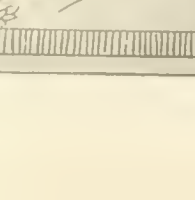
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## COUNTY IN

1. FELIX E. FREEMAN, Mankato; entered service June 10, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; assigned to Co. E.; left for overseas service Sept. 1918; and transferred to Co. H, 11th Reg. Returned June 1, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge June 1, 1919.

2. Sergeant RAICH WILLIAM FIELDS, Mankato; entered service April, 1917; sailed for France August 23, 1917 with the 1105 Aero Replacement Squadron. Returned to the U. S. June 8, 1919.

3. Corporal RUDOLPH F. LAMM, Mankato; enlisted July 14, 1918; sent to Dunwoody Institute; Sept. 22, 1918 sent to Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa. assigned to Co. B, 336 Tank Corps, 82 Div.; sailed Nov. 1918; returned May 5, 1919 to Camp Mills.

4. CARL F. CUDDLING, Mankato; entered service Feb. 23, 1918; assigned to the 55th Engineers; sailed for France July, 1918.

5. CLARENCE GRAEBER, Mankato; entered service Feb. 22, 1918; sent to the Dunwoody Naval School; April 30, 1918 sent to Naval School at Cambridge, Mass. Discharged May 1, 1919.

6. FRANK G. FAHRENKAMP, Mankato; entered service at Besby, Minn.; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas Feb. 1918.

7. CHAS. K. KIMPTON, Mankato; entered service April 12, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks; assigned to the Anti-Aircraft Corps; sailed Oct. 1st, 1918; returned Jan. 22, 1919; discharged at Fort Dodge Feb. 18, 1919.

8. Corporal WM. J. POLLEL, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas with Co. M, 3rd Pioneer Inf.

9. Sergeant LEG P. MANSKE, Mankato; enlisted April 7, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Oct. 5, 1918 assigned to 1st Co. Coast Defenses of Southern N. Y. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; discharged at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. March 15, 1919 for the convenience of the Government to accept appointment as Army Field Clerk, Headquarters, Eastern Department, Governor's Island, N. Y.

10. JOHN H. LAMM, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 1917 in the Navy at Philadelphia Pa.; assigned to ship U. S. S. Minneapolis; rated as second class carpenter's mate; has made several trips across on the "Minneapolis"; stationed at San Francisco Cal.

## THE WORLD WAR



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## BLUE EARTH

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLDWAR

1.  
**ARMIN ROEMER KLEIN-SCHMIDT**, Mankato; entered service Oct. 10, 1918; sent to Students' Army Training Camp, University, Minnesota; assigned to Co. C, 2nd Regt. Engineers Corp of the Training Unit.

2.  
**HARRY M. PENGRA**, entered service April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge; assigned to the 358th Inf.; overseas from Camp Mills June 18, 1918.

3.  
**WILLIAM D. KAUFMAN**, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; sailed from Camp Mills Sept. 17, 1918; arrived in France Oct. 6, 1918; returned Dec. 16, 1918; discharged from Camp Dodge Feb. 18, 1919.

4.  
**Sergeant W. PIERCE JONES**, Lake Crystal; enlisted June 19, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Fort Riley; overseas August, 1918 where he served with 350th Amb. Co. 313th S. N. T. M. Returned June, 1919.

5.  
**CHARLES PAUL REED**, Mankato; entered service July 15, 1918; sent to Dunwoody Training School; later transferred to Overland Bldg., St. Paul; discharged December 19, 1918.

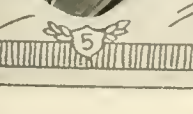
6.  
**FLORIAN ARTHUR KLEIN-SCHMIDT**, Mankato; entered service Oct. 10, 1918; sent to the Students' Army Training Camp, University, Minnesota; assigned to Co. C, 2nd Regt. Engineers Corps of the Training Unit.

7.  
**OTTO AUGUST KAMHOLZ**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; sailed June 28, 1918; served with Co. C, 165th Inf.; returned Jan. 21, 1919; discharged March 1, 1919.

8.  
**ADOLPH GUSTAF HOLMAN**, Mankato; entered service with Co. H; left Sept. 1917, for Camp Cody; sailed for France Sept. 1918; served overseas four months; discharged Feb. 7, 1919.

9.  
**PETER A. LORENTZ**, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to the Pioneer Inf.; left for overseas August, 1918; served in the Argonne Sector handling ammunition.

10.  
**Sergeant CLARENCE F. PENGRA**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 2, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas August, 1918; served with the 313th Ammunition Train; returned May 29, 1919.



BLUE EARTH



COUNTY IN

1.  
**GEORGE JOHN LORENTZ**, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; left for overseas August, 1918 where he served with Co. M, 3rd Pioneer Inf.

2.  
**JOHN JOSEPH SMITH**, Madison Lake; enlisted Jan. 4, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Kelly Field, Tex., where he was assigned to the M. 353rd Aero Squadron; sailed from Long Island, N. Y., August 12, 1918. Returned to the U. S. May 7, 1919.

3.  
 Private **OWEN GRIFFITH**, Mankato; enlisted April 22, 1917 in Coast Artillery Corp; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Fort Amador, Canal Zone May, 1917.

4.  
 Private **DAVID E. WOCIS**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Cody; transferred to Camp Upton; sailed for France July 1, 1918; served in the Field Artillery. Discharged June 2, 1919.

5.  
**A. T. NORDGREN**, Mankato; enlisted July 21, 1918; trained at Miami, Florida; served three months overseas as Aerial Photographic Observer; discharged Feb. 10, 1919.

6.  
 Corporal **ALFRED LEONARD YARWOOD**, Mankato; entered service July 21, 1918; left for Camp Wadsworth, S. C., July 25. Assigned to 54th Pioneer Inf.; left for Newport News; overseas; returned May, 1919.

7.  
**CLARENCE THEIMER**, Mankato; enlisted with Co. H, and left for Camp Cody, N. M. Sept. 27, 1917; served overseas.

8.  
**EARL MEREDITH GRIFFITH**, Mankato; enlisted Nov. 8, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Fort Hancock, N. J., where he served from Nov. 23, 1917 to May 8, 1918; overseas May 10, 1918, where he served with Bat. E, 57 Art. (C. A. C.) in active service at the St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive; returned to the U. S. Jan. 11, 1919; discharged Feb. 1, 1919.

9.  
 Private **URIAH V. JONES**, Mankato; enlisted Jan. 28, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; assigned to the 270th Aero Squadron for overseas duty. Returned to U. S. July 19, 1919.

10.  
 Private **CLARENCE POND**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 11, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; assigned to the Med. Det. 136th Reg., 31st Div.; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M. Oct. 29, 1917; overseas Oct. 12, 1918; transferred to the Sanitary Detachment 3rd Provisional Regiment Nov. 1918 and assigned to duty with American Embarkation Center, Le Mans, France; returned to the U. S. April 29, 1919; discharged May 1, 1919.

THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH

## COUNTY 11.

## THE WORLDWAR



1.  
EUGENE FRANCIS KRAUSE  
Mankato; enlisted March 4,  
1918 in the U. S. Naval Reserve  
Force; served at the following  
stations: Punwoody N. T. S.,  
Minneapolis; U. S. Naval Radio  
School, Cambridge, Mass.;  
Armed Draft Detail, N. Y.; U.  
S. Radio Compass School, Pel-  
ham Bay, N. Y.; Fifth Naval  
District, Hampton Roads, Va.,  
and the U. S. Radio Compass  
Station, Hog Island; discharged  
May 23, 1919 at Minneapolis,  
Minn.



2.  
Corporal WILLIAM OSCAR  
HINTZ, Mankato; enlisted Aug-  
ust 24, 1917 with Co. H, 136th  
Inf.; sent to Camp Cody Sept.  
27, 1917; overseas Oct. 30, 1918,  
where he served with Co. F, 58th  
Inf.; later stationed with the  
Army of Occupation at Coblenz,  
Germany.



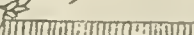
3.  
WILLIAM M. WAGNER, Man-  
kato; entered service April 29,  
1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.,  
where he served as Bugler with  
Co. A., 350th Inf., 88th Div.; dis-  
charged March 18, 1919.



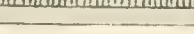
4.  
Private FRANK BIERL, Man-  
kato; entered service April 29,  
1918; sent to Camp Dodge; over-  
seas from Camp Travers, N. Y.,  
June 27, 1918; assigned to Inf.  
90th Div.; saw active service;  
discharged Jan. 21, 1919.



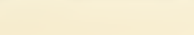
5.  
ADOLPH SCHOETTLER,  
Mankato; entered service April  
29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge,  
Ia.; served overseas with Co. A,  
1st Bat. 22nd Engineers. Re-  
turned to U. S. July 11, 1919.



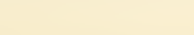
6.  
AUGUST ALBERT HINTZ,  
Mankato; entered service June  
25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant,  
Ill. Transferred to Camp Logan,  
Texas, Sept. 1918, where he  
served with Cas. Det. 21, 163rd  
Depot Brigade. Discharged at  
Camp Dodge, Ia. Dec. 31, 1918.



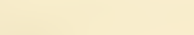
7.  
FRANK JOHN MANNING,  
Mankato; entered service Aug.  
15, 1918; sent to Camp Meade;  
discharged March 6, 1919.



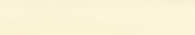
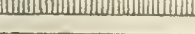
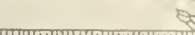
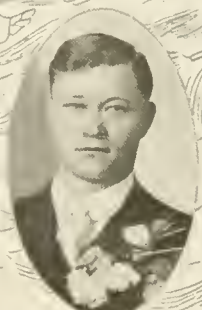
8.  
Corporal MICHAEL A. WEIN-  
GARTZ, Mankato; entered ser-  
vice July 25, 1918; sent to Camp  
Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas  
Aug. 31, 1918; assigned to Co. I,  
3rd Pioneer Inf.



9.  
NICHOLAS J. WILMES, Man-  
kato; entered service June 25,  
1918; sent to Camp Grant; over-  
seas from Camp Upton Sept. 8,  
1918; assigned to Co. L, 7th  
Div. Returned to U. S. June 25,  
1919.



10.  
ALFRED E. SCHOETTLER,  
Mankato; entered service June  
25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant,  
Ill.; overseas Sept. 1, 1918,  
where he served with Co. A,  
311th Engineers.



## BLUE EARTH



1.  
LEON HARVEY JORGENSON, Mankato; enlisted Oct. 3, 1918; sent to the Overland Bldg., St. Paul, having joined the "Aerial Service Mechanic School;" discharged Dec. 24, 1919.



2.  
DAVID R. EVANS, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918, sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas Sept. 9, 1918 where he served with the 7th M. P. Co., 7th Div.; returned June 22, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge Ia., June 30, 1919.



3.  
EDWARD B. NELSON, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 19, 1918 in the Auto Mechanics' Corps; sent to Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis where he was assigned to Co. C; discharged Dec. 19, 1918.



4.  
Sergeant CARL M. MONSON, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; transferred to Camp Raritan, N. J., and assigned to Headquarters Detachment R. O. T. C. Discharged at Camp Raritan, N. J., April 10, 1919.



5.  
Private ADOLPH M. OLSON, Mankato; entered service Aug. 2, 1918 and left for Syracuse Recruit Camp, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1918; was sent to Hoboken, N. J. and then to New York City where he was assigned to Escort Detachment, Medical Dept.



6.  
HAROLD A. AMUNDSON, Mankato; entered service May 28, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge; sailed June 8, 1918 for overseas service.



7.  
JULIUS G. RINEHART, Mankato; entered service Aug. 15, 1917 in Co. H 136 Inf., sent to Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 15, 1917; discharged Aug. 14, 1918.



8.  
HANS A. HAMER, Mankato; entered service in the regular army in 1913 in the cavalry; overseas in July, 1917 where he served with Co. E, 1st Amm. Train, 1st Div., wounded; later served with the Army of Occupation.



9.  
NICHOLAS LEG. WAGNER, Mankato; left Camp Pike, Ark., for overseas with Co. D, 346th Inf., served overseas with Inf. Regt. Unit Co. 7, 1st Depot.



10.  
Sergeant ENGWAL OLSON, Mankato; entered service Dec. 12, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga., sailed March 4, 1918; assigned to 16th Co., 2nd Air Service Mechanic Regt. Returned from overseas July 1, 1919.

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IV

1.  
2.  
3.

WILLIAM MUTCH, DONALD D. MUTCH, CHARLES MUTCH, these three brothers are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Mutch, living on Route 2, Mankato. They enlisted together in the Coast Artillery March 8, 1918. They were sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; thence transferred to Fort Moultrie, S. C., overseas in October, 1918; assigned to guard duty at a base port in France; they returned together and were discharged at the same time at Camp Grant, March 13, 1919. They were together during their entire period of service.

4.

JOHN SIDNEY MUTCH, Mankato, Route 2. Fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Mutch; entered service November 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged January 1919.

5.

FRANK LUTTERALL, Mankato; entered service September 1918; sent to Pensacola, Florida, where he served in the Naval Air Station; discharged March 20, 1919.

6.

Private JOHN E. SWANSON, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Aug. 28, 1918; assigned to the 3rd Pioneer Inf.; returned March 18, 1919.

7.

Sergeant CLARE V. FOWLER, Mankato; entered service Sept. 5, 1917; sent to Camp Lodge and was assigned to the 351st Inf. November 22, 1917. was transferred to the 348th Inf. at Camp Pike, Ark.; appointed sergeant March 1, 1918, and attached to the Q. M. C.; July 22, 1918, transferred to the Adj. Gen. Dept. at Camp Greene, N. C.; discharged at Camp Greene, Jan. 21, 1919.

8.

Corporal LOUIS HEISE, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 1915 with Co. H, National Guards; left for overseas June, 1918; assigned to 313th Supply Train, 88th Div. Co. F; returned to U. S. June, 1919.

9.

JAMES EDWARD SHIEHAN, Mankato; entered service June 22, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, transferred to Camp Upton; overseas Sept. 1918; assigned to the 78th Div.; active service; gassed; returned to the U. S. June 3, 1919.

10.

GILFORD EDMOND FRANCIS, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 12, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, later to Camp Custer; sailed from Camp Hemstead, L. I., August 28, 1918; served as Master Signal Electrician in the Aviation Corps. Returned July 12, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



1.  
DAVID ELIAS STRÖM, Mankato; entered service May 7, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; sailed July, 1918, for France; served as Chief Mechanic. Returned to U. S. June 15, 1919.



2.  
GILBERT O. WALDEN, Mankato; enlisted in the United States navy Feb. 25, 1919; sent to Hampton Roads, Va., May 2, 1919, where he was assigned to Unit J, Co. 806th U. S. Naval Operating Base.



3.  
Sergeant HENRY A. ROUST, Mankato; enlisted Aug. 15, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; later to Kelly Field, Tex.; sailed from Camp Mills, L. I., Dec. 2, 1917; served in the Aviation Corps.



4.  
FREDERICK W. JEFFERSON, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 27, 1918; sent to Dunwoody Naval School; transferred to Harvard Radio School; served on Sub Chaser at submarine base, discharged Dec. 2, 1918.



5.  
Sergeant RAY CUMMINGS, Mankato; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., where he was assigned to 286th Amb. Co.; discharged from Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 18, 1918.



6.  
HENRY EDWARD BUTLER, Mankato; entered service Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to the 350th Inf.; transferred to Camp Grant and put in the 26th Engineers; overseas May 28, 1918 where he served with the 25th Co. Transportation Corps.



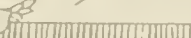
7.  
CARL F. HANSCH, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant where he served with the 11th Inf.



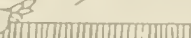
8.  
E N O C H NAPOLÉON STRÖM, Mankato; entered service Sept. 5, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, sailed for France July, 1918.



9.  
Private DONALD CRIPPEN, Mankato; entered service May 2, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to Co. I, 51st Pioneer Inf. for overseas service, Dec. 22, 1918, stationed at Bernstetel, Germany.



10.  
Sergeant HUGO F. SELLSTRÖM, Mankato; enlisted March 20, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., assigned to Co. I, 340th Inf. for overseas service.



## THE WORLDWAR



1.  
DAVID ELIAS STRÖM, Mankato; entered service May 7, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; sailed July, 1918, for France; served as Chief Mechanic. Returned to U. S. June 15, 1919.



2.  
GILBERT O. WALDEN, Mankato; enlisted in the United States navy Feb. 25, 1919; sent to Hampton Roads, Va., May 2, 1919, where he was assigned to Unit J, Co. 806th U. S. Naval Operating Base.



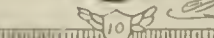
3.  
Sergeant HENRY A. ROUST, Mankato; enlisted Aug. 15, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; later to Kelly Field, Tex.; sailed from Camp Mills, L. I., Dec. 2, 1917; served in the Aviation Corps.



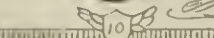
4.  
FREDERICK W. JEFFERSON, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 27, 1918; sent to Dunwoody Naval School; transferred to Harvard Radio School; served on Sub Chaser at submarine base, discharged Dec. 2, 1918.



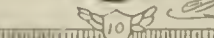
5.  
Sergeant RAY CUMMINGS, Mankato; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., where he was assigned to 286th Amb. Co.; discharged from Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 18, 1918.



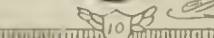
6.  
HENRY EDWARD BUTLER, Mankato; entered service Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to the 350th Inf.; transferred to Camp Grant and put in the 26th Engineers; overseas May 28, 1918 where he served with the 25th Co. Transportation Corps.



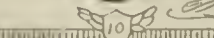
7.  
CARL F. HANSCH, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant where he served with the 11th Inf.



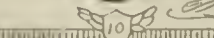
8.  
E N O C H NAPOLÉON STRÖM, Mankato; entered service Sept. 5, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, sailed for France July, 1918.



9.  
Private DONALD CRIPPEN, Mankato; entered service May 2, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to Co. I, 51st Pioneer Inf. for overseas service, Dec. 22, 1918, stationed at Bernstetel, Germany.



10.  
Sergeant HUGO F. SELLSTRÖM, Mankato; enlisted March 20, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., assigned to Co. I, 340th Inf. for overseas service.





# BLUE EARTH

# COUNTY IN

# THE WORLDWAR

1.  
Private **WALTER H. JOHNSON**, Mankato; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., assigned to 13th Casual Co.; discharged Dec. 26, 1918.

2.  
**ADOLPH OTTO BUMMER**, Mankato; entered service April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., assigned to Co. E, 358th Inf. 90th Div.; left for overseas service June 1st, 1918; arrived in France June 23, 1918; took part in the following battles: Sazerais-Raye-Luvenelle sector August 24-Oct. 10; St. Mihiel operation Sept. 12-15; demonstration at beginning of Argonne-Meuse offensive Sept. 26; Argonne-Meuse offensive Oct. 19-Nov. 11; he volunteered to take a message to the Batt. P. C. on Oct. 3, 1918, delivered the message but was severely gassed.

3.  
Corporal **GEO. M. BARTH**, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 12, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Camp Grant, Ill.; later sent to Aviation School, St. Paul; overseas June, 1918; returned and discharged Jan. 18, 1919.

4.  
**CHARLES K. ANDERSON**, Mankato; enlisted June, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; sailed June, 1918; returned Feb. 26, 1919 and was discharged from Camp Mills.

5.  
**ROMIE B. SCHABLE**, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; transferred to Camp Stewart, W. Va.; sailed Sept. 1918; returned March, 1919.

6.  
**REUBEN L. FELT**, Mankato; enlisted April 3, 1918; sent to Camp Fremont; sailed Oct. 2, 1918; returned to Camp Lee Jan. 15, 1919; discharged from Camp Grant, Feb. 12, 1919.

7.  
Sergeant **HENRY J. SANGER**, Mankato; enlisted Jan. 1917; sailed for England Nov. 1917; served in Brest, France as mechanic in the Aviation Corps; returned Dec. 23, 1918; discharged Jan. 1919.

8.  
**ANDREW ANDERSON**, Mankato; entered service June, 1918, sent to Camp Grant.

9.  
Sergeant **WILFRED H. JOHNSTONE**, North Mankato; enlisted Oct. 13, 1916; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Va.; transferred to Camp Lee, Va., served with the Inf. Replacement Troops; discharged Nov. 23, 1918 at Camp Lee, Va.

10.  
**LOUIS BARLOW**, Mankato; enlisted April 19, 1917, sent to Camp Cody, Sept. 21, 1917, with Co. H, National Guards; assigned to Bat. 19, Heavy Art. and sent overseas June 12, 1918;



BLUE EARTH



COUNTY IN

1.  
**CLIFFORD A. ANDERSON**, Mankato; enlisted May 2, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, May 8, 1917; transferred to Fort Washington, Feb., 28, 1918; sailed for France April 22, 1918, where he served with Bat. C. 60 Art. in the battles of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive; returned to Camp Merritt, Feb. 2, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Feb. 15, 1919.

2.  
**ARNOLD H. LUNDE**, Mankato; entered service May 27, 1918; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; transferred to Camp Kearney, Cal., June 22, 1918; sailed from Camp Mills August 8, 1918; landed in Liverpool Aug. 20, 1918; overseas.

3.  
 Private **SAM KANTOR**, Mankato; entered service May 27, 1918; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., assigned to Co. I, 306th Inf. 77th Div. Overseas Aug. 10, 1919; took part in Meuse-Argonne Offensive Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918; returned April 25, 1919; discharged from Camp Dodge May 18, 1919.

4.  
**HARVEY A. ANDERSON**, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 5, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 8, 1917; transferred to Camp Stewart, Va., April 22, 1918; overseas, where he served with Bat. C. 60th Art. in the St. Mihiel drive and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive; returned Feb. 2, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Feb. 15, 1919.

5.  
**RAYMOND ALBERT LAMM**, Mankato; enlisted July 22, 1918, in the Signal Corps, 12th Service Co.; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Camp Leavenworth; oversea; served with the 3rd Army of Occupation near Metz.

6.  
**ARCHIE C. KUENTZEL**, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge; transferred to Camp Forrest, Ga.; discharged Jan. 1, 1919.

7.  
**FAY HARVEY**, Mankato; enlisted March 5, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, May 8, 1917; sent to San Francisco; May 20, 1917, sailed for the Philippines.

8.  
 Corporal **LEONARD A. HARVEY**, Mankato; enlisted May 2, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Fort Washington May 8, 1917; overseas; took part in the St. Mihiel Drive and Argonne Offensive; discharged from Camp Dodge, Feb. 15, 1919.

9.  
**FRANK MCGUIRE**, Mankato; enlisted in Co. H, National Guards 136th Inf. June 5, 1917; sent to Camp Cody Sept. 21, 1917; overseas; transferred to Co. C, 6th Engineers.

10.  
**EDWARD LEONARD PETERSON**, Mankato; enlisted July 14, 1917 in Co. H, National Guard; left Sept. 21, 1918, for Camp Cody; overseas; transferred to Army of Occupation.

THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1.  
Sergeant CLARENCE E. McHUGH, Mankato; enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 27, 1917 in C. A. C.; served at Fort Greble, R. I., until June 1918; assigned to 3rd Bn. Hdqts. 73rd Art. C. A. C.; overseas service from Sept. 21, 1918, until Dec. 22, 1918; discharged Jan. 15, 1919.

2.  
ALBERT ANDERSON, Mankato, enlisted June 25, 1918; with the 15th Co., Signal Corps; transferred to the 21st Co. 6th Batt. at Camp Lewis, Wash.; left for overseas Aug. 5, 1918.

3.  
WILBERT E. McHUGH, Mankato; enlisted in the navy March, 1917; sent to the Great Lakes Training School; assigned to U. S. S. Florida, was made Carpenter's Mate, 1st class gunpointer.

4.  
Private ANTON F. LUNKENHEIMER, Mankato; enlisted in the S. A. T. C. of St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Oct. 8, 1918; discharged Dec. 15, 1918.

5.  
Sergeant JOSEPH H. LUNKENHEIMER, Mankato; enlisted May 27, 1917, in the Medical Corps, 136th Inf.; served from July 15 to Sept. 28 at Northfield; transferred to Camp Cody; sailed from Camp Dix, N. J., Oct. 1917; served at Camp Etat, LeMons, France. Returned April 29, 1919.

6.  
Corporal ARTHUR J. WILLIAMS, Mankato; enlisted March, 1918; sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; overseas; served in the Engineering Corps.

7.  
WARD EDWARD KUENTZEL, North Mankato; enlisted March 1918; served as chemist in Ordnance Dept., Washington, D. C.; discharged Feb. 6, 1919.

8.  
Sergt. Major ARTHUR J. PASS, Mankato; enlisted April 28, 1918, in the Engineers Corps; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he served until July 4, 1918; overseas July 9, 1918, where he served with Headquarters Detachment Co., 528th Engineers, taking part in the St. Mihiel Offensive Sept. 12, 1918; was made Sergeant-Major Oct. 11, 1918; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 3, 1919.

9.  
GLEN HAROLD BURLISON, Mankato; enlisted June 29, 1917, in the 2nd Minn. 136th Inf. Band as clarinetist; mustered into service July 15th, 1917, and sent to Camp Cody; sent to Camp Dix, N. J., overseas; served with the Army of Occupation 4th Div. 77th F. A. Band at Kaiseresch, Germany.

10.  
GEORGE HARKEE, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 7, 1918, in Construction Co. No. 4; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Hempstead, R. I.; overseas; seaman; discharged Dec., 1918.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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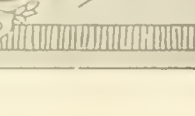
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## COUNTY IN

1.  
Private H. B. WHEELER, Mankato; enlisted July 29, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., transferred to Camp Humphreys, Va.; later to Washington Barracks; sailed with 1st Replacement Regiment of Engineers; stationed at a Supply Depot at Angers, France; returned Feb. 23, 1919; discharged from Camp Dodge, March 11, 1919.

2.  
FORAS VERNE ALLMAN, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 28, 1917; sent to Denver, Col., later to Deming, N. M.; sailed Sept. 16, 1918 with Headquarters Troop 34th Div., Co. A, 125th Mech. Gun Bn.; returned Jan. 25, 1919; discharged from Fort Riley, April 2, 1919.

3.  
HOWARD F. BATES, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; assigned to 6th Inf.; discharged Feb. 1, 1919.

4.  
AUGUST GEORGE KRUMMEL, Mankato; entered service May 2, 1918; overseas July, 1918.

5.  
HENRY DIETL, Mankato; entered service May 5, 1918; sent to Ohio Barracks, assigned to Co. M, 54th Inf. 6th Div.; sailed July 1, 1918; took part in the battles of Argonne Forrest, Metz, Sedan and Verdun; then in Army of Occupation.

6.  
Private ROBERT L. WILLIAMS, Mankato; enlisted June 4, 1918, in the Navy; discharged March 4, 1919.

7.  
Private ALBERT H. ADY, Mankato; enlisted with Co. H National Guard, and transferred to the Regulars for period of three years, March 8, 1917; was the first man in Blue Earth county to join the service after President Wilson first called for volunteers; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; later to Yuma, Arizona; transferred to the 44th Inf. Medical Dept., at Van Couver, Wash.

8.  
Sergeant FRED FROGLEY, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 15, 1918, at Winnipeg, Can.; served overseas with the Engineers Corps; returned June, 1919.

9.  
Corporal ARTHUR R. WEED, Mankato; entered service July 24, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to Co. I, 1th Pioneer Inf.; transferred to Co. I, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Aug. 8, 1918; sent to Camp Stewart, Va., Aug. 18, 1918; overseas; was appointed assistant in Publication, College of Agriculture, A. E. F., university; returned July 3, 1919.

10.  
Seaman N. S. S. FLELAND FISCHER, Mankato; enlisted in the navy Nov. 25, 1917; sent to Great Lakes; Feb. 9, left for Detroit, Mich., where they guarded navy boats; May 9 sent to Saulte Ste Marie, placed on patrol duty at the locks; in October went aboard navy tugs.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY

1.  
Corporal PHILIP H. WARD, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 16, 1917; served at the Mexican Border for two months with the 14th U. S. Inf.; transferred to Vancouver Barracks where he served two months; later to Butte, Mont.; stationed at Camp Grant, Dec. 10, 1918.

2.  
DAVID WILL, Mapleton, Minn.; enlisted Feb. 20, 1918, in the Aviation Corps; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred May 22, 1918, to Kelly Field, Tex.; later to Camp John Wise; discharged from Camp Dodge March 29, 1919.

3.  
CLARE R. WALWRATH, North Mankato; entered service June, 1918; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; transferred to Camp Benj. Harrison; overseas August, 1918; stationed at Gievres, France.

4.  
HARRY T. DUSTERHOFF, Mankato; enlisted August 12, 1917; sent to Kelly Field, Tex.; assigned to 16th American Air Forces; sailed for overseas service Dec. 13, 1917.

5.  
NELS R. HENDERSON, Mankato; enlisted June 21, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; sailed Oct. 3, 1918, with the 55th Inf.

6.  
ARVID CARLSON, Mankato; enlisted with Co. 11, June, 1917; left for Camp Cody Sept. 27, 1917; overseas June, 1918, where he served as cook at Langres, France. Returned to U. S. July 9, 1919.

7.  
Sergeant JOHN LADUE, Mankato; enlisted May 1, 1918; sent to Camp Dix; sailed June 27, 1918, with the 54th Engineers. Was made Top Sergeant in France. Returned to U. S. June 25, 1919.

8.  
CHRIS. P. NEUMAN, Mankato; enlisted in the Navy June 19, 1917; sent to Norfolk, Va.; served on the "New Jersey," "Dixie," "New Hampshire."

9.  
ROY L. MILLER, Mankato; enlisted Nov. 18, 1917; sent to Camp Meade; overseas Jan. 23, 1918, where he served with Co. B, 23rd Engineers; took part in active service at the Toul Sector and at the battle of Meuse-Argonne Sept. 26, 1918; returned to the U. S. June 9, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 20, 1919.

10.  
WALTER D. MILLER, Mankato; enlisted March 5, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; transferred to Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.; overseas June 30, 1918, where he served with the 68th Co., R. T. C.; active service from July 22nd to Nov. 11 at Toul, Nancy, Sommeville and Verdun; returned to the U. S. June 28, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 8, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
THOS. OGLESBY, Mankato; enlisted June 6, 1918; went to St. John, Quebec, Can., and left with the British Forces for England July 26; left for France with the Engineering Corps but returned to England and joined the Machine Gun Batn.; made three trips to France with Machine Guns; was wounded while making the last trip.

2.  
BENJ. JOHN STROBEL, Mankato; enlisted July, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; left for overseas service Sept. 4, 1918.

3.  
Sergeant REYNOLD F. COTES, Mankato; enlisted in the S. A. T. C. Sept. 5, 1918; discharged Dec. 18, 1918.

4.  
CHARLES W. NUTTING, Mankato; enlisted Nov. 5, 1917; assigned to 157th Aero Squadron; sent to St. Louis; sailed June 23, 1918, for overseas service.

5.  
FRANK J. GOHLA, Mankato; enlisted in the Navy April, 1917; sent to Great Lakes Training School; later to Philadelphia; has made eight trips on the "Geo. Washington"; stationed three months in France.

6.  
Sergeant HAROLD B. JORGENSEN, Mankato; enlisted in the 2nd Regular Army Engineers May 1, 1917; trained at Camp Baker, El Paso, Tex.; left for overseas service Sept. 10, 1917; was member of the Second Division, when formed Feb. 1918; served on the Verdun Front March 17 to June 28, 1918; from June 1 to July 9 in the smashing drive at Chateau Thierry with the Marines. On July 18 the 2nd Div. together with the 1st Div. U. S. and Foreign Legion of France took Villa Colletrets Forest; July 19, after taking Verizy was gassed and slightly wounded; returned to P. S. Jan. 1, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge Jan. 14, 1919.

7.  
ALBERT STROBEL, Mankato; entered service June, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; sailed for overseas service July 6, 1918; stationed at Coblenz, Germany April, 1919.

8.  
Private ARTHUR D. HOTALING, Mankato; enlisted May 13, 1918; in the Medical Dept.; sent to Jefferson Barracks; sailed Sept. 1918 for overseas service. Returned June 1, 1919.

9.  
WALTER L. CRAVER, Mankato; enlisted June 13, 1918; sent to S. A. T. C., Minneapolis; left for overseas Sept. 27, 1918; assigned to 11th Machine Gun Batn. Co. D.

10.  
CHARLES T. DOUGHERTY, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 5, 1918; sent to Camp Pike; discharged Dec. 5, 1918 at Officers Training Camp at Camp Pike.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNCIL

1.  
Private H. G. TRAUTFETHER, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; served in Co. M, 4th Pioneer Inf. until Sept. 21, 1918; was then transferred to the Medical Detachment of the 60th Pioneer Inf. of Camp Wadsworth; sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. on Dec. 20, 1918 and was discharged from the 10th Co. 3rd Bn. 159th Depot Brigade on Dec. 31, 1918.

2.  
Corporal LOUIS J. KUMP, Mankato; served with Co. II. at the Mexican Border; then re-enlisted and sent to Camp Cody Sept., 1917; completed course at Division Grenade School and was made Asst. Instructor April 4, 1918, sailed from N. J. for overseas service. Returned home June 1, 1919.

3.  
LOUIS J. MOHR, Mankato; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga.; discharged Jan. 4, 1919.

4.  
JOHN A. ZOBEL, Mankato; enlisted May 10, 1918; sent to Great Lakes Training School, later served on the Battleship "Illinois"; returned Jan., 1919.

5.  
JOE H. DAUFFENBACH, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

6.  
LOUIS J. KOPP, Mankato; enlisted Oct. 3, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; discharged Dec. 13, 1918.

7.  
NEWTON M. GILSON, Mankato; enlisted June 25, 1918, in the Aero Service; assigned to Section B, 864 Aero Squadron; discharged Dec. 20, 1918.

8.  
WILLIAM A. McGRATH, Mankato; enlisted in Navy Jan. 23, 1918; sent to Pensacola, Florida; from there to Philadelphia; worked in the Curtiss Aviation Shops; sailed for France June 22, 1918; returned Feb. 25, 1919; retired to the Naval Reserve for a period of three years.

9.  
HAROLD F. RATH, Mankato; enlisted Feb., 1918; sent to Dunwoody Institute; in May was sent to Harvard; sick in hospital for one month; September, 1918, received his medical discharge. Radio Operator.

10.  
EDWARD O. BERG, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 15, 1917; sent to Harris Island, S. C.; March 1, 1918, was sent to Camp Forrest, Ga.; served overseas with the 5th Supply Co. Marines.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1.  
CHAUNCEY M. ANDERSON, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 9, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to San Antonio; overseas.

2.  
Private HENRY OBERLANDER, Mankato; enlisted May 2, 1917 with Co. H, 28 U. S. Inf., 1st Div.; sent to Camp Cody, overseas and took part in the St. Mihiel offensive; minor operations in Woevre sector and Argonne Forest; captured by the Germans while on Patrol Duty; Prisoner of War Oct. 12 to Dec. 1st; released Dec. 1st by the Germans and returned to France; May 19, 1919, he was stationed with Co. B., Composite Reg. 3rd Army of Occupation in Germany.

3.  
OTTO OBERLANDER, Mankato; enlisted May 15, 1918 in the U. S. Navy sent to Great Lakes Naval Station where he served with Co. C, 12th Reg.; discharged Dec. 15, 1918.

4.  
Corporal ROY JAMES ASH, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; transferred to Camp Upton, N. Y.; overseas with Co. G, 3rd Btn. 3rd Prov. Regiment.

5.  
GLEN W. CONNORS, Mankato; enlisted Jan. 8, 1917; sent to Camp Washington; assigned to the Engineers Co. B.; overseas where he spent three months at Haute Marne building barracks. Sept. 11 he arrived at St. Mihiel where he saw his first warfare; was in battle of Argonne; took part in the battle of Clercy de la Riviere, Meuse River and Ardennes.

6.  
NILUS C. SWENSEN, Mankato; enlisted April 16, 1918; sent to Great Lakes Training School; later served on the transport "Geo. Washington."

7.  
BENJ. OBERLANDER, Mankato; enlisted April 6, 1918, in the Signal Corps; sent to Camp Custer, Mich.; overseas where he served with Co. B, 310th Field Signal Bn., 4th Corps in the St. Mihiel offensive; minor operations in the Woevre; operations between Meuse and Moselle; stationed with the Army of Occupation; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. June 23, 1919.

8.  
ARTHUR V. LINDQUIST, Mankato; enlisted April, 1918; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., where he served in the Medical Corps.

9.  
GEORGE T. SCHWANENBERG, Mankato; enlisted April 28, 1917; with the 2nd Engineers; sent to Jefferson Barracks May 1, 1917; overseas and was in active service; wounded; discharged March 15, 1919.

10.  
LYNN J. DEWEY, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 9, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Ellington Field, Tex., where he served in the Aero service.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS, Mankato; entered service August, 1918; sent to Camp Lewis, Washington until his discharge January, 1919.

2.  
Sergeant JAY B. RAINER-SON, Mankato; enlisted in the Regular Army January, 1917; sent to Nogales, Arizona; transferred to Presidio, San Francisco; overseas; where he served as Mess Sergeant in the Commissary Dept. 349th Inf. Co. E. He became ill while in France; arrived in New York May 30 left for Fort Sheridan hospital on June 9, and died there July 4, 1919. His death occurred after the plates for this book were completed; that is why his record appears here instead of in the honor roll, where it properly belongs.

3.  
Private GEORGE C. KROEGER, Mankato; drafted May, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas.

4.  
LLOYD LESLIE GRIFFIN, Mankato; entered service from New Hampton, Iowa; served at Camp Pike, Ark.; served overseas with Troop I, 2nd Cavalry.

5.  
Sergeant HARVEY S. M. THOMAS, Mankato; enlisted Aug. 3, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; later to Kelly Field, Tex.; overseas; returned March 7, 1919.

6.  
GEORGE F. LEIBEL, Mankato; enlisted in Co. H, 2nd Minnesota June 5, 1917; sent to Camp Cody Oct. 2, 1917; June 16 he was transferred to Co. H, 34th Div. 126 Inf.; June 21, 1918 he was sent to Camp Merritt, N. J. from where he sailed for overseas service; went into action Aug. 1 and participated in the battles of Soissons, Chateau Thierry; was wounded in the right forearm in the battle of Soissons Aug. 31, 1918; returned Dec. 1, 1918; discharged from Camp Dodge Jan. 18, 1919.

7.  
CLEMENS L. SCHMIDT, Mankato; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill. Assigned to 4th Co. Inf. Replacement Troop; discharged Jan. 28, 1919.

8.  
ARVID C. FARM, Mankato; entered service Feb. 26, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge; later transferred to Camp Custer and sailed for overseas service June 30, 1918 where he served with the Engineers Corps. Returned to the U. S. May, 1919.

9.  
JOHN LEWIS MELLOR, Mankato; entered service Nov. 1, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M. where he served in the Medical Dept.; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 1, 1919.

10.  
RALPH W. HAMMETT, Mankato; enlisted in the Navy April 2, 1918; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; transferred to Dunwoody Institute Sept. 5, 1918; released Dec. 21, 1918.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
EARLE OWENS, Lake Crystal; enlisted in the U. S. Navy July 31, 1918, Co. K, 1st Reg.; entered Great Lake Training Station Aug. 19, 1918; transferred to Hampton Roads, Oct. 24, 1918; assigned to the U. S. S. "Wisconsin" Nov. 21, 1918; returned to Norfolk, Va. Jan. 18, 1919; again assigned to the Ship "Aelus" on April 1, 1919.

2.  
LESTER OTHOUDT, Lake Crystal; entered service August 7, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; overseas where he served with Co. H, 49th Inf.

3.  
ROY P. WRIGHT, Lake Crystal; enlisted in the Navy Dec. 12, 1917; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training School; overseas; assigned to the U. S. S. "Black Hawk."

4.  
EARL J. NORMAN, Lake Crystal; enlisted July 15, 1917 in Co. H, 136th Inf. 34th Div.; sent to Camp Cody Sept. 27, 1917; overseas June 15, 1918 where he was transferred to Battery D, 123rd Heavy Field Artillery; active service in the St. Mihiel and Argonne drives; discharged at Camp Cody, N. M., June 8, 1919.

5.  
JENS M. SORENSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted Aug. 10, 1917; assigned to the 4th Div. 21st Co.; sent to St. Louis, Mo.; overseas service.

6.  
RUSSELL J. FITCH, Lake Crystal; enlisted in the Navy Dec. 10, 1917; served as Assistant Range Officer at Camp Saufley, Florida; discharged March 5, 1919.

7.  
HARRY OTHOUDT, Lake Crystal; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas where he served with Co. H, 165th Inf. 42nd (Rainbow) Div.; took part in the battle of Chateau Thierry—Aisne-Marne—St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Discharged at Camp Dodge April 12, 1919.

8.  
Private ELMER OTHOUDT, Lake Crystal; enlisted July 22, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas where he served in the Military Police Corps, 256th Co. 128th Bn.

9.  
CLYDE WILLIAMS, Lake Crystal; enlisted May 29, 1917 in the Engineer Corp; sent to Municipal Pier, Chicago, Ill.; left for overseas July 23, 1917; served with the 4th French Army on Champagne Sector Aug. 18 to Sept. 18; with the French 2nd Army on the Verdun Front; St. Mihiel offensive; Meuse-Argonne offensive. Discharged May 15, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ill.

10.  
FLOYD H. MARTINSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted Sept. 28, 1918; sent to S. A. T. C. at Ames, Iowa; discharged Dec. 13, 1918.

## THE WORLD WAR



## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1.  
VICTOR JOHNSON, Mankato; enlisted June 11, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; later sent to Fort Douglas, Utah and to Fort Brady, Mich.

2.  
HERBERT L. SMITH, Mankato; enlisted in the Navy July 12, 1918, as Seaman 2nd Class; sent to Great Lakes Training Station; served as Naval Detective for one month, afterward made Provost Guard in Chicago. Released March 22, 1919.

3.  
HALE HARRINGTON CLEMENTS, Mankato; entered service Oct. 5, 1918; sent to S. A. T. C. of the University of Minnesota; assigned to Co. 5 1st Reg. Discharged Dec. 15, 1918.

4.  
Sergeant HENRY C. GERLACH, Mankato; entered service Feb., 1918; sent to Camp Dodge; within two weeks sent to Camp Custer; overseas where he served in the Engineer Corps. Returned to U. S. July 9, 1919.

5.  
DEWEY WILLIAM GERLACH, Mankato; enlisted in the S. A. T. C. University of Minnesota Nov. 11, 1918; discharged Dec. 11, 1918.

6.  
CHARLES A. HARRIS, Mankato; entered service July 29, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; transferred to Camp Devens, Mass.; discharged Jan. 1919.

7.  
Sergeant CHAS. E. BRAZDER, Mankato; entered service April 7, 1918; sent to the University at Cincinnati, Ohio; transferred to Camp Jackson where he served as carpenter instructor. Discharged Feb. 6, 1919.

8.  
Sergeant RUILOPH W. HAGER, Mankato; enlisted April 30, 1918; in the Engineering Corps; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Humphreys, Va., with Co. 1 on and transferred to Co. G. 3rd Engr. Train Regt. June 1, 1918; promoted to Corporal; Dec. 14, 1918, was promoted to Sergeant; Labor Batn.; promoted to Sgt. Maj. Discharged from Camp Dodge Apr. 19, 1919.

9.  
HENRY J. MAYER, Mankato; entered service May 2, 1918; sent to Camp Columbus, Ohio; sailed for France July, 1918; served with Co. F. 6th Div. Ammunition Train.

10.  
JAMES B. SMITH, Mankato; enlisted in Navy April 6, 1918 as a carpenter in the Naval Aviation Corps; was sent to Charlestown, S. C. for three months; was then transferred to Pensacola, Florida where he took Carpenter's Instruction and was rated as a first class carpenter at the end of six months; was then put to work at construction work and remained until Feb. 15, 1919 when he was released from service.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1.  
SIDNEY A. CAHOON, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy Nov. 28, 1917; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; served as 2nd Class Yeoman. Released June 28, 1919.

2.  
WILLIAM P. THILGEN, Mankato; enlisted June, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas August, 1918; stationed at Le Mans, France. Returned to U. S. July 11, 1919.

3.  
Sergeant MELVIN G. KNOFF, Mankato; enlisted Nov. 24, 1917; in the Aviation Corps; sent to Kelly Field, Tex. Dec. 8; placed in the 358th Aero Squadron; sent to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y. March 11, 1918; placed in charge of the Aero Repair Division; transferred to Air Park and sent with the First Provisional Wind to Mitchell Field, L. I., N. Y. for discharge. Discharged at Camp Dodge Jan. 26, 1919.

4.  
Corporal ALVIN ANDERSON, Mankato; enlisted April 12, 1917; in the Quartermaster Repair Corps, Supply Unit No. 304; sent to Ft. Sam Houston April 15; June 2, transferred at El Paso to the S. P. U. No. 393; July 31 sent to Camp Upton, N. Y.; left for overseas Aug. 8; served at motorcycle repairer near St. Mihiel, Argonne and Verdun.

5.  
STEPHEN R. LAMM, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; sailed from Newport News Sept. 15, 1918, with the 55th Headquarters Co. Pioneer Inf. for France. Returned July 8, 1919. Mustered out of service at Camp Gordon.

6.  
HARRY O. RAHLE, Mankato; entered service April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; left for overseas June 5, 1918 where he served in the Clerical Dept., 315th Engineers Headquarters Co.

7.  
LYLE O. BURNS, Mankato; enlisted in the Navy for a period of four years and is serving as Ship's Cook.

8.  
OTTO W. HUBIN, Mankato; enlisted July 23, 1917; sent to Camp Lincoln; left for overseas Dec. 13, 1917 where he served in the Medical Dept.

9.  
GARTH H. ARMSTRONG, Mankato; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; discharged Jan. 11, 1919. Served with 7th Co. Inf. Replacement Troops.

10.  
GUYBERT P. CAHOON, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy August 5, 1918; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; transferred Jan. 1, 1919 to Pelem Bay Park Officers School, where he was promoted to Ensign. Released May 28, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLDWAR

1.  
**KENNETH IRVING ADAMS**, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 19, 1918; served at Dunwoody Institute, 3rd Army Training Camp; discharged Dec. 10, 1918.

2.  
 Corporal **LEO S. LINDER**, Mankato; enlisted July, 1917 in Co. F, 7th Inf. at Detroit, Mich.; sent to Gettysburg, Pa.; October, 1917, sent to Camp Greene, N. C., became Corporal and was assigned to Co. C, 8 Bn.; landed in France April 15, 1918; was in active service until Oct. 26, 1918.

3.  
 Corporal **LYMAN E. FAR-RAND**, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to Co. F, Pioneer Inf.; sailed August 30, 1918, for overseas service. With the 3rd Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

4.  
 Sergeant **RAY R. CHESSER**, Mankato; enlisted May 2, 1917 in the Coast Artillery; sent to Fort Dade, Fla.; sailed from Camp Upton July 14, 1918; was at Montmoullion, France, when the Armistice was signed; sailed from St. Nazaire Feb. 10, 1919, landed in Newport News Feb. 24, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. April 11, 1919.

5.  
**ALCIDE J. DeMURSE**, Mankato; entered service Nov. 1, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; discharged Feb. 1, 1919.

6.  
**JOHN JULIAN MARKA**, Mankato; entered service Dec. 12, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., later to the Philippine Islands; discharged March 31, 1919.

7.  
 Corporal **JOHN H. REUV-ERS**, Mankato; enlisted April 8, 1918 in the 3rd Corps, Artillery, Park Battery; sent to State University, Madison, Wis. Overseas service. Returned June 9, 1919.

8.  
**MICHAEL Z. ZIESKE**, Mankato; entered service August, 1917; sent to Camp Kearney, Calif.; left for overseas service July 6, 1918; was in active service for two months; discharged March, 1919.

9.  
 Private **LOUIS J. WALSER**, Mankato; entered service May 3, 1918; sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; later transferred to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to Reg. 53rd Pioneers, 6th Division; sailed July 7, 1918; was in active service from August 1, 1918 until Nov. 11, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 30, 1919.

10.  
**WILLIAM EZRA MUSSER**, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy July 8, 1917; sent to Norfolk Naval Station, Norfolk, Va. Assigned as Fireman to the ship "Nebraska."



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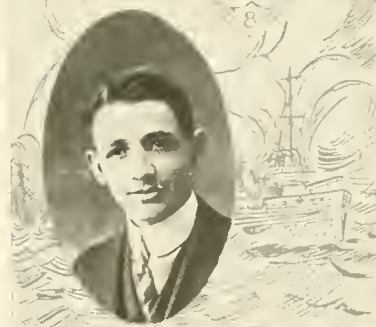
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## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
R. C. BERT KURKOWSKI, Mankato; enlisted Nov. 5, 1918; sent to the S. A. T. C., University. Discharged Dec. 25, 1918.

2.  
CHESTER ANDERSON, Mankato; enlisted April 9, 1918 in the Aviation Corps; sent to Mechanical School, Pittsburgh, Pa.; transferred to Garden City, N. Y., where he was assigned to the 307th Aero Squadron; left for overseas July 25, 1918; served at Grantham, England; discharged at Camp Dodge, Dec. 27, 1918.

3.  
Corporal GEORGE W. LUNDBERG, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 11, 1917; was in training at Camp Grant and at Hempstead, L. I.; sailed Aug. 14, 1918, for France where he served in the 3rd Photo Section. Returned home June 17, 1919.

4.  
JESS KENDALL, Mankato; entered the service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; discharged Jan. 10, 1919.

5.  
AUGUST MEYER, Mankato; entered service Sept. 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Dix, N. J. from where he sailed in August, 1918; served in the Medical Corps. Returned to U. S. July 11, 1919.

6.  
FRED J. HEINZMAN, Mankato; entered the service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; assigned to Co. F, 387 Inf. 94 Div.; discharged from Camp Dodge Dec. 13, 1918.

7.  
Sergeant EDWIN P. MEYER, Mankato; entered service Sept. 1917; sent to Camp Dodge; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M.; sailed for France Sept. 1918 where he served in the Engineer Corps. Returned July 2, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. July 3, 1919.

8.  
GARVIN WILLIAM ZIESKE, Mankato; left for Camp Cody Nov. 1, 1918; discharged from Camp Lodge Dec. 15, 1918.

9.  
ARTHUR C. ANDERSON, Mankato; enlisted with the Engineer Corps April 1st, 1918; assigned to the 110th Eng. 35th Div.; left for overseas Oct. 21, 1918; returned May 1, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge May 10, 1919.

10.  
HARRY E. ANDERSON, Mankato; enlisted with the Railroad Engineers April 29, 1918; assigned to 34th Co. Transportation Corps. Sailed July 10, 1918 for overseas service.

## THE WORLD WAR



## BLUE EARTH



1.  
FRANK B. CHRISTIANSEN, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge; transferred to Camp Grant overseas.

2.  
Sergeant JOHN ALBERT JOHNSON, Mankato; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas where he served with Co. C., 313 Engineers, 88 Div. on the Haute-Alsace front; later transferred to Metz; he then served with his regiment doing railroad work on the Metz-Mamay railroad, which had been destroyed by American and Boche guns. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 17, 1919.



3.  
MERRIL A. KIMBLE, Mankato; entered the service April, 1917; left for Jefferson Barracks; overseas; discharged Jan. 25, 1919.

4.  
OLAF LUNDBERG, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas where he served with the 55th Pioneer Inf. Returned to U. S. July 11, 1919.

5.  
Private HARRY S. BERG, Mankato; entered service Sept. 1917; sent to Camp Dodge; overseas.

6.  
CARL O. OLSON, Lake Crystal; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas.

7.  
WILLIAM BOWE, Mankato; entered the service July, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas where he served with Co. L, 111th Inf.; discharged June, 1919.

8.  
HENRY BACKHAUS, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas.

9.  
Sergeant PHILIP ELLIOTT, Mankato; enlisted August 16, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to Co. K, 326th Inf.; in April, 1918, at his own request he was transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga., where the 82nd Div. was preparing for overseas service; in so doing he relinquished his rank of Sergeant; at Camp Gordon he was assigned to Mch. Gun Co. of the 351st Inf.; overseas; was severely wounded Oct. 9, 1918; was moved to Hospital 17 at Dijon; returned home Feb. 3, 1919; was sent to Hospital No. 26, Fort Des Moines, Ia.; discharged May 6, 1919.

10.  
Private GRANT R. WILFARD, Mankato; enlisted in the Norton-Harjes Corps May, 1917, served with French in Toul Sector and at Verdun; joined the American Ambulance service in Oct. 1917; assigned to S. S. M. 647; served in Toul Sector and was in St. Mihiel drive and in the battle of Argonne; Sec. 647 was attached to the 10th French Army located in Anainz, Germany. Returned home June, 1919.



## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1.  
 Mechanic **MERTEN M. MEIX-EL**, Lake Crystal; enlisted April 7, 1918; sent to the University of Cincinnati, Ohio; transferred to Camp Jackson, S. C. June 11, 1918; overseas July 23, 1918 where he served with Battery E, 132 Art. 36 Div.; returned March 24, 1919; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 10, 1919.

2.  
 Corporal **PAUL PAULSON**, Lake Crystal; enlisted Dec. 3, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; assigned to the Anti-Aircraft Battery; left for overseas June 10, 1918; returned to Camp Merritt Feb. 5, 1919; discharged March 27, 1919.

3.  
**JOHN TYDILL JONES**, Lake Crystal; enlisted April 10, 1918; sent to Camp Grant June 25, 1918 where he served in the Quartermaster's Dept.

4.  
**HENRY E. SUTHERLAND**, Lake Crystal; enlisted June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; transferred on Aug. 25, 1918 to Camp Upton and on Sept. 14 left for overseas; was in active service in the battle of Argonne Forest, wounded Nov. 2, 1918; with Co. E, 354th Inf. 89 Div.

5.  
**LEWIS DAVIS**, Lake Crystal; Enlisted Sept. 5, 1918; left for New York to train for Y. M. C. A. work; later served on the Susquehanna as Secretary.

6.  
**ALFRED T. RATE**, Lake Crystal; enlisted with the Canadian Army Sept. 12, 1918; sailed Feb. 12, 1919 for service with the Canadian army in Siberia.

7.  
 Corporal **CLARENCE F. RA-PUENZ**, Lake Crystal; enlisted June 5, 1917; sent to the Great Lakes Training Station; Jan. 5, 1918 transferred to Cambridge, Mass.

8.  
**HENNING PAUL JOHNSON**, Lake Crystal; entered service July 23, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; sailed Sept. 1918 where he served with the 51th Pioneer Inf.

9.  
**CARL CHRISTIAN NELSON**, Lake Crystal; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Overseas Convalescent Center.

10.  
**ALBERT T. NELSON**, Lake Crystal; entered service Sept. 19, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge; transferred to Camp Pike Nov. 21; assigned to Co. H, 47th Inf.; sailed for overseas May 6, 1918; engaged in the battles of Argonne Forest and Chateau Thierry; later with the Army of Occupation.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLDWAR



1.  
**LESLIE D. THOMPSON**, Lake Crystal; enlisted April 8, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Washington, D. C.; sailed for overseas service May 8, 1918.



2.  
**ELMER O. TWEED**, Lake Crystal; enlisted July 15, 1918; in the Marine Corps; sent to Paris Island, S. C.; assigned to Co. H, 11th Reg.; transferred Sept. 15 to Quantico, Va.; thence to Philadelphia, Pa.; was ready to sail but was retained on account of illness; has since been stationed at Marine Barracks Navy Yards, Philadelphia, Pa., where he served as an Ambulance Driver.



3.  
**EDWIN RUSSEL AUSTIN**, Lake Crystal; enlisted Oct. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge; assigned to the Co. B, 527 Engineers for overseas service.



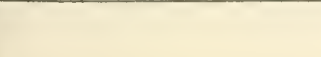
4.  
 Private **ELMER M. OLSON**, Lake Crystal; enlisted in the Coast Artillery May 1, 1918; sailed for overseas service Oct. 1918 where he served as Military Police.



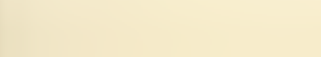
5.  
 Corporal **DANIEL H. OWENS**, Lake Crystal; enlisted March 15, 1917; sent to Camp Merrit Aug. 6, 1917; served with the 116th Marine Corps in the battles of Chateau Thierry and Argonne Forest.



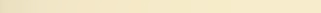
6.  
 Corporal **ORVIE H. MORPHEW**, Lake Crystal; enlisted June 4, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks; assigned to 215th Signal Corps; transferred to Camp Logan July 28, 1918; discharged Feb. 26, 1918.



7.  
**NELS L. NELSON**, Lake Crystal; entered service Oct. 5, 1918; sent to Camp Cody; transferred to Camp Bliss; served in the 5th Cavalry.



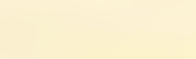
8.  
**JAMES W. SCOTT**, Lake Crystal; enlisted June 15, 1917; sent to Allentown, Pa.; transferred to Washington, D. C.; served overseas in the X Ray Dept. of the Medical Corps.



9.  
 Cook **KURT A. HARTWIG**, Garden City; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to Headquarters Detachment P. of E.; later stationed at Newport News, Va.



10.  
**OTTO S. LARSON**, Lake Crystal; enlisted Nov. 15, 1917; left for overseas March 28, 1918; engaged in the battles of St. Mihiel, Chateau Thierry, Belleau Woods; returned Feb. 12, 1919; discharged from Camp Grant April 5, 1919.



BLUE EARTH



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COUNTY

1. CARL LARSON, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy Dec. 12, 1917; sent to Great Lakes Training Station; March 28, 1918 sent to Hampton Roads, Va.; July 3, 1918 assigned to the U. S. S. "New York" and sailed for duty at North Sea, Base at Inver Gordon; returned March 15, 1919; discharged March 20, 1919.

2. FRANK WILD, Mankato; entered service July 1, 1917; sent to Fort Snelling; sailed Sept. 1, 1917; discharged at Camp Dodge April, 1919.

3. Sergeant GEORGE SCHAF-FENBERG, Mankato; enlisted August 1, 1917; sent to Camp Cody; left for overseas Oct. 1, 1918; served as Military Police. Returned home July 2, 1919.

4. WILLIAM F. VOSBECK, Mankato; enlisted in the Aviation at the S. A. T. C. University of Minnesota, April, 1918; discharged March 1, 1919.

5. WALTER ADOLPH DEEBACH, Mankato; enlisted June 6, 1917; sent to Fort Snelling, Minnesota; assigned to Battery B., 151st Field Artillery, 42nd Div.; overseas October 18, 1917; first went into action Feb. 26, 1918 at Alsace-Lorraine and took part in all the principal battles, including the battles of Champagne, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun and the Meuse-Argonne; later served with the Army of Occupation in Germany; returned from overseas May 30, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 9, 1919.

6. HAROLD G. ANDERSON, Mankato; enlisted April 15, 1918 in the Engineers Corps; sent to Jefferson Barracks June 5, 1918; left for overseas July, 1918.

7. Private JOHN W. SMITH, Mankato; entered service April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Travis, Tex.; sailed overseas June 20, 1918; served with Co. G, 359th Inf. in the St. Mihiel Drive and the battle of Argonne Forest. Returned home June 9, 1919.

8. CHARLES J. SCHMIDT, Mankato; entered service June 15, 1918; sent to Camp Meigs; discharge Dec. 31, 1918.

9. FRANK JANDA, Mankato; enlisted April 12, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Corpus Christie, Tex.; sailed June, 1918 for overseas service.

10. ALFRED E. OLMSTEAD, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 12, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Camp Grant and then to Camp Codrey, Tex.; left for overseas Oct. 1918; served in the Aviation Corps.

THE WORLD WAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY

1. **WILLIAM KENNETH HOERR**, Mankato; entered the service March 8, 1918; sent to Camp John Wise, Tex.; in May was transferred to Newport News from where he sailed July 1, 1918; went into action August 1, 1918 at St. Mihiel Sector; saw active service on different fronts with the 43rd Balloon Co., Air Service, from August 1 to Nov. 1918; on Nov. 1, 1918 was transferred to Co. A 16th Inf., 1st Div.; later his regiment joined the Army of Occupation.

2. **FRED JENSEN** Mankato; enlisted Sept. 24, 1917 sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Fort Bliss, Tex.

3. Lieutenant **LYLE K. JOHNSON**, Mankato; enlisted May 16, 1918; sent to Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa. May 24, 1918; was made Corporal, was then transferred to Headquarters Co. 331 Bn. Officers Training Camp and received commission of Second Lieutenant Sept. 27, 1918; overseas Oct. 28, 1918; returned May 16, 1919.

4. **EMIL FAHRENKAMP**, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; left for overseas Sept. 1, 1918.

5. **CLEM ZIEGLER**, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; overseas service.

6. **JAMES M. OWEN**, Mankato; enlisted in the Aviation Corps June, 1918; discharged Oct. 1918.

7. **JOSEPH ZIEGLER**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 1917; overseas May 25, 1918; discharged March 1, 1919.

8. **CARL E. OLSON**, Mankato; enlisted May 6, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; overseas June 14, 1917 where he served with Headquarters Co. 16th Inf., 1st Div., as Dispatch Carrier; was recommended for Service Cross by General Pershing for bravery, having had eight motorcycles destroyed, one being blown from under him, when he continued on foot for a distance of four miles to deliver a message; later located at Selser, Germany.

9. **FLOYD J. COLTER**, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy March 12, 1916; sent to the Great Lakes Training Station; has made five trips overseas on Merchant Vessels.

10. **WALTER B. LEE**, Mankato; enlisted in the S. A. T. C., University of Minnesota Sept. 19, 1918; discharged Dec. 15, 1918.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1.  
WILLIAM A. MAY, Mankato; enlisted June 17, 1918 and served with Co. H on the Mexican border; left again for Camp Cody and in Sept. 1918 was transferred to Camp Dix, N. J.; sailed Oct. 8, 1918; served with the Army of Occupation as 3rd Batn. Postmaster.

2.  
PERCY L. MAY, Mankato; entered service June, 1918; left for Camp Grant, Ill. July 25, 1918; transferred to Camp Upton in August, 1918; Sept. 1918 sailed for overseas service.

3.  
Sergeant CHARLES YEO, Mankato; enlisted May 13, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks; served in the Cavalry; discharged Dec. 20, 1918 at Camp Knox, Ken.

4.  
BEN J. CORBID, Mankato; enlisted April 1, 1917; sent to Camp Jackson; left for overseas August 15, 1917; was in active service for eighteen months; was gassed.

5.  
Sergeant EDWARD YEO, Mankato; enlisted April, 1917 in the Artillery; sent to Camp Bliss, Tex.; assigned to Co. F. 82nd F. A.

6.  
RAY EDWARD HARLIN, Mankato; enlisted April 25, 1917; sent to Fort Monroe; left for overseas Oct. 1, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 25, 1919.

7.  
Sergeant BERT CARLSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted June 1, 1917 in Co. H. 136th; sent to Camp Cody Sept. 22, 1917; left for overseas August, 1918; returned to U. S. June 1, 1919.

8.  
ROBERT YEO, Mankato; entered service November, 1917; served as Carpenter in the Utilities Dept. Q. M. C. at Camp Lewis, Wash.

9.  
Sergeant NICHOLAS A. KIFFE, Mankato; enlisted April 27, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wis.; sailed for France August 14, 1917 where he served with Battery D, 6th Field Artillery, 1st Division of the Regular Army in active service; this Division was the first to take land and the first to take prisoners; later stationed at Arnshach, Germany.

10.  
Corporal NEIL J. ARMSTRONG, Mankato; entered service May 2, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; left for overseas July 8, 1918; served with Co. A, 6th Supply Train 6th Division, at Clermont and at Verdun.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY A

1.  
ROBERT P. BAKER, Mankato; entered service Sept. 1, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge; discharged Dec. 23, 1918.

2.  
ARTHUR TIMMERMAN, Mankato; enlisted April 8, 1916; sent to Great Lakes Training Station served thirteen months in the North Sea; discharged March 8, 1919.

3.  
WILLIAM J. MARSO, Mankato; served at Fort Riley; overseas where he served with Hospital Train No. 67.

4.  
GEORGE J. O'BRIEN, Mankato; enlisted June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; transferred Aug. 28 to Camp Mills; assigned to the 311th Inf. but later transferred to the 148th Inf.; overseas; mustered out at Camp Dodge April 14, 1919.

5.  
Corporal HENRY B. WIGEN, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 15, 1917 and sent to Jefferson Barracks; overseas; March, 1918, Co. G 9th Inf. left for the front line trenches; the first front being the St. Mihiel at which place they served for five weeks; from there they were sent to the Verdun front; in June they were sent to the Chateau-Thierry Front at which place they went "over the top" on July 18; wounded; was in the trenches for fifty-two days without being relieved.

6.  
RUEL W. MORSE, Mankato; sent to Camp Dodge April 29, 1918; served as Corporal in the Quartermaster Corps until Oct. 30, 1918 when he was transferred to Infantry Central Officers Training School at Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged Nov. 30, 1918.

7.  
Sergeant J. J. DIETL, Mankato; entered service Sept. 2, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; assigned to the 351st Inf. Co. A; October 24, 1917 transferred into the Finance Branch, payroll and accounting Dept. was made Sergeant 1st C. Q. M. C.

8.  
LAWRENCE D. KOEGEN, Mankato; enlisted Feb. 4, 1918; in the aviation corps; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Kelly Field, Tex., and later to the Aviation Training School, St. Paul; April 22 was assigned to the 302nd Aero Squadron, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Florida. Discharged.

9.  
BERT L. WIGEN, Mankato; enlisted June 28, 1917; sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, July 5, 1917; overseas service with 1st Field Artillery, Battery D. "Rainbow Division;" wounded Sept. 11, 1918, at St. Mihiel; returned May 6, 1919.

10.  
ALVIN L. DAVIS, Mankato; enlisted June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; assigned to Co. C, 332nd Mch. Gun Batn., 86th Div.; overseas; returned Jan. 31, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



1.  
HOMER G. JORDAN, Mankato; enlisted in the Motor Transport August 14, 1918; sent to Training Camp at Indianapolis; Oct. 4, transferred to Brooklyn Barracks; discharged from Camp Grant Feb. 29, 1919.



2.  
Private PAUL H. ARNE-MAN, Mankato; entered service Feb. 24, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas where he served with Co. C, 338th M. G. Batn, 88th Div.; active service at Haut-Alsace and the Meuse-Argonne Drive; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 15, 1919.



3.  
LEO WILLIAMS, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy June 2, 1917, and left for Barracks at Philadelphia; left for sea duty August 1, 1918, acting as marine on the "Nevada."



4.  
CHARLES OSCAR STEINER, Mankato; entered service Sept. 10, 1918; served with the Medical Corps of U. S. Gen. Hospital No. 29 at Fort Snelling, Minn., until January 1, 1919; was then assigned to the Quartermaster Corps at Fort Snelling.



5.  
LEO L. FALLENSTEIN, Mankato; enlisted with Co. H; left Sept. 22, 1917 for Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas where he served as cook.



6.  
EDDIE AMUNDSON, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas Sept. 8, 1918 where he served with Co. M, 55th Inf., 7th Div.; active service at the St. Mihiel Drive and the Puvellerie Sector; Second Army Offensive; later in Army of Occupation; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 13, 1919.



7.  
WILLIAM ROSENAU, Mankato; enlisted June 27, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M. with Co. H; overseas where he served with Co. F, 315th Engineers.



8.  
GLADE H. RANDOLPH, Mankato; entered the service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to 54th Pioneer Inf. Co. K; left Aug. 20, 1918 for Camp Stuart, Va.; overseas; served eight days on the Verdun Front; discharged at Camp Dodge April 5, 1919.



9.  
FRANK K. FLEMING, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 5, 1918; sent to Camp Grant where he served with Co. B 14th Inf.; returned home June 1, 1919.



10.  
Private WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Mankato; enlisted Aug. 29, 1917; in Co. H, sent to Camp Cody Sep. 22, 1917; overseas; served with Co. F, 101st Engineers, 26th Div., Y. D.; took part in active service Rupt sector; St. Mihiel Offensive; Troyon Sector; Meuse Offensive; discharged April 17, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

## COUNTY

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



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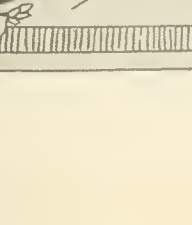
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## COUNTAIN

1.  
EDWARD CARL PRENTISS, Mankato; enlisted in the navy, June 1, 1918; sent to the Great Lake Training Station; left for overseas service July, 1918.

2.  
CLARENCE F. WOHLRABE, Mankato; enlisted in the S. A. T. C., University of Minnesota, Sept. 1918; discharged Dec. 23, 1918.

3.  
JOHN R. WEED, Mankato; enlisted July 10, 1918; assigned to 28th Co. 1st U. S. Marine Corps, Phil.; detailed for searchlight work and sailed for France Aug. 21, 1918; sailed for home Nov. 29, 1918; discharged March 22, 1919.

4.  
Sergeant MARQUIS R. FULLER, Mankato; enlisted in the 5th Engineers, Jan. 2, 1917; sent to Fort Bliss; left for overseas July 7, 1917; returned Feb. 25, 1919; sent to Camp Humphreys.

5.  
CHARLES L. BROWN, Mankato; enlisted with Co. H July 15, 1917; left Sept. 27, 1917 for Camp Cody; left for overseas June 28, 1918; three months active service; transferred to Co. E, 9th Inf. 2nd Div., at Berndorf, Germany.

6.  
EDWARD THILGEN, Mankato; entered service July, 1918; stationed at Goat Island serving as nurse.

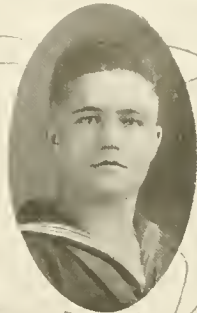
7.  
Private CLARENCE A. PEDERSON, Mankato; entered service April 23, 1917; sent to Camp Mills; assigned to Battery "A," 151st Artillery, 42nd Division, (Rainbow); sailed for overseas Oct. 18, 1917; first went into action Feb. 23, 1918; at Alsace Lorraine; participated in the following battles: Champagne, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne, was wounded at Beuvalers, France Aug. 7, 1918 and gassed Oct. 18th in the Argonne Forest; returned Feb. 14, 1919; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 1, 1919.

8.  
EDWIN JOHN WOHLRABE, Mankato; enlisted in the S. A. T. C., University of Minnesota, Sept. 1918; discharged Dec. 23, 1918.

9.  
BERT L. RANDOLPH, Mankato; enlisted July 1, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks; later to Fort Preble, Maine; transferred from the 72nd Heavy Art. to the 5th Anti-Aircraft; sailed Oct. 7, 1918; returned from Brest, France, Dec. 25, 1918; stranded on Fire Island for four days; arrived Jan. 4, 1919; discharged Jan. 27, 1919.

10.  
JOHN FRANCIS CRAIN, Mankato; enlisted July 15, 1917 in Co. H, 136th Inf.; sent to Camp Cody, Sept. 27, 1917; transferred to Camp Dix, N. J.; sailed Oct. 13, 1918; transferred to the 1th Div. and sent to Germany until April 1, 1918; then sent to American University in France.

## THE WORLDWAR



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BLUE EARTH

COUNTY IN

THE WORLDWAR



1.  
Sergeant CARL E. HANSON, Mankato; enlisted Aug. 24, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Fort Riley where he attended the Bakers School; graduated Nov. 17, 1917, and was made sergeant of 342nd Bakery Co.; April 10, 1918 was sent to Camp Humphreys, Va.; discharged from Camp Dodge, Jan. 27, 1919.

2.  
FLOYD EDGAR JONES, Lake Crystal; enlisted June, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga.; discharged Feb. 1919.

3.  
HAROLD J. HEGGERNESS, Mankato; enlisted with the Canadians at Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 1915, at the age of seventeen years; assigned to Co. D, 86th Meh. Gun Batn.; took part in the battle of Vimy Ridge; was wounded at Lens and sent to Lord Derby hospital; later to Forrestry Camp in England.

4.  
ADELBURT WILSON, Eagle Lake; enlisted June, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; left for overseas service Sept. 20, 1918; active service.

5.  
LELAND A. McDONALD, Mankato; entered service Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge; sent to Camp Upton March 20, 1918; sailed April 21, 1918 with Batn. F 304th F. A., 77th Div.; returned to U. S., April 29, 1919.

6.  
WALTER LARSON, Mankato; entered service Oct. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., where he served as instructor in cooking; discharged Feb. 1, 1919.

7.  
GEORGE THILGEN, Mankato; entered service July, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; served as nurse.

8.  
EDWARD J. GRAFF, Mankato; enlisted June 8, 1918; sent to Fort Snelling; sailed August 1918; went to the Flanders Front with the 91st Div., Co. C, 361st Engineers Oct. 31; returned to N. Y. April 14, 1919; discharged April 26, 1919.

9.  
WALTER W. GRAFF, Mankato; entered service April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge; sailed June 20, 1918, arriving at Liverpool July 1, 1918; left for the trenches August 17, going under shell fire August 23; went "over the top" on the 12th of Sept. on the St. Mihiel Front; took part in the battle of Argonne Forest.

10.  
WILLIAM ARNOLD, Eagle Lake; enlisted Oct. 10, 1917 in San Francisco; trained at Fort Oglethorpe with Motor Ambulance Co. 42; sailed November, 1917; was made Wagoner and later Ward Master.





## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1.  
MAX WARDJEN, Mankato;  
Served in the Signal Corps at  
Camp Grant, Ill.

2.  
F. C. FAHRENKAMP, Man-  
kato; Entered service Sept.  
1917; sent to Camp Grant, Ill;  
Overseas Dec. 17, 1917.

3.  
Corporal JOHN MATTHEW  
LAVEN, Mankato; Entered  
service June 27, 1918; sent to  
Camp Grant, Ill., transferred  
to Fort Niagara, N. Y., Dis-  
charged Jan. 31, 1919.

4.  
HENRY A. SIEBAUERER,  
Mankato; entered service July  
25, 1918; sent to Camp Wads-  
worth, S. C., left for overseas  
Sept. 15, 1918 with the 55th  
Pioneer Inf. He was at Forcy  
Melicorne, Forcy La Suze and  
saw active service with the 27th  
Div. at St. Mihiel; returned to  
U. S. March 6, 1919.

5.  
CHARLES F. SAENGER,  
Mankato; Entered service June  
25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant,  
Ill; left for overseas Sept. 11,  
1918; Discharged Feb. 18, 1918.

6.  
ROBERT SAENGER, Man-  
kato; Entered service June 25,  
1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill;  
assigned to Co. H, 343rd Inf.  
86th Div.; left for overseas ser-  
vice Sept. 3, 1918. Returned to  
the U. S. July 5, 1919.

7.  
Sergeant ARCHIE CHEADLE  
ZUEL, Mankato; Enlisted Aug-  
ust 16, 1917, sent to Camp For-  
rest, Ga. Aug. 27, 1917, overseas  
July 6, 1918 where he served  
with Headquarters Co., 54th Inf.,  
6th Div.; active service, Occu-  
pied Larche Sub-Sector, Alsace  
front from Sept. 6 to Oct. 12,  
1918; Meuse-Argonne offens-  
ive Oct. to Nov. 11, 1918. Returned  
to the U. S. June 10, 1919; Dis-  
charged at Camp Dodge, Ia.,  
June 18, 1919.

8.  
DAVID L. EVANS, Mankato.  
Entered service May 25, 1918,  
sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.;  
transferred to Fort George  
Wright, Washington; later to  
Camp Grant where he served  
with Co. F, 14th Inf.

9.  
O. V. MONSON, Mankato; En-  
listed in the U. S. Navy Aug.  
1, 1918; sent to the Great Lakes  
Naval Training station; Releas-  
ed Jan. 28, 1919.

10.  
Corporal LLOYD J. JESSUP,  
Mankato; enlisted Aug. 27, 1917,  
sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.;  
sailed April, 1918; served with  
Co. B, Supply Train, 5th Div.;  
took part in activities on Anould  
Sector June 15 to July 16; St.  
Die Sector July 16 to Aug. 23;  
St. Mihiel operation Sept. 11 to  
Sept. 17; Argonne-Meuse offens-  
ive Oct. 12 to Oct. 22; second  
Argonne-Meuse offensive Oct. 27  
to Nov. 14. Returned to the U.  
S. July 1919. Discharged July  
29, 1919.

## THE WORLD WAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1.  
Sargeant **MARTIN SIEBAUERER**, Mankato; Enlisted Dec. 10, 1917 in the Aero Service; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. assigned to the 6th Co. 2A SM. A. H.; left for overseas March 4, 1918; was stationed near Paris and took part in many air raids; returned Feb. 2, 1919; Discharged at Camp Mills L. 1 Feb. 15, 1919.

2.  
**GREGORY S. DENN**, Mankato; Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged Dec. 27, 1918.

3.  
Private **JOHN VICTOR WALRAEF**, Mankato; Entered service Feb. 23, 1918, sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; sailed for overseas service June 27, 1918.

4.  
**EDWARD BERG**, Mankato; Entered service Dec. 1917; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; served overseas with 5th Supply Co., Marines.

5.  
**LOUIS JUBERIAN**, Mankato; Entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

6.  
Seageant **EMIL J. ARNOLD**, Eagle Lake, Minn; Enlisted in Medical Corps July, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks; later to Fort Oglethorpe; sailed from Fort Jay Oct. 1917; served as Ambulance Driver, driving from Camp Hospital to Base Hospital; located at Camp Hospital No. 14. Returned to U. S July 1919.

7.  
**MARSHALL LEASGN**, Mankato, Enlisted July 14, 1917; sent to Camp Cody; sailed for overseas service from Camp Dix Oct. 15, 1918, served as Waggoner. Returned June 21, 1919.

8.  
**GEORGE D. HELL**, Mankato; Entered the service April 29, 1918, sent to Camp Dodge Ia.; served as Cook in Co. B, 163rd Depot Brigade.

9.  
Chauf. **WILLIAM JOHN SCHOENEBERGER**, Mankato; Enlisted July 7, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, transferred to Camp Grant; April 21, 1918 sent to Indianapolis, Ind.; served at Brookfield, San Antonio, Tex. from May 21, 1918 to Jan. 20, 1919. Discharged at Camp Polge, Jan. 29, 1919.

10.  
**FRANK P. HELL**, Mankato; Entered the service July 15, 1918; sent to Dunwoody Inst. Aviation School, Mpls. Discharged Dec. 20, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
Corporal BERNARD M. HEN-  
NESSEY, Mankato; enlisted  
Nov. 23, 1917; sent to Camp  
Laurel, Maryland; left for ov-  
erseas service March 29, 1918;  
served as truck driver.

2.  
ANDREW JOSEPH KAN-  
UCH, St. Clair; entered service  
June, 1918; sent to Camp Grant,  
Ill.; sailed from Camp Mills  
Aug., 1918; served with the  
Medical Corps overseas.

3.  
CHARLES F. BLYLER, Man-  
kato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy  
May 22, 1918, at the Great  
Lakes Naval Training Station;  
assigned to the U. S. S. North  
Dakota as a Musician June,  
1918; released from active  
service Dec. 7, 1918.

4.  
HERBERT A. BRINKMAN,  
Mankato; entered service July  
25, 1918; sent to Camp Wads-  
worth, S. C.; sailed from New-  
port News Aug. 21, 1918, for  
overseas service; served in the  
Railroad Dept. Returned July  
4, 1919.

5.  
ROBERT J. KROST, Manka-  
to; entered service July 11,  
1918; sent to Dunwoody Insti-  
tute, Minneapolis; discharged  
January, 1919.

6.  
Sergeant JOHN HARLAN  
BLYLER, Mankato; entered  
service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to  
Camp Dodge, Ia.; assigned to  
Co. B, 351st Inf. 88th Div.;  
was made Bayonet Instructor  
and Range Corporal; sailed for  
overseas service Aug. 15, 1918.

7.  
LaFOREST PRESTON BLY-  
LER, Mankato; enlisted May 27,  
1918; sent to Camp Lewis,  
Wash., where he served as  
Supply Sergeant; transferred to  
the Officers Training Camp at  
Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.,  
Sept. 20, 1918; discharged Dec.  
1, 1918.

8.  
HANS KRISTIANSON, Man-  
kato; enlisted March 22, 1918;  
sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where  
he served with Co. H, 2nd Inf.

9.  
JOHN PHILLIP KANUCH,  
St. Clair; entered service July,  
1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth,  
S. C.; left for overseas service  
August, 1918.

10.  
WALTER G. KROST, Man-  
kato; entered in the U. S. Navy  
April 18, 1918; sent to the Great  
Lakes Training station; served  
with 5th Btn. Co. 20-12th Reg.  
at Camp Paul Jones.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1.  
Corporal LEE RAY NOR-  
MAN, Lake Crystal; enlisted  
Dec. 12, 1917; sent to Jefferson  
Barracks, Mo.; transferred to  
Camp Grant, Ill.; later to  
Chanute Field, Ill.; attended  
the A. M. T. S. at St. Paul,  
Minn., and was discharged  
from Taylor Field, Alabama,  
March 20, 1919. Served with  
the 129th Aero Squadron.

2.  
BROTHER T. A. JOHNSON,  
Lake Crystal; entered the  
service Sept. 18, 1917; sent to  
Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred  
August 7, 1918, to Camp Mills;  
sailed for overseas service Au-  
gust 28, 1918, where he served  
with the 313th Amm. Train.  
Returned May 29, 1919.

3.  
ALTON D. JOHNSON, Lake  
Crystal; enlisted in the U. S.  
Navy April 1, 1918; sent to the  
Great Lakes Training Station;  
transferred to Philadelphia;  
sailed for overseas service July  
11, 1918.

4.  
ALVIN M. OSTEN, Lake  
Crystal; entered the Students  
Army Training Camp at Ames,  
Iowa, Sept., 1918; discharged  
Dec., 1918.

5.  
Sergeant OWEN H. LEWIS,  
Lake Crystal; enlisted June 28,  
1917; sent to Camp Cody, N.  
M.; assigned to Medical Dept.  
136th Inf.; left for overseas  
service Oct. 13, 1918; disch-  
arged at Camp Dodge, March 22,  
1919.

6.  
EARL G. COOKSON, Lake  
Crystal; enlisted April 3, 1917;  
sailed for overseas service Oct.  
3, 1917; served with Bat. E,  
53rd Art.; returned Nov., 1918;  
discharged at Camp Dodge Ap-  
ril 1, 1919.

7.  
Private CARL C. HANEL,  
Lake Crystal; enlisted Sept. 18,  
1917; sent to Camp Cody, N.  
M.; assigned to Co. L, 166th  
Reg. 42nd Div.; left for over-  
seas June 22, 1918; served with  
the "Rainbow Division" in the  
Aisne-Marne Offensive; St. Mi-  
chel offensive; Meuse-Argonne  
offensive Oct. 11 to 14th; was  
wounded at the battle of Cha-  
teau Thierry; spent four months  
with the Army of Occupation  
on the Rhine; returned April  
25, 1919; discharged May 12,  
1919, at Camp Dodge.

8.  
Sergeant ELLIS F. BAUMA,  
Lake Crystal; enlisted June 15,  
1918; sent to Fort Leavenworth,  
Kans.; discharged Jan. 31, 1919.

9.  
DAVE REIPKE, Lake Crys-  
tal; entered the service June 4,  
1918; sent to Camp Forrest,  
Ga.; Discharged Dec., 1918.

10.  
GORDON E. HALVERSON,  
Lake Crystal; entered service  
March, 1918; sent to Camp  
Dodge, Ia.; left for overseas  
service May 20, 1918; took part  
in active service.

## THE WORLD WAR



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## BLUE EARTH

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLD WAR



1.  
HOMER MORGAN PRICE, Lake Crystal; enlisted Aug. 15, 1918; sent to the Overland Building, St. Paul, for training in the Communication Dept.; selected for the Officers Training Camp in Kentucky when the Armistice was signed.

2.  
GEORGE OTT, Lake Crystal; entered service March, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; discharged March 15, 1919.

3.  
LAWRENCE H. GUNDERSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted Feb., 1918, in the Aviation Corps; sent to Jefferson Barracks; transferred to Kelly Field, Tex.; later sent to the Pratt Institute at Brooklyn, N. Y.; sailed from Camp Mills July, 1918, for overseas service; with Bat. E. 343rd Reg. F. A., later served in Germany.

4.  
ALFRED EMIL JOHNSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted Dec. 5, 1917; sent to Fort Caswell; transferred June 10, 1918, to Camp Mills, from where he sailed for overseas service; served with the 6th Anti Air Craft Batn., Coast Artillery.

5.  
KENNETH S. THOMPSON, Lake Crystal; entered the service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; discharged Aug. 7, 1918.

6.  
JAMES EVAN DAVIS, Lake Crystal; enlisted July 29, 1917, in the U. S. Navy; sent to Norfolk, Va., Aug. 29, 1917; transferred to Cambridge, Mass. (Radio School) Dec. 26, 1917; sent to Great Lakes Naval Training Station April 17, 1919.

7.  
LLEWELYN JONES, Lake Crystal; enlisted Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; assigned to Co. G, 388th Inf., 97th Div.; later transferred to Co. C, 387th Signal Corps; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 15, 1918.

8.  
GEORGE H. MULLER, Lake Crystal; entered service Aug. 31, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; discharged Dec. 20, 1918.

9.  
LAWRENCE R. REIMAN, Lake Crystal; enlisted June 24, 1918; sent to Camp Funston; left for overseas Aug. 24, 1918; took part in active service.

10.  
ELMER J. WILLIAMS, Lake Crystal; enlisted Oct. 7, 1918; served in Co. D, at the S. A. T. C., Milwaukee, Wis., until discharged Dec. 19, 1918.



## BLUE EARTH



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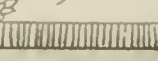
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## COUNTY IN

1.  
Private CHARLES J. HANCOCK, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; assigned to Co. G, 342nd Inf. 86th Div.; left for overseas Sept., 1918; wounded in fighting at Metz front Nov. 10, 1918; discharged from Hospital at Blois on Jan. 6, 1919; assigned to Military Police Co. No. 287, 144th Bata. 2nd Army of Occupation.

2.  
ROBERT G. KLAGES, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy April 4, 1918; sent to U. S. Navy Training School; transferred to Cloyne Field Barracks where he took up the preparatory course in Radio; sent to U. S. N. Radio School, Harvard.

3.  
ERNEST H. KRUGGEL, Mankato; entered the service Oct. 20, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; transferred to Fort Bayard, N. M.

4.  
ARTHUR E. ROE, Mankato; enlisted April 24, 1916 in the Cavalry; served at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, Camp Selby, Miss., and at Camp Greene, N. C.; was injured while in service. Discharged for physical disability.

5.  
LEONARD H. JORDAN, Mankato; enlisted in the Engineer Corp.; assigned to the 142nd Co.; overseas.

6.  
Corporal HUGO O. JOHNSON, Mankato; enlisted July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; left for overseas Sept. 14, 1918; served with 55th Pioneer Inf. until Oct. 1918; was then made Instructor in Rifle Shooting, Bayonet, Gas Mask and Bomb Throwing with Co. K., 331st Inf., 83rd Div.; returned Jan. 26, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Feb. 10, 1919.

7.  
Cadet OSCAR G. OLSON, Mankato; enlisted in the Aviation Corps March 28, 1918; served at Camp Dick, at Princeton University and at Arcadia Field, Cal.; discharged Dec. 11, 1918, at Arcadia, Cal.

8.  
Sergeant HOWARD C. HIXTON, Mankato; enlisted in the Aviation Corps May 2, 1917; sent to Kelly Field, Tex.; assigned to the 2nd Aero Squadron; discharged Feb. 7, 1919 at Camp Lodge, Ia.

9.  
CORLISS ROBERT JONES, Mankato; entered the service Sept. 1917; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; assigned to Co. H, 29th Reg. 7th Div.; overseas; was in active service 11 days before the Armistice was signed with the 55 M. G. Co., 7 Div.

10.  
ALBERT DANNER, Mankato; entered service Sept. 8, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; assigned to Headquarters Co. 246th Inf.; transferred to Camp Pike Nov. 25, 1917; overseas; discharged April 3, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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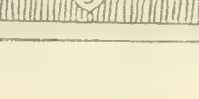
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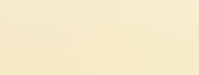
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## COUNTY IN

1.  
FRANK A. KRONFELD, Mankato; entered the service Sept. 22, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; assigned to Co. E, 2nd Batn., 88th Div.; discharged at Camp Dodge Dec. 13, 1917.

2.  
EMIL R. KRONFELD, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy July, 1916; served in the Naval Oversea Transport Service; term expires March, 1920.

3.  
Private JOHN A. BUTTZER, Mankato; enlisted Oct. 21, 1918; sent to Kelly Field, Tex.; assigned to the 6th Co. in the Aviation Corps; discharged Feb. 7, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Ia.

4.  
WILLIAM B. McCALL, Mankato; entered service April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Humphreys May 15, 1918; assigned to Co. C, 51st Engineers; left for overseas June 30, 1918; discharged Jan. 20, 1919.

5.  
JOHN B. ROBB, Mankato; enlisted July 1, 1917 with Co. H, 136th Inf. sent to Fort Snelling; Sept. 1, 1917 was transferred to the 151st Field Artillery; sent to Camp Mills Sept. 10, 1917; left for overseas Nov. 17, 1917 where he served with the "Rainbow Division."

6.  
Corporal HENRY C. McCALL, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to Co. M, 3rd Pioneer Inf.; overseas.

7.  
WILLIAM H. F. KRONFELD, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 12, 1917 in the U. S. Navy, assigned to the receiving ship at New York; has made seven trips to St. Nazaire, two trips to Brest, one trip to Marseilles and one to Gibraltar; released from active duty Feb. 25, 1919.

8.  
ROBERT C. HEESE, Mankato; enlisted in the Engineer Corps July 5, 1918; sent to Fort George Wright, Wash.; transferred to Camp Humphreys, Va.; sent to Camp Merritt, N. J. Aug. 23, 1918; left for overseas service Aug. 26, 1918; discharged Jan. 3, 1919.

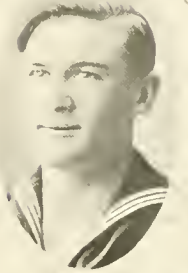
9.  
FRED J. O. KRONFELD, Mankato; enlisted July 6, 1916 in the National Guards but upon declaration of war was discharged, entered service in the National Army June 15, 1918. Aviation Section; sent to Vancouver Barracks; assigned to the 59th S. Sqd.; discharged Dec. 28, 1918 at Camp Dodge.

10.  
Private W. F. E. SCHWEIM, Mankato; entered service Feb. 23, 1918; served with 339th F. A. at Camp Dodge; transferred to the 32nd Engineers at Camp Grant; transferred to the unassigned Engineers at Fort Foote, Maryland; transferred to Annapolis Rifle Range; later to the Engineering School at Washington, D. C.; overseas; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1. HERMAN O. HORNES, Mankato; enlisted June 28, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; assigned to Co. E, 3rd Engineers; Sept., 1918, transferred to the Panama Canal Zone.

2. MARSHALL KEENE ROUSE, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy March 4, 1918; sent to Dunwoody Inst., Minneapolis; transferred to U. S. N. Radio School, Cambridge, Mass.; later sent to U. S. N. Wireless School, New London, Conn.; was made Electrician 2nd Class Radio Repair, U. S. N. R. F.; served in Experimental Div. at U. S. Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads.

3. FRANK E. DALTON, Mankato; enlisted June 27, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; July 15, 1918 sent to Camp Robinson; assigned to 314th Battery 161st Brigade, 86th Div.; overseas; discharged Jan. 23, 1919 at Camp Grant, Ill.

4. WILLIAM EDWARD CRAIN, Mankato; entered the service May 2, 1918; sent to Columbus Barracks; assigned to M. G. Co. 53rd Inf. and sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; June 28, 1918 sent to Camp Mills; overseas; took part in active service in the Gardiner Sector; was under first real bombardment Sept. 15; transferred to the Reserve of the 1st Army Corps in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive; later did guard duty at Verdun.

5. HENRY VOGEL, Mankato; enlisted June 29, 1918; sailed from Camp Upton for overseas.

6. Corporal WALTER JOHN VOGEL, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 13, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Custer and assigned to Co. 134, Reg. 184; overseas.

7. WALTER SCHMITT, Mankato; entered the service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga.; assigned to Co. 23, 2nd Group; discharged Jan. 30, 1919 at Camp Hancock, Ga.

8. GEORGE O. VERNON, Mankato; enlisted July 21, 1917; sent to Zumbrota for training where he was assigned to Co. D, 3rd Minn. Inf.; August 26, 1917 transferred to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas June 27, 1918.

9. CARL JOHN JENSEN, Mankato; enlisted April 3, 1918; sent to University of Cincinnati, Ohio; transferred to Camp Jackson, S. C., June, 1918; left for overseas July 17, 1918; was attached to Camp Headquarters Co. A. P. O. No. 711 as Sergeant in the Information Department; returned to Camp Dix April 25, 1919.

10. FRED MAGIN, Mankato; enlisted May, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; transferred to Camp Upton; left for overseas Sept. 1918.

## THE WORLD WAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1. **GEORGE J. ALBRECHT**, Mankato; entered service April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Traverse, Tex.; suite<sup>d</sup> from Camp Mills June 20, 1918; took part in active service in St. Mihiel Drive in October and in the Battle of Verdun Nov. 1st; was gassed Nov. 5 at Verdun; discharged April 21, 1919.

2. **Corporal JOHN MORGAN THEW**, Mankato; entered the service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; assigned to 4th Co. Inf. Replacement and Training Troops; appointed Corporal Oct. 21, 1918; discharged Jan. 28, 1919.

3. **Sergeant HENRY B. RING**, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; assigned to Camp Headquarters Co. at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; discharged March 25, 1919.

4. **LEO N. BUTLER**, Mankato; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga.; assigned to Engineers' Replacement Troops; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Dec. 26, 1918.

5. **Sergeant GLEN HEDBERG**, Mankato; entered the service April 20, 1918; sent to Camp Custer, Mich. May 8, 1918; transferred to Camp Humphreys Va., May 18, 1918; assigned to Headquarters Co. 217th Eng.; June 1st, promoted to Mess Sergeant and in Sept. promoted to Regimental Mess Sergeant; discharged at Camp Beauregard, La. Feb. 14, 1919.

6. **DURRELL L. MURPHY**, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 5, 1917; sent to Kelly Field, Tex.; transferred to Camp McArthur, Tex.; sailed for overseas service May 8, 1918; promoted from Private to Private 1c and later to Cook; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Dec. 20, 1918.

7. **WILLIAM F. BUTLER**, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy M. y. 1917; sent to Great Lakes Naval Training Station; transferred to the Marines on detached duty and sent to Quantico, Va.; sent to Camp Meyer, Cuba where he served for ten months.

8. **ADAM WOLF**, Mankato; entered the service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; served in the Medical Corps; discharged Jan. 1919.

9. **CLARENCE RIVERS**, Mankato; enlisted April 22, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; later stationed at the Border.

10. **Corporal FRANK J. KOPP**, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 1, 1917; sent to Camp Travis, Corpus Christi, Tex.; overseas Oct. 31, 1918; active service in Puvencelle Sector, west of Moselle, Oct. 10, to Nov. 9, 1918; defensive of Puvencelle Sector, Nov. 9 to Nov. 11, 1918; returned Feb. 25, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. March 29, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IS

1.  
Cadet **CHARLES BENL BURGESS**, Mankato; enlisted Jan. 4, 1918; in the Aviation Corps; sent to the school of Military Aeronautics, Austin, Tex. May 3, 1918; transferred to Camp Dix, Dallas, Tex. August, 1918; later to Fortress Monroe, Va.; discharged Nov. 30, 1918 at Arcadia, Calif.

2.  
**REUBEN C. GEORGE**, Mankato; enlisted in the Navy March 25, 1918; sent to Great Lakes Naval Training Station where he remained until Sept. 7, 1918; was then assigned to Receiving ship at Philadelphia; later to the U. S. S. Nansmond; served in transport service between U. S. and Europe, starting on his third trip May 6, 1919. Yeoman second class.

3.  
**ROY W. FERGUSON**, Mankato; enlisted June 19, 1918; sent to A. M. T. School, St. Paul, Minn. Discharged at Gerstner Field, La., Jan. 23, 1919.

4.  
**WILLIAM EARL PAY**, Mankato; entered service August 15, 1918 at the Training Detachment No. 1, Agriculture College, St. Paul; transferred Oct. 15, 1918 to the Ordinance Camp Co. 2, Peneman, Va.; discharged Jan. 15, 1919, at Camp Grant.

5.  
**LOTIE J. LEWIS**, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 22, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M.; Jan. 1918 was sent to Washington, D. C. where he later graduated from School of Photography; overseas.

6.  
Corporal **VIRDO V. JACOBSON**, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 10, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to St. Louis, Mo.; later to Camp Grant; Feb. 27 sent to Kelly Field, Tex. where he was assigned to 116th Aero Service Squadron, April 29, 1918, was sent to Souther Field, Ga.; discharged March 25, 1919.

7.  
**GLENN BURGESS**, Mankato; enlisted May 27, 1918; sent to Great Lakes Training Station; assigned to Co. 232 Reg. 8; served as Instructor at the Radio School from Aug. 1, 1918 to Oct. 13, 1918; transferred to Harvard University; discharged Jan. 31, 1919 at Boston, Mass.

8.  
**DAVID R. THOMAS**, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy May, 1918; sent to Great Lakes Naval Station; transferred to Hampton Roads; discharged Feb. 1919.

9.  
**WALTER N. THOMAS**, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 1917; sent to Camp Cody; overseas.

10.  
**WALTER L. QUEEN**, Mankato; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga.; assigned to the 161st Depot Brigade; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Dec. 21, 1918.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



1.  
PAUL HERMAN ALBRIGHT, Mankato; entered service June 1, 1918 as Radio Operator in the U. S. Navy; assigned to Co. K, 7th Reg. at the Great Lakes Training Station; transferred to Co. C, 12th Reg. 2nd Batn. as Electrician; discharged Feb. 25, 1919.



2.  
DAVID D. O'BRIEN, Mankato; enlisted April 9, 1918 in the Mechanical Dept.; sent to Pittsburg University for training; later to Camp Merritt; sailed for overseas service Sept. 1918.



3.  
WILBUR K. BARTLETT, Mankato; enlisted July 17, 1918 in the Aviation Corps; sent to Mineola, L. I. Nov. 7, 1918; assigned to Squadron 352; transferred to Roosevelt Field, Westbury, L. I.; discharged Nov. 12, 1918.



4.  
JOHN GRANT SLOAN, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; sailed for overseas service Sept. 7, 1918; served as Rifle Instructor; returned April 1, 1919.



5.  
RICHARD G. FILLMAN, Mankato; entered the service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; discharged Jan. 2, 1919.



6.  
EDGAR D. HANSON, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy Jan. 6, 1919; sent to the Great Lakes Training Station where he was assigned to the 667th Co. 8th Reg.; April 6, 1919 was assigned to U. S. S. Eagle at Detroit, Mich.

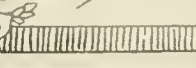
7.  
Sergeant JOHN H. ENGEL, Mankato; entered service Aug. 22, 1918; sent to Camp Custer, Mich.; assigned to 16th Co. 4th Batn. 160th Depot Brigade; August 26 detailed on Special Duty at Headquarters 160th Depot Brigade and there assigned to desk on Officers' Files and Reports; Sept. 16th transferred to Headquarters Co., 160th Depot Brigade, remaining on special duty at Brigade Headquarters. Discharged March 1, 1919.



8.  
ERNEST A. HAGEMANN, Mankato; enlisted July 14, 1917 in Co. H, 136th Reg., 34th Div.; sent to Camp Cody, N. M. Oct. 2, 1917; sailed for overseas service Oct. 13, 1918; returned Jan. 15, 1919; discharged Feb. 12, 1919.



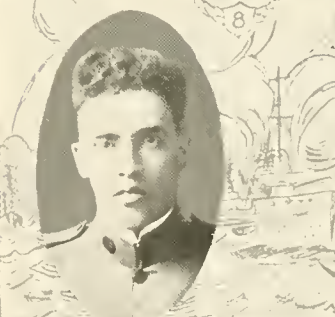
9.  
CLAUDE BUZICK, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 13, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., transferred to Fort Riley, Kans., where he served in the Quartermaster Department.



10.  
HARRY B. FRENCH, Mankato; enlisted Aug. 15, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; later to Washington, D. C. where he was assigned to the 472nd Engineers Military Mapping Division, Headquarters Co.; discharged Dec. 23, 1918.

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
**ALLAN C. G. JOHNSON**, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 1, 1918; assigned to Co. 1, Reg. 2 of the Students Army Training Camp, University of Minnesota; later sent to Maxwell Barracks; mustered out Dec. 12, 1918.

2.  
**THOMAS IGNATIUS BOHIAN**, Mankato; entered service August, 1918; sent to Camp Grant. Discharged Feb., 1919.

3.  
 Corporal **DAYTON A. THAYER**, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 8, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga.; later to Camp Green, N. C.; left for overseas June, 1918; served at Pomorantin, France.

4.  
**HARRY F. DRAPER**, Mankato; enlisted Jan. 23, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Riley; March 1, 1918 sent to Fort Des Moines.

5.  
**MARK KING**, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; transferred to Camp Lewis, Wash.

6.  
 Sergeant **CLIFFORD DRAPER**, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to 20th Co. 161st Depot Brigade; in Sept. he was promoted to Sergeant and was assigned to Co. A, Quartermaster Corps; in Feb. was transferred to the M. I. Co.

7.  
 Corporal **CARL W. LUEDKE**, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; transferred to Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind. Sept. 25, 1918; sent to Camp Upton, L. I. Oct. 26, 1918 and passed final overseas examination; transferred to Camp Humphreys Nov. 20, 1918; made Corporal of Co. B, 2nd Engineers Training Reg.; discharged at Camp Grant Feb. 21, 1919. Was recommended for Sergeant.

8.  
**NELSES WELLS STEWART**, Mankato; enlisted in the S. A. T. C. of the University of Minnesota Oct. 10, 1918; serving in the 1st Regiment, Co. 1. Discharged Dec. 16, 1918.

9.  
**EDGAR O. OLSEN**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 2, 1918; sent to Camp Lee, Va., where he was assigned to the Central Officers' Training School; discharged at Camp Lee, Jan. 10, 1919.

10.  
 Private **JAY W. HOLSON**, Mankato; entered the service Sept. 23, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to Co. C, 113th Field Signal Batn. 88th Div.; transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga., where he was attached to the 307th Field Signal Batn. Co. C, 82nd Div.; overseas; later stationed at Bordenaux, France. Returned to the U. S. May 18, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNCIL

1.  
**HARRY BOEHLAND**, Mankato; entered the service Sept. 18, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas July 1, 1918 where he served with Co. A., 135th Inf. 3rd Army; returned to the U. S. July 8, 1919; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill. July 10, 1919.

2.  
**VICTOR HERBERT NITZ-KOWSKI**, Mankato; enlisted April 10, 1917; received training at Allentown, Pa. as ambulance driver; received his honorable discharge from the U. S. Ambulance Corps at Essington, Pa. Sept. 17, 1917; Dec. 8, 1917 reported at Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, Berkley, Cal.; received his honorable discharge Feb. 4, 1918 and then reenlisted in the U. S. Naval Training Radio Service at Seattle, Wash., and was made a first class Radio Operator on U. S. S. Eastern Shore Vessel with destination at Constantinople.

3.  
**CLIFFORD C. WALRATH**, Mankato; entered service June 5, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. where he served as Cook; discharged March 12, 1919.

4.  
**ANTHONY PLEISS**, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy Oct. 15, 1918; sent to Norfolk, Va.; discharged Feb. 1, 1919.

5.  
**GABRIEL MEURER**, Mankato; enlisted April, 1918; sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas; discharged Dec. 18, 1918.

6.  
**ALOYS J. RAUSCH**, Mankato; enlisted June, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; transferred to Camp Dix, N. J.; left for overseas Oct. 1918.

7.  
**WILBUR MERRILL LANGE**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga.; discharged Dec. 1918.

8.  
 Corporal **BERTRAM M. SMITH**, Mankato; entered service March 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to 4th Co. 16th Reg. Depot Brigade; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Feb. 21, 1919.

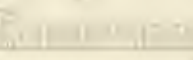
9.  
**THEO. TILLMAN**, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 15, 1917 in the Engineers Forrestry Corps; sent to American University and assigned to 16th Co. 20th Engineers; left for overseas Jan. 24, 1918 on the Ship Tuscania, which was torpedoed; was taken off by one of the destroyers and taken to Ireland; was then sent to England where he got equipment before leaving for France. Served as Millman; returned May 28, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. June 8, 1919.

10.  
**RALPH MEURER**, Mankato; enlisted in Co. H. at Mankato; sent to Camp Cody, N. M. Sept. 27, 1917; sailed for overseas June, 1918; took part in active service with the Heavy Artillery. Later stationed in Germany. Returned to the U. S. June 1, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



BLUE EARTH



COUNTY IN

1.  
Corporal CLARENCE E. SHAVER, Mankato; served with Co. C., 3rd Minn. N. G. on the Border from June 23, 1916 until Dec. 16, 1916; reenlisted August, 1917 and assigned to Battery D., 125th Field Artillery, overseas; discharged at Camp Dodge Jan. 22, 1919.

2.  
Private JOHN PATRICK MARTIN, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to Co. M, 60th Pioneer Inf.; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill. Jan. 10, 1919.

3.  
GLENN RAYMOND JACOBSON, Mankato; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga.; assigned to 14th Casual Co., 2nd Batn.; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Jan. 4, 1919.

4.  
Sergeant HARRISON A. SCHMITT, Mankato; enlisted May 4, 1917; trained at Mose Island; stationed at San Diego, Cal.; transferred to Quantanamo Bay, Cuba; later to Quantanamo City, Cuba; also served at San Luis, Cuba and at San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba; mustered out on indefinite furlough April 5, 1919 for discharge.

5.  
WILLIAM G. REINHOLD, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth S. C., and assigned to Co. M, 106th Inf., 27th Div.; overseas; discharged at Camp Lodge, Ia., March 31, 1919.

6.  
Sergeant ELIE F. SHAVER, Mankato; first enlisted in Co. H and was sent to Llano Grande; served from June 19, 1916 until Jan. 24, 1917; re-enlisted August 5, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; left for overseas service with Bat. F., 10th F. A., 3rd Div., July 1918; took part in the battle of Chateau Thierry, battle of St. Mihiel, battle of Argonne-Meuse, battle of Loopy; Army of Occupation.

7.  
WALLACE E. STERLING, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 7, 1917; sent to Camp Meade; transferred to Camp Laurel, Maryland; overseas, where he served with the 2nd Batn. Headquarters Co., 23rd Engineers; returned to U. S. June 9, 1919.

8.  
FRED HENNAGER, Mankato; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 14, 1918.

9.  
FREDERICK C. LAVEN, Mankato; enlisted June 3, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; transferred to Camp Bliss, Texas.

10.  
GROVER THOMAS SORRELL, Mankato; enlisted May, 1918; in the Engineer Corps; sent to New York.

THE WORLDWAR



# BLUE EARTH



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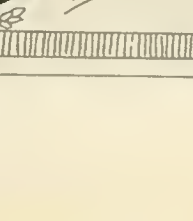
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# COUNTY IN

1.  
**REUBEN A. OLSON**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 6, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; left for overseas with Co. D, 326th Inf., 82nd Div., April 29, 1918; went to the front near Toul, France, June 27, 1918; was then transferred to the St. Genevieve Front; took part in the Argonne Forest battle going "over the top" October 15, 1918; was wounded by piece of shrapnel in the left arm; sent to Evacuation Hospital 110; transferred to Base Hospital No. 84 in Southern France; discharged Jan. 3, 1919.

2.  
**PETER NELS NELSON**, Mankato; entered service Dec. 14, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Langley Field, where he was assigned to 83rd Aero Squadron; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill.

3.  
 Sergeant **EMIL SCHIRRSCHMIDT**, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 25, 1916, sent to Jefferson Barracks, transferred to Camp Devens, Mass.

4.  
**JOHN FRED BAUM**, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas, where he served with Co. M, 3rd Pioneer Inf.; discharged from Camp Lee, Va., June 15, 1919.

5.  
**HERMAN G. NELSON**, Mankato; entered service Dec. 14, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; assigned to Co. H, 142nd Div.; overseas; was gassed and shell shocked Oct. 12th, 1918.

6.  
**GEORGE C. GUENTZEL**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 5, 1917; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; transferred to Camp McArthur, Tex.; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 11, 1919.

7.  
**HAROLD LESLIE McTIGHE**, Mankato; enlisted in the National Guard July 1, 1917; re-enlisted in the navy, Feb. 6, 1919 and was sent to Great Lakes Naval Training Station; transferred to Mare Island, Cal., April 1, 1919.

8.  
**HENRY J. IRELAND**, Mankato; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; assigned to Co. A, 313th Amm. Train, 88th Div.; overseas; returned May 29, 1919.

9.  
**HARRY WILLIAM WANDERSEE** Mankato; entered service Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; assigned to Co. B, 339th Reg. 88th Div.; left for overseas August 24, 1918; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Feb. 5, 1919.

10.  
 Corporal **HERMAN W. TRUBENBACH**, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth S. C., where he was assigned to Co. I, 3rd Pioneer Inf.; overseas; was made corporal Oct. 11, 1918.

# THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1.  
Private OSCAR M. HIXIE, Mankato; entered service June 15, 1918; stationed at University of Minnesota Farm School as electrician until Aug. 12, 1918; transferred to Buzzer School, Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., until Oct. 27, 1918, when he was transferred to Chief Signal Office, Engineering and Research Division, Washington. Was attached to that office until date of discharge Dec. 26, 1918.

2.  
GROVER HALL, Mankato; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M.; left for overseas Sept. 1918, where he served with the 109th Engineers.

3.  
Sergeant ROY O. MONTGOMERY, Mankato; entered service July 27, 1918; sent to Camp Custer, Mich., where he was assigned to Headquarters Co., 11th Batn, 11th Div.

4.  
RONALD L. OLSON, Mankato; enlisted April 17, 1918; in the U. S. Marine Corps; sent to Quantico, Va., and assigned to Headquarters Co., 11th Reg., 5th Brigade; left for overseas Sept. 30, 1918; returned August 25, 1918; discharged at Quantico, Va., March 25, 1919.

5.  
Private CARL G. HOLLSTROM, Mankato; entered service June 15, 1918, as Motor Mechanic in the Training Detachment of the Regular Army; sent to Camp Sherman and assigned to Co. E, 335th Reg., 84th Div.; later sent to Fort Niagara, N. Y., where he was transferred to Co. A, 45th Batn.; mustered out at Camp Dix, Dec. 30, 1918.

6.  
CHARLES A. WILSON, Mankato; served at the Students Army Training Camp, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

7.  
FLOYD M. THOMSON, Mankato; entered service March 23, 1918; left for overseas June, 1918; where he served with Co. D, 37th Engineers; took part in the St. Mihiel offensive Sept. 12-15; Verdun Sector April 29-Oct. 10; Meuse-Argonne Offensive Oct. 15-Nov. 11. Discharged April 1, 1919.

8.  
FRED YOUNG, Mankato; enlisted June 29, 1917 in Co. H; left for Camp Cody, N. M. Sept. 27, 1917; left for overseas June 19, 1918; where he served on the Toul Sector with the 40th Eng. Camouflage Section; returned Jan. 24, 1919; discharged Feb. 4, 1919.

9.  
LEO METTLER, Mankato; entered service Sept. 5, 1918; left for Camp Grant, Ill., where he served with the Headquarters Co., Convalescent Center.

10.  
Sergeant CLARENCE MONTGOMERY, Mankato; entered service Feb. 20, 1918; sent to Camp Funston, Kansas; discharged March 25, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
Sergeant WILLIAM E. BOWEN, Lake Crystal; enlisted Dec. 10, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; assigned to 1st Prov. Wing, 280th Aero Squadron; transferred to Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 1, 1918; discharged Feb. 5, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Ia.

2.  
ERVING G. JOHNSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted Sept. 1918, in the S. A. T. C., St. Olaf's College, Northfield, Minn.; discharged Dec. 1918.

3.  
ARCHIBALD CRANE, Lake Crystal; entered service Sept. 25, 1918; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; assigned to Co. A, 64th Engineers; transferred to Camp Mills; sailed Nov. 15, 1918 for overseas service. Returned to U. S. April 27, 1919.

4.  
Corporal ARTHUR ERNEST DIETRICH, Lake Crystal; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., where he was assigned to Co. B, 4th Reg. Mch. Gun Bn.; left for overseas August 1918; returned Jan. 20, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 20, 1919.

5.  
ARCHIE L. JONES, Lake Crystal, Minn., enlisted Dec. 10, 1917; sent to Camp John Wise, Texas; assigned to the 78th Balloon Co., discharged Jan. 27, 1919. Served as 1st class cook.

6.  
Sergeant CLAYTON D. ROBINSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted in Co. H, May 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 27, 1917; transferred to the Hospital Corps, Base Hospital, Camp Cody, N. M.; discharged Feb. 1919 at Camp Cody.

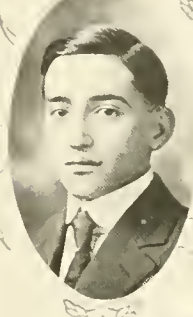
7.  
JOHN THOMAS JONES, Lake Crystal; enlisted Oct 1918; sent to Camp at Cl remont, Cal.; discharged Dec. 1918.

8.  
LEONARD SUMNER GARDNER, Lake Crystal; enlisted July 15, 1918; sent to Dunwoody Training Station Minneapolis, Minn.; transferred to League Island Navy Yard, Nov. 26, 1918; embarked on U. S. S. "Radnov," Dec. 18, 1918; arrived at St. Nazaire, France, Jan. 17, 1919; returned March 2, 1919; discharged March 10, 1919. Served as second baker.

9.  
WALTER EMLI DIETRICH, Lake Crystal; enlisted June 1918; sent to Camp Meade, Maryland; transferred to Camp Leach; sailed for overseas Sept. 1918.

10.  
HUGH S. HUGHES, Lake Crystal; enlisted Dec. 1917, in the Aviation Corps; sent to Vancouver, Wash.; transferred to Olney, Oregon; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 10, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
RAY DAVIS, Lake Crystal; enlisted Dec. 13, 1917; sent to Fort McArthur, assigned to 52nd A. M. Train, serving as wagoner, overseas; took part in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive, being under shell fire 45 days and nights; discharged at Camp Dodge, Feb. 17, 1919.

2.  
CHESTER L. KABRUD, Lake Crystal; entered service June 5, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; assigned to Co. F., 55th Inf., 7th Div. Mch. Gun Co.; transferred to Camp Upton; overseas; took part in Argonne-Meuse Offensive.

3.  
HARRY A. HALVERSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted July 15, 1918; assigned to Co., E., 2nd Batn. 11th Reg. U. S. M. C.; sent to Caris Island; sent to Quantico, Va.; overseas.

4.  
LESTER WOLFRAM BEEBE, Lake Crystal; enlisted April 9, 1917; sent to Camp Bliss; assigned to Co. F., 20th Inf.; transferred to Camp Douglass, Ark., and later Camp Funston; discharged Feb. 6, 1919.

5.  
ALBERT HENRY BEEBE, Lake Crystal; enlisted May 23, 1918; assigned to Co. F., 34th Inf.; overseas; returned to the U. S. June 18, 1918.

6.  
CLARENCE THORSTAD, Lake Crystal; enlisted Sept. 10, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M.; assigned to Co. D., 136th Inf., 41st Div.; overseas; took part in the battles of St. Mihiel, Chateau-Thierry and Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

7.  
ROY HENSEN, Lake Crystal; entered service Dec. 17, 1917; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; assigned to the 347th Field Artillery; left for overseas July 14, 1918; took part in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive; discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 21, 1919.

8.  
WAGONER MELVIN HELLEKSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted Dec. 5, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; left for overseas; assigned to Casual Detachment 152 (163 D. B.); took part in active service in St. Mihiel Sector, Toul Sector. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., March 15, 1919.

9.  
Private CLARENCE HELLEKSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted Nov. 20, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas; assigned to Casual Detachment 212 (163 D. B.); took part in the Aisne-Marne Offensive, St. Mihiel Offensive, Toul Sector Defensive, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 5, 1919.

10.  
ROBERT CHESTER RAINS, Lake Crystal; enlisted June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; transferred to Camp Logan; assigned to the "Black Hawk" Div.; discharged March 15, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



1.  
GALE LEONARD HANSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted Oct. 28, 1918; in the S. A. T. C., Milwaukee, Wis., assigned to Co. C., 1st Batn., Discharged Dec. 18, 1918.



2.  
ETLEY CLARK, Lake Crystal; enlisted July 11, 1917 with Co. H., 2nd Minnesota; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 27, 1917; discharged Sept. 23, 1918 for disability incurred in service.



3.  
HENRY E. HEISER, Lake Crystal; enlisted July, 1918; sent to Park Field, Tenn.; discharged Dec. 25, 1918.



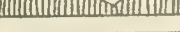
4.  
LEWIS CHARLES OWENS, Lake Crystal; enlisted Aug. 7, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., later to Camp McArthur; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 8, 1919.



5.  
ALFRED SHAW, Lake Crystal; entered service May 2, 1918; sent to Columbus Barracks; was then transferred to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; left for overseas July, 1918, where he served with Co. D., 6th Amm. Train; later transferred to Headquarters Motor Bn.



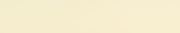
6.  
LELAND E. THOMSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted June 15, 1918, at the University of Minnesota where he served as instructor on ignition of all kinds; discharged Dec. 15, 1918.



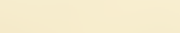
7.  
CHARLES E. DOBSON, Lake Crystal; entered service July 25, 1918, sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept., 1918, where he served with Co. A, 4th Art.



8.  
DAVID FOULKES JONES, Lake Crystal; enlisted Aug. 1917 sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; overseas May, 1918; active service; later stationed with the Army of Occupation, 47th Inf. 4th Div.



9.  
THEO. L. LARSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Travers, Tex.; called June 9, 1918; active service in the St. Mihiel drive; returned Dec. 28, 1918; discharged at Camp Grant Feb. 6, 1919.



10.  
LEWIS A. GILMAN, Lake Crystal; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; served at Camp Grant with Motor transport Corps, B. 330.

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



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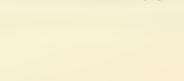
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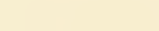
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## COUNTIES

1.  
LELAND J. BARNES, Lake Crystal; enlisted in the U. S. Navy June 3, 1918; trained at the Great Lakes Naval Station; later sent to Receiving Ship "New York," transferred to the U. S. S. Minneapolis, the Flagship of the Pacific Fleet. He is now first-class seaman located at San Diego, Calif.

2.  
Corporal CHARLES A. GARDNER, Lake Crystal; entered service Sept. 23, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas August 15, 1918, where he served with Co. D, 313th Engineers, 88th Division. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 15, 1919.

3.  
RUDOLPH B. MADSON, Lake Crystal; enlisted Feb. 1, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; March 4, 1918, sent to Kelly Field, Tex.; overseas, June 2, 1918, where he served with the 104th Amm. Train.

4.  
Corporal THOMAS PATRICK RILEY, Lake Crystal; entered the service August 26, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he served with the 2nd Co., 1st Inf.; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 13, 1919.

5.  
Sergeant JOHN J. BAKER, Lake Crystal; enlisted June 5, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Fort Leavenworth; overseas March 1, 1918, where he served with the 7th Engineers; received the Service Cross for bravery.

6.  
WALTER H. MEYER, Lake Crystal; served with Co. H, 362nd Inf, 91st Div. (Wild West Div.); arrived in France July 12, 1918; took part in the Argonne-Meuse Sector battle Sept. 20-Oct. 3; west of the Escaut River, Belgium Oct. 30-Nov. 4; east of the Escaut river, Belgium Nov. 10-11; returned to the U. S. Feb. 2, 1919.

7.  
Corporal HANS M. MATSON, Lake Crystal; entered service May 4, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas July 5, 1918, where he served with the 6th Supply Train.

8.  
JOHN L. ROBERTS, Lake Crystal; enlisted Dec. 11, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas June 30, 1918, where he served with the 155th Aerial Squadron; returned March 13, 1919.

9.  
Musician OSCAR M. KARBRUD, Lake Crystal; entered the service June 5, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas from Camp Stewart, Va., Aug. 29, 1918; served at the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and on the Verdun Front; later stationed with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

10.  
CONRAD BREKKE, Lake Crystal; enlisted Dec. 10, 1917; sent to Kelly Field, Tex.; transferred to Camp St. Charles where he served in the Aviator Corps.

## THE WORLDWAR



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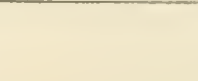
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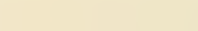
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## BLUE EARTH

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLDWAR

1.  
HALLIE J. DeREMER, Mapleton; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; served with the 14th Provisional Recruit Co., Engineers Replacement Troops at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 14, 1919.

2.  
EUGENE HADLEY, Mapleton; enlisted April 23, 1918; attended school at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis; later at Columbia University; overseas; returned to the U. S.

3.  
CLAYTON McCOMB, Mapleton; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; transferred to Camp Stuart, Va.; overseas, where he served with Co. M., 3rd Pioneer Inf.

4.  
MARK L. BURGESS, Mapleton; enlisted May 2, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; later to Fort Washington; overseas; entered training camp at Mailly, France; first active service was on the Champagne Front in the Fifth German Offensive; being in the fighting line where he served at one time for 72 hours without relief or rest, with T. Battery, 52nd Artillery. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

5.  
HENRY LEROY CHANDLER, Mapleton; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill.

6.  
JOHN H. KELLER, Mapleton; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; transferred Sept. 28 to Camp Hancock, Ga., and put into the 23rd Co. M. T. D., M. G. T. C. Groupe 2 and drilled as a Machine Gunner; Oct. 31 put into the 19th Provisional Co. for overseas service but the Armistice was signed before they were ready to leave; was discharged Jan. 9, 1919.

7.  
CALVIN HADLEY, Mapleton; enlisted Dec. 3, 1917; overseas March, 1918; remained in England until Sept., 1918, when he was transferred to France; returned to the U. S., March, 1919.

8.  
WALTER F. PINKHAM, Mapleton; served overseas with the 77th Co., 6th Machine Gun Batn. U. S. Marine Corps; at Chateau Thierry was in continual action for three weeks; also took part in the battle of Soisson, Verdun, Argonne Woods; has returned to U. S.

9.  
Corporal JOHN MARSKE, Mapleton; enlisted Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga.; overseas; active service with Co. L 325th Inf.; in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive he went "over the top" several times.

10.  
Corporal C. A. STEVENS, Mapleton; enlisted Jan. 16, 1918; trained at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., also at Camp Merritt, N. J.; overseas.



## BLUE EARTH



1.  
LEO JOHN SCHULTZ, Mapleton; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he served with the 4th Inf. Repl. and Training Troops.

2.  
JAMES EDWARD McMAHAN, Mapleton; enlisted May 2, 1918, this being his second enlistment in the U. S. Navy; was sent direct to New York and put on board the U. S. S. Westover, which was torpedoed and sunk July 11, 1918; was on an open life-boat for five days and four nights before landing in Brest, France; returned to the U. S. and was then assigned to the U. S. S. Polar Sea on which he made four trips overseas.



3.  
CARLYLE ELLIS, Mapleton; enlisted June, 1918; served as Clerk on Draft Board at Madison Lake, Minn.

4.  
JAMES N. MULLIN, Mapleton; enlisted Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; discharged Dec. 12, 1918.



5.  
LEONARD W. MEAD, Mapleton; enlisted April 9, 1917; overseas in August, 1917 where he drove an Ammunition Truck with the 1st Div. Amm. Train Motor Batn. Co. B.; was assigned to the 1st Division and participated in some of the principal battles; viz., Souissons; St. Mihiel and the Argonne Offensive; later stationed with the Army of Occupation.

6.  
JOHN LORIN McMAHAN, Mapleton; enlisted Dec. 17, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Custer, Mich.; overseas Sept. 1, 1918 where he served as Mechanic in the Aviation Corps, taking part in active service. Returned to the U. S. May 7, 1919.



7.  
JAMES H. QUINN, Mapleton; enlisted in the U. S. Navy July 5, 1918; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; discharged Feb. 20, 1919.

8.  
BURNHAM H. GREELEY, Mapleton; enlisted Dec. 11, 1917 in the Motor Mechanic Air Service; trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; later at Camp Grant, Ill., and at Camp Hancock; sailed June, 1918; took part in active service at Chateau Thierry in July; along the Toul Sector at Nancy; later stationed at Columbe-les-Belles with the 3rd Co. 3rd Reg. Motor Mechanic Air Service; returned to the U. S. May 8, 1919.



9.  
CARL F. SCHULTZ, Mapleton; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill. where he served with the 4th Inf. Replacement and Training Troops; discharged Jan. 29, 1919.

10.  
Sergeant PIERCE T. NOR-TON, Mapleton; enlisted Dec. 11, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Grant, Ill. and later to Carruthers Field, Tex.; discharged Feb. 13, 1919.



## COUNTY IN

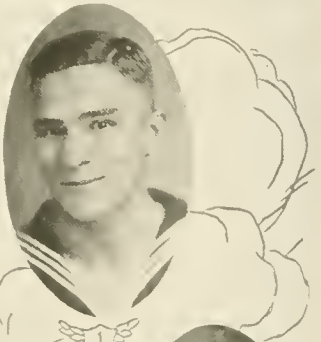
## THE WORLDWAR



# BLUE EARTH

# COUNTY IN

# THE WORLDWAR



1.  
OSCAR BORCHERT, Mapleton; enlisted Oct. 1918; sent to S. A. T. C. at the State University, Minneapolis, Minn.; discharged Dec. 1918.



2.  
Sergeant AUGUST J. KELLER, Mapleton; entered service Sept. 12, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia. where he served with Co. C. 313th Field Signal Batn. until July, 1918; transferred to Camp Mills; overseas with the 88th Division August, 1918; took part in active service at Metz and vicinity; later stationed at Horville, France. Returned to U. S. May 7, 1919.



3.  
EDWARD L. O'CONNOR, Mapleton; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept. 1918 where he served with Co. K. 54th Pioneer Inf.; later stationed with the Army of Occupation.

4.  
Sergeant MAICE R. SAUNDERS, Mapleton; entered service June 25, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; was a member of the Black Hawk Division Co. K. 342nd Inf.; failed to pass overseas examination; transferred to 20th Co. 3rd Ban. Inf. Replacement and Training Batn. later transferred to Headquarters Detachment of 5th Dev. Bn.; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill. Jan. 30, 1919.



5.  
RAY DAVID MYERS, Mapleton; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga. where he served with the 13 Casual Co. until Dec. 25, 1918; was on his way to Camp Dodge, Ia. to be mustered out when taken ill and was removed to the hospital at Fort Ogelthorpe, Georgia.

6.  
Corporal VERNE H. HEALY, Mapleton; enlisted May 17, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; later to Camp Humphreys; overseas August, 1918; where he served with Co. B. 116th Engineers.



7.  
ROY LEGNARD HANSON, Mapleton; enlisted in the U. S. Navy May 30, 1918; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; discharged Feb. 25, 1919.

8.  
Corporal JAY P. MYERS, Mapleton; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M. Oct. 22, 1917; overseas Sept. 17, 1918 where he served with Co. C. 109th Engineers, 34th Div., doing reconstruction work at the Hospital Centers in France.

9.  
RALPH WALDEMAR HANSON, Mapleton; entered the service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept. 28, 1918.

10.  
MAX BORCHERT, Mapleton; enlisted in the U. S. Navy March 21, 1918; sent to Camp May, N. J.; later to Pelham Bay N. J.; Oct. 1918 assigned to Destroyer "Murray," doing transport guard duty.



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
**ROLAND A. BORCHERT**, Mapleton; enlisted in the U. S. Navy May 1, 1918; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; overseas May 1, 1918; discharged Feb. 5, 1919.

2.  
**DONALD BERTRAM McGREGOR**, Mapleton; enlisted Oct. 14, 1918; sent to the S. A. T. C., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; discharged Dec. 17, 1918.

3.  
**HENRY J. O'CONNOR**, Mapleton; entered service July 21, 1918; sent to Camp Custer, Mich.; discharged at Camp Lodge, Ia. Feb. 6, 1919.

4.  
**GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW**, Mapleton; enlisted May 2, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas July 5, 1918 where he served with Co. E, 54th Inf., 6th Div.

5.  
**GEORGE C. CONRAD**, Mapleton; entered service Aug. 26, 1918; served with the Medical Corps at Camp Grant, Ill.

6.  
 Corporal **LESTER C. MCCARTHY**, Mapleton; enlisted Sept. 5, 1918 in the Officers Training Corps; discharged Dec. 20, 1918.

7.  
**HENRY T. FIRTH**, Mapleton; enlisted May 23, 1918; overseas June 28, 1918 where he served with Co. M., 53rd U. S. Inf.

8.  
 Corporal **NEIL H. MCKINNON**, Mapleton; enlisted May 25, 1917; sent to Norfolk, Va. and was assigned to the U. S. S. Louisiana; later to Paris Island; overseas Sept. 1, 1918 where he served with the 13th Reg. U. S. Marines.

9.  
 Corporal **CLYDE C. GOODRICH**, Mapleton; enlisted July 30, 1917; sent to Fort McDowell; later to Kelly Field, Tex.; sailed March 1, 1918 where he served with the Aviation Construction Squadron, 195th Squadron; returned Feb. 2, 1919; discharged at San Diego, Cal.

10.  
**OREM FIRTH**, Mapleton; enlisted in the U. S. Navy June 20, 1917; sent to the Great Lakes Training Station; later assigned to the U. S. S. Louisville.

## THE WORLDWAR





## BLUE EARTH



1



2



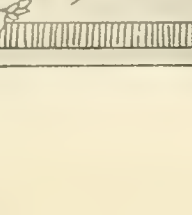
3



4



5



## COUNTY

1.  
WILLIAM C. BORCHERT, Mapleton; enlisted in the U. S. Navy July 5, 1918; sent to the Great Lakes Training Station; discharged Feb. 24, 1919.

2.  
ALBERT SCHUBBE, Mapleton; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill. where he served continually with 4th Co. 1st Inf. Discharged April 25, 1919.

3.  
WILLIAM RUPERT, Mapleton. Enlisted in the U. S. Navy serving at the Great Lakes Naval Station until November, 1918. Returned May 8, 1919.

4.  
REX B. POMEROY, Mapleton, Minn. Enlisted January 5, 1918; sent to Jackson, S. C.; overseas June 6, 1918; active service, Champagne-Marne Defensive; Aisne-Marne Offensive; Chateau-Thierry Sector; Oise-Aisne Offensive; Verdun Sector; Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Discharged at Camp Dodge July, 1919.

5.  
GEORGE R. RINEHART, Mapleton; enlisted June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; later to Camp Robinson; overseas Sept. 18, 1918; later stationed with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Returned May 24, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. June 4, 1919.

6.  
HOWARD B. TENNY, Mapleton; enlisted Dec. 1, 1917; overseas Feb. 22, 1918 where he served in the Mail Service, as Money Order Clerk.

7.  
WALTER WOLF, Mapleton; enlisted July, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; discharged Jan. 1919.

8.  
HAROLD C. STROBEL, Mapleton; enlisted May 28, 1917; trained at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; transferred to Camp Greene, N. C. Jan. 1, 1918; overseas April 1, 1918, where he served with the Co. B. 4th Engineers at Chateau Thierry and at St. Mihiel; went "Over the Top" Sept. 20, 1918; later stationed with the Army of Occupation, 4 Reg. 4 Div.

9.  
ALFRED L. JOHNSON, Mapleton; enlisted Dec. 9, 1917; sent to Fort Stevens; overseas August, 1918; discharged Feb. 12, 1919.

10.  
GEORGE M. HAWKER, Mapleton. Enlisted June 26, 1917; sent to Fort Snelling; sailed for overseas October 28, 1918. Returned January 1, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



10

## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY

1.  
**JAMES C. SAXON**, Mapleton; enlisted August 15, 1918 in the S. A. T. C., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; trained at Camp Crane as Ambulance Driver, discharged at Camp Crane Jan. 20, 1919.

2.  
**CYRIL B. REYNOLDS**, Mapleton; enlisted in the U. S. Navy November, 1914; received his training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; later sent to San Francisco.

3.  
**LEONARD L. BEISE**, Mapleton; enlisted June 1, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; June 11, 1917 sent to Fort Benj. Harrison and assigned to Co. F, 10th Inf.; made Wagoner and transferred to Supply Co. 10th Inf. Sept. 28, 1917; sent to Camp Custer, Mich., July 27, 1918.

4.  
**LOUIS W. HASHER**, Mapleton; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; discharged at Camp Grant May 16, 1919.

5.  
**WALTER C. WICK**, Mapleton; entered service July 26, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas August, 1918; returned January, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

6.  
**HAROLD C. WICK**, Mapleton; enlisted June 2, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; later to Fort Benj. Harrison and then to Camp Custer, Mich.

7.  
**CHARLES BENJ. BOMBERGER**, Mapleton; enlisted June 13, 1918 in the U. S. Navy; trained at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, being assigned to Radio Electricity; August 1st he was transferred to Harvard Naval Radio School; after completing his course he was transferred to the Submarine Base at New London, Conn. in Jan. 1919; where he worked with a "listening" crew whose duty was to locate submarines by special methods recently invented. On Feb. 5, 1919 he was placed on inactive duty and returned to his home. His term of enlistment expires June 12, 1922.

8.  
**ARNOLD WILLIAM WICK**, Mapleton; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; later to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas June, 1918; wounded Nov. 4, 1918; returned to Camp Dodge, Ia. April 7, 1919.

9.  
**PAUL JOSEPH McQUIGGAN**, Mapleton; enlisted Dec. 11, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga.; later to Camp Greene, N. C.; overseas; was stationed at Dijon, France. Returned to the U. S. June 18, 1919.

10.  
**ARTHUR W. SCHUTTE**, Mapleton; entered service July 18, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas with Co. I, 3rd Pioneer Inf.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH

## COUNTY

## THE WORLDWAR



1



2



3



4



5

1.  
Corporal ALBERT B. JOHNSON, Mapleton; entered the service Oct. 23, 1918; received training at Camp Forrest, Ga.; assigned to the 14th Prov. Rect. Co. (Engineers); discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Dec. 24, 1918.

2.  
Corporal ROYAL W. COOPER, Mapleton; enlisted June 1, 1917; sent to Fort Snelling, Minn.; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas June, 1918 landing at Liverpool, Eng. July 10, 1918; was sent to France July 14, 1918 and assigned to Co. L, 109th Inf. 28th Div., which was at the front at that time; took part in the Chateau Thierry Drive; later in the battle of Verdun; St. Mihiel; Argonne Forrest; was wounded at the battle of Argonne Forrest and sent to different hospitals in France; returned to the U. S. January 3, 1919 and sent to the Hospital at Fort Snelling; discharged Feb. 27.

3.  
Sergeant JOHN WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Mapleton; enlisted Dec. 7, 1917 in the Aviation Corps as Mechanic; sent to Waco, Texas; overseas; returned Dec. 23, 1918.

4.  
THOMAS J. O'CONNOR, Mapleton; enlisted August 5, 1918; received training at Camp McArthur, Tex.; overseas, where he served with Co. 233. P. W. E.

5.  
HARRY E. DREWS, Mapleton; enlisted June, 1918 in the S. A. T. C. at the University of Minnesota; assigned to Co. 5 Reg. 1; discharged Dec. 18, 1918.

6.  
WALTER H. MCKINNON, Mapleton; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; assigned to Co. H, 342nd Inf.; overseas; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 15, 1919.

7.  
LLOYD G. COOPER, Mapleton; enlisted August 12, 1918; received training at Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Can.; overseas, where he served with the 10th Engineers (Canadian); later stationed at Rhyd, Wales.

8.  
ELMER F. MAURER, Mapleton; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas, where he served with M. G. Co. 131st Reg. 33rd Div.; active service in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

9.  
JAMES ARTHUR O'BRIEN, Mapleton; enlisted April 12, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; later to Fort Sill, Okla.; overseas Oct. 15, 1918 where he served with the 83rd Field Artillery, 83rd Division, which Division was the one ordered to Brest to welcome President Wilson on his first trip to France.

10.  
LAWRENCE HERBERT CORNELL, Mapleton; entered the service July 27, 1917; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; discharged for physical disability August 25, 1918.



6



7



8



9



10

## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
Corporal RALPH S. COOPER, Mapleton; enlisted Feb. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. and also at Camp Logan; overseas; in the battle of Argonne Woods, gassed; went "over the top" Nov. 11 and was halted inside the German Barrage.

2.  
J. MAYO CHAPMAN, Mapleton; enlisted in the Navy April 16, 1917; sent to the Great Lakes Training Station; transferred to the Naval Training Station at New Orleans, La.; served on the U. S. S. Nashville 17 months discharged Feb. 20, 1919.

3.  
GORDON TWINING-LARKE, Mapleton; enlisted in the Canadian Army in Feb. 1917; after a short stay in Canada he was sent to England; was sent to France. After the signing of the Armistice he was stationed with the Army of Occupation.

4.  
HECTOR SEYS, Mapleton.

5.  
FRANK L. McCOMB, Mapleton (Medo); enlisted Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill. and was assigned to the 24th Co. 161st Depot Brigade, but later assigned to Co. 5 Inf. Reg. and Training Troops, transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he served with the 1st Co. U. S., D. B. G.

6.  
WILLIAM C. GROLL, Mapleton (Medo); enlisted April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; assigned to Co. A, 350th Inf.; transferred in July to Co. F, 35th Engineers and sent overseas; was placed in 97 Transportation Corps.

7.  
FREST E. BIGGINS, Mapleton (Medo); enlisted Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill. where he was assigned to Co. 24, 161st Depot Brigade; discharged at Camp Grant Jan. 6, 1919.

8.  
FRANK E. COOPER, Mapleton, enlisted in the U. S. Navy Jan. 17, 1912 as apprentice seaman; served four months at Goat Island Training Station; was then transferred to the Asiatic Station where he did duty on the Flagship "Saratoga" and others. He was rated first class gun pointer in 1915 and held the rank for three years in succession when he took the rank of gun captain; he extended his enlistment four years in 1917 and came to the east coast by way of Panama Canal where he did Convoy Duty until after the war. Was then transferred to transport "Great Northern" engaged in bringing troops from France; in April he was advanced to Chief Boatswains mate.

9.  
RUDOLPH F. ALBRECHT, Mapleton; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill. where he served until discharged.

10.  
NELS SKYLAND, Mapleton.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



5

## COUNTY IS

1.  
ALBERT ULLMAN, Good Thunder; entered the service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; discharged Dec. 14, 1918.

2.  
ANTON R. PRANGE, Good Thunder; entered service June 23, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; later to Camp Upton, N. Y.; overseas; served with Co. A, 9th Machine Gun Batn., being under shell fire for seven days and seven nights; later stationed with the Army of Occupation.

3.  
GEORGE C. LARSON, Good Thunder; enlisted May 31, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. in the C. A. C.; transferred to Fort Caswell, N. C.; overseas; discharged April 5, 1919.

4.  
BENJ. VAN PATTEN, Good Thunder, Minn.; enlisted June 25, 1918; sent to Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis; later to Fort Leavenworth overseas Nov. 2, 1918; returned May 1, 1919.

5.  
JAMES B. PHELPS, Good Thunder; entered the service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; transferred to Camp Robinson, Wis. July 13, 1918; assigned to Battery E, 331st Field Artillery; overseas; arrived in France Oct. 5, 1918; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

6.  
JOHN B. WARNKE, Good Thunder; entered service Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; left for Camp Mills, N. Y. July, 1918, driving truck all the way; overseas August 14, 1918 where he served with Co. E, 313th Amm. Train; later stationed with the Army of Occupation in Germany; returned to the U. S. May 29, 1919.

7.  
WALTER A. DODGE, Good Thunder; enlisted Feb. 2, 1918 in the Aviation Corps; sent to Vancouver Barracks, Winnipeg, Canada; transferred to Coats Forney Camp No. 3 on Feb. 18, 1918 and assigned to Co. 4 Casualty, 413 Squadron, 42 Div. (Spruce); discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Jan. 20, 1919.

8.  
CLAYTON IRA PIERCE, Good Thunder; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia. where he was assigned to Co. A, 7th Batn., 163rd Depot Brigade; discharged on account of physical disability Oct. 4, 1917.

9.  
LYLE C. WADDELL, Good Thunder; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M. where he was assigned to the 387th Inf.; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Dec. 13, 1918.

10.  
CHARLES W. BALLARD, Good Thunder; entered the service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill. where he was assigned to the 6th Replacement Troops; discharged May 13, 1919 at Camp Grant.

## THE WORLDWAR



10

## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
HARRISON CAMPBELL, Good Thunder; enlisted in the Coast Artillery March, 1918; overseas June, 1918; returned to the U. S. and served with Bat. A. 62nd C. A. C. at Fort Barry, San Francisco, Calif.

3.  
WALTER J. MOUNTAIN, Good Thunder; entered service Sept. 1, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.

3.  
CLAUDE A. PHELPS, Good Thunder; entered service Sept. 1, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill. and later to Camp Hancock, Ga.; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Jan. 9, 1919.

4.  
PAUL A. DARGE, Good Thunder, entered service June 24, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill. assigned to Co. 20 161st Depot Brigade; later transferred to the Medical Corps; discharged May 3, 1919 at Camp Grant, Ill.

5.  
ARTHUR W. YOUNG, Good Thunder; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept. 1, 1918 where he served with the 603rd Engineers.

6.  
GLENN M. PHELPS, Good Thunder; entered service Sept. 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill. where he served until discharged Jan. 6, 1919.

7.  
ARTHUR W. TRIBE, Good Thunder; enlisted Oct. 15, 1918 in the S. A. T. C. at the University of Minnesota; discharged Dec. 17, 1918.

8.  
FRANK L. ANDERSON, Good Thunder; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept. 1918 where he served with Co. M. 3rd Pioneer Inf.

9.  
JOHN H. MILLER, Good Thunder; entered service May 27, 1918; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; sailed July 7, 1918; took part in the St. Mihiel salient with Co. A. 346th M. G. Bn 91st (Wild West) Div.; and also the Argonne Forest, Sept. 26; sailed for the U. S. Dec. 27, 1918; discharged at Camp Grant Feb. 4, 1919.

10.  
THEO. G. SCHNEIDER, Good Thunder; enlisted Dec. 6, 1917; served with the Medical Corps at Presidio, Monterey, Calif.; transferred to San Antonio, Kelly Field, Tex.; later transferred to Research Laboratory, Field No. 1, Mineola, L. I. Mustered out of service at Mineola, L. I. Jan. 22, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLDWAR

1.  
LEONARD J. WEINBERGER, Good Thunder; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; sailed Sept. 1918 and served with Co. L, 342 Inf.

2.  
FRANK E. POSSIN, Good Thunder; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas August 31, 1918.

3.  
Sergeant MARTIN MALZAHN, Good Thunder; entered service Nov. 18, 1917; sent to Camp Custer, Mich., where he served in the 110th Ordnance Depot Brigade, in charge of Artillery Tractors; discharged April 1, 1919 at Camp Custer.

4.  
Sergeant GUY A. ROSENOW, Good Thunder; entered service Sept. 16, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia. where he served with the Headquarters Co. 88th Division.

5.  
Corporal R. B. O. NINNERMAN, Good Thunder; entered service August 12, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept. 1918 where he served with Co. M. 3rd Pioneer Inf.

6.  
HARRY J. LINTON, Good Thunder; enlisted in the Aviation Corps Jan. 22, 1918; sent to Ground School at Berkley, Calif. June 5, 1918; later sent to Camp Dick, Tex.; transferred to Flying Field at Lonoke, Ark. and had taken one trip when the Armistice was signed. Discharged Nov. 25, 1918.

7.  
BERNHARD A. BIRR; Good Thunder; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; transferred to Camp McArthur Nov. 5, 1918 where he served with Co. M. 3rd Inf. Rep. Batn. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Jan. 12, 1919.

8.  
OSCAR E. POSSIN, Good Thunder; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; discharged Jan. 10, 1919.

9.  
FRED E. MEYER, Good Thunder; entered service August 26, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; transferred to Camp Logan, Tex. Nov. 3, 1918; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill. Feb. 10, 1919.

10.  
MATHEW D. MOUNTAIN; Good Thunder; enlisted in the Dental Corps; called to service July, 1918; sent to Training Station Great Lakes; later served on the U. S. S. Leviathan.



## BLUE EARTH



1



2



3



4



5

## COUNTY IN

1.  
Sergeant OSCAR L. ROSIN, Good Thunder; enlisted in the Aviation Corps April 8, 1918; sent to University of Cincinnati for technical training; transferred to Camp Jackson, S. C. June 11, 1918 where he was assigned to the Enlisted Ordnance Corps; passed the examination for entrance into the Central Officers' Training Camp for Artillery; transferred to Camp Grant, Ill. for discharge but the camp was under quarantine.

2.  
ARTHUR L. KREUER, Good Thunder; enlisted Jan. 22, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks; later sent to New York to attend Aviation School; transferred to Aviation Camp in Texas. Discharged June 25, 1919.

3.  
J. A. KEAGER, Good Thunder; enlisted July 5, 1918; sent to Great Lakes Training Station; later to Washington, D. C.

4.  
OTTO BESCHNETT, Good Thunder; entered service July 21, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas; wounded in October at Chateau Thierry; discharged April 1, 1919.

5.  
JOSEPH W. KREUER, Good Thunder; entered service Sept. 21, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; later to Washington, D. C.; overseas, where he served with the 20th Engineers.

6.  
DEWEY J. REISENBIGLER, Eagle Lake; enlisted April 20, 1918; sent to Fort Start, Portsmouth, N. H.; served overseas with Battery F, 54 Art. sailing Sept. 23, 1918; returned March 10, 1919; discharged at Camp Grant, April 7, 1919.

7.  
WILLIAM SCHAUB, Eagle Lake; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; served overseas with Co. M, 3rd Pioneer Inf.

8.  
THEO. GLASER, Eagle Lake; entered service Feb. 22, 1918; served seven months overseas with the 117 Inf.; wounded near St. Quentin Oct. 8, 1918; in hospital eleven weeks; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill. Jan. 6, 1919.

9.  
CLARENCE MENTEN, Eagle Lake; enlisted Feb. 22, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp McArthur, Tex. and assigned to the Medical Detachment, Aviation Camp at that place; later assigned to 21st Const. Co. and sent to the U. S. Army Balloon School at Lee Hall, Va. Detached from the Const. Co. and assigned to the 22nd Balloon Co.; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. May 17, 1919.

10.  
EMIL SCHAUB, Eagle Lake; entered service August 7, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; overseas August 25, 1918.

## THE WORLDWAR





## BLUE EARTH

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLDWAR

1.  
Private **LUVERNE J. CASPER**, Eagle Lake; entered the service June 29, 1918 in the Signal Corps (Dispatch Rider); sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Fort Leavenworth July 23, 1918 and assigned to Co. C. Outpost 214 Field Signal Batn.; July 28, 1918 sent to Camp Custer, Mich.; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Feb. 7, 1919.

2.  
**DONALD E. HARVEY**, Eagle Lake; enlisted Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; discharged Jan. 1919.

3.  
**JOHN MEYERS**, Eagle Lake; enlisted March, 1918; sent to Camp Funston, Kans.; overseas June, 1918; active service; wounded at the battle of Argonne Forest; discharged April 10, 1919.

4.  
**MERRIL VERN HILL**, Eagle Lake; enlisted Feb. 20, 1918; sent to Vancouver Barracks, Winnipeg, Can.; discharged Feb. 10, 1919.

5.  
**FRANK A. TILLMAN**, Eagle Lake; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; transferred to Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wis.; overseas August, 1918 where he served with the Field Artillery; discharged Feb. 26, 1919.

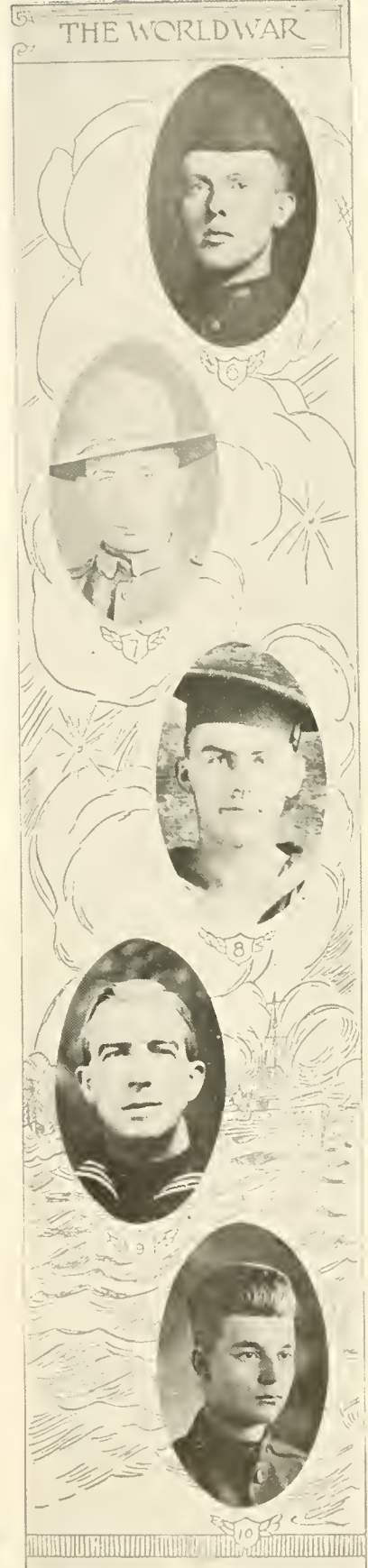
6.  
**JOSEPH W. WEIR**, Good Thunder; enlisted July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept. 15, 1918; discharged March 30, 1919.

7.  
Private **HARRY C. KEENAN**, Good Thunder; entered the service August 11, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas, where he served with Co. B, 132nd Engineers. While there was promoted to Engineer.

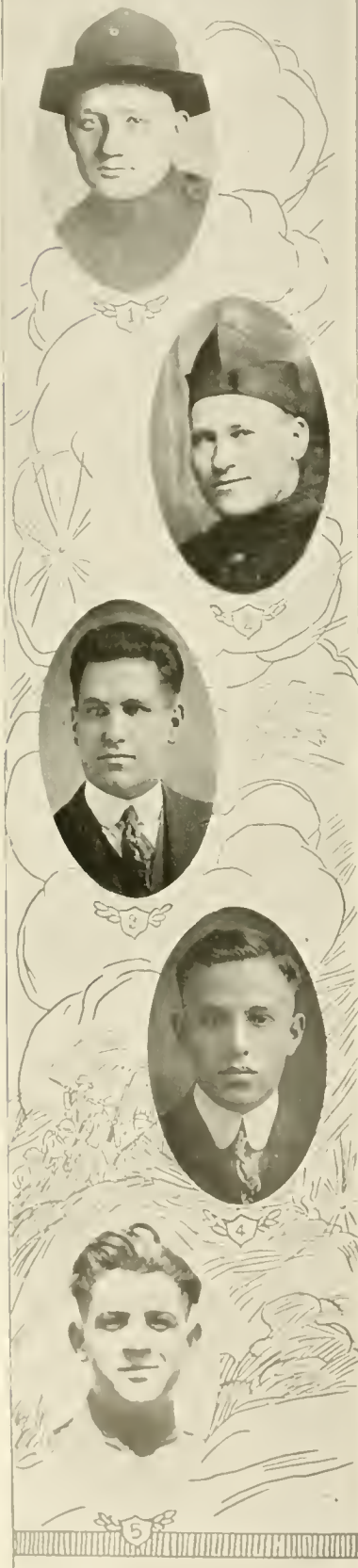
8.  
**JOHN W. KRUEGER**, Good Thunder; enlisted in the Navy July 6, 1918; sent to the Great Lakes Training Station; transferred to Navy Yards, Puget Sound; released Feb. 25, 1919.

9.  
**FRANK H. McCONNON**, Good Thunder; enlisted in the U. S. Navy in 1917. Is now a Yeoman serving at Washington, D. C.

10.  
**KENNETH THOMPSON GRIFFIN**, Good Thunder; enlisted January, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; where he was assigned to the Infantry Branch; transferred to Nogales, Arizona; later to Presidio, San Francisco, Calif.; here he was assigned a clerical position in Headquarters Office and continued such duties upon a later transfer to Camp Fremont, California; in order to get overseas he asked permission to be returned to the rank and file, which request was granted, and within a week he was called for overseas duty and was sent to Vladivostok, Siberia.



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
**GEORGE B. NEAL**, Eagle Lake; enlisted Feb. 14, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Kelly Field, Tex. to take up motor work; when the call came for Machine Gunners he volunteered and was accepted for Aerial Machine Gunner and sent to Ellington Field, Tex. where he qualified to act as instructor; transferred to Sanleau Gunnery School, Tex. to take up his duties as Instructor; later sent to Utica, N. Y. to study the Lewis Gun; from there was sent to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio to study Bombing; discharged at Camp Grant, Feb. 21, 1919.

2.  
**OSCAR ENGER**, Eagle Lake; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. where he was assigned to Co. K. 3rd Pioneer Inf.; transferred to Camp Stuart.

3.  
**ROY G. COMPTON**, Eagle Lake; entered service May 1, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas July 15, 1918 where he served in the Medical Corps.

4.  
**DONALD C. BROWN**, Eagle Lake; enlisted in the S. A. T. C. at the University of Minnesota Sept. 29, 1918; discharged Dec. 18, 1918.

5.  
**HAROLD J. RUSSELL**, Eagle Lake; enlisted June 10, 1918; sent to Fort Riley, Kansas; transferred to Fort Sill, Oklahoma where he served in the Veterinary Corps of the Cavalry.

6.  
**FRANK HOLZINGER**, Eagle Lake; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept. 1, where he served with the Ammunition Train; ready for active service when the armistice was signed.

7.  
**CARL CECIL DYER**, Eagle Lake; enlisted in the U. S. Navy Feb. 1918; sent to the Great Lakes Training Station; later assigned to the U. S. S. Martha Washington; made two trips to France with supplies; later stationed at Savannah, Ga.

8.  
**MARTIN A. ENGER**, Eagle Lake; enlisted Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; assigned to 6th Inf. Replacement Troops; discharged Jan. 6, 1919 at Camp Grant.

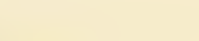
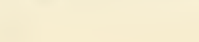
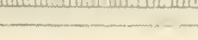
9.  
**H. W. HAREIN**, Eagle Lake; enlisted May 23, 1918 as a Sapper in the Second Canadian Engineers; first located at Toronto, Canada, then at Amherst, Nova Scotia; sailed from Halifax August 4; active service; later located at Sussex, England.

10.  
**CHARLES B. CRANDALL**, Eagle Lake; enlisted July 11, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; assigned to Co. C., 41st Division; discharged at Camp Funston, Kans. April, 1919. Re-enlisted for another year.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
**FRED H. ENGLERTH**, Eagle Lake; enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps May 20, 1918; stationed at Norfolk, Va.; discharged March 25, 1919.

2.  
**MATT BAYNES**, Eagle Lake; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; transferred to Fort Bliss, Tex.

3.  
**BOYD T. ENGLERTH**, Eagle Lake; enlisted in the Aviation branch of the Signal Corps March 25, 1918; sent to Waco, Tex.; transferred to the Aviation Mechanics Training School, St. Paul; graduated from the A. M. T. S. and was employed as Instructor until discharged Jan. 1, 1919.

4.  
**CARLTON T. LENTZ**, Eagle Lake; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M. where he served with Co. B. 387th Inf.; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Dec. 13, 1918.

5.  
**CHARLES J. SIEBERG**, Eagle Lake; entered service Sept. 1, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas July 1, 1918; was in active service for three months with the 19th Field Artillery, 5th Division, known as the "Red Diamond Division"; later stationed with the Army of Occupation at Luxemburg, Germany.

6.  
**HAROLD MACBETH**, Eagle Lake; enlisted June 11, 1918; sent to Fort Snelling; transferred to the M. O. T. C. Fort Riley, Kansas; sent to the Veterinary Training School at Camp Lee Va., Sept. 1918; discharged at Camp Grant Jan. 31, 1919.

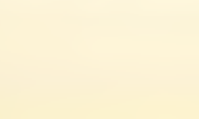
7.  
**LEO GEORGE SCHAUB**, Eagle Lake; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; discharged April 25, 1919.

8.  
**LESTER WESTPHAL**, Eagle Lake; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill. as an alternate; died there Oct. 4, 1918.

9.  
**ELMO E. NYQUIST**, Eagle Lake; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; discharged from Camp Dodge, Ia. Dec. 14, 1918.

10.  
**HENRY J. JOHNSTON**, Eagle Lake; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept. 25, 1918 with Co. M. 4th Pioneer Inf.; taken sick about Dec. 1, 1918 and returned to the U. S. as a convalescent March 12, 1919.

## THE WORLD WAR



## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1.  
ALBERT M. BLANSHAN, Amboy; enlisted the first time March 9, 1915 and served at Llano Grande; again entered the service June 20, 1917 and was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas Oct., 12, 1918 where he served with the Medical Detachment 108th Field Signal Batn., 33rd Division; Returned to the U. S. May 1919.

2.  
OLE HAROLDSON, Amboy; Enlisted with Co. H, 136th Inf.; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; served overseas with 2nd Prov. Co. 115th Sanitary Train; 40th Division.

3.  
WILHELM A. F. URBAN, Amboy; Entered service Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas April 23, 1918 where he served with Co. A., 350th Inf.; in the St. Mihiel Drive; wounded twice; sent to Base Hospital No. 11 at Nonts, France where he remained until Dec. 14, 1918; when he returned to the U. S.; Discharged at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 26, 1919.

4.  
OTTO EDWARD SCHNEEBERGIER, Amboy; Entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; Discharged Jan. 29, 1919.

5.  
ALFRED AMUNDSON, Amboy; Enlisted April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Traverse; overseas June 20, 1918; took part in active service with Co. A, 142nd Inf., 90th Division. Returned to the U. S. June 15, 1919.

6.  
OLAF OLSON, Amboy; Enlisted Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; served with Headquarters Co. 136th Inf. Returned Feb. 12, 1919.

7.  
OLE NELLO OLSON, Amboy; Enlisted Oct. 10, 1918; sent to Overland Motor School St. Paul where he served with Co. K, 1st reg.; Discharged Dec. 19, 1918.

8.  
BASIL C. MAINE, Amboy. Enlisted July 5, 1918 in the Engineer Enlisted Reserve Corps; was transferred to the Students Army Training Corps at the University of Minnesota Nov. 7, 1918; Discharged Dec. 15, 1918.

9.  
WALTER P. DAY, Amboy. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., where he served with the 13th Casual Co. (Engineers); Discharged at Camp Dodge Ia., Jan. 4, 1919.

10.  
FAYETTE M. ELLIOT, Amboy; Enlisted July 13, 1917 in the Hospital Corps; sent to Northfield, Minn.; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M.; served overseas with Base Hospital No. 52 at LeMans, France.

## THE WORLDWAR



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BLUE EARTH



COUNTY IN

1.  
FAY SPENCER BUCKMEIS-  
TER, Amboy; Entered service  
July 25, 1918; sent to Camp  
Wadsworth, S. C.; transferred  
to Camp Stuart, Va.; overseas  
Oct. 9, 1918 where he served  
with the 3rd Pioneer Inf.

2.  
Sergeant LOUIS H.  
KRAUSE, Amboy; Enlisted  
April 29, 1918; sent to Camp  
Dodge, Ia.; overseas Sept. 13,  
1918 where he served as Truck  
Driver.

3.  
ALVAH C. DAY, Amboy;  
Entered service June 25, 1918;  
sent to Camp Grant Ill.; serv-  
ed overseas with Co. A., 311th  
Reg. 86th Div. (Engineers.)

4.  
Corporal ROBERT MERTON  
OSTERSTEIN, Amboy; En-  
listed Sept. 1917; sent to Paris,  
Island, S. C.; overseas Sept.  
1918.

5.  
ROLAND F. BURGESS, Am-  
boy; Enlisted May 2, 1918; sent  
to Columbus Barracks; later to  
Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; over-  
seas May 27, 1918 where he  
served with the 6th Amm.  
Train, 6th Division; Discharged  
at Camp Grant, Ill., April 2,  
1919.

6.  
CLIFFORD LIONEL AXT,  
Amboy; Enlisted in the S. A.  
T. C., University of Minnesota  
Oct. 12, 1918; Discharged Dec.  
16, 1918.

7.  
NELS TORGESON, Amboy;  
Enlisted Sept. 21, 1917; sent to  
Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred  
to Camp American University,  
Washington, D. C.; overseas  
Dec. 1917 where he served with  
3rd Co., 20th Engineers.

8.  
ARLIE R. WILDER, Amboy;  
Enlisted July 4, 1917 with the  
2nd Regimental Band, after-  
ward the 136th Inf. Band; sent  
to Camp Cody, N. M.; served  
overseas with 127th Inf. Band,  
32nd Div. Returned to the U.  
S. May 8, 1919.

9.  
HOLVER HAROLDSON, Am-  
boy; Entered service June 25,  
1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth,  
S. C.; served overseas with Co.  
E., 54th Pioneer Inf.

10.  
EARL D. JOHNSON, Am-  
boy; Enlisted Nov. 1, 1915 in  
the Medical Dept. Co. H,  
136th Reg., 34th Div.; sent to  
Camp Cody, N. M. Sept. 21  
1918; overseas Oct. 13, 1918.

THE WOODMEN



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
**CARL F. APITZ**, Amboy. Entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas; discharged Feb. 21.

2.  
 Sergeant **BERNHARDT O. SCHWARZ**, Amboy; enlisted Feb. 1, 1915 in the Medical Dept.; served on the Mexican Border; called into service July 15, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; sent to Camp Dix; overseas, where he served with Camp Hospital No. 101 at LeMans, France; discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., May 15, 1919.

3.  
 Hospital Sergeant **ARNOLD E. SCHWARZ**, Amboy; enlisted Oct. 1, 1914 in the Medical Dept.; served on the Mexican Border; at Fort Riley, Kansas; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas, where he served at Bordeaux, France; transferred to LeMans, France, where he served as Hospital Sergeant.

4.  
**HUGO ADOLPH KIENITZ**, Amboy; Enlisted August 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas. Discharged April 19, 1919.

5.  
**ADOLPH F. REINHARDT**, Amboy; Enlisted as Aviation Mechanic Sept. 1918; sent to Minneapolis; Discharged Dec. 24, 1918.

6.  
**JOHN FLETCHER JONES**, Amboy; Enlisted April 3, 1918 in the U. S. Marine Corps; sent to Paris Island, N. C., transferred to Fort Crockett, Tex. where he obtained his medal in marksmanship; was then sent to Quantico, Va., where he was detailed for special training as Scout, selection being based on proficiency in bayonet work; overseas, where he served with the 5th Regiment U. S. Marine, a part of the 2nd Division; took part in active service at St. Mihiel sector; was severely wounded; after months in the hospital he rejoined his outfit near Coblenz, Germany.

7.  
**EDWARD ZENK**, Amboy; Entered service April 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas; with the Army of Occupation.

8.  
**HAROLD EUGENE OTTERSTEIN**, Amboy; Enlisted Dec. 3, 1917; sent to Kelly Field, Tex.; overseas.

9.  
**CARL ALBERT BOECK**, Amboy; Entered service April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas, where he served with Co. B, 114th Engineers, 39th Div.; in the battle of Meuse-Argonne; discharged at Camp Grant, May 13, 1919.

10.  
**BURT LEROY JENNINGS**, Amboy; Entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas June 27, 1918.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLDWAR

1.

FLOYD M. RATCLIFFE, Amboy; Enlisted at the Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis Sept. 19, 1918; Discharged Dec. 11, 1918.

2.

Corporal WILLARD R. MERRILL, Amboy; enlisted July 2, 1917 at Fort Riley, Kansas; Sept. 3, 1917 sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas Oct. 13, 1918 where he served with the 2nd Minnesota Medical Corps, 76th Sanitary Squad. Returned to the U. S. July 9, 1919.

3.

EDWIN H. DUKERSHEIN, Amboy; Entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; transferred to Camp Stuart; overseas August 25, 1918 where he served with the 3rd Pioneer Inf.

4.

CLAUDE C. CORNELL, Amboy; enlisted in the National Guards June 22, 1917; entered the service June 25, 1918, sent to Northfield, Minnesota; was discharged and then reenlisted Sept. 26, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M. where he served with the Hospital Corps, Co. H.; Discharged at Camp Dix Dec. 19, 1918.

5.

Corporal CARL RUE, Amboy; Enlisted Dec. 20, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; he served with the 2nd Motor Machine Gun, Signal Corps Air Service. Returned to the U. S. June 18, 1919.

6.

WILLIAM E. SCHWEIDER, Amboy; Enlisted April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas August 11, 1918 where he served with the 467th Motor Transport Service.

7.

EARL S. BRUSH, Amboy; Enlisted in the U. S. Aviation, U. S. N. R. F. August 3, 1918; sent to the Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va., where he was assigned to Co. 1104, 11th Reg. Discharged Jan. 4, 1919, as Aviation quartermaster 2nd Class.

8.

MARTIN HERRLICH, Amboy; Enlisted Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., where he served with Co. C., 124th Engineers; Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia, Jan. 11, 1919.

9.

CHARLES L. FISK, Amboy; Enlisted in the Medical Corps August 5, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M. with Co. H., 2nd Reg., 34th Division Sept. 28, 1917; overseas Oct. 12, 1918. Returned June 1, 1919.

10.

FRANK R. HEMMINGWAY, Amboy; Entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; assigned to Co. 24-161st Depot Brigade. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Dec. 17, 1918.



## BLUE EARTH



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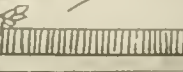
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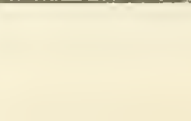
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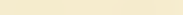
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## COUNTY IN

1.  
LEO MULLERLEHLE, Madison Lake; Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga.; Discharged Jan. 4, 1919.

2.  
HENRY N. FREDERICK, Madison Lake; Entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept. 4, 1918 where he served with the Co. H., 56th Pioneer Inf.

3.  
GLENN H. ALLYN, Madison Lake; Enlisted in the service August 1, 1918; sent to the Air Service Mechanic School, St. Paul; Discharged Jan 15, 1919.

4.  
WILLIAM F. McCARTHY, Madison Lake; Entered service Sept. 8, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas with Co. B., 109th Engineers. Returned to the U. S. July 9, 1919.

5.  
PAUL L. EDER, Madison Lake; Enlisted July 17, 1917 and rejected on account of eyes; entered later in Class 1. Limited service and sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; assigned to Co. K., 2nd Minn.; Discharged August 30, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Ia.

6.  
WAGONER GEORGE C. BRESNAN, Madison Lake; Enlisted May 1917; sent to Camp McArthur, Tex.; assigned to Co. F., 197th Engineers, 32nd Div., which division was known as the "Iron Jaw Division," called "Les Terribles" by the French; the entire division was cited by Gen. Pershing and the French Command for its bravery and effectiveness; overseas; in the battles of Belleau Wood, Amiens and Toul and was severely wounded and permanently disabled for active service July 13, 1918 near Ballensdorf; was invalided home in January, 1919.

7.  
MAURICE McCARTHY, Madison Lake; Enlisted in the U. S. Navy May 26, 1918; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; later transferred to Newport, R. I. where he was assigned to the U. S. S. Vesuvius.

8.  
SERGEANT LAWRENCE A. BIEHN, Madison Lake; Enlisted June 5, 1917; assigned to Co. I, 46th Inf. at Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.; transferred to Headquarters Co., 68th Inf.; at Camp Sheridan, Pl.; discharged Feb. 21, 1919.

9.  
JERRY McCARTHY, Madison Lake; Enlisted May 25, 1918; sent to Minneapolis, transferred to Maryland; overseas with Co. C 649th Eng.

10.  
FRANK J. WENKER, Madison Lake; enlisted June 23, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; later transferred to Fort Niagara, N. Y.; assigned to limited service in U. S. Coast Guards stationed at Curtis Bay, Maryland.

## THE WORLDWAR



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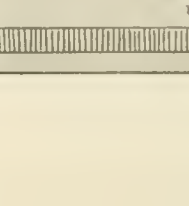
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## BLUE EARTH



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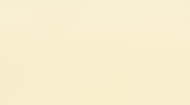
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## COUNCIL

1.  
RICHARD E. BRINSER, Madison Lake; Enlisted at Fort Snelling, Dec. 19, 1918, where he entered the hospital service; transferred to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; served overseas.

2.  
MATT GILBRIDE, Madison Lake; Enlisted Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Lodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Doniphan, Okla., to Co. A, 129th M. G. Bn., 35th Div.; overseas; took part in active service at Amiens, at which place Co. A was assigned to co-operate with the British; were then sent to Vosges in Alsace; took part in the battle of Argonne; was gassed; discharged at Camp Lodge, Ia., Jan. 11, 1919.

3.  
ROBERT W. BRINSER, Madison Lake; Enlisted Nov. 18, 1918, entering the Motor Truck service at Minneapolis; transferred to Fort Sheridan; overseas in Quartermasters Department.

4.  
GEORGE A. SCHAUB, Madison Lake; Enlisted August 15, 1918; sent to the S. A. T. C., University of Minnesota; in Oct. was transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga., and assigned to Machine Gun Co.; Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 9.

5.  
Sergeant JOSEPH NIMERFROIH, Madison Lake; Enlisted May 4, 1918; sent to Fort Benl. Harrison; served overseas with the 62nd Regt., Transport Corps.

6.  
GEORGE W. NIMMERFROIH, Madison Lake; Enlisted Dec. 29, 1917; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; overseas; discharged at Fort Logan, March 23, 1919.

7.  
AMBROSE M. MURPHY, Madison Lake; Entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; transferred to Camp Stuart; overseas with Co. M., 3rd Pioneer Inf.

8.  
JOHN JOSEPH BROWN, Madison Lake; Enlisted in the Tank Corps at Seattle, Wash.; assigned to Co. B, 334th Bn., at Camp Colt; spent seven months in the employ of the Government at Bremerton, Washington; discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

9.  
Sergeant MATT KANE, Madison Lake; Enlisted August 15, 1918; sent to the University of Minnesota, Training Detachment, where he was given the full eight weeks special training course attaining the scholarship of Journeyman and the rank of Sergeant; at the termination of the course he was selected to remain at the school as one of the instructors.

10.  
RAYMOND O. JOHNSON, Madison Lake; Entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant; discharged Feb. 13, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



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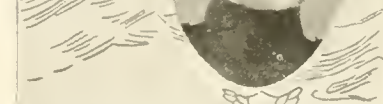
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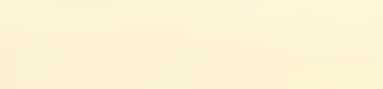
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## BLUE EARTH



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## COUNTY IN

1.  
GUSTAV C. HOLM, Vernon Center; Entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., where he was assigned to Co. M., 3rd Pioneer Inf. Discharged August 15, 1918.

2.  
Wagoner GEORGE J. STARK, Vernon Center; Enlisted June 24, 1917; sent to Camp Custer, Mich.; overseas; later stationed with the 310th Engineers, as part of Army of Occupation.

3.  
Sergeant ROLLIE THOMPSON BROWN, Vernon Center; Entered service Sept. 20, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred in Oct. to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas, where he served in the Medical Corps.

4.  
THOMAS WALTER JAMIESON, Vernon Center; Enlisted May 2, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas July 5, 1918 where he served with Co. A., 6th Amm. Train.

5.  
Corporal WALTER A. CARPENTER, Vernon Center; Entered service Sept. 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Pike, Ark., and later to Camp Greene, N. C.; overseas Nov. 1918 where he served with Co. I, 348th Inf.

6.  
JOHN BEDBURY, Vernon Center; Entered service December 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas service; Discharged January 15, 1919.

7.  
ASBYORN TETTEM, Vernon Center; Entered service August 26, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he served in the Quartermasters Corps.

8.  
OSCAR BERGMAN, Vernon Center; Entered service Sept. 1, 1919; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he served with Co. B, 14th Inf. Discharged at Camp Grant, May 18, 1919.

9.  
Sergeant DEAN M. BARNES, Vernon Center; Enlisted in the Engineer Reserve Nov. 1, 1917; was transferred to the Air Service Jan. 7, 1918 and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; On Jan. 16, 1918 was transferred to Radio Detachment at Kelly Field, Tex.; April 13, 1918 was transferred to 113th Radio Squadron Ellington field, Tex.; May 10 transferred to Radio Detachment, Love Field, Tex. and attached to the 136th Aero Squadron; served as instructor of Radio Telegraphy and Radio Telephone until Nov. 1; sent to Radio Officers School at Columbia University, N. Y. Nov. 1; Discharged Nov. 26, 1918.

10.  
MAURICE B. HOLM, Vernon Center; Entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; transferred to Camp Stuart, Va.; overseas Sept. 1918 where he served with Co. M., 3rd Pioneer Inf.

## THE WORLDWAR



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## BLUE EARTH



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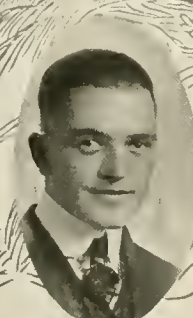
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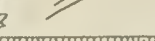
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## COUNTY IX

1.  
WALTER PAUL SCHULZ, Garden City; Entered service Sept. 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M. where he was assigned to Co. D, 136th Inf.; overseas with Battery F, 19th Field Artillery taking part at the Voges Front, St. Mihiel and at the battle of Meuse Argonne.

2.  
RICHARD F. SCHULZ, Garden City; Enlisted April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Travis and later to Camp Bullis, Tex., where he was assigned to Co. E., 358th Inf.; overseas; landed at LaHarve, France; transferred to St. Broing, where he was taken ill and removed to Field Hospital No. 1; was cared for at several different hospitals before leaving for the U. S. Nov. 11, 1918; Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Jan. 11, 1919.

3.  
Sergeant ALFRED D. McCORMACK, Garden City; Enlisted in Co. H, 2nd Minn. April 7, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 27 1917; overseas; stationed at Chateau Gontier.

4.  
GUY LEON FORREY, Garden City; Entered service September 21, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 5, 1919.

5.  
CALVIN BOYD FORREY, Garden City; Entered service July 29 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; transferred to Camp Stewart; overseas.

6.  
ALLEN P. ROBERTS, Amboy; enlisted Dec. 6, 1918 in the Aviation Corps; sent to Camp Hancock, Ga.; overseas with the 46th Aero Squadron and promoted to Chauff. 1st Class; trained at Lours, France.

7.  
BERT L. DUFFIELD, Garden City; Enlisted in Co. H, 2nd Minn. March 26, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M. Sept. 27, 1917; attended Cooks' and Bakers' School and completed the course; was made First Class Cook; transferred to Camp Dix, N. J.; overseas with Co. M, 58th Inf. 4th Div.; later served with the Army of Occupation.

8.  
ALFRED S. TORGERSON, Garden City; Entered service August 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill, where he served as Cook in Co. 12.

9.  
FRED LAWRENCE LARSON, Garden City; Entered service July 15, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas.

10.  
Sergeant CLAYTON MARVIN JOHN, Garden City; Enlisted April 1917; in the University of Minnesota Base Hospital No. 26, organized as a Red Cross Hospital; left for Fort McPherson, Ga.; overseas; Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill.

## THE WORLDWAR



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THE EARTH



COUNTY

1.  
HOWARD ADY, St. Clair; Enlisted in the U. S. Navy June 1917; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; has made several trips overseas.

2.  
RALPH MATTESON, St. Clair Epilisted Sept. 20, 1917 at Columbus, Ohio; sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. where he served with Co. C, 11th Inf., Prov. Ambulance Corps; Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe, Jan. 8, 1919.

3.  
Corporal JOHN WILLIAM ARIO, St. Clair; Entered service at Detroit, Mich.; sent to Camp Custer, Mich., where he was assigned to Co. C, 339th U. S. Inf.; served overseas; stationed for some time in Russia. Returned to the U. S. July 12 1919; Discharged at Camp Devens.

4.  
Private OTTO SCHMIDT, St. Clair; Enlisted August 9, 1918; sent to Camp McArthur, Tex., where he was assigned to Co. K., 3rd Bn., Inf. Replacement Camp; Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Dec. 23, 1918.

5.  
JOHN W. FITZLOFF, St. Clair; Enlisted August 26, 1918; sent to Camp Grant Ill. Discharged Feb. 11, 1919.

6.  
SIDNEY F. FITZLOFF, St. Clair; Enlisted in the U. S. Navy June 3, 1918; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; later assigned to the U. S. S. "Carrillo"; Released Feb. 1919.

7.  
HENRY W. SCHMIDT St. Clair; Enlisted Sept. 1, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia. where he served with Bakers Co. No. 420, 19th Div. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 20, 1919.

8.  
HARRY C. FIELDS, St. Clair; Enlisted May 5, 1917; left for overseas August 18, 1917 where he served with Battery E, 11th Ari. C. A. C.; was in active service from April 12 to Nov. 11, 1918, the most important battles were Champagne, July 15 to 18 and the St. Mihiel Drive Sept. 12th. Returned to the U. S. Feb. 1, 1919; Discharged Feb. 20, 1919.

9.  
FRITZ FRASKE, St. Clair. Entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas September 1918.

10.  
FREDERICK A. SCHULTZ, St. Clair; Enlisted Oct. 13, 1917; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; transferred to Camp Kearney where he remained until discharged March 22, 1919.

THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



1.  
**WILLIAM EDWARD OWENS**, Cambria; Enlisted Dec. 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; assigned to the 9th Co., 7rd Batn., 159th Depot Brigade; assigned to special duty, spent most of the time at Panama, Porto Rico and Haiti; made two trips to Europe; Discharged Jan. 3, 1919 at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.



2.  
**HUGH P. HUGHES**, Cambria; Entered the service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he served with the 2nd Co. Convalescent Center.



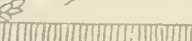
3.  
**GEORGE REED**, Lake Crystal; Entered service Sept. 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; served overseas with Batn. F., 123rd Field Artillery. Returned May 1919.



4.  
**THOMAS G. ROONEY**, Madelia; Entered service Sept. 21, 1917; left for Camp Lodge, Ia. where he was assigned to Co. D., 135th Inf., 1st Minn.; overseas June 9, 1918 where was assigned to Co. B., 78th Inf.; took part in active service in the battles of Chateau Thierry, Vesle River, and the Argonne Forest; wounded in action Sept. 30, 1918 and taken to Base Hospital No. 86; Returned to the U. S. May 1919.



5.  
**EVAN R. HUGHES**, Cambria; Entered the service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept. 12, 1918 where he served with Co. M., 3rd Pioneer Inf.



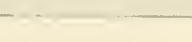
6.  
**EMRYS LLOYD**, Cambria; Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga. where he was assigned to the 14th Divisional Recruit Co., Engineers Replacement Troops; Discharged March 17, 1919.



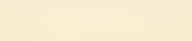
7.  
 Corporal **GEORGE HOOD**, Cambria; enlisted Dec. 10, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., transferred to Camp Grant, Ill., and later to Kelly Field, Tex., serving in the Aviation Corps; Discharged April 19, 1919.



8.  
**JOHN H. HUGHES**, Cambria; Entered the service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept. 12, 1918 where he served with Co. M., 3rd Pioneer Inf.

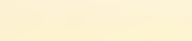
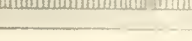


9.  
**OWEN EVANS**, Cambria; Served with the U. S. Forces on the Mexican Border and re-enlisted for the World War June 28, 1916; Discharged at Camp Cody, N. M. Nov. 14, 1917.



10.  
**EUGENE WILLIAMS**, Cambria; Enlisted July 15, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., where he served in Bakery Co., Quartermasters Corps; Discharged Dec. 21, 1918 at Camp Cody.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY

1.  
**MAX C. THOMAS**, Judson; Enlisted May 25, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., where he served with Medical Detachment 136th Inf.; Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 4, 1918.

2.  
**EDWARD M. EVANS**, Cambria; enlisted with Co. H, July, 1917; left for Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 27, 1917; left for overseas with the Replacement Troops, July, 1918; took part in active service on the Verdun Front; later stationed with Supply Co. 123, 33rd Div. at Luxemburg, Germany. Returned to the U. S. June 8, 1919. Discharged June 10, 1919.

3.  
 Corporal **ROBERT HARRIS**, Cambria; enlisted June 1, 1918; stationed with the 606th Engineers at Camp Humphreys, Va.; discharged Jan. 8, 1919.

4.  
**CLARENCE A. ANDERSON**, Judson; entered service May 2, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; served overseas with Medical Detachment, 16th M. G. Batn. Returned to U. S. July, 1919.

5.  
**WALTER S. JONES**, Judson; enlisted in Co. H, 2nd Minn. (which was later the 136th U. S. Inf.) Sept. 5, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 27, 1917; transferred to Camp Merrit, N. J., June, 1918; overseas June 28, 1918 where he was assigned to Battery D, 123rd Heavy Field Artillery, 33rd Div.; took part in the St. Mihiel Drive Sept. 12, 1918 and later in the Meuse Argonne. Returned to the U. S. May 25, 1919.

6.  
**EDWIN HAROLD BEEBE**, Lake Crystal; entered the service June 25, 1918, but was discharged for physical disability.

7.  
**ELWYN DAVIS**, Judson; enlisted Dec. 10th, 1917 in the Aviation Corps; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; transferred to Kelly Field, Tex. June 28, 1918; overseas June 29, 1918; discharged March 14, 1919.

8.  
**EARL LITTLE**, Judson; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; served overseas with Battery E, 339th Field Art., 88th Div.

9.  
**DWIGHT LITTLE**, Judson; enlisted June 14, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Humphreys, Va.; discharged Feb. 9, 1919.

10.  
**RICHARD O. JONES**, Judson; enlisted July 31, 1917 in the 59th Inf. then stationed at Gettysburg, Pa.; later transferred to the 4th Amm. Train at Camp Greene, N. C.; overseas May 17, 1918 where he was assigned to Headquarters Detachment 10th M. G. Batn., taking part in active service in the battle of Chateau Thierry, and later in the Meuse Argonne. Returned to the U. S. May 30, 1919.

## THE WORLD WAR



# BLUE EARTH

# COUNTY IN

# THE WORLDWAR

1.  
JOHN SCHMIDT, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas Sept. 1918. Returned to the U. S. June 25, 1919.

2.  
GEORGE W. SCHERER, Mankato; enlisted June 16, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., Oct. 1, 1917; overseas Oct. 12, 1918 where he served as Musician 1st Class with Headquarters Co., 151st Field Artillery, 42nd "Rainbow" Division; returned to the U. S. April 26, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. May 12, 1919.

3.  
DEWEY E. WISEMAN, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 12, 1917 in the Aero Service; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Camp Custer, Mich., where he served with the 207th Aero Squadron until Feb. 17, 1918; was then transferred to Baron Field, Tex. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. March 25, 1919.

4.  
EDWARD R. ORE, Mankato; entered service Oct. 24, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; discharged Dec. 15 1918.

5.  
STEPHAN D. VERNGN, Mankato; enlisted July 21, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M. August 28, 1917 and assigned to the 125th Field Artillery; overseas June 27, 1918 where he served with Bat. A., 10th F. A.

6.  
Quartermaster L E L A N D BURTON DUNHAM, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy August 7, 1917; sent to Training Station at Birmingham, Wash., where he remained until Nov. 11, 1917; was then assigned to U. S. S. Great Northern and remained on it until discharged April 23, 1919, crossing the ocean twenty-six times.

7.  
RALPH SCHOLTZ, Kasota; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; discharged from Camp Grant; Jan. 6, 1919.

8.  
WILLIAM C. FISHER, St. Clair; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; served overseas; discharged Feb. 12, 1919.

9.  
Sergeant S. J. BARTH, Mankato; enlisted August 1, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; overseas Oct. 3, 1917 where he served in the Medical Corps in England, later at the Headquarters L. of C., Paris; Headquarters Advance Section, Langres, Haute Marne; Headquarters Office of Chief Surgeon 1st Army; Returned Jan. 1, 1919; discharged at Hampton, Va. Feb. 14, 1919.

10.  
HARRY J. ORE, Mankato; enlisted May 1, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; overseas July, 1918.



BLUE EARTH



1.  
MAX WILLIAM AISCHLAGER, Minnesota Lake; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; transferred to Camp Stewart, Va.; served overseas with Co. M., 3d Pioneer Inf.



2.  
PAUL A. LENTZ, Smith Mills; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; served overseas with Co. M., 3rd Pioneer Inf. doing guard duty.



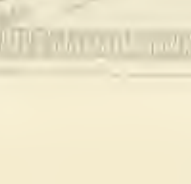
3.  
PATRICK J. J. GOEBEL, Smith Mills; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas August 25, 1918 where he served with Co. M., 3rd Pioneer Inf., doing guard duty.



4.  
ARTHUR H. WEST, Truman; entered service Sept. 19, 1918 at Vermillion, S. D.; served with Co. B, Special Military Training Detachment; discharged Dec. 14, 1918.



5.  
WALTER EMIL BESKE, Minnesota Lake; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; transferred to Camp Stuart, Va., sailing August 30th, 1918.



6.  
Corporal ROBERT A. BESKE, Minnesota Lake; enlisted Oct. 24, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., where he was placed in the Quartermaster Corps.



7.  
EDWARD JOHN MILLER, Smith Mills; Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; assigned to the 14th Engineers Replacement Troops; served at Camp Forrest, Ga.; Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 24, 1918.



8.  
OTTO GLENN, Smith Mills; Enlisted April 29, 1918; overseas June 19, 1918, where he served with Co. E., 358th Inf., 90th Div., taking part in active service. Wounded in the St. Michel Drive, Sept. 12, 1918.



9.  
ROSS OLSON, Minnesota Lake; Entered service July 26, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept 1, 1918 where he served with Co. M 2nd Pioneer Inf.



10.  
PETER F. WOLTAS, Minnesota Lake; enlisted July 22, 1918; served at Camp Custer, Mich., with Battery A., 12nd, Heavy Field Artillery, 40th I V.; Discharged Feb. 7, 1919.

THE WORLDWAR





BLUE EARTH

COUNTY

THE WORLDWAR



1.  
**GERTRUDE E. MOUNTAIN**,  
 Mankato; Enlisted August 3,  
 1918 as a Red Cross Nurse;  
 sent to Camp Zachary Taylor  
 on Oct. 2, 1918; discharged at  
 Camp Zachary Taylor, Louis-  
 ville, Ky., June, 1919.



2.  
**RAYMOND L. DOUGLAS**,  
 Amboy; Entered service Feb.  
 23, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge,  
 Ia.; assigned to Co. B., 338th  
 M. G. Bn., 175th Brigade, 88th  
 Div.; sent to Camp Upton, L.  
 I., August 7, 1918 for overseas  
 service, he was taken ill with  
 Spinal Meningitis the day be-  
 fore the Company started and  
 was placed in the hospital at  
 Camp Upton where he remain-  
 ed for several months; Dis-  
 charged Jan. 6, 1919.



3.  
 Student Pilot **ROBERT W.**  
**OLSON**, Amboy; Enlisted in  
 the U. S. N. R. F. C. June  
 10, 1918; stationed at Dunwoody  
 Institute, Minneapolis for three  
 months, then transferred to the  
 Miami Naval Air Station. Plac-  
 ed on inactive duty Nov. 26,  
 1918.



4.  
**ROLLAH LEE CRUSEN**,  
 Amboy; Enlisted Feb. 1918 in  
 the Engineers Corps; sent to  
 Camp Lewis, Washington; over-  
 seas May, 1918 where he serv-  
 ed with Co. C., 31st Engin ers,  
 G. D. T.



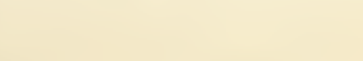
5.  
 Corporal **LUCIUS E. MILLS**,  
 Garden City; Entered service  
 August 14, 1918; attended  
 Indianapolis Motor Training  
 School; assigned to the Motor  
 Transport Service; discharg'd  
 Dec. 8, 1918.



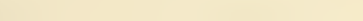
6.  
**HILDA MARIE LINDQUIST**,  
 Mankato; Enlisted March 1,  
 1918 as a Red Cross Nurse;  
 sent to Camp McArthur, Tex.,  
 March 9, 1918; Discharged at  
 the U. S. Debarcation Hospital,  
 No. 5, New York City, N. Y.,  
 June, 1919.



7.  
 Bugler **BURT WILLIAM**  
**ROBERTS**, Amboy; Enlisted  
 Sept. 21, 1918; sent to Camp  
 Cody, N. M.; overseas July 2,  
 1918 where he served with Co.  
 B., 58th Inf., 4th Div.; active  
 service at Chateau Thierry; al-  
 so, at Verdun, Vesle River, Ar-  
 gonne, Meuse offensive; with  
 the Army of Occupation.



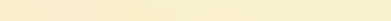
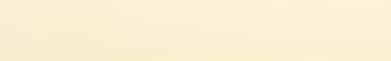
8.  
**THOMAS T. WEIR**, Amboy;  
 Entered service July 25, 1918,  
 sent to Camp Wadsworth, S.  
 C., overseas; discharged at  
 Camp Dodge, Ia., April 6, 1919.



9.  
 Sergeant **JOSEPH ALVIN**  
**BIXBY**, Garden City; Enlisted  
 with Co. H., 2nd Minn. April,  
 17, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N.  
 M., Sept. 28, 1917 where he was  
 made Rifle Instructor; over-  
 seas October, 1918 where he  
 served as Clerk for the 3rd  
 Army Replacement Depot Bri-  
 grade.



10.  
**PAUL E. GOLDENSTAR**,  
 Garden City; Entered service  
 Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp  
 Dodge, Ia.; overseas with Co.  
 C., 55th Engineers.



## BLUE EARTH



1



3



5

## COUNTY IN

1.  
JANE YEO, Mankato; served at Camp Pike, Ark., as a Red Cross Nurse.

2.  
GLENN R. TREANOR, Mankato; Enlisted in the U. S. Navy July 17, 1917; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station where he served in the 1st Regiment Band; transferred to the Receiving Ship Philadelphia; released June 11, 1919.

3.  
FRANCIS B. JACKSON, Eagle Lake; Enlisted July 15, 1918; overseas Sept. 12, 1918; Discharged March 5, 1919.

4.  
ARCHIE M. ACKERMAN, Eagle Lake; Enlisted April 7, 1918; sent to the University of Cincinnati, Ohio; transferred to Camp Jackson. Discharged Feb. 25, 1919.

5.  
Corporal HAROLD CUTHBERT SPICER, Mankato; Enlisted April 24, 1917 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in the Coast Artillery; assigned to the 7th Co., C. A. C. at Fort Monroe, Va.; served as White House Guard, Washington, D. C.; desirous of foreign service he was transferred to Bat. E., 12th F. A., 2nd Div.; overseas; active service, Verdun, Toul-Troyon Sector; Chateau Thierry; Soissons Counter offensive; Marbache Sector, St. Mihiel, Champagne Advance, Argonne-Meuse Offensive; later stationed with the Army of Occupation.

6.  
IDA ROSE KRATSCH, Mankato; Enlisted March 1918 as a Red Cross Nurse; overseas; served with Unit No. 47 U. S. Hospital Center; later transferred to Germany.

7.  
EARL E. TREANOR, Mankato; Enlisted July 17, 1917 in U. S. Navy; sent to the Great Lakes Naval training Station where he served in the 1st Regiment Band; assigned to the U. S. S. "President Grant."

8.  
EDY IRA TREANOR, Mankato; Enlisted in the U. S. Navy May 1 1917; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Station where he served as Musician 1st Class in the First Regiment Band; assigned to U. S. S. President Grant.

9.  
ERNEST W. SCHMIDT, Janesville; Entered service May 2, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas with Co. I, 53rd Inf, 6th Div.; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 21, 1919.

10.  
Mechanic ELMER J. BORN-EKE, Eagle Lake; Entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. with Co. M., 4th Pioneer Inf.; transferred to Supply Co., 55th Pioneer Inf. at Camp Stuart, Va.; overseas with 56th Guard Co. A. S. C.; at Bordeaux, Perigueux, and at St. Sulpice, France until his return to the U. S.; Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill. July 19, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



6



7



8



9



10

## BLUE EARTH



1



2



3



4



5

## COUNTY IN

1.  
ANDREW JOHN KNUTSON, Rapidan; Enlisted Feb. 23, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia. where he was assigned to Co. F., 313 Reg., 88th Div.

2.  
Sergeant WILLIAM F. KELLER, Rapidan; enlisted May 2, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Fort Bliss, Tex.; overseas with Hq. Co., 16th Reg. 1st Div.; took part in active service on the Lunville Sector; Toul Sector; Somme- Montdidier- Cantigny Sector; and the Soissons Counter offensive wounded; discharged at 1919.

3.  
AUGUST REEDSTROM, Rapidan; Entered service July 24, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., overseas with the 331st Inf.; discharged Feb. 10, 1919.

4.  
OSCAR HERMAN KNUTSON Rapidan; Enlisted Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M. where he was assigned to 388th Inf., 97th Div.

5.  
LESTER MACROEIE, Good Thunder; Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent Camp Cody, N. M. where he was assigned to Co. B., 97th Div., Discharged Feb. 20, 1919.

6.  
Corporal EDWARD J. KROEGER, Rapidan; Enlisted May 7, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Fort Bliss; overseas with Headquarters Co., 16th Inf., First Division, taking part in several battles; slightly wounded and gassed acted as interpreter while marching to Germany; later stationed at Selters, Germany.

7.  
Sergeant EDWIN R. KROEGER, Rapidan; Enlisted April, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Fort Bliss; overseas with Headquarters Co., 16th Inf., First Division; in several battles; ordered to return to France to attend training school; later at Selters, Germany.

8.  
LOUIS SKOV, Rapidan; entered service April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Travers, Tex.; overseas with Co. E., 358th Inf., 90th Div. in the St. Mihiel drive; slightly wounded from high explosive shell; gassed; discharged April 11, 1919.

9.  
Sergeant LOUIS KASTNER, Rapidan; Enlisted March 12, 1917; Co. H, 136th Inf.; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas with Co. D, 102nd M. G. Batn. 26th Div., in several battles in France; seriously wounded and also gassed; discharged April 26, 1919.

10.  
Cook REINHOLDT KELLER, Rapidan; Enlisted May 7, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; overseas with Hq. Co., 16th Reg., 1st Div.; in several battles in France.

## THE WORLD WAR



6



7



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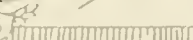


9



10

BLUE EARTH



COUNTY IN

1. CLARK H. PRESTON, Smith Mills; Enlisted May 2, 1917, in the Coast Artillery; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Fort Taylor Florida; where he spent ten months training on the 16g guns; transferred to the 32nd Artillery Brigade as signalman; overseas; took part in active service in the St. Mihiel Drive; Verdun and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive; discharged Jan. 21,

2. Sergeant GUY C. KELLY, St. Clair; was one of the 100 men selected from Detroit Shops to be sent as Truck Drivers to the Mexican Border in April 1916; promoted to Asst. Truck Master of Truck Co. No. 65, El Paso, Tex.; enlisted May, 1917, in the Mechanical Repair Unit No. 308, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Quartermasters Corps, transferred May, 1918, to Fort McPherson, Ga.; overseas Sept., 1918.

3. Sergeant EUGENE J. KELLY, St. Clair; Enlisted August 15, 1918; in the U. of M. Training Detachment No. 1, Co. 1 Farm School, St. Paul, in the Electrician Class; discharged Dec. 10, 1918.

4. WALTER WESTFALL, St. Clair; Entered service June 28, 1918; served overseas with the 125th Field Artillery; in St. Mihiel, Verdun and Argonne Drives; wounded in the Argonne Battle; in hospital three months; returned to the U. S. June 2,

5. EDWARD C. MILLER, St. Clair; Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga.; Discharged Dec. 15, 1918.

6. SELMAR S. QU'AMM, Pemberton; Enlisted June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill. where he was assigned to the 26th Co., 161st Depot Brigade; overseas Sept. 7, 1918; landed in France after the Armistice was signed; discharged Feb. 18, 1919.

7. Sergeant RICHARD MEYER, St. Clair; Enlisted Feb. 2, 1918 in the Aviation Corps; sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. where he had charge of 167 men (Inspection Crew); discharged Dec. 28, 1918.

8. HENRY DOTSON, St. Clair; Enlisted April 25, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; Discharged Dec. 1918.

9. CARL E. BOSS, Pemberton; Enlisted June 5, 1917 at Fort Snelling, in the 1st Minnesota Inf., Co. H.; drafted into the Regular Army, 135th Inf.; transferred to the 135th M. G. Co. at Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas; made Military Police at Paris.

10. RUFUS E. DITTBURNER, Pemberton; Entered services June 25, 1918 sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas with Co. S, Motor Batn. Mech. Unit No. 1, A. E. C. A. S. C.

THE WORLDWAR



BLUE EARTH

COUNTY IN

THE WORLD WAR

1.

ALIDA MAGNUSON, Man-  
kato; Enlisted March 1918; sent  
to the Great Lakes Naval Train-  
ing Station where she served as  
a Red Cross Nurse; Discharged  
Jan. 1919.

2.

LEO W. GAINOR, Mapleton,  
Enlisted August 28, 1918; sent  
to Camp Lewis, Wash., where  
he served with the 37th M. G.  
Batt.

3.

REUBEN M. JENSEN, Medo;  
Enlisted Dec. 13, 1917; sent to  
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; trans-  
ferred to Camp Grant, Ill. Dec.  
30, 1917; March 3, 1918 was  
sent to Aviation Mechanics  
Training School, St. Paul,  
where he served until his Dis-  
charge Jan 15, 1919.

4.

GEORGE LAWRENCE  
JOHNSTON, G. M. 3c, Maple-  
ton; Enlisted in the U. S. Navy,  
May 1, 1917; sent to the Great  
Lakes Naval Training Station;  
in Dec. 1917 was transferred to  
the Navy Yard at Philadelphia,  
where he was made Orderly;  
Feb. 24 1918 was assigned to  
the U. S. S. St. Louis and sent  
to Scotland, where he was put  
into the Assembly Group, as-  
sembling mines; helped lay a  
barrage of mines in the North  
Sea two hundred-forty miles  
long and twenty-four miles  
wide, reaching from Scotland to  
Norway; Returned to the Unit-  
ed States, Jan. 1, 1919; sent to  
Seaman Gunners School at  
Washington, D. C.

5.

NORMAN A. DOBIE, Ma-  
pleton; Enlisted Jan 25, 1918;  
sent to Camp Joseph H. John-  
ston where he was assigned to  
Supply Co. 312; overseas June  
5, 1918. Returned to the U. S.  
July 7, 1919.

6.

BERNICE LORAIN BISH-  
OP, Mapleton; Enlisted Sept. 1,  
1918; sent to Louisville, Ky.  
where she served as a Red  
Cross Nurse.

7.

JOSEPH JOHN DOBIE, Ma-  
pleton; Enlisted Jan. 25, 1918;  
sent to Camp Joseph H. John-  
ston where he was assigned to  
Supply Co. 313; overseas June 5,  
1918. Returned to the U. S.  
July 7, 1919.

8.

PETER PETERSON, Medo;  
Enlisted April 29, 1918; sent to  
Camp Dodge, Ia.; served over-  
seas with Co. A., 350th Inf.

9.

REUBEN H. DIETZ, Maple-  
ton; Enlisted in the U. S. Navy  
June 1918; stationed at Dun-  
woody Institute, Minneapolis  
until Nov. 1918 when he was  
transferred to Bay Ridge, N.  
Y.; Discharged Jan. 1919.

10.

WALTER W. DIETZ, Ma-  
pleton Enlisted in the U. S. S.  
Marine Corps 84th Co. 6th Reg.,  
June 1917; was immediately  
sent to Quantico, Va., where  
he stayed for several months;  
was then assigned to the U. S.  
S. Louisiana, on which he  
cruised for six months; sent to  
France March 1918.



BLUE EARTH



COUNTY IN

1.  
**MARY ELIZABETH CORN-**  
 1811, Vernon Center; Enlisted  
 as a Red Cross Nurse Nov.  
 1, 1917; sent to Camp Zachary  
 Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; over-  
 seas where she served with  
 Base Hospital Unit No. 26 at  
 Blois, France; transferred to  
 Allery, France; on the break-  
 ing up of Base Hospital Unit No.  
 26; she voluntarily signed for  
 further service with Base Hos-  
 pital Unit 91 at Commercy,  
 France; returned to the U. S.  
 July 21, 1919.

2.  
**ROBERT JOHN HENDER-**  
**SON,** Vernon Center; Enlisted  
 July 21, 1917; sent to Camp  
 Cody, N. M.; overseas; with the  
 Army of Occupation.

3.  
**FRANK A. PFEFFER,** Ver-  
 non Center; Enlisted in the  
 Aviation Corps August 1917;  
 trained at Kelly Field, Tex.;  
 overseas with the 637th Aero  
 Supply Squadron.

4.  
**RUSSEL T. GRANNIS,** Ver-  
 non Center; Entered service  
 August 30, 1918; sent to Camp  
 Dodge, Ia., where he was as-  
 signed to Supply Co., 88th Inf.,  
 19th Div.; Discharged Jan. 27,  
 1919.

5.  
**SIDNEY M. COX,** Vernon  
 Center; Enlisted Dec. 8, 1917 in  
 the Aviation Section of the  
 Signal Corps; sent to Jefferson  
 Barracks; transferred to Camp  
 Custer; at Love Field, Tex.;  
 discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.,  
 March 25, 1919.

6.  
**EMMA ELVA VOGEL,** Man-  
 kato, Enlisted Feb. 9, 1918 as  
 a Red Cross Nurse; Chief Head  
 Aide Physco-Therapy Dept.,  
 U. S. A. Hospital No. 24,  
 Parkview Station, Pittsburg.

7.  
**EMIL JOHN P. WOLL-**  
**SCHLAEGER,** Vernon Center;  
 Enlisted Sept. 4, 1918; sent to  
 Camp Grant, Ill. where he was  
 assigned to the 4th Co., Inf.  
 Replacement and Training  
 Troops; discharged Jan. 29,  
 1919.

8.  
**HAROLD G. COX,** Vernon  
 Center; Enlisted May 21, 1917  
 in the Hospital Corps of the 2nd  
 Regiment of Minnesota National  
 Guard; mustered into Federal  
 Service; transferred to Camp  
 Cody, N. M., where he was as-  
 signed to Medical Corps of the  
 136th Reg. 34 Div.; overseas.

9.  
**AUGUST J. PFEFFER,** Ver-  
 non Center Enlisted in the U.  
 S. Navy at Butte, Mont., No-  
 vember, 1917; sent to the Naval  
 Training Station at San Diego,  
 Cal.; sent to the East coast  
 where he was assigned Quar-  
 termaster on the W. S. S. C.  
 133; transferred to W. S. S. C.,  
 268, at Boston, Mass.

10.  
**LESTER ALFRED HENDER-**  
**SON,** Vernon Center; Entered  
 service Oct. 26, 1918; sent to  
 Camp Forrest, Ga.; Discharged  
 Dec. 1918.

THE WORLDWAR



# BLUE EARTH



# COUNTY IN

1.  
HAZEL JONES, Mankato; Enlisted as a Red Cross Nurse September 1918 and served until April 10, 1919.

2.  
Yeoman 1c, DON A. CALDWELL, Mankato; Enlisted in the U. S. Navy Dec. 12, 1917; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; served at Brooklyn Navy Yards, N. Y.; U. S. R. S., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco; overseas to Hawaiian Islands.

3.  
HERBERT WAGEN, Mankato; Enlisted June 24, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas with General Headquarters Co. 86th ("Black Hawk") Div.; later served with the Army of Occupation.

4.  
Sergeant WINFIELD A. SMITH, Mankato; Entered the service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. where he was assigned to Co. K., 4th Pioneer Inf.; overseas; transferred to Co. H., 54th Pioneer Inf.; took part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive; served with the Army of Occupation; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

5.  
ARMIN F. SCHNEIDER, Mankato; Entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas with Co. F., 111th Inf., discharged May 15, 1919.

6.  
EMMA C. DOCKEN, Mankato; Registered Red Cross Nurse; Enlisted Oct. 1917, sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., being one of the first nurses there; sent to New York, overseas where she served with Base Hospital Unit No. 58.

7.  
Master Engineer EMIL JUDD, Mankato; Enlisted May 4, 1917 in the Engineers Corps; sent to Corpus Christie, Tex.; assigned to Headquarters Co. 5th Engineers, 7th Div.; made Corporal March 1, 1918; overseas; in active service on the Puvellle Sector; promoted to Master Engineer; discharged March 25, 1919.

8.  
Corporal EDWIN EARL MYTHALER, Mankato; Enlisted Dec. 10, 1917; served at Fort McArthur; overseas; served with the 115th Amm. Train. C. A. C.; discharged March 21, 1919.

9.  
ARTHUR ERNEST SIELOFF, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to Co. M, 4th Pioneer Inf.; transferred to Co. C. 138th Engineers, discharged Dec. 7, 1918.

10.  
Corporal STEPHEN WHITE, Mankato; Enlisted June 29, 1917 with Co. H., 136th inf., 34th Div.; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas where took part in the St. Mihiel Drive and in battle of Meuse-Argonne; discharged June 9, 1919.

# THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
**GEORGE EDWIN REED**, Cambria; Entered the service Sept. 20, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas landed at Laflavre, France, and sent to Camp DuValdahorn where he joined the 123rd Field Artillery; participated in the St. Mihiel offensive; left that sector for the Argonne Forest; transferred to Lintgen, Luxembourg, Germany, to join the Army of Occupation; discharged June 8, 1918.

2.  
**Sapper ROLAND PRICE EDWARDS**, Lake Crystal; Enlisted March 16, 1918; received training at Winnipeg, Canada; overseas; in active service with the 11th Battalion, Canadian Light Railway Troops; Discharged April 8, 1919.

3.  
**EVARISTE G. FRANCHERE**, Q. M. 2c, Lake Crystal; Enlisted in the Navy June 12, 1918; sent to Dunwoody Institute; sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia; discharged Jan. 10, 1919.

4.  
**LEWIS PERIS JONES**, Lake Crystal; Enlisted in the U. S. Navy July 23, 1918; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; sent to Camp Luce; was assigned to the U. S. S. St. Louis; assigned to the U. S. S. Vulcan; discharged June 16, 1919.

5.  
**W. CHARLES WILLIAMS**, Cambria; Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., where he was assigned to the 11th Prov. Recruit Co., Engineers Replacement Troops; Discharged Dec. 24, 1918.

6.  
**Bugler JOSEPH POPP**, Cambria; Enlisted June 29, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; assigned to Co. E., 55th Inf., 7th Div.; overseas service.

7.  
**Corporal EDWARD HIBBARD**, Lake Crystal; Enlisted July, 1917; sent to Camp Devens, Mass.; assigned to Headquarters Co., 36th Inf., discharged Feb. 1919 at Camp Dodge, Ia.

8.  
**JENS HIBBARD**, Lake Crystal; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga. where he was assigned to the 13th Casual Co.; Discharged Feb. 1919 at Camp Dodge, Ia.

9.  
**CLAUS JOHNSON**, Madelia; Enlisted Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas April 21, 1918 where he served with Bat. D., 301th Field Artillery, 77th Div. in active service on the Alsace-Lorraine Front; Chateau-Thierry; Verdun; Meuse-Argonne; was wounded and sent to Field Hospital No. 14; discharged March 3, 1919.

10.  
**Cook ALBERT HIBBARD**, Lake Crystal; Enlisted April 3, 1917; sent to Corpus Christi, Tex. where he was assigned to Co. C., 5th Engineers, 7th Div.; transferred to El Paso, Tex.; overseas; discharged March 29, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR





BLUE EARTH

COUNTY IN

THE WORLDWAR

1.  
ELIZABETH V. NORMAN, Lake Crystal; Enlisted for Army service April 24, 1918 and was sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where she remained until Oct. 28, 1918 when she was transferred to New York; overseas landing at Brest, France, the 8th of Dec.; returned to the United States May, 1919.

2.  
ROBERT GEORGE SEIVERT, Mankato; Enlisted June 20, 1918; sent to the Aviation Mechanics Training School, St. Paul, from which he graduated and was transferred to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.; Discharged Jan. 23, 1919.

3.  
Corporal ALBERT I. DEUSER, Mankato; Entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., then to Fort Niagara, N. Y. for Guard Duty, where he served with Co. A., 14th Bn., U. S. Guard; discharged Feb. 27, 1919.

4.  
Dr. D. T. GRIFFITHS, Lake Crystal; Entered service Sept. 14, 1918; assigned to Co. C., 5th Pioneer Inf.; discharged Dec. 30, 1918.

5.  
GLGA A. OSTEN, Lake Crystal; Enlisted as a Red Cross Nurse June 1918; served at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

6.  
LUCILLE M. FRANCHERE, Lake Crystal; Enlisted as a Red Cross Nurse April 23, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; later transferred to Fort Sheridan.

7.  
Corporal RUDOLPH B. THOMPSON, Mankato; Entered service Feb. 22, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas May 16, 1918 where he served with Co. G, 130th Inf., 33rd Div., serving with the English until Sept 1, 1918 and was then transferred to American Sector; active service, battle of Argonne and the St. Mihiel Drive; was so severely wounded Nov. 10, 1918 at Marceville, St. Mihiel Sector that it was necessary to later amputate one limb; Returned to the U. S. March 25, 1919 and assigned to the Fort Snelling Hospital, Minnesota.

8.  
FRANK HENRY YENTER, Mankato; Entered service May 2, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; served as a Pigeon Carrier in the Signal Corps; transferred to Camp Vail, where he was assigned for overseas service; returned home Jan. 28, 1919.

9.  
GEORGE A. SWANSON, Mankato; Enlisted May 5, 1918; sent to Fort Harrison, Ind.; overseas June 25, 1918 where he served with Co. B, 58 Engineers; 16th Grand Division.

10.  
EMMA E. JOHNSON, Butter-nut Valley; Enlisted as a trained Army Nurse Oct. 1, 1918; stationed at Camp Grant, Ill.



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
**MARGARET D. MARSH**, Mankato; enlisted Oct. 1, 1917 in the Y. M. C. A. canteen work; overseas with the 82nd Division, in charge of a Y. M. C. A. cafe at Tours, France; transferred to Gondrecourt.

2.  
**AVA ANTOINE**, Lake Crystal; enlisted Feb. 12, 1919; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where she served as reconstruction aide.

3.  
**ANDREW E. CARLSON**, Mankato; enlisted in overseas Y. M. C. A. work in July, 1918.

4.  
**Sergeant WILLIAM WHEATON**, Mankato; enlisted May 8, 1917; overseas where he served with Co. F., 2nd Engineers (Combat), 2nd Div.; built barracks in France; received intensive training; took part in active service in the Verdun Sector, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Toul Sector, St. Mihiel Drive, Champagne Sector, invalidated to the hospital, gassed; discharged April 18, 1919.

5.  
**VICTOR NELSON**, Chief Yeoman, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy April, 1917; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; transferred to New York.

6.  
**NORA F. VOGEL**, Mankato; enlisted as an Army Nurse April 12, 1918; sent to Fort Des Moines, Ia.

7.  
**MARTIN ANI-ENGAARD**, Chief Seaman, Mankato; serving his fourth enlistment on the U. S. S. "Trippie."

8.  
**JAMES DUNN BAIN**, Chief Q. M. (a), Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy Dec. 20, 1917; sent to Dunwoody Naval Training School; sent to the Naval Air Station, Cape Cod; participated in encounters with German submarine off Cape Cod and Nantucket Island and was given a gold chevron by Capt. P. B. Eston, U. S. C. D.

9.  
**BEN M. BARTH**, Chief Quartermaster; Mankato; stationed at Guam harbor when war was declared and witnessed sinking of German auxiliary cruiser Cormoran, the surrender of which had been demanded by the military governor of the island; he was at the wheel of the U. S. S. "Supply" which was standing at the entrance of the harbor to stop the escape of the "Cormoran." Re-enlisted for four years.

10.  
**Corporal ELROY H. BURMEISTER**, Mankato; enlisted in the Coast Artillery Dec. 12, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks and Fort Caswell, N. C.; overseas with Battery 6, 2nd Btn., French Mortar outfit on detached service; received intensive training at Langres, France and sent up in reserve for the St. Mihiel Drive; discharged May 27, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
EVERETT J A M E S McGRATH, Mankato; enlisted January 2, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas April, 1918; was in active service, taking part in the Meuse-Argonne and other battles; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., March, 1919.

2.  
LOUIS A. WARD, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy March 4, 1907, discharged July 3, 1910; reenlisted Jan. 11, 1918; overseas March 18, 1918; discharged June 10, 1919.

3.  
JAMES F. KUDRLE, Mankato; enlisted July 5, 1918; sent to Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis where he served in Co. B. Motor Transport Service; discharged Dec. 15, 1918.

4.  
BENJAMIN GEORGE HERRLEY, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy Jan. 18, 1916; serving as Chief Electrician on gun boat.

5.  
G. MERRITT SUGGDEN, Mankato; enlisted Oct. 11, 1918 in the S. A. T. C., Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; discharged Dec. 10, 1918.

6.  
WALTER A. DUSTERHOLF, Mankato. Enlisted June 22nd, 1918; overseas service with the 10th F. A. 3rd Div.; discharged at Camp Grant Sept. 2nd, 1919.

7.  
DAVID J. LEWIS, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy (Medical Corps) June 29, 1918; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Hospital where he served for seven months, being advanced to Nurse and later to Pharmacist Mate; Feb. 2, 1919 was transferred to the U. S. Naval Hospital at Charlestown, S. C.

8.  
Corporal HOWARD O. NELSON, Mankato; enlisted April 30, 1917; to Jefferson Barracks; overseas July 31, 1918; served with Co. 1, 5th Engineers, 7th Div.; defensive Puvonelle Sector Nov. 11, 1918. discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.; March 25, 1919.

9.  
BEN C. SWENSEN, Mankato; served in the U. S. Navy for eleven years; when war was declared was transferred from flagship "Pennsylvania" to the U. S. S. Alabama as an instructor in steam engineering; served in the war zone for six months, chasing submarines; later assigned to the Vermont acting as Chief Mechanics Mate.

10.  
WILLIAM E. DUSTERHOLF, Mankato. Enlisted August 12, 1917, in the Aero Service; sent to Kelly Field and assigned to the 636th Aero Squadron; discharged Sept. 17, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
CLARENCE ANDERSON, Medo; enlisted Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to Co. 24, 161st Depot Brigade; discharged April 2, 1919 at Camp Grant, Ill.

2.  
ALBERT J. RATHSTOCK, Mapleton; enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps Nov. 23, 1917; sent to Paris Island, S. C.; transferred to Key West, Florida serving with Co. 59, U. S. M. C. as Baker.

3.  
Sergeant FLOYD R. ACKERMAN, Mapleton; enlisted Nov. 26, 1917 in the Aero Service; sent to Fort Wright, Spokane, Wash.; overseas March 5, 1918 where he served with 116th Aero Squadron; active service, Meuse-Argonne Offensive Oct. 18-Nov. 11, 1918; returned to the U. S. June 16, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 30, 1919.

4.  
WALLACE R. ACKERMAN, Mapleton; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; served overseas with Co. I, 3rd Pioneer Inf.

5.  
ARTHUR CORY, Pemberton; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; served overseas with Co. I, 3rd Pioneer Inf.

6.  
Sergeant PAUL D. SAUNDERS, Mapleton; enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps; sent to Norfolk, Va., and stationed there for one year; transferred to Quantico, Va. as instructor on the Lewis Machine Gun at the Auto Rifle School for Officers; overseas Sept. 14, 1918 with the 13th Reg. U. S. M. C., Co. L., stationed at Camp St. Sulpice Izon Bordeaux, France; returned May, 1919.

7.  
JOSEPH F. HUND, Mapleton; enlisted Dec. 15, 1917; sent to Camp Meade, Maryland; served overseas with Co. C., 28th Engineers; returned to the U. S. July 5, 1919.

8.  
GORDON R. SLATER, Mapleton; enlisted Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to the 4th Co. Inf. Replacement and Training Troops; discharged Jan. 29, 1919.

9.  
HENRY IKIER, Mapleton; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas August 30, 1918 where he served with Co. M., 3rd Pioneer Inf.; stationed at Lemphire, France, until Armistice was signed; later stationed Weyville and Conflans doing guard duty.

10.  
GEORGE FREDERICK GROLL, Mapleton; enlisted Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., where he was assigned to Co. 14, Provisional Recruit Co., Engineers Replacement Troops; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 5, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



1



2



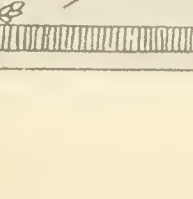
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4



5



6

## COUNTY IN

1.  
WILLIAM PATRICK CONNOR, Madison Lake; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to Supply Co., 55th Pioneer Inf.; overseas Sept. 15, 1918; transferred to the 27th N. Y. Div. Dec. 6, 1918; returned March 6, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. March 31, 1919.

2.  
NIELS C. MORTENSEN, Vernon Center; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; served overseas with Co. F., 54th Pioneer Inf.

3.  
PHILIP C. DORAN, Madison Lake; entered service Sept., 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; transferred to Camp Cody, N. M.; served overseas with 34th Div., 109th Signal Batn.

4.  
JOHN J. FREDERICK, Madison Lake; enlisted June 5, 1917; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to Co. M., 3rd Pioneer Inf.; overseas August 28, 1918, landing in France Sept. 12, 1918; later stationed with the Army of Occupation at Andernack, Germany.

5.  
MARON B. RANDALL, Vernon Center; enlisted March 3, 1918 with the Second Minnesota Hospital Unit, Northfield, Minn. Discharged Sept. 5, 1918.

6.  
MARTIN F. McDONOUGH, Vernon Center; enlisted May 2, 1917; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas July 17, 1918, where he served with Co. M., 53rd Inf., 6th Div.; active service at the Meuse-Argonne September 9 being in the trenches for ten days.

7.  
BERNHARD W. ULRICH, Amboy; entered service June 24, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; assigned to Co. D., 341st Inf., 86th Div.; overseas Sept. 8, 1918; active service, Meuse-Argonne Offensive; transferred to Headquarters Co., 354th Inf., 89th Div.; returned to the U. S. May 22, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. May 31, 1919.

8.  
GUY LYONS, Madison Lake; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to the 5th Co. Inf.

9.  
ERWIN JOHNSON, Mapleton.

10.  
CHARLES B. GROVER, Amboy; enlisted December 12, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to Washington Barracks; overseas February 24, 1918 where he served with General Headquarters Co.

## THE WORLDWAR



1



2



3



4



5

# BLUE EARTH



1.  
Sargeant ALFRED PISCHNER, Mankato; enlisted Oct. 3, 1917 in the Medical Corps; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he remained until Oct. 12, 1917, when he was transferred to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; on November 14, 1917 he was sent to Camp McClellan, Ala.; and later to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; serving with General Hospital No. 25, Medical Department.



2.  
EMIL O. RADTKE, Minnesota Lake; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas Sept. 8, 1918 where he served with Co. G., 13th Inf., 7th Div.; returned June 20, 1919; discharged June 27, 1919.



3.  
Bugler LYNN ANERY FOWLER, Mankato; entered service June 5, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia. Sept. 19, 1917; transferred to Camp Pike, Ark. Dec. 3, 1917; assigned to Co. B., 334th Reg., 87th Div.; overseas March 30, 1918; after landing was transferred to Co. C, 3rd Amm. Train, serving as Bugler and Truck Driver; participated in the battles of Chateau Thierry, Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne; later stationed with the Army of Occupation

4.  
EMIL BARTSCH, Rapidan; entered service April 28, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., transferred to Camp Travis, Tex.; assigned to Co. A., 343rd M. G. Co., 90th Div.; overseas June 19, 1918 where he took part in active service in the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne; returned June 6, 1919; discharged June 16, 1919.

5.  
WALTER P. BLUME, Rapidan.

6.  
GROVER D. KUNKEL, Rapidan; entered service Sept. 21, 1917; overseas June, 1918 where he served with 58th M. G. Co., 4th Div.

7.  
CLIFFORD FISCHNER, Mankato; enlisted in the United States Navy May 2, 1917; sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; February 1, 1918 he was assigned to the U. S. S. Georgia and later transferred to the commissary office, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

8.  
ERNEST HEUNER, Good Thunder; enlisted May 19, 1916; served overseas with Co. E., 58th Inf., 4th Div.; later stationed with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany.

9.  
EDWARD SCHOENROCK, Good Thunder; entered service July 22, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., overseas Sept. 15, 1918 where he served as Mechanic in Supply Co. A.; later stationed at LeMans, France.

10.  
CARL BENDIG, Good Thunder; entered service July 20, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas August 30, 1918; active service.



# COUNTY IN

# THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH

## COUNTY IN

## THE WORLDWAR

1.  
Sergeant WILLIAM E. NICHOLS, Cambria; enlisted August 2, 1917; overseas Dec. 10, 1917 where he served with the 801st Aero Squadron; returned March 22, 1919.

2.  
ALBERT OVERLIE, Madelia; entered service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to the 5th Replacement Co.; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 21, 1919.

3.  
Sergeant CHARLES E. THOMPSON, Mankato; enlisted in the Second Minnesota Hospital Corps, serving at Camp Cody, N. M., and later at Llano Grande.

4.  
FRED KROEGER, Rapidan; entered service Feb. 25, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas June 30, 1918 where he served with Co. F, 33rd Regt.; discharged at Camp Lee, Va., May 30, 1919.

5.  
ALWIN NELSON, Good Thunder; entered service July 25, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; overseas Sept. 15, 1918; returned March 20, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. March 31, 1919.

6.  
Private CYRIL C. CLEMENTS, Mankato; enlisted June 15, 1918; overseas Oct. 6, 1918, where he served with 137th Field Artillery, 38th Div., as Machine Gunner; returned to the United States Dec. 23, 1918; discharged Jan. 13, 1919 at Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.

7.  
ERWIN R. CHILDS, Good Thunder; entered the service Sept. 4, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to the 6th Inf. Replacement and Training Troops; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 4, 1919.

8.  
CLARENCE HALL, Eagle Lake; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M. where he was assigned to Co. L, 387th Inf., 97th Div.; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 13, 1918.

9.  
EDWARD EVAN WILLIAMS, Judson; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., where he was assigned to Co. G., 338th Inf.; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. Dec. 23, 1918.

10.  
VERN PICKLE, St. Clair; enlisted in the U. S. Navy, Oct. 10, 1915; served on the U. S. S. Wellington and later on the U. S. S. Huntington, discharged March, 1918; was accidentally killed by falling from a lightening racer, falling sixty feet into the ocean, July 12, 1918.



## BLUE EARTH



## COUNTY IN

1.  
ROSS B. JOHNSTON, Mankato; enlisted June 1, 1917 in the Navy; sent to Norfolk, Va., where he remained during June, his rating being Machinist Mate Second Class; July 5, 1917 was sent to Newport, R. I., where he was assigned to the Seamen Gunners' School, taking torpedo work and diving; qualified as a diver and graduated with the Regular Class; he was assigned to the U. S. S. Savannah which was located in Boston Harbor, and carried supplies for eight submarines; overseas; returned to Charlestown, S. C. harbor and advanced to Machinist Mate First Class.

2.  
L. F. JOHNSON, Madelia; entered the service April 28, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas with Co. E., 358th Inf., Offensive; discharged June 15, 1919.

3.  
HOLLEY J. BRANDRUP, Mankato; enlisted October 12, 1918 in the S. A. T. C., Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.; discharged December 31, 1918.

4.  
CARL G. JOHNSON, Mankato; enlisted with the Canadian Forces, April 19, 1918; overseas with Co. C., M. G. Co., 4th Batn.; wounded Sept. 27, 1918; discharged April 23, 1919.

5.  
BEN E. BUSSE, Amboy; entered service Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa; overseas with Co. I, 139th Inf., 35th Div.; active service, Wesseling Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, Argonne Offensive, Verdun Sector; discharged at Camp Grant, May 2, 1919.

6.  
IVER NELSON, Vernon Center; entered service Sept. 20, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas with the 1st Engineers, 1st Division; discharged April 24, 1919.

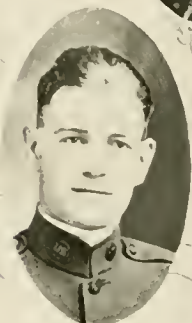
7.  
Corporal EVAN H. HUGHES, Lake Crystal; enlisted Dec. 10, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Camp Grant, Carruthers Field, Tex., where he served in the Aviation Corps; discharged March 30, 1919.

8.  
ANNIS OLSON, Amboy; entered service April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas June 20, 1918 where he served with Co. M., 357th Inf., 90th Div.; service in the St. Mihiel Offensive, Villers in Hays Sector; discharged June 16, 1919.

9.  
PAUL L. POLZIN, Mankato; entered the service July 21, 1918; sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; discharged August 15, 1918 for physical disability. Died Oct. 12, 1918.

10.  
SAMUEL BUSSE, Amboy; entered service Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas with Co. E., 139th Inf., 35th Div.; service on Grand Balloon Sector, Wesseling Sector; wounded in action August 26, 1918; discharged May 2, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR





BLUE EARTH



COUNTY

1.  
Corporal HARRY GREENLEY, Lake Crystal; enlisted June 29, 1917 with Co. H.; sent to Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 27, 1917; served overseas with Co. B., 144th Inf., 36th Div., reaching France Oct. 29, 1918; returned to the U. S. June 6, 1919.

2.  
ROMAN SAENGER, Mankato; entered service June 25, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; overseas Sept. 9, 1918 where he served with M. G. Co., 129th Inf., 33rd Div.; active service in the battle of Troyon Sector, Marcheville. Later served with the Army of Occupation; returned to the U. S. May 22, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 2, 1919.

3.  
HERBERT J. REED, Cambria; entered service May 25, 1918; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; overseas August 16, 1918 where he served with Co. B., 34th Engineers.

4.  
Sergeant WILLARD L. THOMAS, Lake Crystal; entered service September 3, 1918; sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to Co. E., 5th Tr. Regt. Discharged at Camp Grant, Dec. 15, 1918.

5.  
WESLEY J. ROBERTS, Judson; enlisted April 17, 1918 in the U. S. Navy; sent to Camp Grant, Ill.; transferred to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; later sent to Camp Perry and to Camp Luce; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 10, 1919.

6.  
RAY CLARK, Mankato.

7.  
IRVIN G. ROBERTS, Judson; enlisted April 16, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; transferred to the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he served with Co. B., Hospital Corps.

8.  
AUGUST WILLIAM WEBBER, Mankato; entered service Feb. 23, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia.; overseas April 24, 1918 where he served with Battery B., 304th Reg., 77th Div.; returned to the U. S., April 29, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 18, 1919.

9.  
Corporal CARL A. CARLSON, Garden City; enlisted Dec. 5, 1917; served overseas with Co. C., 52nd A. T. C. A., taking part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive; returned to the U. S. Jan. 25, 1919; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Feb. 17, 1919.

10.  
JAMES RAY THOMAS, Lake Crystal; entered the S. A. T. C., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 10, 1918. Assigned to Co. 6, 1st Regiment. Discharged December 29, 1918.

THE WORLDWAR



## BLUE EARTH



1



2



3



4



5

## COUNTY IN

1.  
Lieutenant E. T. PHELPS, Mapleton, Minn. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Oct. 1, 1917; served as Unit Veterinarian. Discharged December 8, 1918. Re-commissioned 1st Lieut.

2.  
Lieutenant L. A. PATTERSON, Mankato; enrolled August 20, 1918, with the Marine Corps (Aviation); served as Curtiss Instructor; as U. S. Experimental Pilot; enrolled as 2nd Lieut. August 1st, 1918; discharged December 24, 1918.

3.  
Gunner L. E. SMITH, Mankato enlisted May 1, 1915, with the 46th South Saskatchewan battalion; sailed Oct. 1, 1915, and arrived in England on Oct. 15. On April 1, 1916, he was sent with reinforcements to France. On April 9, 1917, Gunner Smith was severely gassed and sent to the hospital. He returned to Regina Saskatchewan, December 5, 1918; mustered out of service January 15.

4.  
MEREDITH CHAS. JAMES, Lake Crystal; enlisted Oct. 12, 1918, and served with Co. 7, 1st Reg. S. A. T. C., Minneapolis; discharged December 18, 1918.

5.  
THEOPHILUS JAMES, Lake Crystal; enlisted July 23, 1918, in the medical department Gen. Hospital No. 29, U. N. S.; stationed at Fort Snelling; discharged July 31, 1919.

6.  
RALPH MATTESON, St. Clair; enlisted Sept. 20, 1917; sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; served with Co. C, 11th Inf. and Ambulance Corps; discharged Jan. 8, 1919.

7.  
Sergeant WINFIELD AYERS SMITH, Mankato; entered service July 25, 1918; assigned to Co. K, 4th Pioneer Inf.; transferred to Co. H, 54th Pioneer Inf.; overseas; went into action at Clearmont Woods; took part in the Meuse Argonne battle; made Sergeant; discharged at Camp Grant July 3, 1919.

8.  
RALPH R. HAMILTON, Mankato; enlisted May 28, 1918; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; assigned to Supply Co. 362 Inf. 91st Div.; overseas July 1st, 1918; active service in the battles of St. Mihiel, Argonne, Lys, Scheldt (Belgium); returned April 14, 1919; discharged April 28, 1919.

9.  
FRANK SCHMIDT, Lake Crystal; enlisted June 25, 1916; called into service July 15, 1917, and was assigned to Co. H, 136 Inf.; discharged January 25, 1919.

10.  
N. A. COGGESHALL, Mapleton, Minn.; enlisted January 31, 1918, as a Marine; was engaged in three submarine battles, the Ticondarago being one of the ships they tried to save. Discharged April 1, 1919.

## THE WORLDWAR



6



7



8



9



10



**CLAUDE MASTERS, MERLE KIMBLE, DAN LLOYD AND HERBERT L. ROOS**

These four Mankato boys, veterans of the fields of France, who were in the service nearly two years and in active service in France for the greater part of eighteen months, left Mankato together, were together throughout their entire period of service and were mustered out and returned home together.

The men were all members of the 52nd Artillery. They enlisted at Mankato May 2, 1917, shortly after the United States entered the struggle. On August 24, 1918, the men left Fort Adams, R. I., for New York and arriving in New York on August 25, they were immediately placed on board a transport and sent to Halifax. In Halifax they remained for ten days waiting for the remainder of the British ships to arrive for the convoy, and on September 5, on one of the thirteen ships, all British transports, they set sail for Liverpool, England.

The boys arrived at Liverpool on September 15 and were sent to Southampton and from there to LaHavre, France. Immediately after their arrival they were sent to a training camp, and under French instruction, began training to handle the big thirty-two centimeter guns for the railway artillery.

On February 10, the men made their first trip to the front and took part in the battle of Meaut Mornell. On May 3 they were in another engagement on the Champagne front and on July 15 were present to take part in the great battle which proved the turning point of the war, the battle near Rheims, which stopped the fifth and last great German offensive and practically ended the war. At one time the battery in which the American boys were serving was under shell fire for seventeen hours.

Corporal Roos was covered with dirt from an exploding shell in this engagement and the men were repeatedly under heavy shelling. The fighting lasted from July 25 and they were in action on July 15, 17 18 and 25.

General Gouraud, the one-armed commander of the 4th French Army, to which these men were attached, gave his warmest praise to their efforts. His official citation follows:

"To the soldiers of the Fourth Army:

"On the 15th day of July you have broken the efforts of fifteen German divisions, supported by ten others. They were, according to their orders to reach the Marne in the evening but you stopped them there where we intended to deliver battle.

"You have a right to be proud, heroic infantrymen and machine gunners of the outposts who signalled the attack and hampered it, aviators who flew over them, battalions and batteries who have broken it, staffs who so carefully prepared the field of battle.

"It is a hard day for the enemy. It is a splendid day for France.

"I depend on you. It will always be the same, every time the enemy will dare to attack us, and from my soldier heart I thank you.—Gouraud."

These four boys were also in action on September 25, 26 and 29 and on October 1 and 3.

They returned to the United States January 4, 1919 and were discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., January 25, 1919.

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



1.

Lieutenant (M. C.) A. V. DENMAN, Mankato; enlisted May, 1918; sent to Fort Riley, Kansas August 4, 1918 where he was assigned to Co. B, 50th Pioneer Inf.; overseas Sept. 13, 1918; was ill in France for some time; after leaving the hospital he reported for duty and was assigned to the 1st Batn., 806th Pioneer Inf.; this battalion was thrown into support at St. Benoit and later marched to Vieville, France where they were on November 11, 1918; was later attached to the 24th Engineers who were engaged in searching for and blowing mines planted by the Germans in the country between Verdun and Metz. Returned to the U. S. July, 1919.

2.

Lieutenant GEORGE W. BLACK, Mankato; enlisted as a Private in the Engineers Corps April 27, 1917; sworn into service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 30, 1917; assigned to the 2nd Engineers May 9, 1917 at El Paso, Tex. Appointed Corporal July 9, 1917; overseas Sept. 10, 1917, landing at LeHavre, France Oct. 6, 1917; took part in the battle of Verdun; appointed Sergeant April 10, 1918; served in the battle of Chateau Thierry, June 2, 1918 to June 14, 1918 in the capacity of topographical sergeant and received splendid recommendations from Col. Conger, Chief of Intelligence A. E. F. for maps turned out for the operations on Bois Bolleau, Borsches, Torcy and Vaux; later took part in the battle of Soissons; on August 5 was sent to Langres, France, to Officers' Training Camp; commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Engineers Corps, Oct. 1, 1918 and assigned to the 104th Engineers, 29th (Blue and Grey) Division; entered the Argonne Forest Oct. 2, 1918; released from the Meuse-Argonne offensive Oct. 21, 1918. Returned to the U. S. June, 1919; discharged at Washington, P. C., June 5, 1919.

3.

Lieutenant CHARLES B. SCHWANENBERG, Mankato; enlisted June 5, 1917; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 11, 1917; transferred to El Paso, Tex., July 21, 1917 where he was made Corporal September 15, 1917; on July 1, 1918 he was made Sergeant and on July 20, 1918 was sent to Camp Pike, Ark., to the Officers' Training School; commissioned Second Lieutenant October 15, 1918; discharged at Camp Funston, Kansas Dec. 18, 1918.

4.

Captain RICHARD BATES GIRVIN, Mankato; enlisted in the Medical Corps May 16, 1917; commissioned First Lieutenant July 16, 1917; called to active service at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Sept. 7, 1918; transferred to New York Cornell Medical College Nov. 12, 1917 for a course in Military Roentgenology; Feb. 15, 1918, appointed Assistant Roentgenologist at Walker Reid Military Hospital where he served until May, 1918; at which time he was ordered to Camp Hancock, Ga., to join Base Hospital No. 53 for overseas service; appointed Captain May 3, 1918; landed in England July 26, 1918; stationed at Langres, France, with Base Hospital No. 53, serving as Roentgenologist; Hospital No. 53 was cited by the French Government for distinguished services rendered French sick and wounded and for devotion to duty, enlisting each member to wear the Coat of Arms Langres, Haute Mame, France. Returned to the U. S. May 6, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., May 9, 1919.

5.

Lieutenant VICTOR H. JONES, Mankato; enlisted in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, for a period of four years, July 14, 1917, at Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass. Called into service on Oct. 8, 1917 and went into training at the Ground School for Naval Aviation at Akron, Ohio; transferred January 1, 1918 to Naval Air Station at Cape May, N. J., where he remained for six months, doing patrol duty; commissioned Ensign January 3, 1918; transferred July 6, 1918 to Hampton Roads, Va., for patrol and convoy duty; August 6, 1918 was transferred to Pensacola, Fla., for duty as Flight Instructor and was promoted to rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade) on October 1, 1918; released from active duty March 1, 1919.

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

6.

Lieutenant Chaplain WHITNEY S. K. YEAPLE, Mankato; enlisted Dec. 13, 1917, in the Medical Department of the Regular Army; sent to Camp Greenleaf, where he was assigned to Field Hospital No. 36; was appointed Co. Mechanic of Field Hospital No. 36, Jan. 23, 1918; appointed Private First-Class of Motor Co. No. 6, May 21, 1918; appointed Corporal, Medical Department Regular Army, June 5, 1918; appointed Sergeant Medical Department Regular Army, July 5, 1918; appointed first lieutenant and chaplain U. S. Army August 15, 1918; after which he was assigned to duty on the staff of the Training school for chaplains and approved chaplain candidates at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and was relieved at the close of the school, January 18, 1919. Lieut. Yeaple was then ordered to the port of embarkation at Hoboken, N. J., for duty on transports serving either on board a transport crossing the Atlantic or in the office of the port chaplain.

7.

Lieutenant ELMER A. WIEDEMANN, Mankato; entered the Mechanical Draft Room at Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1917; enlisted in the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Monroe, Va., on July 1, 1918; was commissioned Second Lieutenant and sailed October 12, 1918, landing in France, Oct. 20, 1918; stationed at La Mans and later at Angers, France, February, 1919, assigned to the Office of Port of Embarkation at St. Nazaire, France.

8.

Lieutenant C. W. GIRVIN, Mankato; commissioned in the Dental Reserve Corps July 30, 1917; called to active duty Sept. 8, 1917, reporting to Camp Sheridan, Ala., where he was assigned to the 145th Inf., of the 37th Div.; transferred to Camp Lee, Va., May 25, 1918; overseas June 15, 1918; occupied trench sector in the Vosges Mts. from Aug. 2, to Sept. 12, moved north of Verdun to the Avocourt Sector Sept. 21-25, after which the division went over in the initial plunge of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive Sept. 26-Oct. 1, 1918; served in the Dannes Sector of the St. Mihiel front Oct. 7-16, 1918, after which the division was shifted to the Belgium front where it took part in the Ypres-Lys offensive and was in action when the Armistice was signed Oct. 31-Nov. 11, 1918; transferred to the Medical Detachment, 166th Inf., 42nd (Rainbow) Division, which was in the Army of Occupation Feb. 1, 1919 and to the 18th Inf., 1st Div., which was stationed across the Rhine March 20, 1919; returned to the U. S. August 17, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., August 23, 1919.

9.

Lieutenant CYRIL R. SPICER, Mankato; enlisted in Co. H., 2nd Minnesota in 1909; saw Mexican Border service in 1916; returned and later left for Camp Cody, N. M., as First Lieutenant with Co. H., Sept. 27, 1917, where he was stationed for nearly a year; attended school for Machine Gunnery at Fort Sill, Okla.; transferred to Camp Dix, N. J., and sailed for overseas Oct. 11, 1918; stationed with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany; returned to the U. S. August, 1919.

10.

Lieutenant EARL G. GIRVIN, Mankato; enlisted October 4, 1917, in the Dental Corps of the Regular Army; sent to Camp Custer, Mich., June 17, 1918, where he was assigned to Base Hospital No. 92; August 20, 1918, transferred to Camp Greene, N. C.; October 25, 1918, was sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., sailing on the "Mauritania" on November 10, 1918; landed in Liverpool, England, on November 17, and at Le Havre, France, on November 20, 1918; stationed at Brest, France from November 24, 1918, to February 22, 1919; returned on the H. M. S. Aquitania, landing in New York on February 28, 1919; stationed at Fort Snelling Hospital from March 8, 1919, until discharged May 29, 1919.



## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



1.

Lieutenant PAUL MELVIN PAULSON, Mankato; enlisted with Co. H., Second Minnesota; entered First Officers' Training School at Fort Snelling and commissioned Second Lieutenant August 15, 1917; overseas August 27, 1917, with Third Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. Infantry; took part in the Soissons Drive, the Cantigny Drive, where he was cited, the St. Mihiel Drive and the Argonne Offensive, where he was in the front line attacking battalion for twelve days. Work chiefly confined to "Shock Troops." Later stationed with the Army of Occupation.

2.

Lieutenant MALCOLM B. MOREHART, Mankato; enlisted in the Air Service at Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb., Dec. 8, 1917; entered Officers' Training School and commissioned Second Lieutenant at Atlanta, Ga., May 6, 1918; served at Kelly Field, Tex., as instructor and organized Officers' Training School at this camp; ordered to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 5, 1918, serving as Military Instructor until discharged Jan. 11, 1919.

3.

Lieutenant PAUL WENDLANDT, Mankato; enlisted August 15, 1917, in the Air Service; stationed at Kelly Field, Tex.; commissioned April 5, 1918, overseas July 8, 1918; on the Marne front with the British; returned Jan. 8, 1919; retired to inactive duty Jan. 10, 1919, at Garden City, L. I.

4.

Lieutenant CLAUDE E. CRANE, Mankato; enlisted in Co. H., Second Minnesota, June 11, 1917; ordered to Camp Cody, N. M.; entered Officers' Training Camp at Camp Stanley, Tex., and commissioned August 22, 1918; overseas October 13, 1918, on the "Edenberg, Castle;" later stationed with the Army of Occupation; returned to U. S. July 10, 1919.

5.

Lieutenant FRANK N. HURD, Mankato; enlisted August 13, 1917, in the Signal Corps; reported at Camp Leavenworth, Kans., August 14, 1917; overseas May 7, 1918 with Co. B., 5th Field Bn., 3rd Div.; was wounded at Porte-a-Mousson, Sept. 13, 1918; returned to the U. S. Nov. 7, 1918; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 28, 1919.

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

6.

Lieutenant VICTOR E. CARLSON, Mankato; enlisted with Co. H, Second Minnesota, 1916; saw service on the Mexican Border; re-enlisted July 15, 1917; sent to Camp Cody, N. M. Oct. 2, 1917; transferred to Camp Dix, N.-J., Aug., 1918; overseas Oct., 1918; later stationed with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany. Was promoted to First Lieutenant from the ranks.

7.

Captain LEROY BOWEN, F. A., Mankato; entered First Officers' Training Camp, Fort Snelling, Minn.; May 15, 1917; commissioned Second Lieutenant, F. A., August 15, 1917; ordered to 17th F. A., Camp Robinson, Wis., Aug. 29, 1917; overseas from N. Y., Dec. 12, 1917; intensive training at Camp DuValdahan, using 155 mm. guns; Front Line March 18, 1918, near Woimbey, southeast of Verdun; Chateau Thierry Sector, June 4, 1918, taking part in heavy concentration at Bois de Belleau and attack on Vaux; took part in offensive on Soissons. Battery cited by Commanding General; also by Col. Marieux of the French Army and by General Petain of the French Army. Returned to the U. S. for duty at Camp Meade, Md., Sept. 16, 1918, where he was promoted to First Lieutenant, commanding Battery D, 36th F. A.; commissioned Captain, Oct. 16, 1918; discharged at Camp McClellan, Ala., Feb. 17, 1919.

8.

Captain IVAN BOWEN, F. A., Mankato; entered Second Officers' Training Camp, Fort Snelling, Minn., August 27, 1917; commissioned Captain, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps, Nov. 8, 1917; assigned to duty 89th Div., Camp Funston, Kansas. Reported for duty Dec. 15, 1917, and assigned to 104th F. A., Brigade in command of Co. F, 314th Ammunition Train. Left Hoboken for overseas June 27th, 1918; trained at Camp De Souge, France, near Bordeaux; sent to Toul Front 13 September. Went into action at St. Mihiel drive near Flirey, St. Beasant, Siechenrey, Essey, Euvezin, Nonsard and Thiaucourt. Served in support of 89th Division, 37th Division and 28th Division until signing of Armistice; transferred on Nov. 25, 1918, to Camp Meucou, France, and assigned to 137th F. A. Left Brest on U. S. S. George Washington, Dec. 15, 1918; arrived at Hoboken, Dec. 23, 1918; discharged at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Jan. 21, 1919.

9.

Ensign DONALD C. SMITH, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Reserves March 12, 1918; graduated from U. Engineers Dept. in June, 1918; one month in Officers' Training Camp; seven months at Stevens Institute, Hoboken; commissioned Jan. 18, 1919; overseas.

10.

Lieutenant HENRY C. LEE, Mankato; enlisted in Third Officers' Training Camp at Camp Custer, Mich., Jan. 5, 1918; commissioned Second Lieutenant June 1, 1918 and assigned General Field Artillery Replacement Depot, Camp Jackson, S. C., as Assistant Regimental Supply Officer of the 10th F. A., Replacement Depot; assigned to Camp Upton, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1919, as Mess Officer, Troop Train discharged Feb. 4, 1919, at Camp Upton.



## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



1.

Captain J. D. SULLIVAN, Madison Lake; enlisted in the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling and commissioned Second Lieutenant August, 1917; ordered to Camp Dodge, Ia.; Nov., 1917, was sent to Camp Joseph E. Johnson and promoted to First Lieutenant in June, 1918; in August, 1918, was promoted to Captain and given charge of Supply Company 324; overseas Sept. 1st, 1918, in the service of the Advance Depot at Is-Sur-Lille, France.

2.

Lieutenant CHARLES THURSTON JOHN, Garden City; enlisted as a Private in Co. H, 2nd Minnesota, June, 1916; saw Mexican Border service; entered First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling; commissioned First Lieutenant of Infantry and ordered to Camp Dodge, Ia., Aug. 26, 1917, with Machine Gun Co., 351st Inf., 88th Div.; overseas July, 1918; saw action at the Haute-Alsace Offensive and at Metz; after the Armistice, was stationed at Toul, France.

3.

Lieutenant WALTER WILLIAM LUEDKE, Mankato; enlisted April 24, 1911, with Co. H, Second Minnesota; saw Mexican Border service; left with Co. H for Camp Cody, Oct. 1, 1917, serving in the 136th Inf., Co. H; attended Officers' Training Camp at Walker, Tex.; commissioned Aug. 26, 1918; transferred to Camp Shelby, Miss., and discharged April 1, 1919.

4.

Lieutenant L. T. SCHROEDER, Mankato; enlisted from Montana Oct. 1, 1917; sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.; later transferred to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; not overseas.

5.

Captain THOMAS P. O'CONNOR, Mapleton; entered First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling April 3, 1917; commissioned Second Lieutenant and ordered to Camp Dodge, Ia., with Co. K, 352nd Inf., where he served during the war. Promoted to Captain.



## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

6.

Lieutenant V. F. CORDS, St. Clair; enlisted June 18, 1916, with Co. H, Second Minnesota; served on the Mexican Border; left for Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 27, 1917, with Co. H; overseas from Camp Dix, N. J., Sept. 1, 1918; later with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

7.

Lieutenant WILLIAM COALTER, Mankato; enlisted with Co. H, Second Minnesota, in 1910; saw Mexican Border service; left with Co. H Sept. 27th, 1917; attended Fourth Officers' Training School at Camp Cody, N. M.; commissioned Second Lieutenant August 26, 1918; transferred to Waco, Texas, in charge of Co. G, Casual Detachment; discharged Dec. 7, 1919.

8.

Lieutenant LYLE K. JOHNSON, Mankato; enlisted as Private May 16, 1918, in the Tank Corps; sent to Camp Colt, Pa.; assigned to Co. B, 204th Bn.; received commission Sept. 27, 1918; overseas Oct. 28, 1918; returned May 6, 1919.

9.

Lieutenant FREDERICK W. FRANCHIERE, Lake Crystal; enlisted in the Medical Corps July 15, 1918; sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; transferred to Camp Greenleaf, Ga.; overseas August 7, 1918, with Motor Ambulance Co. 44, Evacuation Bn. No. 1.

10.

Lieutenant MONTE C. LOOMIE, Mankato; enlisted in the Infantry at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 29, 1914; transferred to Galveston, Tex., Dec. 25, 1914; transferred to Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 15, 1915, and saw active service on the Mexican Border; transferred to the 36th Infantry, Fort Clark, Tex.; transferred to the 40th Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 1, 1916, and promoted to First Sergeant; transferred to 158th Depot Brigade at Camp Sherman, Ohio; transferred to the 40th Infantry, Fort Riley, Kansas, June 1, 1917, and promoted to Quartermaster-Sergeant; transferred to Central Officers' Training School, as Bayonet and Machine Gun Instructor; Company Commander during demobilization; transferred to Co. D, 45th Inf. Regulars, Dec. 14, 1918; discharged February 11, 1919.



## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



1.

Lieutenant LLOYD W. JOHNSON, Mapleton; enlisted August 28, 1918; in the Dental Corps of the Navy; assigned to Naval Training Camp at Seattle, Wash.; assigned to Receiving Ship, Puget Sound Navy Yard, February 25, 1919; returned from active duty April 8, 1919.

2.

Captain ALBERT M. KIRCHER, Mankato; enlisted in the Engineers as a Private, May 23, 1918; sent to Washington, D. C., May 30, 1918; transferred to Camp Humphreys, Va., June 8, 1918; with Co. 1-A, 472nd Engineers; promoted to First-Class Private June 5; to Corporal June 26; to Sergeant July 8; Master Engineer, August 1st; Second Lieutenant, August 15th; First Lieutenant, Sept. 15th, 1918, and was made Captain on January 5, 1919; discharged at Camp Humphreys, Va., February 18, 1919.

3.

Lieutenant ERWIN F. BRUSS, Mankato; enlisted in May, 1917, in the Signal Corps; sent to Camp Cody, N. M.; overseas Sept. 12, 1918, with the 109th Field Signal Btm. of the 34th Division. Returned July 7, 1919.

4.

Lieutenant CHRIST NIELSON, U. C., Mankato; entered service in the Ordnance Department, March 15, 1918; sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; from there to Edgewood, Md.; on April 26, 1918, he was sent on detached service to Baltimore, Md., at John Hopkins University; July 17, 1918, was transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service and sent to Edgewood, Md.; promoted to Lieutenant August, 1918, and placed in charge of a shift in the phosgene gas manufacturing plant to Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.; discharged December 19, 1918.

5.

Lieutenant BENJAMIN T. THOMAS, U. C., Lake Crystal; enlisted with the Engineers, Nov. 23, 1917; left for Camp Lee Jan. 1, 1918; overseas from Newport News, Feb. 8, 1918; transferred July 10, 1918, from the 23rd Engineers to the 324th Heavy Field Artillery; rank Second Lieutenant.

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

6.

Lieutenant CLARENCE LAIDLAW DODDS, Mankato; entered First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling; assigned to Camp Dodge, Ia., to help train National Army; overseas December, 1917, as Billeting Officer; later stationed at Tours, France, serving in the R. R. & C. service; promoted to First Lieutenant February 13, 1919.

7.

Lieutenant HAROLD L. HUBER, U. C., Amboy; enlisted in the Medical Corps, April 20, 1914; served on the Mexican Border seven months; was at Fort Riley three months; Camp Cody for one year; overseas Oct., 1918, where he served with the 136th Inf., 34th Division.

8.

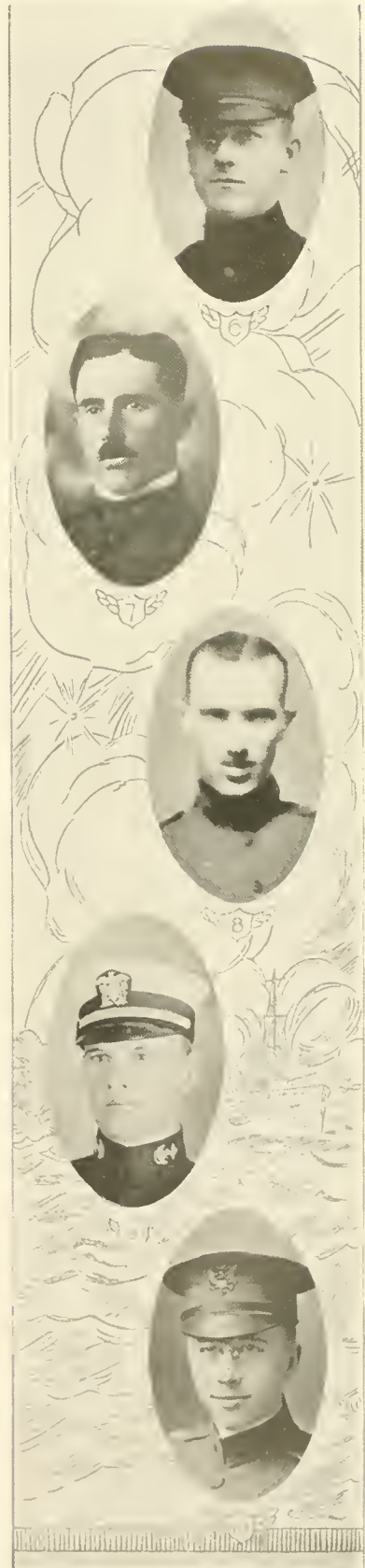
Lieutenant WALTER W. ZETTLER, Mankato; enlisted in the Dental Corps; assigned to the 44A Co., 11th Batn., M. C. T. C. at Camp Greenleaf; discharged at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 18, 1918.

9.

Ensign LEO GEORGE HUND, Mapleton; enlisted in the Navy in 1911; overseas October 11, 1919; returned in April, 1919; discharged in May, 1919, at New York.

10.

Captain A. J. WENTWORTH, Mankato; enlisted in the Medical Corps July 26, 1917; went to Cornell University X-Ray Department for a period of three months; transferred to Park Field, Tenn.; overseas September, 1918; assigned to Base Hospital No. 80; transferred to Germany in March, 1919; returned to the U. S. May 20, 1919, and discharged at Camp Merritt.



## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



1.

Lieutenant D. J. EDWARD COUGHLIN, Mankato, entered Officers' Training Camp at Presidio, California in August, 1917; became First Lieutenant of Co. 2, 63rd Inf.; in September, 1918, his company was ordered east to Camp Meade, Md.; had orders to sail November 20, but the orders were cancelled; was then sent to New York City on Provost Guard Duty; was later transferred to Astoria, L. I., New York.

2.

Lieutenant LYLE ALBERT THRC, Mankato; enlisted in Co. H., and left for Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 27, 1917; attended Aviation Schools at Austin, Texas and Kelly Field No. 2, and at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.

3.

Lieutenant PAUL V. HOERR, Mankato; served during the summer of 1917 as a Volunteer Ambulance Driver (Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps) with the French Army, northwest of Verdun; on Oct. 26, 1917, he enlisted as a First Class Private (Candidate for commission as a Pilot), in the Aviation Corps; trained at Paris, France, from Oct. 26 to Nov. 25, 1917, at Tours from Nov. 25, to Jan. 9, 1918; at St. Maixant from Jan. 9, to April 29, 1918; at Chateauroux from April 29 to August 2, 1918; at Issoudun from August 2 to November 6, 1918 and at Romorantin from Nov. 6 to Jan. 8, 1919; was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Air Service upon completion of preliminary flying training at Chateauroux, France June 10, 1918; returned to the U. S. February 9, 1919; discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 3, 1919.

4.

Captain CHARLES E. WISE, Jr., Mankato; entered First Reserve Officers Training Camp at Fort Snelling, May 15, 1917; commissioned 2nd Lieut. U. S. R. August 15, 1917; reported to Camp Dodge, Ia., August 20, 1917, and was transferred to Camp Logan, Tex., Sept. 5, 1917, with the 33rd Div. and assigned to duty with the 123rd M. G. Bn.; promoted to 1st Lieut. Nov. 6, 1917; on April 14, 1918, was assigned to the 124th M. G. Bn.; July 5, 1918, after arriving overseas, he received his commission as Captain, dating from May 13, 1918 and was placed in command of Co. L, 132nd Inf.; on Sept. 5, the Division went into the trenches on the Verdun Front, where it relieved French Divisions; in the great attack of Sept. 26, which marked the beginning of the desperate Meuse-Argonne battle, Capt. Wise and his company were in position on the reverse slope of Dead Man's Hill and starting at six o'clock in the morning the troops of the 33rd Div., began their advance and in three hours and thirty-three minutes after jumping off they had captured Montfaucon and the Bois de Foret, two of the most powerful enemy positions between the Meuse and the Argonne and attained their objectives which was a position on the Meuse river opposite the town of Consonoye. On Oct. 5, the 3rd Bn., of the 132nd Inf. of which Capt. Wise and his company formed a part, was attached to the Fourth Division and took part in the attacks on and captured Bois de Puet de Faux and Bois de Foret. On Oct. 12, while in action in the Bois de Foret, Capt. Wise was severely wounded by shrapnel and put out of action for the remainder of the war. He spent nearly three months in hospitals and resumed command of his company on Dec. 24, 1918, at which time the 33rd Div. was stationed in Luxemburg as a part of the Army of Occupation. The conduct of Co. L and its commander, Capt. Wise, was made the subject of especial mention by the officers of the 4th Div., under whom they served in the engagements above referred to. Every commissioned officer of Co. L became a casualty in the Bois de Foret engagement. Capt. Wise was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous valor in action and was also awarded the Croix de Guerre on May 7, on behalf of the French Government by Admiral Moreau. Capt. Wise returned to the U. S. May 17, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 20, 1919.

5.

Lieutenant EVAN RAYMOND HUGHES, Mankato; attended First Officers Training Camp at Fort Snelling, May 12 to August 15, 1917; enlisted in the National Army August 16, 1917; stationed at Camp Dodge, Ia. Appointed Regimental Sergeant Major and assigned to Headquarters Co., 352nd Inf. Received commission as Second Lieutenant June 1, 1918. Transferred to Camp Pike, Ark., July, 1918; transferred to Camp McArthur, Tex.; commissioned First Lieutenant Sept. 13, 1918, and placed in command of First Battalion Recruit Camp and held command until camp was disbanded, Dec. 1, 1918. Discharged from service Dec. 10, 1918.

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

6.

Lieutenant JAMES F. MOTT, Mankato; entered service September 21, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he served with Co. 64, 163rd Depot Brigade; was made Corporal on Oct. 25, 1917; Sergeant Nov. 17, 1917; First-Sergeant May 2, 1918, and commissioned Second Lieutenant August 26, 1918, from the Fourth Officers' Training School, Camp Dodge, Ia.; discharged December 10, 1918.

7.

Lieutenant KENNETH C. HEALY, Mankato; enlisted May 14, 1917; sent to Fort Snelling; transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia., Sept. 1, 1917; overseas August 1, 1918, where he served with the 88th Division; returned to the U. S., May 29, 1919.

8.

Lieutenant IRVING R. HAMMETT, Mankato; made application for enlistment as flier May 15, 1917; was enlisted at Chicago Nov. 3, 1917; called to service December 15, 1917 and reported to Ground School at University of California at Berkeley as a Flying Cadet; Feb. 23, 1918, graduated from Ground School and sent to Camp Dick at Dallas, Tex.; April 18 sent to Rich Field, Tex., and started active flying duty; Nov. 8, commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Air Service as a Reserve Military Aviator and recommended as a Pursuit Pilot; retained at Rich Field as a flying instructor until Nov. 19; transferred to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif., for Pursuit and Aerial Gunnery. Discharged Jan. 7, 1919.

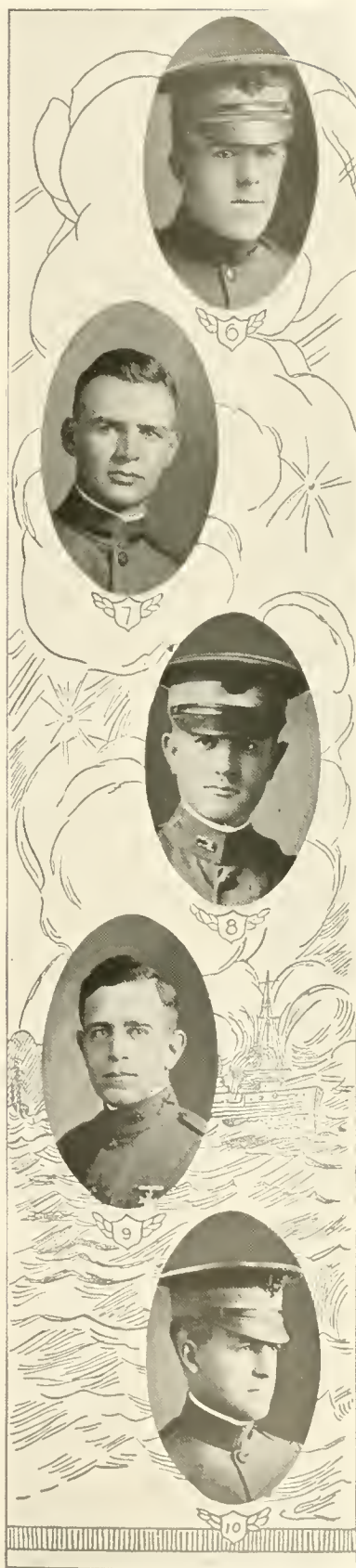
9.

Lieutenant LESLIE H. MORSE, Mankato; entered service August 27, 1917, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; commissioned First Lieutenant, Inf. Nov. 27, 1917; attached to 337th M. G. Batn., Camp Dodge, Ia. December, 1917; assigned to Special Duty at Small Arms Firing School, Camp Perry, Ohio, July, 1918; was in command of Co. 23, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Ia., August, 1918 to October, 1918; assigned to 14th U. S. Infantry, 19th Div. October 1918; recommended by the Board of Field Officers' for permanent commission in Regular Army, May 10, 1919.

10.

Lieutenant FRANK ENOCH MORSE, Mankato; enlisted Sept. 21, 1917; attached to Co. A, 2nd Prov. Regt., 163rd Depot Brigade; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to Co. E., 2nd Batn., 163rd Depot Brigade from Nov. 1, 1917 to Jan. 5, 1918; Third Series Officers' Training School, Camp Dodge, Jan. 5 to April 19, 1918; Casual Detachment, Officers' Training School, Camp Dodge, April 19, 1918 to May 17, 1918; transferred to Infantry Replacement Center, Camp Gordon, Ga., May 17, 1918; attached to the 4th Replacement Regt., Camp Gordon, Ga., May, 1918 (44th Co.); transferred to Machine Gun Training Center, Camp Hancock, Ga., June 26, 1918; assigned to Machine Gun School, Camp Hancock, Ga., (personal under training) June 27, 1918; assigned to Assistant Instructor, Permanent Personnel, Machine Gun School, M. T. C., Camp Hancock, Ga., Sept. 1, 1918; special duty at Springfield Armory, Mass., Sept. 23, 1918 to Oct. 8, 1918.

Promotions: Private to Corporal Nov. 8, 1917; Corporal to Sergeant Dec. 13, 1917; Sergeant to Supply Sergeant Dec. 13, 1917; Sergeant to 2nd Lieut., June 1, 1918; 2nd Lieut. to 1st Lieut., Sept. 27, 1918; discharged at Camp Hancock, Ga., Dec. 20, 1918.



## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



1.

Lieutenant CARL H. KLAFFKE, St. Clair; enlisted April 29, 1918; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to Headquarters Co., 310th Inf., 88th Division; entered the Fourth Officers' Training Camp, Camp Dodge, Ia., June 8, 1918; commissioned Second Lieutenant August 26, 1918; appointed Mess Officer of the 88th Regiment, Sept. 18, 1918; discharged Nov. 28, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

2.

Lieutenant DON SHERMAN ANDERSON, Mankato; enlisted September, 1917, in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, University of Minnesota; served at Camp Grant, Ill., and was commissioned Second Lieutenant September, 1918; discharged March 7, 1919.

3.

Lieutenant Instructor, WILLIAM H. GEORGE, Mankato; entered service Sept. 23, 1918; assigned to Co. F., 5th Reg., 101st Div., at Camp Grant, Ill., where he served as instructor in telegraphy; discharged Nov. 2, 1918, at Camp Grant.

4.

Lieutenant A. W. ALBRECHT, Mapleton; enlisted in the Medical Corps, December 15, 1917; served at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., until discharged December 15, 1918.

5.

Lieutenant CHARLES D. PRIEM, Minnesota Lake; enlisted with Co. H., June 25, 1916; served on the Mexican Border; was again called July 16, 1917, and left for Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 27, 1917; attended the Fourth Officers' Training School, Camp Cody, N. M., and was commissioned Second Lieutenant August 26, 1918; assigned to Camp McArthur, Tex., where he remained until he received discharge, Jan. 21, 1919.

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

6.

Captain DEAN MERRIL SCHWEICKHARDT, Mankato; entered service May 1, 1918, in the National Guards, state of Illinois; later served as Instructor in Gunnery at the U. S. Ground School of Military Aeronautics at Urban, Ill.; was commissioned Captain which commission was granted through the state of Illinois for whatever length of time the work at the Ground School should continue, and terminated automatically with the closing of the school, shortly after the signing of the Armistice; discharged Dec. 20, 1918.

7.

Ensign R. A. ROSE, Mankato; enlisted in the U. S. Navy, Nov. 29, 1917; was first stationed at Newport, R. I.; transferred to Brooklyn, N. Y. and later to Norfolk, Va. where he attended the Naval Electrical Engineering School; received rating of Chief Machinist's Mate; transferred to Electrical and Steam Engineering School at Stevens' Institute at Hoboken, N. J.; received commission as Warrant Officer; assigned to the U. S. S. Wathena; received commission as Ensign, May 7, 1919.

8.

Captain ARCHIE E. LANG, Mapleton; entered the Second R. O. T. C. August 25, 1917 at Fort Snelling; commissioned 1st Lieut. F. A. R. C., Nov. 27, 1917; transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia., Nov. 27, 1917 where he served in the 337th F. A. and the 527th Service Bn, Eng.; transferred to the F. A. R. L., Camp Jackson, S. C., May 13, 1918; served in the 3rd Bn., 1st Regt., F. A. R. D.; later, transferred to the 9th Regt., F. A. R. D., where he served as Adjutant and later as commanding officer of the 2nd Bn. and was recommended for Captaincy; later he was transferred to the 14th Regt., and assigned as commanding officer of the 3rd Bn., 14th Regt., F. A. R. D.; received promotion to Captaincy Sept. 25, 1918 and transferred to the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., Oct. 15, 1918; on completion of duties at School of Fire he applied for immediate discharge; received discharge Dec. 18, 1918; commissioned Captain in U. S. R. Feb. 25, 1919.

9.

Lieutenant PHILIP ASHWORTH SCHWEICKHARDT, Mankato; entered service July 15, 1918; assigned to Co. B. Dunwoody Training School, Minneapolis, Minn.; transferred to Co. G. U. S. Signal Corps, Radio School, New Haven, Conn. Discharged Dec. 11, 1918 with recommendation for commission in Signal Corps Reserve; Dec. 17, 1918 commissioned Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps Reserve.

10.

Lieutenant W. H. WILLIAMSON, Mankato; served in the Spanish-American War and later served as First Lieutenant with Base Hospital No. 51 with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.



## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



1.

Lieutenant A. A. WOHLRABE, Mankato; enlisted June 17, 1918; reported for duty June 24, 1918 at Portland Headquarters of Spruce Production Division; Bureau of Aircraft Production; discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 20, 1919.

2.

Captain HERBERT M. HAUCK, Mankato; enlisted July 10, 1917, in Co. H, 136th Inf., 34th Div.; left for Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 26, 1917, overseas Oct. 12, 1918, where he was transferred to Co. F, 58th Inf., 4th Div., on Nov. 10, 1918, which division was on its way to attack Metz, but was stopped by the signing of the Armistice. It was one of the divisions selected to follow the German army to the Rhine, the march starting Nov. 19, 1918, and the division reached its final destination on December 15, 1918. On December 17, the Second Battalion was detached from the Fourth Division and attached to the 3rd Army for Guard duty at the city of Coblenz, arriving at that city on December 19, 1918. Capt. Hauck was placed in charge of all exterior guards in the city of Coblenz. On Feb. 15, he was transferred to the 91st Division for early return to the states; was assigned to the command of the Machine Gun Co., 362nd Inf., Feb. 26, 1919. Left St. Nazaire April 8, 1919, arriving in the states April 20, 1919; discharged from Camp Dodge, Ia., May 21, 1919.

3.

Lieutenant EDWIN LARRABEE KUHN, Mankato; enlisted as Private in the National Guards in Indiana; later sent to Fort Benj. Harrison; transferred to Camp Shelby, Miss., reaching there about the middle of September, 1917, where he was Sergeant in charge of bayonet drill; later made Assistant Instructor in School of Arms; when his company was ordered across he offered to become a private so he could go with his company, but instead was assigned to the Officers' Training Camp and in three months was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and ordered across via Camp Mills, Sept. 17, 1918, landing in France November 1st, and ordered to the Front with the Replacement Troops. Peace came while he was making his second trip to the Front; later stationed at La Mans, France, with Co. A, 1st Prov. Regt., in charge of a kitchen where a thousand men were served at one time. Returned to the U. S. July 5, 1919.

4.

Lieutenant C. T. DOOLEY, Mankato; enlisted April 5, 1917, in the Veterinary Corps, U. S. N. A.; sent to Camp Greenleaf, Ga.; went into active service as 2nd Lieutenant V. C. R. June 20, 1918; received promotion to 1st Lieutenant V. C. U. S. Sept. 18, 1918; also acted as camp Veterinary for January and February, 1919, at Camp McClellan, Ala. Was attached to the 26th F. A., 27th F. A., 9th Amm. Train for duty as Unit Veterinarian; discharged Feb. 28, 1919, at Camp McClellan, Ala.

5.

Lieutenant J. E. CUMMINGS, Mankato; entered service Nov. 14, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Ia., in Co. M, 351st Inf.; transferred to Co. K, 346th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark., Nov. 26, 1917; entered Third Officers' Training Camp at Camp Pike, January 5, 1918; finished Third Officers' Training Camp and secured certificate of graduation April 19, 1918; served as Officer Candidate at Camp Pike and Camp Lee, Va., until June 1, 1918; commissioned Second Lieutenant at Camp Lee, June 1, 1918; assigned to the 1st Training Bn., 156th Depot Brigade, Camp Jackson, S. C., June 16; assigned as Provost Officer in City of Columbia, S. C., June 26, 1918; commissioned as First Lieutenant Inf., September 14, 1918; rejoined 156th Depot Brigade at Camp Sevier, S. C., Oct. 10, 1918; assigned to Co. L, 3rd Provisional Regt.; appointed Camp Moral Officer on Staff of General Commanding, Camp Sevier, Nov. 4, 1918; discharged at Camp Sevier Dec. 14, 1918. Accepted commission as First Lieutenant, Inf. R. C., March 8, 1919.



## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

6.

Lieutenant GEORGE ARLO COOPER, Mankato; enlisted February, 1918, in the Aviation branch of the service; sent to Aviation School at Ohio State University; transferred to Benbrook, Texas, and later to Camp Dick, Texas; discharged February, 1919.

7.

Lieutenant NORMAN W. MACKAY, Mankato; entered service Sept. 6, 1917; sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., where he was assigned to Co. C, 351st Inf., 88th Div.; transferred to Headquarters Co. 351st Reg. and appointed Regimental Sergeant-Major Nov. 14, 1917; transferred to Co. L, 351st Reg., Feb. 12, 1918; transferred to 4th O. T. S. May 15, 1918; transferred to the F. A. C. O. T. S. at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, F. A. August 30, 1918; assigned to F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson, S. C.; commissioned 1st Lieutenant F. A. Oct. 24, 1918; discharged at Camp Jackson, S. C.

8.

Lieutenant ARTHUR ELLIOT, Mankato; was in the Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling, receiving commission as First Lieutenant at its close; was assigned to Co. M, 36th Inf., then stationed at Fort Snelling; later was sent to Fort Sheridan as inspector in the Students' Army Training Camp; from Fort Sheridan he was sent to the Indiana State University at Bloomington, Ind., where he remained as an instructor from Sept., 1918, up to the time of his discharge. He was also Quartermaster of the S. A. T. C. of the University to the time of its disbanding shortly after the signing of the Armistice; following that he was Assistant Commandant of the Military Department of the Indiana State University. Discharged May 16, 1919.

9.

Lieutenant PHILIP F. COMSTOCK, Mankato; served with Co. H, 2nd Minnesota Inf., on the Mexican Border, as Top Sergeant, and returning from the Border he entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling where he was commissioned First Lieutenant and thereafter assigned to the 88th Division at Camp Dodge, Ia., where he continued as an instructor, until the division went overseas. Upon arriving in France he was, with his command, the 337th Machine Gun Batn., brigaded with French Troops advancing against the German armies in Alsace and Lorraine; in October, 1918, he was selected by a French Air Pilot to serve a machine gun in air attacks over the German lines and made several flights in that capacity. With his Machine Gun Batn. he was in the thick of the front line fighting beyond Metz at the time of the signing of the Armistice; later served with the American Army of Occupation until the recall of the 88th, or Cloverleaf Division, early in May, 1919. Returned to the U. S. June 12, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia.

10.

Lieutenant EARL F. KIMBLE, Mankato; enlisted June 5, 1917; sent to Fort Benj. Harrison; assigned to Co. G, 10th Inf.; promoted to Corporal Oct. 3, 1917, and sent to Nitro, W. Va.; promoted to Sergeant June 30, 1918; sent to Camp Custer, Mich., and commissioned Second Lieutenant August 27, 1918. Discharged Feb. 3, 1919.



# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

## Conditions When the Storm Broke

BY PROF. J. A. HANCOCK

**F**OR US no barometer foretold the coming of the storm of war. That the world wide tragedy was just ahead had no place in our dreams. Had the possibility even been suggested it would not have been taken seriously. One's sanity would have been doubted had he persisted in the suggestion.

In our county we do not differ materially from the great majority of the counties in America. Our people represent every country in Europe. Directly or indirectly our interests are world wide. Many of us were born in foreign lands, others are a generation only removed from those lands, and these are those whose ancestors came to America in the seventeenth century. The course of events, however, has very closely resembled life all over the land. The changes that we have undergone are not different and the lessons that we have learned are much the same. Our interests, too, are very much like those elsewhere.

Our race prejudices were numerous and often intense. There were people who still thought that Britain was our national enemy.

Church prejudices divided us. Many of these were inherited from a time that in its eagerness to do its own thinking became fixed in its conclusions. Few of us could state the especial beliefs of our own churches, but tradition held us.

There were our social prejudices. Exclusive classes there had always been, and why should one not have aspirations?

Ideals that constitute Americanism we all had, but they were up for discussion so rarely that few had taken time to think them out with much clearness. Trusts and corporations, we said, were a danger, even though we lost no chance to purchase high dividend-paying stocks.

Liberty, equality, and fraternity had the same old pleasant sound still, but busy people left to others the making of fine distinctions in the meaning of these and such other terms as anarchy, tyranny, militarism, absolutism, empire, etc. That every one should be taxed according to his property seemed a sound principle then. We had quite forgotten that there was a time when school taxes were assessed according to the number of children that one had. In its day, seventy-five years ago, that was thought to be democratic also. The volunteer system for raising an army likewise was thought democratic, though we later saw that this was in appearance only. Possibly we were open to the charge of being dollar chasers. Few suspected that there was a deep seated willingness to make unlimited sacrifices when the need might be clear. But it was made clear and the sacrifices were made.

The German-American stood well among us all. The esteem in which the German nation was held by the great majority was unquestionably high. We assumed that Germans who had had their opportunities here would be loyal to America. The ancestors of many of them had left the Fatherland to save their lives; many had fought in our civil war, and had held high positions in government service. Travelers returning had been impressed with the greatness of Germany and its accomplishments. American students came back proud of degrees won in its universities. Business men and manufacturers looked with envy upon its efficiency. We have among our people some who left Germany in early life. In their memory had grown an idealized Fatherland about which clung a glamour. To them earth had nothing superior, nor could it have, so fixed was this. That such a land could be guilty of any wrong, could cast aside the ten commandments and the Sermon on the Mount in its dealings with other nations was an idea long fought off in spite of the most conclusive evidence to the contrary. We had superficial thinkers who contented themselves with such assertions as Germany being better governed than America and just as free. Few of us, indeed, at that time had made any comparative study of the social, industrial, political, and ethical conditions of Germany and other nations. We knew little of German history. When we had read it we could not make ourselves accept its significance.

### Our Awakening

It came in a series of shocks,—shocks often stupifying in their effects upon us, so appalling was their nature. There was "Schrecklichkeit," the like of which no savages had practiced or thought of; there was warfare on women and children; studied deportation of young women from invaded regions; destruction of property to an unheard of amount; the deliberate wrecking of the greatest works of architecture; the invasion of Belgium, Serbia and France; and the decisions of France, Britain, and Russia. Never did acts of such nature follow each other so rapidly.

Promptly in each instance of reported outrage came denials from German propagandists who worked overtime. German university and church leaders; editors, authors, and diplomats—all of those whom we had so long regarded as among the most humane of all of the world, denied the reports and reassured us. Some of our people were not convinced of Germany's deliberate evil till we were well into the war on our own account. All stories to the discredit of Germany were branded as English lies, for the encouragement of a closed state of mind against all evidence.

There came a time when people we knew told

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

us what they had witnessed in France, Belgium, and Serbia. Some of our number went over, saw for themselves, and brought back their evidence. While our sympathies went out to the stricken lands we yet talked of our duty to be neutral. We like now to forget what we said on that subject. It is an unpleasant memory. Not yet did the fuller significance of German plans dawn upon us. We were told that the troubles were local, not of world significance. That our own safety might in jeopardy we would not believe. Had not America and Germany always been friends? And were there not some millions of German people in our country?

Meanwhile our foreign trade increased very rapidly. Munition makers multiplied their facilities and we claimed the right for which Germany had insisted in the Hague meetings, viz.: selling any of our products of farm and factory to any one able to come and get them. Then came the sinking of our ships; the losses of American lives,—always these losses by German submarines; outrages in America such as the blowing up of factories, trains, bridges, and the loss of more lives. We began to think more deeply and to consider the evidence more accurately. It dawned upon us that our army was insignificant in size and equipment and that our "peace at any price" people were very numerous. Papers, magazines, and books giving us more information multiplied. We learned after a while at a more rapid rate, and we broadened our interests.

Our lessons came with more meaning because of the growing troubles with Mexico. It was in this period that the Mankato Presbyterian Brotherhood gave a dinner to Company H and the local Corps of the G. A. R. Company H was Mankato's company in the Second Regiment of the Minnesota National Guard, as it then existed. The needs of the company were well discussed that night and reported in our papers. From this came discussion; later more men joined and the debt on the Armory was paid. There came a day when the company was ordered to mobilize for service on the Mexican border and further if necessary. It was a day of much enthusiasm, the first of many of its kind in the months ahead. There was much sadness as well, and many mothers had yet to learn that tears at the parting should not be shed. They had also to learn why, but they did learn. Soldiers of other years had to look on and feel their helplessness and their intense desire to share in whatever might come. It was a good probationary experience for us all.

### A Warfare of Ideas

In the months before we entered the war German propaganda was at its height. There was a warfare of ideas, a struggle in its way as strenuous as the struggle with guns. In the beginning it was difficult to realize the presence

of an organized effort to control our thoughts and opinions relating to the war in all of its phases. There were distinct lines of effort which it is now possible to state. One consisted of an effort to intensify all of our old race prejudices, especially those concerning our past relations with the British.

Truthfulness was at no time regarded in the German propaganda. Nothing was allowed to interfere with the purpose to create discord and misunderstanding. Another line of effort was in confusing the issues. A half-truth is often more likely to deceive than a lie. Military necessity was loudly paraded as justifying the invasion of Belgium. It was repeatedly pointed out that militarism was a very dangerous institution in both Russia and Britain.

The consideration given the welfare of the common people in Germany was loudly paraded as evidence of the desirability of her system of government. But this, too, was rightly valued in time. Neither freedom of thought nor freedom of action we now know was permitted by the German government. Trained till initiative was all but gone they are to wait always for direction by the favored few whether it be in political, social, religious, industrial, or indeed, any other phase of life.

Reports calculated to cause much worry and anxiety were often spread. Advantage was taken of the habit of many of our people of repeating reports. These were given much currency. That the life of the soldier in the trenches was only a few days, that officers were often brutal in their treatment of the men, that the men were often neglected when ill, were not well fed, were not well clothed,—these are but illustrations.

There was much propaganda in the interest of the idea that we should wait till we were attacked before going to war. The results of such a policy were not suggested. When the likelihood of our entering the conflict grew greater the idea was advanced that the government had no right to send our men out of the country and some, who again did little thinking, made much of the statement. The conscientious objector was widely encouraged to claim and proclaim his rights—which he did. Finally, few of us were influenced by such propaganda. We were reading history and learning to think better. Germany's history, ethics, absolutism,—all these and more were being better and better understood. Her truer valuation was being grasped. German-Americans who at first hesitated in their loyalty swung into line with the remainder of us almost wholly. They, like ourselves, needed only to understand.

But we were also reading French history, British history, Italian history, and were finding much in our own history that we had overlooked. Standards of judgment of nations as well as people were being better thought out. Every nation had done many things which its better, later self would not have done. No people can

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

expect to escape criticism when individual periods and actions are considered. We are learning to ask what are the tendencies in national life of each nation? With each succeeding century, yes with each succeeding decade, there is shown the improvement in the welfare and consideration of the common people. Checks against abuses have grown in number and efficiency in the instance of each of the great democratic nations.

### The Third Year of the War

By the third year of the war we were learning the menace that confronted us. Germany's war cry of "Weltmacht oder Niedergang," (World-might or down fall) was meant literally and at last taken so by the great majority of our people. Her absolute disregard of all standards of morality, of all international law that she did not like; her effort to dictate to us in regard to our use of the high seas; her continued meddling in the affairs of our country; her continued attack upon the lives of American men, women, and children undid at last the efforts of her propagandists. Our declaration of a state of war with Germany came late, but was given a very hearty approval by the great majority of our citizens.

Two years and a half as neutral had done much for us. We had found unexpected traits in the British people as well as in her allies. French and Italians had shown a depth of character that surprised us. Belgium—but what can one say appreciative enough? Our prejudices had been disappearing rapidly. The Protestant forgot that Belgium was largely Catholic, so greatly did she appeal to our sympathies. France, too. When Jew, Catholic, Protestant, and Mohammedan have campaigned together, suffered together, saved each others' lives again and again, sacrificed their lives for each other again and again; when priests, ministers, and rabbis have done the same—well, our religious prejudices melted away at a rapid rate too. Never were we so much of one mind as when that April day in 1917 closed and we were in the war.

The German propaganda was not all dead, but many of the offenders were now known and the country proceeded to deal with them individually. The dawn of a new day came rapidly and all classes, forgetful of past social prejudices, turned to the work that called for all of our best energies.

### Other Calls Came

Other calls came,—the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. C., A. L. A., S. A., Jewish Welfare Board and Camp Community Service. We neglected none of these. Many of our men were to be absent from home for the first time. Home ties must be crowded out. Never had so much been undertaken for soldiers and sailors before. These were the institutions to look after, both morals and morale. Church and race distinctions were no barrier in the reception given the men in the

quarters of any of these whose calls we answered.

Many of our men must go; occasionally a woman was accepted for hospital or clerical service abroad and many for clerical war service in this country. The great majority of us must of course be left behind. Age limits had to be drawn. Those of us outside of these limits resented the fate that left us out of the fighting. Each knew that it was a great mistake in his case. But the minds of those in authority were hopelessly closed to our arguments and pleas. In the campaigns of King David, long centuries ago there came a time when for the more rapid and efficient pursuit of the enemy many must be left behind for service there. There was much complaint of this but the decision was made that he who so remained and performed the duties assigned should share equally in the results of the war. The principle involved is still valid. There were soldiers and sailors by thousands to be trained. Men with special skill in this work of training would be of more service in the home camps than in leading a platoon, or company in the fighting. The millions of our men and women over seas as well as our allies were largely dependent upon us for great quantities of food. This must be raised, prepared, saved, and shipped. Millions of uniforms must be made, ship loads of other clothing also; an unlimited quantity of guns and ammunition must be prepared; and thousands of car loads of other supplies, also, must be manufactured. Hence it came that there was no man, woman, boy, or girl in all of the county but heard the call sooner or later for some form of war work—and sacrifice. It often meant and called for the courage of the commonplace. To "keep the home fires burning" grew in importance as the days swept by, but the men let us know in their own good time how much it meant to them, and we are idealizing those months more and more as they slip away further and further.

### Debate on the Proposed Draft

Debate on the proposed draft was not confined to the halls of congress. We did our share also. The draft of the civil war period was shown to have had serious faults. Soldiers of that war caught by the draft were not proud of it and kept the fact hidden. It was the volunteer who had carried off the honors. But the draft law passed. It was not easily understood at first, but we came to believe in it for its fairness and justice. The draft board went to work. Much help was contributed especially by the lawyers and teachers.

Among the remarkable experiments forced by war needs and conditions were the officers training camps. Our county sent quite a number of young men to these camps. Many of them won commissions and did excellent service. Several rose to company and battallion command. There

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

was a limited time for the training; an intense desire on the part of the young men for commissions; a spur from their families to succeed; a degree of discredit for failure; teachers killed in the work of training officers; an atmosphere of enthusiasm, earnestness, and sacrifice difficult to find elsewhere; a carefully planned order of daily work with physical training, and mental, and moral supervision. One is therefore not surprised at the unusual results.

Company H had been home from its Mexican adventure for some time when there came its second call. With its going began a series of events creditable to our own better selves. We let the company know in many ways how much we had its interests at heart. To some of us the day of its departure was a very sad one. A few made the mistake of letting their individual soldier know that. Others, braver, kept their tears back till alone. Fortunately all of us had to go to work at once and that was well.

Later calls usually witnessed the gathering of the men with their families and friends at the Court House. The roll was called, badges pinned on the coats of the men, directions given, and then came a few hours waiting till the troop trains were ready to gather up not only our own men but those from other localities. All must be given their dinners, and so, including our own, were marched to various churches and halls for that purpose. There was much visiting, often noisy, but that only concealed the lump that would rise in one's throat when he realized what the going might mean. The bands played the crowds cheered, flags waved, and there was many an open farewell in which lovers forgot the publicity and others did not stare. Everything but tears was in evidence as the men boarded the cars and looked out on us from them. We shouted and joked till the cars were out of sight and then we, for the larger part, hurried silently away from the depot to be alone. And it was that way when the next quota was sent.

### [2] Men Went to Different Camps

Not a camp in all of the land but received some of our men. New scenes, new duties, strange faces for the larger part, and few minutes of the day but had its work to be done. It seemed to be planned our county should have friendships in all parts of the country, to say nothing of the people to know overseas. Perhaps this was a part of an effort to train us all for world wide interests instead of provincial living as we had been doing for the larger part. First letters are carefully preserved. We could say them by heart, were we to confess. How it grew on us that there was much being done for our men that home, community, school, and college never would or could have done. Health grew better, weight became what it should be; endurance and strength increased to an exceptional extent; round shoulders disappeared; skill in the work of the soldier

grew rapidly; and the degree of self-confidence and initiative rose constantly.

Already the years of waiting and reading had given us some knowledge of the work of army and navy; now we learned with greater ardor in order to keep in better touch with him. With the first letters came assurance that all was well. There were more letters and, instead of greetings and discussions about the weather, we told each other of our boys and their work. And then best of all, some of us visited one or more camps. And what a day it was. Jack's mother did not fully recover from that crushing hug for days. It was weeks before that trip was out of our minds or allowed to get out of our neighbors' minds.

Finally came the day of sailing. From that time on the folks back home had a new point of view. There was anxiety indeed, for the submarine was abroad in the ocean to do its fiendish work without a moment's hesitation. But he landed safely and word came promptly. Then followed days and days till it was, indeed, weeks and weeks with no word. Work in garden, on farm, and at the Red Cross continued with a personal interest not felt before. Jack might need some of the things in whose production we had a hand. It began to be noticeable at that time that those who had sent sons and brothers, lovers or husbands overseas felt themselves somehow in a class apart, a class especially honored to be personally represented. If perchance, he had sent more than one he was the envy of those who had but one abroad. Great indeed was the event if the soldier or sailor was reported wounded. There were truly anxious days after that word came.

Word had come that the wounded when regaining consciousness always made the same request,—“Tell her I'm all right.” Even though the wound required an amputation or was certain to be fatal, the request was the same. “Her” always meant mother, sister, wife, or sweetheart. The welfare of womanhood had become one of the fighter's greatest ideals as well as personal interests. He knew and we knew that the success of the enemy would place it in greatest peril. He had become an inspiration to us. Our letters, our papers, our backing him so promptly with supplies and help, and the memories of what life back home had been to him, was his inspiration.

### Lists That Saddened Our Hearts

All of us knew but too well that some of the men would never come back, and we shuddered as we thought that it might be our very own. There came a day when the list of the killed began to come. The first to fall in action was Glen Campbell. Other days brought their sorrows, and finally a double sorrow to the home of the Lorentz brothers, for both had fallen in action. What can any one say or do that will ease the shock of such blows? Sympathy, indeed, every one had for the families, but nothing could lessen the distress of the homes. The age old question, “If a man die will he live again?” admitted now of

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

but one answer, especially when lives had been given in a cause like ours. Homes from which our dead have gone are indeed hallowed, but, if our living have by their efforts been an inspiration to us, our dead have done much more. They have put us under still greater obligation to the cause of liberty.

"O guns, fall silent till the dead men hear  
Above their heads the legions pressing on;

\* \* \* \*

O flashing muzzles, pauc, and let them see  
The coming dawn that streaks the sky afar;

Then let your mighty chorus witness be  
To them, and Caesar, that we still make war.  
Tell them, O guns, that we have heard their call,  
That we have sworn and will not turn aside,

That we will onward till we win or fall,  
That we will keep the faith for which they died."

(McCrae.)

Rallies were frequent. Always we held them when a new Liberty Loan was about to be called for; always, too, when some of our agencies overseas needed more help or supplies. Prominent speakers frequently brought us inspiration from the fields of combat. Of these none thrilled us more than Lieutenant Father Perigord of the French army at Verdun. Great honor had been given him for his share in that fighting. His recital brought the crowded theatre to its feet, cheering no less than three times that night. Father Perigord had been a member of one of Minnesota's college faculties before the war and had already established himself in our good will. All church and other distinctions sank out of sight as we were helped to see the sacrifices France was making for the welfare of democracy. The Rev. Dr. Freeman had been in Europe when the storm broke. Already a gifted speaker, his theme at a union meeting of church brotherhoods brought him before us at his best. Rabbi Deinhard addressed a similar meeting. The Rabbi had a first hand knowledge of Palestine and its problems. It was the plea of a crusader for the restoration of the land to the Jews. Then there was a Liberty Loan train with a staff of speakers and car loads of war relics that appealed to the county one Sunday morning. The theatres besides doing much in the presentation of plays suitable for war times and the development of war spirit, gave frequent opportunities to the staff of "Four Minute" speakers. Later, these received a letter of hearty appreciation from President Wilson. The sermons of the time made much of war problems and conditions as they related to religion. Churches vied with each other in the number of stars on their service flags. Some of the ministers enlisted as chaplains or war camp workers. Secret societies, students, faculties, all took over much war work. And then in a quiet way, there was much work done at the request of the government in lines stated by the government and which was not advertised.

### The Forming of Other Units

It was not long after the departure of Company 11 for the Mexican border that the movement for the forming of other units began. In some parts of the county small groups for drill practiced more or less frequently. In many of these were men who knew they would soon be called to the colors. Preliminary drill had been requested by the government as part of the effort to speed up the training for oversea service. Emergencies in the county or state might arise calling for organized help. This actually occurred twice, once men were called to St. Paul and once to Tyler.

The drill proved helpful to the health of the men who were not to go abroad. It gave a larger acquaintance to each, was valuable in a social way, and there was the added feeling of local security because of trained men in so many parts of the county. Whenever a group of drafted men left, the guards acting served as escorts to trains; when losses of life occurred they paid the last honors to the dead. When money was to be raised for the Liberty Loans the guards again were of service. When the canvass was on for Red Cross or other organizations for war service again it was the guards.

There were days when it seemed in spite of all that could be done that the victory would be the enemies.' Many of us never lost our faith, however, that our cause would ultimately win. At last came the word that the German advance had been halted and forced back. Then till early in November the day hardly passed without more good news for us. There was no doubt now that we would win. And when at last came the definite word that an Armistice had been signed the end seemed in sight.

The celebration that followed was largely spontaneous and expressive of the feelings of the crowds as individuals. Everybody made the kind of noise that pleased him most and said what he thought while listening to the person who chanced for the moment to be nearest. It was a nearly all day celebration and ran far into the night.

Saddest of all was the spread of the epidemic of influenza and pneumonia in the camps. The number of the dead exceeded the number killed in battle. It is true that the epidemic was not confined to the soldiers, but it was inexpressibly sad and pathetic that such a calamity should come to so many of the young men. Frantically parents rushed to the camps on notice from the officers of the illness. Tribute is especially due to the large number of nurses and physicians who labored so unceasingly to help the sufferers. Tribute is also due to the citizens of the nearby towns, notably in the case of Rockford, Illinois, which gave time, money, and much effort to help at the camps, and which entertained free of cost the anxious ones who had come there on account of their sick.

# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

## What We Did About It

We were at war. In early April, 1917, the decision had been made. It was certainly none too soon; indeed, many thought it inexcusably late. What a month April has always been in our history! April, 1775; April, 1861; April, 1865; April, 1898. How the imagination pictures the stirring scenes of those long gone years. There are those of us who as children recalled many events of the civil war; a few there are who shared in it, and one who in his early manhood had watched from a Charleston wharf the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Easily we recalled the war with Spain. Now we were wondering what the future might have in store for us. An exaltation of spirit was evident everywhere as we prepared for the share of the conflict that might be ours personally. The same questions arose in the minds of many, and the already growing interests in common stood out more prominent. Whatever doubt some of us may have had about the wisdom and desirability of sharing in the war became now a matter of the past. The nation through its chosen representatives had acted, and that made us, as loyal Americans, personally concerned. It was our war, our individual war. Our obligations were to make it our first concern.

But what were we facing? We all knew, when we paused to think of the facts, that it was the most powerful, the foulest, and most scientifically organized villainy ever known. That meant much but did not frighten us. Without waiting for the government call soon to come many of our young men volunteered in army or navy. Some entered the ambulance or medical service of other governments. Relief work for the Belgians and French increased. Councils were held to plan various lines of service. How could we best direct our efforts without loss of time? What should we do both today and tomorrow? Sentiment was promptly aroused for the protection of morals and health of our young men in camp, city, and army.

Promptly came the appeal of the Red Cross, followed by a hearty response. Organization was immediate. Large sums of money were needed; material for work must be obtained and work assigned; workers would need much teaching. And so began our schooling. Teaching and learning went on together. Great quantities of clothing were made, knitting became a habit, surgical dressings by the thousands were prepared, and what not else. But much was gained personally of consequence to the workers. There came a larger acquaintance, a greater appreciation of others, a broadening of interests, and in so many instances knowledge and skill valuable for home use. Further, there was the knowledge that what was done was of service and counted towards winning the war and helped to bring our men back to us well and strong.

## Afterwards

Our first thoughts were of the time when the men would come back to us. We thought that the next steamer should bring them. True, it was that in the past, it had been a great thing to have traveled abroad and studied some time in the lands where they had gone. All of that seemed for the moment forgotten. Our men had been in peril, peril of a deadly nature—and we could be best satisfied by having them back at once. But the need for their services had not passed. There were unsettled conditions in much of eastern Europe. Not only must peace terms be settled, but Germany forced to sign and observe them. There was much guard duty to be done and we were under obligations to help those who, in the common cause had suffered so much worse than we had. The Congress that had made peace a century since had required nine months of hard work to reach that result. Where there was one problem for them scores of them awaited our Congress at Versailles.

It is difficult to realize that our relations with the whole world are relatively becoming as numerous and as important as those of our own Minnesota with our nation. This is more easily to be seen by the men abroad than by those here at home. The likelihood of harm coming to our individual soldier or sailor, nurse or doctor, is practically over now. Scattered as our men were to every part of the world they began to drift back few at a time. Large units were not likely to come our way. Everyone had long anticipated the return of his own and had planned accordingly what would be said and done. Because of the deep feelings of gladness and thankfulness on the part of all concerned the occasion was one with little noisy expression. That part would come later in public gatherings for public celebration.

The war has brought great changes to us all. We can never go back to the same conditions even if we tried to do so. Many of the changes that have come are for the better. National spirit has grown as little else could have made it grow. Appreciation of our own America and of our obligations to it have been given wide expression. Those in the service have shown on their return a maturing of character, a broadening of outlook, an interest in things both nationwide and worldwide, a determination to share in the world's work as well as in the national life, and a consciousness of power hitherto unsuspected.

American women older and younger have been like Joan of Arc learning "to live more broadly, to think more deeply, to have yet larger purpose in life, and to go on and be unafraid." The Maid of Orleans has become a great ideal in the five hundred years that have gone since she crowned her king in Rheim Cathedral. We older ones are not to be crowded out, but working with the men will renew our youth and do our share in "making and keeping the world safe for democracy."

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

### Blue Earth County's Activities in the World War

By ATTY. THOMAS HUGHES

One characteristic phase of the late world war was the sudden and unexpected events connected therewith. It began and ended abruptly and many of its salient crises were surprises.

For the first three years of the conflict, we of the United States little dreamed of the possibility of our country becoming involved and our entry into the terrible maelstrom was to the mass of us an unlooked for event—with time for little warning or preparation. The main slogan which re-elected President Wilson in November 1916 was, "He kept us out of War." We of Blue Earth County, like those of other parts of our land, had been fairly neutral during these first years of the great struggle, with our sympathies about evenly divided between the belligerents according to the bias of nationality or education.

During December, 1916, and January 1917, much interest and compassion was aroused among us in favor of giving aid to the German and Austrian prisoners in Russia and of helping the wounded soldiers and widows and orphans of the central powers, all of whom were pictured to be in a pitiable condition. Strong appeals were made to us for assistance, especially to such of us as were of German birth and descent, through press and through religious and benevolent societies. The fact that many of our people had near relatives among the sufferers added zeal and urgency to this cry of the fatherland for help. A central committee was appointed to oversee the gathering of funds for this relief work and solicitors were designated to canvass in various sections of this county and the adjoining counties. The campaign took the form of a Christmas offering to the war sufferers of Germany and Austro-Hungary. It was claimed that food and clothing could be obtained extremely cheap in China and thence conveniently sent to relieve the awful suffering in the war prisons of Siberia.

#### Break With Germany

It was further stated that three large and well equipped hospitals had been established by Americans in Germany and a like number in Austro-Hungary to care for the sick and wounded, and that these hospitals were wholly in charge of American physicians and nurses and dependant on our charity for support. Touching appeals for these worthy objects were made from press and pulpit. About Christmas, 1916, a Big Charity Fair was held at the Armory in Mankato, which was very largely patronized not only by people of German origin, but by others as well and several thousand dollars were raised. This great effort for the relief of the people of the Germanic Empires was in full swing until the very last of January, 1917, when suddenly, like a clap of thunder from a clear

sky, came the break with Germany on the submarine question. Many of those who had been active in the German relief work, were so stunned by the abrupt turn in events that they could not at once realize that the people they were befriending were their enemies.

During the two short months between the severing of diplomatic relations and the actual declaration of war some of our people voted resolutions protesting against war and urging some peaceable solution of the trouble. Those of our number, whose sympathies had been in favor of the Allies, had no special difficulty in adjusting ourselves to the new situation and at once launched into the rapidly rising tide of war.

#### Indifference to Real Situation

But to the large number who had been really indifferent and neutral, and especially to those who by reason of kinship and education had sided with the teutonic cause, the case was different and it naturally took them longer to understand the real situation. Not that the vast majority of these were disloyal to the United States or unwilling to spill their blood in her defence, but they could not yet see that she was in any danger or actually assailed, and they were not disposed to interfere simply in behalf of England, France or Russia.

The average American had been taught from infancy to regard England as grasping, overbearing and snobbish and the hereditary foe of our forefathers; to look upon France as addicted to fashion, frivolity and infidelity and the land of Napoleon; to consider Italy as superstitious and bigoted, and Russia as the land of despots and Nihilists. While on the other hand, Germany had appealed to us as the home of culture, thrift and scientific and religious progress. There the student went for his last degree in every branch of knowledge, there the merchant sought for his specialties and novelties, and there repaired, whomsoever of our people having the time and means to spare, as pilgrims to a classic land. Such was the character of the nations of Europe among us at the beginning of the great conflict. No wonder that those of our citizens of German origin looked with a degree of satisfaction, if not pride, at the fatherland and were loathe to believe anything derogatory to its good name, especially when such reports came from its enemies.

#### Sinking of Lusitania and Sussex

Until long after the beginning of the war the ordinary American citizen had no intimation whatever that Germany was perfidious or had ulterior designs against other nations. Not even a whisper of bad conduct or evil intention on the part of the Kaiser had come from any statesman, political writer or journalist to warn





CO. H. BEFORE LEAVING FOR MEXICO

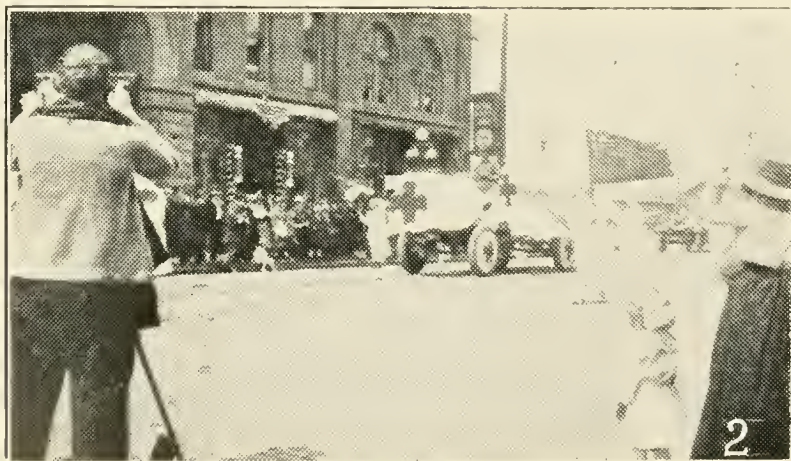
## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

the people of danger. So completely had the military autocracy of Germany masked their sinister purposes against us and the rest of the world, that no inkling of it had escaped to attract our notice. True, our faith in the Kaiser's sense of justice had received a severe shock when he violated the neutrality of Belgium, and our resentment had been reconsiderably stirred when the Lusitania and the Sussex were sunk in total disregard of international law, drowning a number of our people and destroying our property. We had protested vigorously against such a barbarous treatment of neutrals, but Germany had acknowledged her wrong and given her pledge of good behavior, and several months had gone by, and our wrath had somewhat cooled. When, however, on the last of January, 1917, the Imperial Government brazenly broke her troth with us, and in utter disregard of pledge, treaty and the natural right of neutrals, commanded her submarines to drown our people and destroy our property without even a warning, there was but one course the United States could honorably take, and that was to vindicate her rights by force of arms.

### America Unprepared for War

But we were wholly unprepared, and our unpreparedness did not relate to military matters alone, such as an army, navy and munitions, but our people must be informed so that the right public sentiment should prevail to effectively back the war need. To this end an investigation of German intrigue was vigorously

upshed and the astounding discoveries made of the nefarious German spy system and of the propogandas and plots to seduce our own people from their allegiance, to instigate sedition within our own land, and to foment discord between us and our neighbors, and to cripple our strength by the murder of our people and destruction of our property, and to finally wreck our democratic institutions and make us a dependency of the German autocratic power. They it was made apparent to us all what a tremendous power in our American life is the American press and how intensely loyal it is to our democratic institutions. As each plot was unearthed it was immediately made known in every corner throughout the length and breadth of the land by these countless heralds of the public. Through the same channels were disseminated everywhere throughout the country the facts and reasons which made our entry into the war necessary. The unanimity, whole hearted zeal and enthusiasm with which the press of the whole country backed and helped our Government in the late war is a matter for thankfulness, for it bespeaks the safety of our institutions; and the press of Blue Earth County was not a whit behind in its devotions to American Democracy and its splendid ideals. To supplement the work of the journalist, an army of public speakers went everywhere throughout our country proclaiming the dangers of German autoeracy and rallying all, young and old, men and women, to the defense of the American flag.



SECTION OF THE LOYALTY PARADE

# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

## Return of Company H from Mexican Border

On January 24th, 1917, Company H, a state militia organization, mostly enlisted from Blue Earth County, which for five or six months had been doing guard duty on the Mexican border, returned home. On the day of their arrival they were tendered a hearty welcome by the citizens of Mankato in a banquet at the Heinrich Hotel, followed by a reception at the Armory. The news of the severing of diplomatic relations with Germany on February 5th, 1917, caused no special demonstration or excitement in our County. The first public recognition of the fact by our people was at a banquet held by the Mankato Commercial Club at the Hotel Heinrich on February 12th, when a resolution offered by George M. Palmer endorsing the action of the President of the United States was adopted.

## Loyalty Meeting Is Held

On the evening of the 27th of the same month a mass meeting was called at the Armory in Mankato to arouse loyalty and to induce the former members of Company H to re-enlist and to take the so-called dual oath of allegiance to State and Federal authority. Addresses were made by Lieut. Colonel Quane, Rev. C. J. Shutt and Captain Cosgrove. A number of the young men re-enlisted then or soon thereafter and took the oath, among them: C. T. John, Lyle A. Thro, Walter Ludke, Fred Kronfeldt, Charles Priem, Roy Borchardt, Russell Hollnagel, Stephen White, Elie F. Shaver, Herbert Cooper, Leslie E. Matteson, William D. Coalter and Walter Larson. Many others soon joined the Company and its headquarters was established at the Mankato Armory, and during the spring and summer of 1917 it formed the main military force at our county seat.

## Recruiting Station Opened in Mankato

On the 27th of March a United States Army recruiting station was opened at Mankato in charge of Sergeant Jack Mueller, and the young men began to pour into it from all sections of our county. Many were enlisting in the Infantry, others in the coast Artillery, and still others in the navy, while a few were entering other branches of the military service, such as aviation, ambulance and medical work. Within thirty days from the opening of the station ninety-two enlistments were made, forty-seven of which were from Blue Earth County. During the same period many more of our boys enlisted elsewhere or entered officers' training camps or joined some one of the various military organizations forming all over the country.

As late as March 27th, 1917, many of our citizens, especially those who had been inclined to favor the Teutonic side were loath to believe the evil reports against a nation of such good character as Germany, where many had dear and close relatives. Hence we find on that date the German Lutheran synod of this county and Nicollet passing resolutions vigorously protesting

against our country becoming involved in the war and placing the blame upon England. But by this time the majority of our citizens, even of German antecedents, began to see through the designs of the German Imperial Government and to perceive that the real struggle after all was not between races, but principles—whether the ruling power of the world should be autocracy or democracy—brute force or right and justice. Which should prevail, the ideals of Caesar, Napoleon and Bismarck or the ideals of Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Wilson. When the real issues of the great conflict were perceived it did not take long for our American citizens, no matter what their ancestral bias, to choose their side, for the hearts of all were loyally American. As early as the last of March, 1917, the Schiller Lodge of Odd Fellows at Mankato, composed entirely of persons of German birth or descent, and who since the lodge was organized, forty-seven years before, had used the German language in their ritual and conduct of business, by unanimous vote discarded their mother tongue and substituted English therefor.

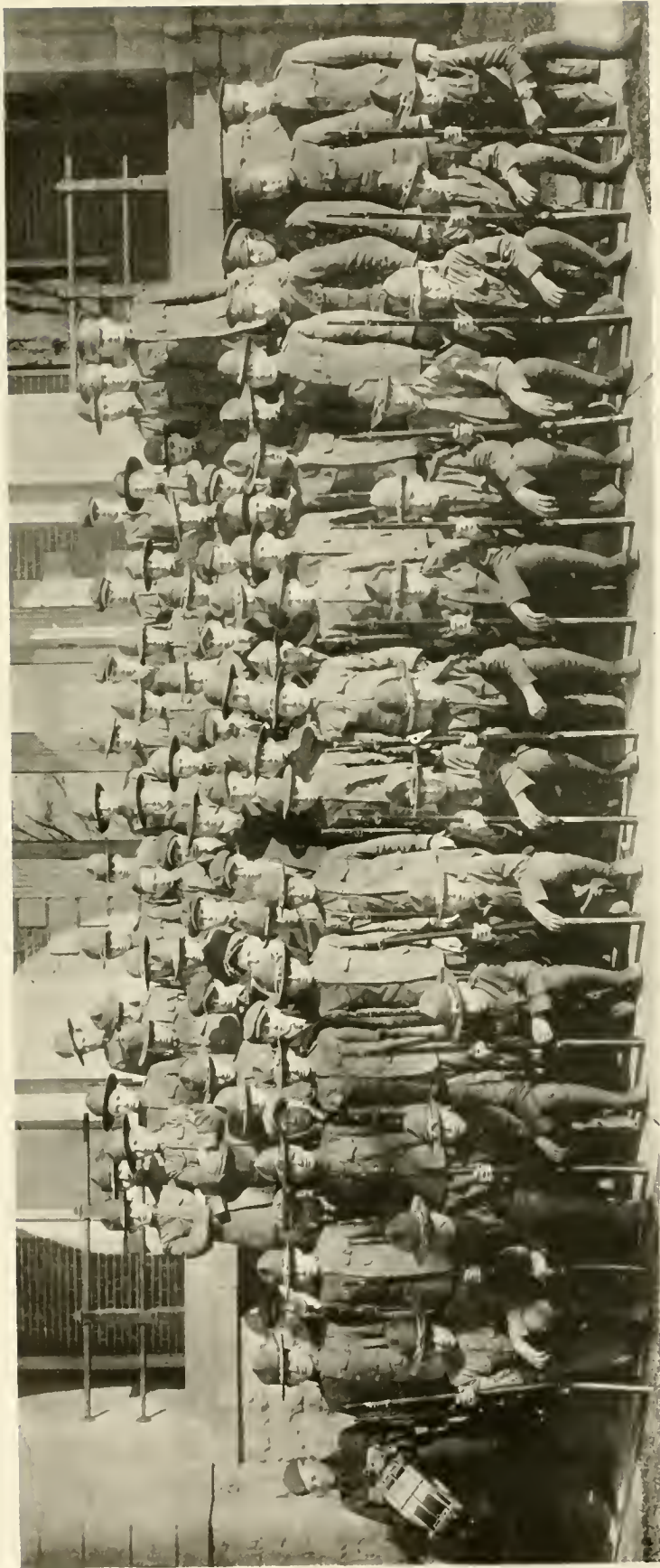
Then more than half of the boys enlisting in the military service from our county were of German origin, and all of them distinguished themselves at the front for bravery and loyalty, and not a traitor was found among them, and as many of them in proportion to their numbers made the supreme sacrifice for their country as any other nationality.

## Eligibles Learn Military Tactics

On the 4th of April when the President had sent to Congress his report of German intrigue and hostile actions against our country with a recommendation that a state of war be declared, a meeting was called to convene in the evening at the Armory in Mankato to arrange for giving our people some military training. The meeting was advertised by two companies of Cadets from the Mankato High School, who marched through the streets carrying flags and displaying large placards of the meeting. These cadets had been organized some weeks previous by Major Charles R. Richardson of the High School faculty for military drill. About two hundred persons gathered at the armory that night. Ivan Bowen presided, and addresses were made by Mr. Bowen, Judge W. L. Comstock and Col. Geo. W. Mead. Some sixty men enrolled as desirous to learn military tactics. Lieut. Cyril B. Spicer of Company H was secured as drilling master and fifty-six were present at the first meeting on the evening of April 7th. This organization was merged into other military units later.

## Guards Are Called Out

Finally on April sixth came the formal declaration of war by Congress and at once the people of Blue Earth county began to assume their full share of every war activity. On April 10th Company H. was ordered to keep guards posted for the protection of the Hubbard Mill and elevators. On the 17th of the same month the Mankato



HIGH SCHOOL CADETS

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

ministers tendered their services to the government for any war work that might be assigned to them, and on the following Sundays patriotic sermons were preached from nearly all the pulpits. A Red Cross Chapter was soon organized for the county with George M. Palmer as chairman. The Committee on membership, of which Mrs. J. S. Holbrook was chairman, met on the 18th day of April at the Public Library to organize and formulate plans for aggressive work. Twenty-eight persons were at the meeting, and in a few days this wonderful organization was in full operation.

On the 20th of the same month Judge W. L. Comstock was appointed District Chairman of the Northwestern Military Training Association, with the duty of directing young men of suitable ability to the officers training schools of the country. On April 20th two patriotic meetings were held at Mapleton under the direction for the most part of H. C. Hotaling, the editor of the Mapleton Enterprise, one meeting held at 4 P. M. was attended by nearly one hundred young men. An interesting program of music, recitation and an inspiring patriotic address by Mayor L. C. Hodgson of St. Paul, were given followed by a banquet given at the Congregational Church to all the young men of military age. In the evening another patriotic program was presented at the Pastime Theatre, where the principal address was delivered by Mayor Hodgson.

### Two Monster Patriotic Parades

On the 23rd of April a great patriotic demonstration took place at Mankato, both afternoon and evening. It was featured by two monster parades, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. That of the afternoon had all the faculty and students of the public, parochial and private schools of the city of Mankato, North Mankato, and of some of the adjoining villages, together with various clubs and military and other organizations in line all bearing flags and mottoes, and interspersed with bands of music. It was one of the most impressive and inspiring spectacles ever witnessed on the streets of our county seat. The procession was over a mile long, though the columns marched in close formation a dozen or more abreast. The streets were decorated on either side as well as above with a mass of flags. The sight of these thousands of children of all ages, passing by battalion after battalion, many in uniforms, like the High School Cadets, Nurses, and various classes of young ladies, and of the thousands upon thousands of cheering spectators, which thronged the streets in solid masses on either side was a scene never to be forgotten. The evening parade, in spite of the partly rainy condition which prevailed was another splendid, patriotic spectacle. In it marched the newly enlisted men of the military and naval forces the militia organizations; the fire department; Canton Colfax in full dress uniform; the Odd Fellows Lodges; Mankato Lodge B. P. O. Elks; Postmaster C. E. Wise and his force; the Shriners; the Orpheus club which sang patriotic songs; employes of the Northern States Power

Company; employes of Geo. E. Brett store (the young ladies dressed as Red Cross nurses); employes of the First National Bank; the Lodge of Modern Woodmen; Mankato Aerie of Eagles; employes of the National Citizens Bank; Mankato Council of Knights of Columbus; Catholic Order of Foresters; Blue Earth County Medical Society; Lodge of Equitable Fraternal Union; Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees; and a number of other organizations, with the drum corps of Sterling and Eagle Lake, and a number of bands playing martial music, and the whole followed by a long line of citizens on foot and in automobiles. The monster procession led to the Opera House and to the Armory where two great mass meetings were held simultaneously. These meetings were addressed by Judge Oscar Hallam of the Supreme Court; Senator J. E. Haycraft of Fairmont; Dr. James Wallace, President of Macalaster College; and others.

On April 28th another big patriotic rally was held at Lake Crystal. Hugh Jones, then Mayor of the town, E. J. Davis, Bert Cole and Prof. McGee were the committee in charge. There was a grand parade led by a band, the procession having a number of pageant features. This was followed by a mass meeting, where patriotic songs were sung and a stirring address given by Rev. R. W. Hobbs of Mankato. Other patriotic meetings were held in other parts of the county and thus our love and devotion to our country was fanned to white heat.

### Units of Home Guards Are Formed

On April 29th Judge W. L. Comstock received a telegram authorizing a unit of Home Guards to be formed at Mankato and a meeting was hurriedly called that night at the Court House for the purpose. One hundred and twenty-seven persons signed the roster for such a company. A number of other persons, mostly of German descent, who desired to join such an organization, but had failed to get notice of the meeting, took umbrage at being left out. A second company was accordingly mustered under the Captaincy of George W. Scherer and both companies appealed to the Governor for recognition. To avoid any feeling of bitterness which might result from selecting either of these two rival organizations Governor Burnquist on the 13th day of June commissioned G. Alba Lewis, who had recently been an officer of the State Militia, as a captain to form a new company selecting such as might be best fitted from the rosters of both the other companies. This company was mustered in on June 26th, 1917, by Major Oscar Seebach and designated Company C., Sixth Battalion of Minnesota Home Guards, with G. Alba Lewis as Captain, Roy H. Allison First Lieutenant, and Ivan Bowen as Second Lieutenant. This company rendered many and varied services during the period of the war both at Mankato and as need arose, in other localities throughout the state, such as the street railway strike in St. Paul, the great forest fire of the north, and the Tyler cyclone.

# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

## Recruits From Blue Earth County

In the meantime the United States Recruiting office at Mankato was kept busy inducting into the military service the hundreds of young men from our county who were anxious to fight for their country. Among those who enlisted during the first month of the war were: Richard G. Reysack, Albert H. Ady, Richard E. Hewson, Elmer Griffin, Harold S. Cox, Joseph Mayer, James Zimmerman, Ralph E. Whitson, Hugo Sellstrom, Zalla Hassell, Oscar A. Olson, Ray R. Chasser, Walter E. Eckland, Oscar W. Olson, Harry Ore, Fred Carlson, Emil Judd, Wesley F. Nicholson, Edward Krinke, Lee Anthony, Glen H. Campbell, Harry C. Fields, Stanley Blomgren, Lloyd E. Wolcott, Clark Preston, L. A. Patterson, Leonard W. Mead, James D. Bain, Victor Nelson, Claud A. Masters, Erwin W. Harriman, Clarence H. Wiseman, Daniel W. Lloyd, Herbert Lloyd, Lloyd Green, Harold Rath, Clifford A. Anderson, Merrill Kimball, Leonard A. Harvey, Howard C. Johnson, Howard C. Hinton, Harvey W. Anderson, Herbert L. Rocs, Roy D. Bennett, Emlyn F. Hughes, Walter W. Harlin, Warren D. Hanscomb, Thomas P. Autry, Verne Gish, Mark Burgess, Harold Jones, Hale H. Clements, Norman O. Carlson, Francis Wiltgen, Edward Garry, Joseph Blake, Anthony Jorgenson, Evan Evans, Howard J. Hobbs, Paul E. Brazier, Benjamin J. Corbet, Herbert Pose, Dr. J. A. Hielscher, Wheaton Williams, Nicholas A. Kiffe, Harold Spicer, George Schwanenberg, George Black, Harold Jorgenson, Harold Nelson, L. E. Green, Lester Beebee, Matthew Wier, Edward Krueger, Edwin Krueger, William Keller, Rein-

hold Keller, Louis Kastner, Howard Snook, Gregory Klein Lamm, Philip Ward, George N. White, Clinton Thro, Henry B. Wiegen, and many others—for it is hard to find a complete list of these early enlistments. Nearly all of these enlisted men were sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as fast as they were inducted into the service and from there distributed to their various assignments, and it was not long before most of them were dispatched to France. As each squad gathered at Mankato to embark on the train, they would be accompanied by their relatives and friends and usually escorted to the depot by the county and city officials and by the Sandon Band, High School Cadets, Boy Scouts and Company H.

## Recruits Are Signed Up

During the months of May and June 1917 the recruiting office at Mankato continued its activities until by July 1st, 301 had been mustered into the United States army by it. Some of the boys eager to be on the scene of action at once joined an Ambulance Corps and were sent to France early in May. Among these were Grant Willard, Kenneth Hoerr and James Baker.

On May 13th, Col. W. T. Mollison and Captain Nelson of 2nd Minnesota Guards visited Mankato to arrange the affairs of Company H and to discuss the question of a Regimental Band. As a result of the conference held Lieutenant Herbert M. Hauck was made Captain of Company H, and the band for the Regiment was enlisted from Mankato with Dr. R. W. Lowry of Worthington as leader. While the young men of the county were thus ranging themselves under their coun-



CO. H, DEPARTING FOR WORLD WAR

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

try's flag, the fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts were throwing themselves into other war activities with equal zest.

### Red Cross Chapter Organized

On April 16th and 17th, 1917, a Red Cross Chapter was organized at Mankato for the county, and twenty-four directors were chosen. George M. Palmer was made chairman and Mrs. J. R. Brandrup, secretary. Committees were appointed for the various departments of the work. Mrs. J. S. Holbrook was made chairman of the Membership Committee; Mrs. H. A. Patterson, chairman of the General Supply committee; and Mrs. C. J. Holman, chairman of the committee for Instruction for Women. Judge Lorin Cray, Dr. J. W. Andrews and Miss Mae Fletcher toured the county organizing auxiliaries in every village and township throughout the county.

On June 2nd an auxiliary was organized at Mapleton and another at Amboy on the 12th, and on the 14th units were formed at Lake Crystal and Garden City, and on the 30th of the same month at Sterling and Grapeland, and during July and August other units were formed at Good Thunder, Rapidan, Saint Clair, Vernon Center, Cambria, Eagle Lake, Madison Lake and soon like organizations were perfected in every community in the county. All of our people without regard to social distinctions, mingled freely and went to work with a will. Thenceforth during the period of the War the whole county was a hum of activity. The ancient avocation of knitting which had become a lost art, was rediscovered and became a passion with all the women and girls and even with some of the men and boys, and the number of sweaters, helmets and stockings which daily were sent to our boys in camp and trench would have astonished our grandmothers, could they have seen them. Morning, noon and night, whether at home or on a journey, or even sometimes at church, the needles plied. But though everywhere in evidence, knitting was not the only occupation of our women. Comfort kits and hospital supplies in vast quantities and whatever would minister to the needs of the boys at the front were also among the fruits of their wonderful devotion and industry. However, as to this great work of the Red Cross, another with better knowledge and authority has written in this book.

### County Chairmen Are Appointed

About the middle of May, 1917, the other war activities of the county were being organized and put in motion. W. D. Willard was appointed chairman of the First Liberty Loan Committee and S. B. Wilson was made director for Blue Earth County of the Minnesota Safety Commission, and preparation for the first draft under the Selective Service Act was made by the appointment of Sheriff Anton Osten, County Auditor E. L. Kennedy, and Dr. C. J. Holman as the local County Board.

Congress had passed the Act to raise an army of 500,000 men by selective conscription on May

17th, 1917, and on the same day the Senate without a dissenting vote had adopted the House Bill for a Bond issue of \$7,000,000.00, while the State Legislature had created the War Safety Commission in April, before adjourning, and appropriated a million dollars to be used under its direction. It was for the purpose of directing and carrying out these war measures in Blue Earth county that the foregoing persons were appointed.

### Registration Under Selective Service Law

The first move under the selective service law was the registration of all the young men of the county between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one years, and on May 8th, 1917, Sheriff Anton Osten was directed by the Adjutant General of the state to appoint for the purpose a register in each election district. This first registration took place on June 5th, 1917, and the total number of men of the required age found within the county was 2,919 distributed as follows: Amboy, 32; Butternut Valley, 70; Beauford, 62; Cambria, 40; Ceresco, 55; Danville, 60; Decoria, 68; Eagle Lake, 23; Garden City, 83; Good Thunder, 41; Jamestown, 30; Judson, 106; Lake Crystal, 93; LeRay, 72; Lime, 47; Lincoln, 52; Lyra, 75; Madison Lake, 26; Mankato Township, 97; Mankato City, 1,057; McPherson, 68; Mapleton Village, 74; Mapleton Township, 43; Medo, 58; Pleasant Mound, 68; Rapidan, 79; Shelby, 67; South Bend, 60; St. Clair, 28; Sterling, 65; Vernon Center Township, 63; Vernon Center Village, 31; total, 2,886.

Later thirty-three others were added to the list—mostly those who happened to be away from the county on registration day. Of the total number ten hundred and fifty-one were married and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight were single.

### Local Exemption Draft Board

The registration cards were returned to the County Auditor's Office and on June 30th, 1917, Sheriff Osten, County Auditor Kennedy and Dr. C. J. Holman were sworn in as the Local Exemption Draft Board. One of their first duties was to make six copies of the 2,919 Registration Cards—one for the Provost Marshall, one for the Adjutant General and four to be posted in various public places in the county. When the Sheriff and County Auditor saw the amount of work required in addition to their duties as county officials both at once resigned from the Draft Board, but were promptly told no resignations were permitted from war positions. So on July 2nd, the Board was organized with Sheriff Osten as Chairman and Auditor Kennedy as Secretary. As copies of the Registration cards had to be in the hands of the Government officials by July 7th the Board called for volunteer help and T. C. Mickelson and a number of young ladies immediately tendered their services. Each of the registered men were given a number, and beginning July 20th these numbers were drawn by lot at Washington and the men were called to military service in the order their numbers were drawn unless exempted

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

for cause by either the Local or District Draft Boards. The usual causes for exemption were: physical defects, having wife and children or other relative necessarily dependant on registrant, being employed in some industry necessarily required for carrying on the war, or being necessarily wanted for agricultural purposes. To furnish information regarding each registrant a long list of printed questions called a "questionnaire" was mailed to him by the local board and he was required to fill out the answer to each within ten days and return to the board under severe penalties. Attorneys and others volunteered to aid the young men in filling out these questionnaires.

In addition to the Local Board, whose jurisdiction was confined to the county, a District Board of five members with Jurisdiction covering all the counties of the southern part of the state was appointed on June 30th, 1917. As first constituted its members were: James Lewis of Lewisville, as agricultural member; A. J. Peterson of Dawson, industrial member; H. W. Libby of Winona, labor member; Dr. Thomas Lowe of Pipestone, physician; and T. J. Knox of Jackson, attorney. This Board had its sittings at the United States Court Room in Mankato, and met for the first time on August 8th, 1917. It had original Jurisdiction as to occupational questions and appellate jurisdiction from the local boards on other matters.

### Commissions Issued To Student Officers

About the first of August the first two hundred and forty-six of the young men of our county drawn for military service claiming exemption were summoned in squads of twenty to thirty a day to be examined by the boards. Many of the selected unmarried men waived exemptions and all required of them was a medical examination. As stated before, over three hundred of the young men of our county had voluntarily enlisted in the army and were already in various training camps. Others who were away in college or university joined one or the other of the student officers' training camps, most of those from our county going to Fort Snelling. The work of the first training camp at this place began May 12th, 1917, and terminated on the 10th of the following August, when commissions were issued to the following named persons from Blue Earth County: Charles T. John and Philip F. Comstock, First Lieutenant of Infantry; Kenneth C. Healy, Charles E. Wise, Clarence Dodds, LeRoy Bowen, Second Lieutenant; Paul M. Paulson of North Mankato, Second Lieutenant; and E. Raymond Hughes was made Regimental Sergeant-Major and later commissioned Second Lieutenant. These student officers with their comrades from all parts of the country were soon assigned to supplement the regular graduates from West Point as commanders of the vast army the Government was raising under the Selective Draft Law.

### First Men Certified For Service

Blue Earth County's quota of men under the first call pursuant to this law was 123. By August

25th, the draft Board certified the first forty-five men for service. The first twelve of these left Mankato for Camp Dodge on September 7th, and eighty additional men left for the same camp one week later. By November the Board had called 446 registrants for examination only 18 of whom failed to appear and nearly all for valid reasons. Of the 438 called for examination, 345 passed the physical tests, and 213 were certified as eligible to military duty under the law and 127 of them had been sent to various camps. As each contingent of the boys gathered at Mankato to entrain they at once reported to Sheriff Anton Osten and the Local Board at the Court House. Here the roll was called by the Sheriff and the boys put in charge of one or more of their number to act as leaders. An address was given them by Prof. J. A. Hancock of the Normal School relative to their duties as soldiers, and the boys from Mankato and all others who had not been already so provided by their home towns, were presented with comfort bags by Geo. M. Palmer as Chairman of the Red Cross Society. These bags were given to the selected men from Lake Crystal, Mapleton, Madison Lake and Good Thunder, even this first year by the Red Cross ladies of these towns. The bags for the two first contingents of Mankato boys were prepared by young ladies of the Normal school under the direction of Miss Fields and Miss Caughlan, while those for the boys not otherwise provided were prepared by a committee of young women in charge of Misses Carrie Brewster and Evelyn Watters, the Red Cross societies of the towns from which the boys came paying the cost of the articles furnished. The ladies of the Mankato W. C. T. U., also, presented each boy with a "Soldier's wife kit" encased in waterproof cover.

### Men Entrain In Mankato

In most of the towns and villages the boys were tendered a farewell reception and supper on the night before leaving and on the day of their departure they were escorted to Mankato by delegations of relatives and friends, and the Court House square was covered with the many family groups. It was a scene full of sadness and courage—never to be forgotten—these last hours of parting. The boys from other nearby counties were also usually brought to Mankato as a point of rendezvous, and in charge of the canteen committee, all provided with suppers at the various churches and lodges. The Blue Earth county boys marched from the court house to the depot headed by the band; Company H and Company C; the County Officials; committees of the Red Cross; and all followed by the relatives and friends. Company H was kept at the armory in Mankato during most of the summer of 1917 and spent much of each day in drill work.

During July, a carnival and a tag day were given to provide company funds, and on July 25th a dinner and reception was given them and the Second Regiment Band by the Red Cross Canteen Committee and comfort bags distributed to all. It was expected then that both these military organizations would be ordered elsewhere at



## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

once but no such orders were received until September 28th, when they entrained for Camp Deming. On the morning of this day the Company held its last drill at Mankato. A big crowd of people from all parts of the county had gathered to bid them God-speed, and a splendid parade marched through the principal streets of the county seat in their honor as they went to the depot. In this parade were the Sandon Band; Company C; the Red Cross ladies in uniform; the High School Cadets, also in uniform; the Mankato Police force; the pupils of the Normal school, Commercial college, Bethany college, all the grade schools, St. Peter and Paul's school, and the Lutheran schools. As the company passed on their way during the night they were met at the depots at Lake Crystal, Garden City, Vernon and Amboy by many of the people and heartily cheered. On August 22nd Company C received sixty Springfield rifles from the Rock Island arsenal. They were 45 calibre and equipped with bayonets and scabbards. Possessed now with arms and uniforms, the company after this presented a much more military aspect, and soon became much more proficient in drill. In December the company again received sixty Krag-Jorgensen rifles, and now numbered ninety-two strong. On the 27th of this month it was presented with a fine silk flag by the wives of its members.

### Companies of Minute Men Organized

During August, 1917, Companies of Home Guards, or minute men, were organized by Sheriff Osten in all the villages through the county. A roster of 101 men was secured at Lake Crystal through the efforts of W. P. Lewis, and John H. Jones was selected captain and Wm. Williams and Albert Neumann were made lieutenants. At Mapleton a squad of 48 was formed which was later increased in numbers. At Eagle Lake 75 minute-men organized with Fred E. Day as Captain; and at Madison Lake another squad was formed with T. H. White as captain. Like companies were also enlisted at Amboy, Sterling, Vernon Center and Garden City. The purpose of these organizations was to preserve order and enforce the drastic laws which were made necessary by the exigency of war. So far as Blue Earth county was concerned, however, these precautions happily proved unnecessary as the people gladly bore any burden or hard requirement in order to win the war. A meeting of the minute men of the county was convened at the Armory in Mankato on September 25th, at which addresses were given by Ex-Governor Eberhart, Darr F. Reese, S. B. Wilson and Judge W. L. Comstock.

### Branch of Safety Commission Instituted

On the 26th of June, 1919, a branch of the Minnesota Public Safety Commission was organized at the Armory in Mankato by S. B. Wilson, who as before stated, had been appointed director of the Commission for Blue Earth county.

Mr. Wilson was elected president; Ivan Bowen, secretary; P. W. Pitcher, treasurer; and the fol-

lowing precinct committee men were appointed for the county: Amboy, Hubert Kinney; Beauford, James Will; Butternut Valley, Jens Johnson; Cambria, Benj. D. Hughes; Ceresco, Thos. Rooney; Danville, Harry Ogle; Decoria, C. H. Johnson; Eagle Lake, John Cummings; Garden City, M. F. Crane; Good Thunder, F. H. Griffin; Jamestown, Geo. Schippel; Judson, Henry Nelson; Lake Crystal, Mark Barney; LeRay, Chester Wells; Lincoln, Mathias Nostdahl; Lime, Morgan Brooks; Lyra, Hiram E. Hanson; Mankato, 1st Ward Oliver G. Olson, 2nd Ward E. V. Waiters, 3rd Ward Gus Widell, 4th Ward Lorin Cray, 5th Ward Al Quimby, 6th Ward L. J. Carney; Mankato township, A. H. Spaulding; Madison Lake, John Casper; Mapleton village, O. V. Carlburg; Mapleton township, C. E. Whitney; Medo, Fred Oftedahl; McPherson, Louis W. Hintze; Pleasant Mound, E. M. Tabott; Rapidan, Wm. Just; Shelby, H. F. Day; South Bend, Moses Roberts; Sterling, Wm. Mead; St. Clair, Henry Thielman; Vernon Center village, L. C. Rew; Vernon Center township, Fred C. Wilber.

### National Safety League Is Organized

Another organization for the promotion of home protection and home loyalty was that known as the National Safety League, a branch of which was organized at the Armory in Mankato on June 2nd, 1917, with Judge W. L. Comstock as President; Prof. J. A. Hancock, Vice President; R. E. Brown, Secretary; and F. K. Meagher, Treasurer. Auxiliaries of this League were formed in nearly all the villages of the County. Judge Comstock, M. F. Sullivan, John R. Bowen and John E. Regan took the most interest in getting these auxiliaries started. The branch at Lake Crystal was organized November 21, 1917, with George C. Champlain as President; and on December 27th the Mapleton branch was formed with T. M. Hamp as President. On January 7th, 1918, an Auxiliary was organized at Madison Lake, with Robert Madigan as President; on February 17th, another was started in North Mankato with Henry Robel Sr., as President; on April 20th, Amboy organized a branch with Dr. J. E. Merrill as President; and on April 15th, Good Thunder formed another with F. H. Griffin at its head.

### County Liberty Loan Organization

Another important branch of war service work was the raising of the county's quotas of the five great government loans. The sum assigned to Blue Earth County of the first loan was \$212,550.00. As stated before W. D. Willard was Chairman of the Committee to raise this first amount. The first \$135,000.00 of this was raised without any special solicitation. Then the matter was taken up by the Mankato Commercial Club, who appointed Louis Salet Jr., George M. Draper and W. D. Willard as a special committee to arrange for a drive which was made on June 12th, 1917. The sum left unprovided after this drive was soon thereafter subscribed by the banks.

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

The Second Liberty Loan sale in this county was had in the following October. Judge Lorin Cray was Chairman, and the allotment to Blue Earth County was \$1,000,000.00. Most of the first loan had been subscribed at Mankato, but the vast sum required for this second loan taxed the united effort of every person throughout the county. Committees were appointed in every voting precinct. The allotment was parceled out to the cities, villages and townships according to the taxable wealth of each, and speakers were sent to every community to arouse the people to subscribe. The subscriptions actually paid in through the banks of this county was \$991,850.00, but many of the subscribers from this county paid into the banks of Brown, Cottonwood and other adjoining counties, but because of the imperfect manner in which the payments were then kept and reported, it is impossible to determine the exact figures of the subscriptions from this county for this loan. But it is quite certain that it exceeded the allotment by several thousand dollars. The machinery for raising the money for the Third, Fourth and Fifth Loans was much more perfect and efficient, as the assessment plan was adopted, and any person who willfully refused to accept his or her assessment was liable to be called before the Safety Commission on the charge of disloyalty, making the subscribing of the amount assessed to any individual practically compulsory. Without such a plan, however, it is very doubtful if the vast sums required for these loans could have been secured. W. D. Willard was the chairman for the raising of each of these loans, and Mrs. H. C. Hotaling was the Women's Chairman, for the women shared in this most important work.

### Liberty Loan Allotments For County

The allotments for Blue Earth were: Third Loan \$1,100,000.00; Fourth Loan \$1,920,000.00; Fifth Loan \$1,440,000.00; and the amounts subscribed or each respectively were: \$1,517,100.00, \$2,094,600.00, \$1,505,750.00. It will be noticed that Blue Earth county took considerably more than its share of each loan. As the matter of selling to our people such an immense amount of Liberty Bonds is a theme treated elsewhere in this book by Mr. W. D. Willard, who had the most to do with four of the loans, we will not pursue the subject further. The buying of Government Bonds, tremendous though the strain of it was, however, was not the only financial aid our people were giving towards winning the war. We have already spoken of the great work our people were doing for the Red Cross.

### Ladies Activity in Raising War Fund

Besides the enormous labor the ladies were performing with their hands, there had to be raised continually vast sums of money to meet the necessary requirements of this great work of mercy. By July 1st, 1917, within less than three months after we had entered the war, the city of Mankato had raised in money for the Red Cross over \$1800.00. In September of the same year

Miss Florence Macbeth gave two song recitals at Mankato for the benefit of the Society which netted it \$1,157.50. A special Christmas drive the same year brought into its treasury \$19,773.43. On August 8th, 1917, a chorus of young ladies from St. Cecilia Conservatory of Music, Winona, gave a benefit concert at Mapleton which netted the auxiliary there a neat sum; while a social event on November 24th of the same year at the same place netted \$433.00. Entertainments and shows were given at the school houses and halls in every community in the county—many of them put on by the teacher and children, and each contributing from \$100 to \$200 to the treasury of the local branch of the Red Cross.

### Red Cross Auction Sales

During the winter of 1917-1918 and the following spring a number of community auction sales were held throughout the county for the benefit of the same cause. Such an auction at Vernon Center on November 21, 1917 netted \$625; the one at Lake Crystal on December 15th brought to the treasury over \$600; and another at Cambria on December 22nd, contributed to the branch there \$570. A feature of the last two auctions was a muskrat skin, which a farmer boy had contributed to the Lake Crystal auction, and which brought there the sum of \$350, and the same skin at the Cambria sale brought again \$90 more, while a fence post sold for \$13. A sale at Eagle Lake on February 27, 1918, brought \$718.52. At Mankato a novel method was employed in arousing interest in the auction sale held there. The Minnesota Pipe and Tile Company owned a small wood lot on the river bottom in the north end of town, the timber on which they donated to the Red Cross. A number of the citizens formed themselves into a society under the name of "The Amalgamated Order of Wood Sawyers" with W. J. Morehart, President, M. D. Fritz, Vice President, J. A. McLaughlin, Secretary, and H. A. Patterson, Treasurer for the purpose of cutting this timber into cord wood. Accordingly, taking advantage of the fact that on Mondays all places of business had been ordered closed to conserve fuel, this wood chopping society over a hundred strong on February 11th, 1918, at 8:30 A. M. headed by a drum corps and company C marched to the wood lot and spent the whole day cutting and hauling the timber. The novelty of the event took away from its arduous features and gave it the zest of a holiday occasion. The result was one hundred and ten cords of wood to form a nucleus for a two day's auction sale. Besides the wood there was gathered a great quantity of goods, produce and live stock of all sorts. The first sale occurred on February 23rd, 1918 and the other on the 8th of March netting to the Red Cross \$3664. At this sale a flag brought \$235 and a hog \$333.

On the 26th of January an auction sale at St. Clair brought an income of \$1,354.19; while a like sale on the 12th of that month at Vernon Center netted \$1200, and another on the 16th of the same month at Good Thunder brought \$2800.

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

The banner sale, however, was held at Danville on the 23rd of March when the sum of \$1200 was added to the Society's funds. Among the last of these auction sales were: one held in Decoria township on April 26th, 1918, at which \$552.35 was realized for the Society; one at Judson on April 27th, which netted about \$2000; and one at Ceresco on May 5th, which enriched the treasury about \$3000. In this last sale a hog sold for \$1265, a cake for \$71.85 and a rooster for \$42.

### Vast Sums Raised by County Auxiliaries

By April 18th, 1918, when the Mankato Chapter of the Red Cross was just one year old, it had twenty-two auxiliaries in the county and had raised in money \$78,557 besides the vast sums expended by the local branches for materials.

On the 18th of May a drive was started to raise \$33,000.00 as the county's allotment of the sum then needed by the national organization. This drive was inaugurated by one of the largest and most impressive parades ever seen at Mankato. There were a number of bands and uniformed societies and delegations from nearly all the auxiliaries present. There were in line over seven thousand people in all. The drive was a big success, and every town went well over the top with its allotment. The school children in nearly every village in the county formed Junior Leagues, and all did splendid work in selling Liberty Bonds and in collecting funds for the Red Cross by entertainments and otherwise. This was true at Vernon Center, Amboy, Garden City, Rapidan, Butternut, Mapleton, and elsewhere. For instance, the Good Thunder school with an enrollment of only 126 raised \$250.00 for the Red Cross and purchased besides \$4,600.00 in Liberty Bonds and \$1,124.75 in War Saving Thrift Stamps.

### Liberal Contributions For War Needs

Between the auction sales, various entertainments, general and special drives and other contributions the Red Cross work must have received from \$150,000.00 to \$200,000.00 from Blue Earth county. The county also contributed liberally to the Y. M. C. A., war work. Over \$17,000.00 in all being raised in 1917 for this organization. In addition to all this there was raised in October, 1918, by the United War work campaign over \$66,000.00, nearly \$35,000.00 of which came from the city of Mankato and the remaining \$31,000.00 from the rest of the county. The first move to get the needs of the Y. M. C. A., before our people was a meeting held at the Saulpaugh Hotel in Mankato on October 23rd, 1917. Present at this preliminary gathering of the Y. M. C. A., leaders of our county were John Birgo, Secretary of the British Y. M. C. A., Thos. Graham, chaplain of the Officer's Reserve Corps, and A. J. Nason, chairman of the Minnesota division of National War Council. As a result of this conference, it was decided to canvass the county for funds, and H. A. Patterson, Chairman, W. D. Willard, H. E. Carney, H. C. Hotaling and C. P. Christensen were designated as the gener-

al committee to have the matter in charge. On November 10th, Chairman H. A. Patterson gave a banquet to seventy picked men, who were to conduct the drive in the county. Dr. Thos. Graham spoke at this banquet and to a mass meeting at the armory in the evening.

Besides these activities in behalf of the Y. M. C. A., much work was done and considerable funds collected for the Knights' of Columbus, the Salvation Army and other Christian agencies ministering to the soldiers. The special drives for the Salvation Army alone netted \$10,500.00.

### Red Cross Nurses

Besides the money and labor contributed to the war service of the Red Cross the county also sent a number of its young women to the front as nurses and to minister at the canteen stations. As early as May, 1917, Miss Lillian Blaisdell formerly of the Normal School faculty of Mankato went to France in the interest of the orphanage work of the Red Cross. She was followed a few months later by Miss Marguerite Marsh, who did service in the Y. M. C. A. Canteen department. Among others who volunteered as nurses or other war service were: Olga Osten and Lucille Franchere of Lake Crystal; Mary Cornish and Martha Tonn of Vernon Center; Elizabeth Norman of Judson; Emma Johnson of Butternut Valley; Ella Hoppe of Decoria; Bernice Bishop of Mapleton; Jessie V. Thompson of Good Thunder; Mrs. Edith Ness, Lillie I. Gens, Florence Jones, Edith Peterson, Mabel Korsell, Mary Johnson, Odelia Knaub, Lena Schumacher, Hazel Jones, Minnie Krause, Auguste Rogashake, Minnie Kuhlmann, Clara Paepke, Emma Siebert, Hilma Micken, Clara Schuster, Minnie Gerth, Marie Gast, Minnie Glaser, Nora Vogel, Louise Knapp and Eleanor Perske of Mankato. Many of these nurses saw service abroad and all did their part nobly in the winning of the war and the saving of American life.

### Books For Men In Service

During September and October, 1917, under the direction of Miss Flora E. Carr, librarian of the Mankato Public Library, money was collected for buying books for our soldiers. \$1,048.98 was secured for this purpose by the middle of October. This money came largely from our public schools. Of the amount \$330.30 came from points in the county outside of Mankato. The balance was furnished by the county seat, except \$28.75 given by North Mankato. In March, 1918, books were solicited for the soldiers and about four thousand volumes were collected and sent by our county.

Then many thousands of dollars were contributed by our county for the Belgian and the Armenian relief. A mass meeting in behalf of the latter object was held at the Presbyterian Church on November 14th, 1917, addressed by Rev. Charles F. Aked under the auspices of the committee in charge of this work of mercy. W. D. Willard of Mankato was chairman of this com-

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

mittee for our county. The sum raised for the Armenian cause was \$5 500.00. A liberal subscription was also secured in our county for the war camp recreation fund. F. M. Currier was chairman of the committee having this matter in charge.

### Self Denial During the War.

Our people, however, in their united and fervid determination to win the war not only gave of their means so freely, but also gladly practiced every self denial suggested by the government in the matter of conserving food, fuel, and other war necessities, and in the matter of stimulating food production by war gardens and helping on farms.

During the winter of 1917-18, and thence to the end of the war, stringent regulations were promulgated by the food administration against the hoarding of wheat or other produce and requiring the use by all of substitute flour, with wheat flour in proportion of fifty fifty, cutting down the sale of sugar to not exceeding five pounds to a family at a time, and not exceeding three pounds to a person per month. Then there were special days when no meat was to be sold or used. Every effort possible, too, was given to encourage agricultural production. The papers and magazines devoted much space to the subject in their columns. During January, 1918, the matter of forming a farm bureau was agitated which resulted in the organization on the 26th of that month of the Blue Earth County Farm Bureau, with George E. Austin, as president and Fred O. True, as secretary and treasurer, M. R. Benedict of the university of Illinois was elected to have charge of the work. Boys from the towns also hired out on the farms, and during the harvest of 1918 many of the business men, merchants, bankers, artisans, preachers and others volunteered to assist the farmers in saving their crops as a patriotic duty.

### Appointment of Fuel Administrator

To save coal and gasoline for war purposes, strict regulations were made as to the sale and use of these commodities. In October, 1917, W. J. Morehart of Mankato was appointed Fuel Administrator for the county, with H. C. Hotelling of Mapleton and Elliott Upson of Lake Crystal as assistants.

On January 21st, 1918, all places of business and factories not engaged on war contracts were required to close, and the requirement covered every Monday thereafter to March 25th. On January 25th all manufactories were required to shut down for a period of five days. Churches, schools and the people generally were urged to be as saving in the use of coal as possible. For two or three months before the war closed the ban was put upon the use of automobiles on Sunday and on all unnecessary consumption of gasoline for pleasure riding. During February, 1919, all aliens male and female in the county were required to register. The number was found to be 876, divided among some twenty nationalities, of



W. J. MOREHART

which 403 were outside of Mankato—Butternut Valley with 37 and Judson with 341, having the largest country alien residents. Mankato had 473. Of this number seventy-one were Germans, fifty-six Swedes, fifty-nine Austrians, forty-four Syrians and thirty-eight Danes.

On March 25, 1918, the study of the German language was dropped from the High School curriculum. Under the patriotic fervor for Americanization many of the foreign speaking churches began the use of English in their services.

### Community Song Festivals

Other features of the time was the singing of patriotic songs. The Orpheus club under the leadership of D. M. Jones, and after his death, led by Mrs. H. A. Patterson, and a chorus of young women and girls under Miss Cornelia Mansfield rendered splendid service at all the patriotic meetings and the Liberty Loan drives, and other public gatherings. A number of community song festivals were also inaugurated by Mrs. Patterson, which met with popular favor. War must have its music and the great world war was no exception. In the stress of a great conflict the human heart not only craves the stirring strains of music but the assuring and inspiring words of some seer, some one who can explain, direct what to do, or foretell the result, in the tumult of events by which it is surrounded. During the late war there were many who came among us to tell of the various phases of the great conflict and to rouse our patriotism, and we crowded the halls to hear them. Among the many who came, space will not permit me to more than mention two. On January 5, 1918 Lieutenant Paul Perigord spoke to a great audience at Mankato. Coming direct from the field of blood, with the smoke of battle fresh on his uniform, his message made

# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

a deep impression. Then on March 2nd, Dr. Edwin F. Trefz, member of the United States Commission, which had been sent to France to investigate conditions at the front, was heard at Mankato by a large concourse of people. The burden of their messages was that the United States must hurry its armies to the help of the Allies if she would win the war.

## Special Day of Prayer Designated

The custom of hanging up service flags in the homes, churches, lodge-rooms and places of business, with a star for each person who had entered the service from such home, church, lodge or business place was quite in vogue throughout the country during the winter of 1917-18. In the churches there was usually a special service connected with the dedication of such a flag.

May 30th, 1918, which had been designated as a day for special prayer that God might give victory to the American army, was well observed in our county and the churches well filled morning and evening. Later the custom was followed by many of devoting one minute each day before the noon hour to prayer.

Most of the regular army and many of the men who had joined the colors during the spring and summer of 1917 by the first of January, 1918, had crossed into France and were beginning to take their positions in the trenches.

During November and December, 1917, and January, 1918, there was a lull in the activities of the Selective Service Boards, but enlistments in the army continued during this period. A number of the enlisted men from this county entrained for camp on the 13th of December. On November 6th, 1917, Dr. Carl J. Holman was transferred from the Local Board of the Draft Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Thomas Lowe, and Dr. R. N. Andrews was appointed on the Local Board as Dr. Holman's successor. November 23rd, 1917, the Second Reserve Student Officers Training Camp at Ft. Snelling completed its work, and the following named Blue Earth county men received commissions: Captain Ivan Bowen; First Lieutenants, Leslie H. Morse, J. R. Stein, Burton F. Hughes and E. M. Grogan. These young officers were soon assigned to various camps to take charge of the boys mustering there under the selective service procedure.

## Group of Drafted Men Banqueted

The first group of Blue Earth county drafted men called in 1918 were thirty-two in number and entrained from Mankato with six hundred and sixty-six others on February 27th, being sent to Camp Dodge. They, like their predecessors, of the year before, were banqueted and furnished with comfort bags by the Red Cross ladies, and escorted to the depot by the band, the county officers, a delegation of the Red Cross, a company of High School Cadets, Company C of the Home Guards and a large number of relatives and friends.

The next group summoned were forty-six in number and were sent from Mankato on April 29th, to the same camp. During April there had been also fifteen voluntary enlistments, who had been sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, from whence they were soon distributed to various camps.

## Men From Mankato on Special Trains

On May 2nd twenty-three boys from this county with many others from adjoining counties departed for the camp at Columbus, Ohio, and on May 27th, eleven others were sent to Camp Dodge. Again on June 1st, eighteen of the boys from this county left for Camp Dodge, and they were followed on the 25th of the same month by one hundred and twenty-two, and these in turn followed on July 25th by one hundred and seventy-five. The last two contingents were the largest taken from our county at one time during the war. Several hundred boys from the adjacent counties in each instance met our boys at Mankato and all departed on special trains together. Vast crowds of people gathered on each occasion to bid them farewell and God speed. Each event was an impressive scene long to be remembered, especially by those most vitally concerned. Three other entrainments of selected men from our country followed those already noted, seven going on August 7th, fourteen on August 23rd, and the last forty-five in number, departing on October 23rd, 1918. During the whole time voluntary enlistments were constantly occurring, but these departed singly or in groups of three or four, so that their departures attracted no public attention. Then a number of Blue Earth County boys enlisted in other counties and states and a few had enlisted in the Canadian Army before the United States entered the war. Furthermore, all records of enlistments, registration and of men called under the Selective Service law, were required to be sent to Washington at once, and no copies were kept; hence it is impossible to give the exact number of the men from our county who entered the military service, but the closest estimate of all registered between the ages of 19 and 45 inclusive exceeds 8000 by from 15 to 30, and the total of these who entered the service was about 2100. There were in all four registration dates; that of June 5th, 1917, when all men between the ages of 21 and 31 inclusive were required to register, as we already noted; that of June 5, 1918, when all who had attained to the age of 21 years since the first registration, were required to register, that of August 24th, 1918, when all who had reached the age of 21 years since the fifth of the preceding June, were registered, and that of September 13th, 1918, when all between the ages of 19 and 45 years inclusive, who had not hitherto been registered, were listed.

## Commissioned From Blue Earth County

We have spoken of a number of Blue Earth County men, who after completing a special

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

military course in the Fort Snelling training camp, were commissioned as officers in the National Army, but a much larger number of our men received like commissions after being trained in other schools, such as the military schools at Camp Dodge, Camp Pike and elsewhere. The complete list of Blue Earth County men who received commissions as far as we can learn is as follows:

Bowen, Ivan D., Captain, Mankato.  
Butterworth, Forest, Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Bowen, Leltoy, Captain, Mankato.  
Baker, James H., First Lieutenant in French Army, Mankato.  
Babcock, Frank G., First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Black, George W., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Bruss, Edwin F., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Burgess, Benjamin Charles, Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Carlson, Victor, First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Comstock, Philip, First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Coulter, William Douglas, Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Crain, Clair, Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Campbell, D. B., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Denman, L. A. V. Dr., First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
DeBruler, G. Riley, First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Dodds, Clarence L., First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Fiero, Leo E., Captain, Mankato.  
Fox, Thomas W., Major, Mankato.  
Fox, Milo, Major, Mankato.  
Girvin, Cecil, First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Girvin, Earl G., First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Grogan, Ed., First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Guthrie, J. H., First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Griebnow, Ralph R., Second Lieutenant, Lake Crystal.  
Green, L. E., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Groom, F. H., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Greenwalt, H. J., Second Lieutenant, Lake Crystal.  
Hauck, H. N., Captain, Mankato.  
Hielscher J. A. Dr., Captain, Mankato.  
Hobbs, Harold J., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Hughes, Burton E., First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Hughes, Evan Raymond, First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Hammet, Irwing R., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Hoerr, Paul, Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Healy, Kenneth C., Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Hurd, Frank, Captain, Mankato.  
Hughes, Everett, Lieutenant Colonel, Mankato.  
Johnson, Elmer, Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Jones, Victor, Lieutenant Naval Reserve Flying Corps, Mankato.

John, Thurston H., First Lieutenant, Garden City.  
Kuhn, Edward L., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Kircher, Al. M., Captain, Mankato.  
Lewis, John E., Lieutenant Commander, Navy, Mankato.  
Larson, Victor E., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Luedke, Walter W., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Mott, James T., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Morse, L. H., First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
MacKay, Norman W., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Morse, Frank E., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Munroe, W. J., Lieutenant Commander, Navy, Mankato.  
Northrop, Marvin, First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Neill, G. F., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Paulson, Paul M., Second Lieutenant, Lake Crystal.  
Palmer, Chas. D., First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Pratt, Dr. Chelsea C., First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Prentice, Lee, Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Parker, E. S., Second Lieutenant, Garden City.  
Reynolds, Wilfred D., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Serle, E. W. A., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Spicer, Cyril, First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Strand, Walter H., Second Lieutenant (killed,) Mankato.  
Smith, Winfield A., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Schroeder, Harold G., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Stein, Joe, Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Thro. Lyle A., First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Walsh, M. M., First Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Wiedenmann, Elmer A., Second Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Wise, C. E. Jr., Captain, Mankato.  
Warren, Thomas, Captain, Mankato.  
Wendlandt, Paul, Lieutenant, Good Thunder.  
Williamson, W. H., Lieutenant, Mankato.  
Youngman, Fred P., Lieutenant, Mankato.

### Clergy of County Do Their "Bit" During War

The very efficient service rendered by the Clergy of the County is also worthy of special note. The intense loyalty and splendid aid given by them to the country in every war measure bespeaks the genuineness of their patriotism. Every pulpit rang true to the great cause of Democracy and to every welfare for the benefit of our soldier boys.

The liberty bond sales, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and every other helpful cause found in them ready champions. In the autumn of 1917, Rev. Henry Noss of the Trinity Norwegian Lutheran church of Mankato was appointed Camp Pastor for that church, and served at

# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

Camp Dodge, Iowa, during the war. During March and April, 1918, Rev. Ralph W. Hobbs, of the Baptist church of Mankato, served as Camp Pastor at Camp Custer, Mich. About July 6, 1918, Rev. F. H. Groom, of the Christian church of Mankato enlisted as Chaplain and after a period of special training at Camp Zachary Taylor was assigned to the 76th U. S. Infantry at Camp Lewis, Washington. About March 1st, 1919, he was transferred to a camp for wounded soldiers in Texas and mustered out about April 25th, 1919. Rev. J. G. Olmstead, of the Christian church at Garden City, spent eight months in the Y. M. C. A. war service at the Great Lakes Training camp, and J. J. Montieth, secretary of the Mankato association, enlisted in the war department of the "Y" in July, 1918, and served for a number of months in France.

## Campbell First to Fall in Battle

As stated before a number of the American soldiers who had landed in France in 1917, were soon put in charge of a sector of the front line near Toul. Among them were some of the Blue Earth county boys who enlisted early. The first casualty in the war from our county occurred here when Glenn H. Campbell, a nineteen year old lad from Saint Clair, was on February 27th, 1918, shot and killed in a skirmish. This first death of one of our own boys on the battlefield brought the great war home to us as nothing else could. The whole county felt keenly the shock of it, for every home from which a member had gone forth, or was likely to be called forth, to the defense of his country began to realize what might soon be in store for it.

On March 7th, special memorial services were held at the town hall of St. Clair in honor of the young soldier. All business was suspended, and the whole village and the country adjacent gathered to pay their tribute of respect to this youthful hero who had sacrificed his life for his country. The officers and thirty-two members of Company C were present from Mankato. The services, which were most impressive, were in charge of Rev. T. Ross Paden, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Mankato, assisted by Father O'Conner of the local Catholic church. The second boy from Blue Earth county to make the supreme sacrifice on the field of battle was Evan Evans of Cambria township, a youth of twenty years, who was killed on July 15th, 1918, west of Chateau Thierry when the German army made its last great effort to break through the line to reach Paris, but were defeated and driven back with the splendid aid of the American troops.

## List of Men Killed in Battle

However, the first Blue Earth county boy to be killed in the great war was really Alfred Johnson of Jamestown, but he was a member of a Canadian regiment. His death occurred in May, 1917. Besides these three, nineteen other young men from our county were killed in ac-

tion. Their names are: Lieut. Harold J. Hobbs, Denzal M. Wagner, Wendall A. Lorentz, Leo. J. Lorentz, George J. Bauer, Joseph A. Bauer, Owen E. Pierson, Lieut. Lee Prentice, Albert B. Wallraff, Reuben Pfretcher, Leroy Kenneth Holmes, Herman O. Bartch, A. W. Felsner, Bert Jennings, Edward J. Lundberg, Walter F. Strand, Walter Looft, Peter Swenson and William Ziegler. One boy from North Mankato was also among the killed, John Peter Gamble, but he belonged to Nicollet county. All of these twenty were killed between August 1st, 1918, and the close of the war on November 11th of the same year, in the great battle connected with the expulsion of the Germans from the Marne Salient, the San Mihiel Salient and the bloody campaign up the Meuse river through the Argonne to Sedan. Our county, also, lost thirty-two of its soldier boys by disease—nearly all by pneumonia, induced by the Spanish Influenza—which swept through our country as a terrible pestilence in the autumn and winter of 1918, carrying to untimely graves hundreds of thousands of our civilian population as well decimating our military camps. The names of the boys from this county who died of disease in the service are: Oscar E. Anderson, Rudolph H. Blatterman, Fred U. Carlson, L. Danbury, Clarence L. Deboer, James M. Ellis, L. P. Frederickson, Wilfred F. Getty, George Gifford, Wm. H. Gramms, Lieut. August S. Gredvig, Clifford H. Halvorson, Nels Jorgensen, Thomas O'Conner (in Canadian Army) Jacob C. Jacobson, Carl Johnson, Joseph Louis Klages, Albert A. Knutson, Albert Leesch, Frank E. Lundquist, George Marske, Warren Mitchell, Lester N. Nelson, Clayton M. Olson, John W. Roth, Arthur Schnorick, Ernest D. Smith, Ray Smith, Glenn Stratton, Arthur W. Strom, Fred S. Steverson, Roy T. Schmidt, Walter R. Schliecker and Lester Westphal. Only six of these died in France. One, Clarence H. Wiseman, was accidentally drowned. One nurse, Miss Emily Tanquist, and four of the North Mankato boys also died of disease. Their names are: Arthur Daignan, John H. Evans, Clayton L. Parsons and Morris M. Wheeler, the latter in a Canadian regiment.

## Wounded or Gassed in France

Over fifty Blue Earth County soldiers were wounded or gassed in battle, among whom were the following: Frank Bierl, George C. Bresnan, Adolph O. Dummer, Otto Beschneit, Wm. Cooper, Abraham Doland, Philip Elliott, F. J. Frogley, Major Milo P. Fox, Otto Glamm, Theodore Glaser, Charles J. Hancock, Ray Harper, Herbert C. Hulton, Robert Henderson, Fletcher Jones, Harold L. Jones, Sergt. William F. Keller, Lester Lang, Theodore Larson, George Liebel, Chas. J. Lundberg, David B. Meyers, John Meyers, Everett Marsh, Samuel E. Busse, Reuben Olson, Archie J. Ore, Annis Olson, Clarence Peterson, Guy Powell, Michael Reardon, Emil Rolf, Thomas G. Rooney, Peter J. Rutges, George J. Schwabenberg, Nels Skyland, Louis Skov, Henry Sutherland, Oscar H. Swanson, Jake Schlagle,

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

Gilbert Sanford, Rudolph Thompson, Eric E. Tietz, William Urban, Fred H. Watters, Arnold Wick, Henry B. Wigen, Cap't. C. E. Wise, and Zachry M. Zieske.

### Severe Fighting for Months

Considering the fact that the American army was only in the active battle front but four months and that not more than one-fourth of the boys from Blue Earth county were actually at the front, a casualty list of about seventy-five killed and wounded indicates somewhat the severe fighting these men went through.

No wonder our people rejoiced when the glad news came that the war was over. What if the first report on November 7th was premature, it needed a double rejoicing and more to express the real gladness the people felt. Wild was the demonstration at Mankato and elsewhere on the afternoon and evening of the seventh, and again on the eleventh of November, 1918, when the armistice was really signed.

### Elaborate Home-Coming Celebration

For the whole year after that great event the boys came straggling home in small squads, and most all of them have resumed their former peaceful occupations in a quiet, orderly manner as though nothing had happened. From time to time the various communities of the county have extended to them the honor of a public welcome. Among the first and most important of these demonstrations was that accorded to them at Mankato on July 4th, 1919. Great preparations were made for the event, and it was intended to be a most elaborate and impressive affair for all the soldier boys of our county. It happened, however, that half of them had not then gotten home from the service, and half of those who had returned were unable to attend because of a very heavy rain storm. In spite of these hindrances, however, an immense crowd gathered. A free supper was provided to the soldiers and, as the clouds had cleared by mid-afternoon, one of the finest street pageants seen anywhere was presented with twenty-eight splendidly costumed moving floats depicting the theme, "Democracy Triumphant." These elegant floats were prepared mostly under the direction of W. D. Willard and Charles R. Butler. In the procession marched over five hundred returned soldiers. In the evening there was a big display of fireworks.

### Townships and Villages Have "Welcome Homes"

Besides this county celebration there have been a number of local Home-Coming receptions held in the several villages and communities of our county. Among those which have already been given are the following: Garden City, Amboy, Cambria, Judson and Loyola Club at Mankato. At Garden City three of the soldier boys gave addresses, Lieut. Charles T. John, Mayo Chapman and Clayton John. At Amboy there was a procession in which, headed by the band, marched the soldiers, boy scouts, the girl

scouts and the Red Cross ladies in uniform, and in which also was presented a patriotic pageant. A service flag with 103 stars was displayed with one star in gold for Bert Jennings, the young man killed in action from that locality. There was a banquet and an address by Rev. A. W. Ross.

At Cambria there was a procession of their forty soldier boys headed by the band. Two boys of this town had been killed in France, Evan Evans and Reuben Pletcher. There was a banquet, with addresses by Prof. J. C. Hancock and Dr. Hiram J. Lloyd.

### Coming Historian to Write Future

What of the results? What of the future? This pertains to the coming historian, for as yet we are too near to the event, and the time of full fruition has not come. But we all have passed through a great and terrible experience and we appreciate that our lives have been modified. Especially is this true of the boys who were in service. Into their being has come a more intense patriotism, a better appreciation of American ideals and a far wider and different horizon to all life.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

### Prayer Answered

By Mrs. J. G. Remfrey, of Vernon Center, Minn.

The Village bells were ringing—  
"The war is at an end."  
I chanced to step into a cot,  
Where lived a dear old friend.  
The tears were streaming down her cheeks,  
She looked at me and smiled,  
While on a stand, always at hand,  
Lay letters from her child.

"I'm glad the war is o'er," she said—  
"For my boy is Over There,  
Oh what a joy, God saved my boy,  
He listened to my prayer,  
My boy will soon return to me,  
My happiness to share,  
I'm glad the war is over,  
For my boy is Over There."

A fair haired girl came dashing  
Into the open door,  
One lonely star on a silver bar,  
Upon her breast she wore.  
She kissed those letters, one by one,  
As she'd oft times done before.  
Then as she read, she softly said—  
"I'm glad the war is o'er."

"I'm glad the war is o'er," she said—  
"For your boy is Over There,  
Praise God above, he saved my love,  
He listened to my prayer,  
Your boy will be returning home,  
Our happiness to share,  
I'm glad the war is over  
For our boy is Over There."



# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

## History of Mankato Chapter American Red Cross

BY MRS. J. R. BRANDRUP

**D**URING the winter of 1917, as the war clouds gathered upon our horizon, the need of an organized effort along the lines of mercy and relief became apparent. During these months the thoughts of many had turned to the Red Cross, but it remained for a committee appointed from Anthony Wayne Chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution to take the steps which finally resulted in the organization of a Chapter of the Red Cross in Mankato.

At the April 7, 1917, meeting of the D. A. R. a committee was appointed by the Regent, Mrs. C. H. Cooper, to secure signers to a petition that authority to organize a Red Cross Chapter be granted. This, it will be remembered, was but four days after President Wilson had called upon Congress to make a declaration of war.

This committee, which consisted of Mrs. Theodore Williams, Mrs. J. S. Holbrook, and Mrs. J. R. Brandrup, had no difficulty in securing the necessary signatures, and so the permission to organize was granted.

On the evening of April 16, those who signed the petition, and who automatically became the committee upon organization, met at the Public Library. The first step was the choice of a board of twenty-four directors, and the adoption of by-laws. The following were chosen Directors: T. M. Coughlan, Mrs. R. Bierbauer, Rev. O. J. Arthur, Mrs. H. A. Patterson, Rev. R. W. Hobbs, Dr. J. S. Holbrook, W. D. Willard, Judge W. L. Comstock, M. F. Sullivan, G. M. Palmer, John Nyquist, Mrs. J. R. Brandrup, M. D. Fritz, G. W. Sugden, Miss Helen Wise, Mrs. B. D. Smith, Mrs. C. H. Cooper, Mrs. Evan Hughes, C. E. Ball, Henry Robel, Jr., Mrs. C. N. Weyer, Chris. Steiner, Robert Lamm, Mrs. John Koch.

Mr. W. D. Willard acted as Temporary Chairman, and gave valuable assistance during those early days.

On April 18, the newly elected Board of Directors met and chose the following officers for the Chapter: Chairman, Geo. M. Palmer; Vice-Chairman, M. D. Fritz; Treasurer, Geo. W. Sugden; Secretary, Mrs. J. R. Brandrup.

At this time Mr. W. J. Morehart generously offered the use of ample quarters in his business block on Jackson Street, as Red Cross Headquarters during the period of the war. This offer was gratefully accepted by the officers, and the rooms were at once fitted up as headquarters for the Hospital Supply Committee.

On May 11, a membership campaign was launched under the leadership of Mrs. J. S. Holbrook. The entire city was systematically covered in a house to house canvass, and 1,653 members recruited as a result of that one day's work.

The Red Cross was then very new, and the people had not yet been educated to the point of recognizing its immense field, and the opportunities for service which membership in it would give. It did not seem possible that we, a peace loving people, three thousand miles away from the seat of war, could ever be called upon to give and sacrifice to any extent. This membership campaign was really an educational campaign and brought the message of the Red Cross to many doors which had hitherto been closed.

### New Business Headquarters Secured

As the Chapter work increased it became necessary to have business headquarters elsewhere, and the I. O. O. F. allowed the Chapter to use two fine office rooms in their building,



GEO. M. PALMER  
Chairman



M. D. FRITZ  
Vice-Chairman



MRS. J. R. BRANDRUP  
Secretary



GEO. W. SUGDEN  
Treasurer

### RED CROSS OFFICERS

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



FRANKLIN UNIT, MANKATO

rent free. The Red Cross is also deeply indebted to the telephone companies, both of whom have given free use of the local lines, and to the Northern States Power Co., for continued courtesies.

About this time an executive committee was appointed by the Chairman, which consisted of the Chapter Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, M. F. Sullivan, Mrs. C. H. Cooper, Judge Lorin Cray, and Mrs. B. D. Smith. It was the duty of the committee to have charge of the affairs of the Chapter in the intervals between the meetings of the Board of Directors. This committee has been untiring in its activities, has carefully considered every phase of Chapter work, and not one cent of Red Cross money has been spent without its sanction.

At the time of the Chapter organization, the plan for county units outside of the parent chapter had not yet been announced. The organization was intended for Mankato alone, and no other name but the "Mankato Chapter" seemed appropriate. It is highly probable that if the county wide organization, which has since developed, could have been foreseen at that time, the name of "Blue Earth County Chapter" would have been chosen.

The Mankato Chapter was either the third or fourth Red Cross organization in the state, and was in the field, thoroughly organized, and doing active work before the Northern Division Headquarters in Minneapolis were developed.

Later, when the National Red Cross made us responsible for the organization of the entire county, we accepted that as a part of our patriotic service.

The second committee appointed was that of "County Organization," which consisted of Judge Lorin Cray, Chairman; Miss May Fletcher, and Dr. J. W. Andrews. Through their untiring activities every portion of the county was covered and twenty-four active units organized. The first unit was organized at Madison Lake on June 1. In quick succession others were formed at Mapleton, Amboy, Garden City, Lake Crystal, Good Thunder, Eagle Lake, Sterling Center, Grapeland, Rapidan, Minnesota Lake, Pemberton, St. Clair, Cambria, Vernon Center, Tivoli, Judson, Kennedy Bridge, Danville, Decoria, Beauford, Riverside, Medo, and South Bend. (Besides units in almost every church in the city of Mankato.)

The Chairman, Judge Cray reports as follows: "At every place where units were organized, the committee met with a warm and hearty welcome by both men and women; ordinarily more women than men were found at the meetings, and all were willing and anxious to do everything possible with time and money for the good of the boys in the service.

"For a while the Macedonian cry to "Come and organize us," came so rapidly from different parts of the county that the committee was unable to answer the calls as speedily as we would have liked. We had our ups and downs; our auto went blind, we were caught in rain storms; stuck in mud; compelled to ask shelter at farm houses, and often had to walk; but all obstacles were always cheerfully met and overcome by members of the committee."

We cannot speak too highly of the work of this Committee of Organization, who did their work so thoroughly that Blue Earth County has gone "Over

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH UNIT, MANKATO

The Top" to everyone of the numerous calls for service, money, and material, which has come to it.

### Hospital and Supplies Committee

A committee on Hospital and Military Supplies was next appointed. Mrs. H. A. Patterson very reluctantly assumed the responsibility of Chairmanship, but began at once with characteristic enthusiasm and ability to familiarize herself with the duties of this department, spending some time in St. Paul and Minneapolis studying the methods followed in these larger and older Chapters. With the assistance of the following committee: Mrs. C. R. Butler, Mrs. F. M. Carrier, Miss Helen Wise, Mrs. W. D. Willard, Mrs. H. E. Hance, and Mrs. R. W. Hobbs, the work rooms were opened, and the distribution of garments and assignment of knitting followed. Members of this committee visited many of the Red Cross units throughout the county, showing the finished articles, and giving directions and arousing enthusiasm.

During the first two years of the work of the Chapter, this department shipped to the Northern Division Headquarters of the Red Cross in Minneapolis; 25,521 sewed garments, and 24,955 knitted Comfort kits were also supplied, and in September a very successful linen shower was held for the people of France.

The Red Cross work rooms in the Morehart Building were daily thronged with workers, coming for material, or returning finished articles.

The Red Cross with its usual foresight, early advocated the formation of classes in First Aid, Home Nursing, and Dietetics. The same fine spirit which prompted the graduate nurses of the land to offer their services to the Army and Navy and to the Red Cross, inspired the women of the county to take advantage of every means which would better fit them to be of service at home.

The classes in First Aid were early established, and a splendid teaching corps arranged. Busy physicians gave their time and services freely in instructing these classes. A large number of pupils began the work, but ninety-four, (94), completed it and received certificates.

The practical value of this training cannot be overestimated, as each was fitted to render the emergency assistance which so often decides the outcome in accident or injury.

The committee having in charge these courses in Red Cross Instruction consisted of Mrs. C. J. Holman, Chairman, who was later succeeded by Mrs. Paul Barney, Dr. Helen Hielscher, Mrs. C. J. Holman, Mrs. G. R. Curran, Mrs. B. F. Pay, Miss Nellie Burt, Miss Carolyn Robbins, W. J. Morehart, W. D. Willard, Dr. A. E. Solmer, Mrs. W. L. Comstock, Mrs. J. H. James, Miss Seibert, Miss Abbie Peters, Mrs. R. N. Andrews.

Soon after the work in First Aid was given, classes in Home Dietetics were organized with Miss Helen Tompkins as instructor. The fact that we were at war, and trained nurses difficult to obtain, made this class work of double importance.

### Classes in Home Nursing Formed

Classes in Home Nursing were organized under the supervision of Mrs. William Black, herself a Red Cross Nurse. Barely had these classes been well started, when the first wave of influenza was upon us, and the attendance, therefore, greatly diminished. Any degree of training received, immediately became of value, as nurses were difficult to obtain, and the call for skilled attendants continuous.

Mrs. G. J. Wolf also successfully conducted classes in Home Nursing at Mapleton.

This work of Red Cross instruction was primarily started as a war measure, but because of

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



METHODIST CHURCH UNIT, MANKATO

the value of the training, will be continued as a permanent part of the social welfare program.

During great wars in the past, the suffering of the families and dependents of the soldiers have been great, and the knowledge of hardships endured by those at home has reacted in a most harmful way upon the spirits of the fighting men. The Red Cross, with its deep spirit of human sympathy, organized the Home Service Department, whose duty it was specially to look after the well-being of those in whom the soldiers were interested.

The Home Service Department of Blue Earth County was organized with Dr. Helen Hielscher as Chairman. After the country had been at war for nearly six months Dr. Hielscher has written the following account of the work: "It became evident that the numerous details of the organization could not be developed without a great deal of time, while some of the work was of the most urgent nature. To meet this

condition the Department concentrated on the most pressing needs, and by the time they were ready to take up the detail work the Armistice was signed, and it was seen that the reorganization could be proceeded with leisure according to the plan outlined by the American Red Cross.

"The emergency Home Service saw its biggest work in getting in touch with every family in the county that had sent a man to the war. This was accomplished by forming an Executive Committee from the groups that could easily meet and consider the work and sub-committees in each township, whose members were selected from the school districts.

"The first work accomplished was to get in touch with each family in a way to make them feel that the great organization of the Red Cross was back of them, and that they were not alone in their struggles.

"The next matter was to secure the proper al-



HILL TOP CLUB UNIT, MANKATO

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

lotments and allowances for the dependants; to secure compensations in case of death or disability; to explain the insurance; to visit and comfort the bereaved in cases of death.

"The irritable condition of the peoples' minds, and the great strain they were under, made the work one of extreme delicacy, and the success of our endeavor can only be attributed to the personnel of the Home Service workers.

"An illustration of the spirit of this land of patriotic and faithful workers, is the case of the chairman of one of the townships, who, when she lost her own soldier boy in the line of duty, continued bravely to comfort and aid other mothers more fortunate than herself.

"The work increased to such enormous proportions that before the last draft, it was found necessary to open an office where Home Service workers daily gave information to families concerned. In connection with this office a thousand booklets with instructions in the matters of insurance, protection of homesteads, power of attorney during absence, and the making of wills, were distributed. Fortunately, this great draft that would have interfered so much with the economy of the country was never called.

"With the return of the soldiers, the most important work of the Home Service, namely keeping the families and the soldier boys in touch with each other and with humanity, is gone, and desk work has taken its place. The stuttering action of the war office at the beginning of demobilization threw an unbearable burden on the Home Service in the matter of returning the soldiers' discharges to secure the bonus; but this work was taken up by the Chairman of the Red Cross, and seen through until such times as a recruiting office was opened, where the small parts of the work that remained was completed.

"During the year of the war, the executive committee met regularly and discussed the best

methods for carrying on the work, for they were practically without any literature to guide them, at the time it was most needed. The township committees were most faithful in their work, and in attending the meetings as well as the distance and the weather permitted.

"The largest number of visits recorded for one month was 500, and the greatest number of letters sent in the interest of soldiers' dependants not including the local work in the county or distribution of literature, was 150."

### An Important Committee

At the head of one of the important departments was placed Mr. M. D. Fritz to whose untiring efforts was due largely the success of the Supplementary Military Aid Department. To the members of this committee was assigned the duty of meeting trains, preparing for entertainment of soldiers passing through the city, and providing for meals for a large number of enlisted men on their way to army encampments. This committee consisted of the following: Chairman, M. D. Fritz; Mrs. Theodore Williams, F. D. Sleight, Mrs. C. E. Wise, Mrs. Thomas Hughes, Mrs. R. D. Hubbard, H. E. Carney, J. A. Hancock, J. M. McConnell, C. W. Fisher and F. E. Browder. The Canteen work in Mankato was assigned to this Military Relief Committee, which was designated by the Northern Division as Canteen Company "K."

Owing to the fact that Mankato was a transfer point for soldiers going from Southern Minnesota to camps; and that the transfer was made at meal hours, the duty of this committee was to provide places where larger numbers could be furnished with good meals quickly. These meals were furnished by ladies of churches and organizations, and at restaurants.

Members of the committee met trains and acted as the Red Cross escort to and from these



BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN UNIT, MANKATO

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



CHRISTIAN CHURCH UNIT, MANKATO

places. The extra large groups were divided.

Stamped post cards and pencils were furnished each man, and his card mailed at once by a member of the committee; by so doing, word was sent back to the boys' home town that all was well as far as Mankato.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Committee:

Community Picnic, August 5, 1917. Men served with meals (no expense to Chapter) .....	2762
Stamped Souvenir Post Cards.....	1962
Bags given or sent to Mankato boys (complete) .....	585
Bags made or cut (only) delivered at R. C. Rooms .....	149
Bags, complete or cut (only) to outside units .....	97
Bags complete to Hospital at Ft. Snelling	13
Bags, allotment for Northern Division 200 for army; 100 for navy, partially filled	300
Bags, allotment for Italian Service (no expense to Chapter).....	
Total No. of Bags .....	1644
Assistance on allotment bags was given by units of the county.	

In order to still further contribute to the comfort of our boys, Mrs. Theodore Williams undertook the task of seeing that comfort kits were provided for every soldier leaving Mankato, and asked the Branches in the other part of the county to provide for their own boys, in the same manner.

The duties of this committee were to assist Co. H in any way possible, and to keep in touch

with Mankato boys as they went into the service either as enlisted or selected soldiers.

### Community Picnic Held

The first service was a Community Picnic held at Sibley Park, August 5th, 1917, the guests of honor being Co. H and the 2nd Regimental Band of Faribault, Minn. The expense of this picnic was met through solicitation, and the supplies were all largely donated.

The Committee asked for comfort bags for Co. H, and Anthony Wayne Chapter D. A. R. kindly made and equipped the same, presenting them at the picnic.

That a group of boys who had gone out before any organization was formed might have comfort bags, fifty bags were made and filled. These were sent to the boys, and letters accompanied them. Nearly all responded, showing great appreciation for what the home folks were doing for them. The contents for these bags were solicited.

The first group of selected men from Mankato were supplied with comfort bags by the Normal school students. A small group were accidentally over-looked; but later when we learned that some had no comfort bags, we sent to such as could be located.

The third group was supplied by the U. C. T. ladies-wives of Commercial Travellers. An emergency group of thirteen men were supplied by the D. A. R.

From this time on, every Mankato man going with the selected groups, was given a Comfort Bag, and whenever it was learned that one of the boys who had enlisted, was not supplied, one was sent to him.

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

The making and filling of these bags from time to time was done by the sewing classes of the High and Normal schools, patriotic women, Woman's Relief Corps, Camp Fire Girls, and young school children did their part. Whenever an individual or organization equipped the bag, a card with name was enclosed; otherwise it went in the name of the Red Cross.

Enlisted men went out many times one by one, and the committee failed to know of their going often-times until they saw notices in the paper; but a member of the committee accompanied the groups of selected men to the depot.

American Red Cross Oversea Correspondence Cards were sent across, hoping that these would aid in reaching Mankato men who had no one else to write to them. No response came from overseas; some came from cantonments on this side.

### Sending of Christmas Boxes

The mailing of the 1918 Christmas boxes to men overseas was done by members of the Committee. At this time 509 boxes were packed, inspected, and mailed. At times when the work was heavy, the committee called for assistants, and they responded willingly.

For many months our workers had felt that a department for the manufacture of surgical dressings should be added to our activities. In January, 1918, Mrs. George Palmer, who had previously taken the full course of instruction in Surgical Dressings at Division Headquarters in Minneapolis, began the instruction of a class of twelve Mankato women, who would then become teachers of daily classes engaged in making dressings. The first class consisted of the following: Mrs. C. H. Cooper, Mrs. Paul Barney, Miss Nellie Burt, Mrs. William Black, Mrs. J. R. Brandrup, Mrs. J. S. Holbrook, Mrs. J. H. James, Mrs. C. H. Northrup, Mrs. B. D. Smith, Mrs. F. G. Thomas, Mrs. C. E. Wise, and Mrs. Lorin Cray.

Mrs. Palmer was then appointed instructor for

the county, and devoted herself untiringly to the task of instructing other classes and of pushing the work of the making of these dressings. Mrs. B. D. Smith was then, at Mrs. Palmer's request, made chairman of the Surgical Dressing Committee for the county.

A second class in surgical dressings was soon formed and underwent the same course of instruction as the former. This class included: Mrs. J. A. Baker, Mrs. B. C. Cain, Mrs. Harry Cain, Mrs. L. J. Carney, Mrs. W. L. Comstock, Mrs. M. A. Culp, Mrs. Orange Little, Mrs. G. M. Morrow, Mrs. John Page, Mrs. H. F. Troost.

As the demand for instructors increased, Mrs. Palmer instructed still a third group who also became teachers of the art of making surgical dressings. In this class were: Mrs. C. G. Brazier, Mrs. DeBruler, Mrs. W. E. Evans, Mrs. W. G. Hoerr, Mrs. Evan Hughes, Mrs. Peter Olson, Mrs. A. L. Veigel, Mrs. J. J. Waddell, and Miss Martha Bain. For many months this was a most active department. Soon outgrowing their first quarters in the I. O. O. F. building, the department was removed to the Public Library where through the courtesy of the Library Board, they were accorded the use of the auditorium. Mornings and afternoons, earnest women gathered there, leaving their homes and accustomed tasks to engage in this work of mercy. These teachers were assigned classes to supervise, some devoting three or four days each week to this purpose. A class at Mapleton was instructed by Mrs. Paul Barney, and one at Madison Lake by Mrs. Palmer.

At the Public Library about 50 women were engaged in this work, during 1918, and frequently men, boy scouts, and students came to assist in getting out an unusually large order. One hot evening in August, 30 men and 15 children were engaged in picking oakum, and 80 women were engaged in making oakum pads; and though uncomfortable, consoled themselves with the thought that our brave boys were making it much hotter for the Huns over there, because



CATHOLIC MARRIED LADIES UNIT, MANKATO

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

they knew that the people over here were doing just this kind of work.

It is much to the credit of the workers and instructors in this department that all of the dressings sent to headquarters were placed in class "A." As in all other departments of the Red Cross work, those engaged in it were continually stimulated to yet greater effort by the knowledge that they were ministering to the comfort of our men at the front.

The total number of dressings made were 99,077, and a generous supply was stored at the library to meet any emergency which might arise.

### Aid Given Cyclone Sufferers

Shortly before noon on August 22, 1918 there came to Mankato the news of the destruction of the town of Tyler by a cyclone. Twenty minutes before the special train was scheduled to leave for the stricken village, the Red Cross workers began to prepare relief. Fortunately a large amount of dressings were ready for shipment to Minneapolis and were immediately transferred to the waiting train. Mrs. Palmer and several trained assistants accompanied the train to Tyler, and there the 6,160 dressings were used in caring for the cyclone victims. This experience led to the preparation of a large number of dressings of all kinds, which were kept in reserve as an emergency supply, ready to be used at a moment's notice.

When the influenza epidemic visited our community the Surgical Dressing Department made hundreds of masks to be worn by those coming in contact with those suffering from this dread disease.

For the splendid work of this department, too much credit cannot be given to Mrs. Geo. M. Palmer, who gave her time and strength so freely both in instructing all the 50 teachers whom she trained, and in supervising the general work.

The loyal people of Blue Earth County responded to the call of the hour, not in terms of serv-

ice alone, but with gifts of money as well. Early in June, 1917, the first War Fund Drive was launched, and from it was realized the sum of \$18,000. This sum was forwarded to the National Red Cross as collected, and twenty-five per cent of it was returned by them to the local treasury.

The first Red Cross Christmas drive was held in December, 1917, and from this 2,910 memberships were secured. With this membership campaign was combined a drive for monthly pledges for the support of the local work. The amount pledged was \$16,010.25, and thus the Chapter was relieved of all anxiety as to ways of purchasing material with which to make garments to meet the ever increasing call from headquarters in Minneapolis.

Again, in May, 1918, a War Fund drive was held. At this time an immense parade was held in Mankato, many Branches throughout the County sending floats, bands, or in other ways contributing to make this one of the most imposing parades ever held in the city. Immediately after the parade the drive for funds throughout the County was begun; and so successfully was it carried out that the sum of \$43,553.06 was pledged. Of this, as in the former War Fund Drive, 25 per cent was refunded to the Chapter. This refund was distributed to the different organizations in accordance with their membership at the time of the drive.

In February, the Treasurer's report showed that since its organization Mankato Chapter had contributed the sum of \$95,538.07 to carry on the work of the "Greatest Mother in the World."

The membership of the Chapter on March 2, 1919, was 9,961.

### Great Work of the Chapter

In the early months of its organization, no one dreamed of the immense proportions to which the work of the Chapter would develop within a few months, nor of the demands which



RED CROSS PARADE



## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

would be made upon it. Had it not been for the efficiency and devotion of the various departments, the history of Mankato Chapter would read in different terms than those of today. The Chapter has risen to every emergency, has responded to every call, and has gone "Over The Top" in its every undertaking. It is highly fitting here to pay some slight tribute to the one who for twenty-five months was the efficient Chairman of the organization, Mr. Geo. M. Palmer. To his untiring zeal, wise council, and leadership, is due in a very large measure the fine spirit which has prevailed, and the success that has crowned every activity in any way connected with the Chapter.

As the demands and the call for relief for refugees from the devastated areas of Europe became less and less, a plan which had long been cherished by the Chapter Chairman, Mr. Palmer, was laid before the membership—that is that the organization of the county take over and unify the charitable and public welfare work of the County, not that the citizens would be relieved of their support, but that all such activities would be unified, and directed by trained workers, who would be employed by the Red Cross. Permission having been received from headquarters, Mr. Palmer's plan was endorsed, and the various organizations which had formerly had these activities in charge, invited to meet with Mr. Palmer and perfect the necessary details.

Preparatory to the active work, a survey of the city was planned, and carried out. This survey secured an immense amount of valuable information concerning individual families, their manner of living, their physical and social condition, and all facts which would be of assist-

ance in determining the special assistance which they might need.

It having been impossible to hold the annual meeting of the chapter in October on account of the epidemic of influenza the meeting was held March 2. At this time it was determined to choose ten of the twenty-four directors of the Chapter from the membership of the Branches outside of Mankato. It was necessary to secure the resignations of several members of the Board of Directors, in order to create the necessary vacancies, and therefore the meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. Not until May 20 was it possible to again gather the delegates together. At this time directors were chosen, and officers elected. Mr. Palmer refusing to accept the Chairmanship, Mrs. J. R. Brandrup was elected to that office; Mr. M. D. Fritz was re-elected Vice Chairman; Mr. G. W. Sugden Treasurer, and Miss May Fletcher was elected Secretary.

With the cessation of hostilities, the work of the Red Cross did not end. "The greatest work of the Red Cross is before it" was the slogan frequently heard at a gathering of Red Cross workers in Minneapolis, May 15.

A tremendous program of peace time service was outlined and fields of activity discussed. To do for our land some of the fine things which have been done so willingly for the warring nations, seems a reasonable service.

### Red Cross Meet of the First Presbyterian Church of Mankato

The Red Cross Unit formed by the ladies of the First Presbyterian church of Mankato and organized in June, 1917, worked in three dif-



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH UNIT, MANKATO

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH UNIT OF MANKATO

ferent groups. The first group, made up of members of the first and sixth divisions of the Ladies' Aid, had a membership of twenty-four. Meetings were held once a week for nearly two years, with an average attendance of eight, many of the members doing Red Cross work at home, and some doing additional sewing with other units.

The group has adopted a French orphan.

An unusual record was made by Mrs. Agnes McGraw who, although eighty-three years of age, knit twenty-two pairs of socks, seven helmets, and four sweaters and spent three hundred and sixty-two hours on surgical dressings in addition to regular attendance at the meetings of her Red Cross Sewing Unit. Another member of

the group, Mrs. Henry Chesser, knit nearly one hundred pairs of socks. These are in addition to 200 pairs knit by unit.

### Red Cross Unit of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Mankato

Organized July 29th, 1917, with the twenty members. Miss Nellie Samuelson was chosen captain. The ladies met every week in the church parlors at first and then in the different homes of the members.

In June, 1918, when they were called upon to promise a certain number of knitted socks, the captain knew each one of her members were women busy at home, still she bravely promis-



WELSH C. M. CHURCH UNIT

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

ed ninety pairs to be ready September 1st, for she knew they would back her up. The 90 pairs were reached so quickly that she aimed to double the number. They not only doubled the number but handed in nearly three times as many as promised, besides a great many sewed articles. Such was the spirit of the women of the Swedish Lutheran Unit of the Red Cross.

The following women are those who did a considerable amount of work in the Swedish Lutheran branch there being several other women who also kindly assisted in the work:

Mrs. Nellie Samuelson, captain. Mesdames O. J. Arthur, Jos. Anderson, Nels Anderson, Peter Carlson, L. P. Carlson, Alfred Carlson, Charles Carlson, Charles Gustafson, Alex Hanson, J. A. E. Johnson, A. P. Johnson, Nels Johnson, Swan Johnson, Wm. Johnson, C. W. Johnson, John Horsell, O. Larson, Oke Monson, Lizzie Malm, Ecklund, Ed Ario, A. S. Mellgren, John Nyquist, S. F. Nordgren, Ed Olson, John Peterson, Harry Peterson, Gust Peterson, Severt Olson, Erick Olson, Andrew Rudberg, Olaf Rosequist, Andrew Swanson, John Rud and Miss Edith Rosequist.

### Red Cross Unit of the Welsh C. M. Church of Mankato

Organized May 28th, 1917, and continued working until Nov. 25th, 1919. There was not a week when this band of faithful women did not meet at the church to sew beside knitting and making other garments at home. The membership in the unit began with seven and closed with 38.

### Instruction Classes of Blue Earth County Red Cross

The committee on Red Cross Instruction was appointed by the chairman, G. M. Palmer in June, 1917. Through the work of the committee in bringing the matter before the public and showing the urgent need of the work, classes were soon organized. The following very generously donated their services as instructors—Drs. Dahl, Osborn, Helen Hughes-Hielscher, Andrews, Kelley, Schmitt, and Madge T. Holman, in first aid. Miss Helen Tompkins in home dietetics; and Mrs. William Black in home nursing. The result of the examinations showed that 94 received certificates in first aid; 6 in dietetics and 13 in home nursing. Owing to the epidemic of influenza the class attendance was greatly diminished the past winter.

Through the kindness of Mrs. G. J. Wolff, a class in home nursing was successfully completed at Mapleton. A small fee was charged for these courses of instruction which was sufficient to cover the necessary expenses. While this work was primarily started as a war measure, other classes may be formed later if a sufficient number is interested.

### Amboy Red Cross Branch

Organized June 5th, 1917.

Officers—Chairman, Mrs. Ferris; Vice-Chair-

man, Mrs. J. E. Merrill; Secretary, Mrs. F. W. White; Treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Marks.

Besides the regular work of sewing and knitting, comfort bags were made; also, three shipments of clothing were made—two to the refugees of Europe, and one to the Minnesota fire sufferers.

The Junior Red Cross also made one large shipment of clothing to the refugees, and gave \$100 to the Armenian relief. They have made application for the adoption of three French orphans.

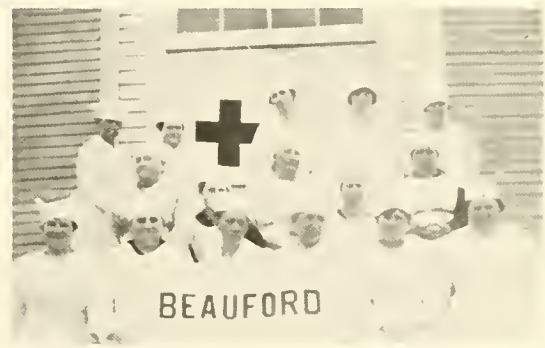
The present membership is about 450.

### Beauford Red Cross Branch

Organized Jan. 2nd, 1918, with 37 members.

Officers—Chairman, Mrs. J. W. Oger; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. S. J. Getty; Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Rausch; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Howley; Counselor, Rev. Charles Harris.

The following committees were appointed—Finance, J. W. E. Waddell, J. W. Oger, S. J. Getty, Ross Sherman; membership, Rev. Charles Harris, Charles Howley, Mrs. Claude Marble, Miss Ethel Myers, Miss Ida Mullin; Shipping, Mrs. J. W. Oger, Mrs. Lewis Pierce; Purchas-



BEAUFORD RED CROSS BRANCH

ing, Mrs. L. S. McMahan, Mrs. James Morrow, Miss Margie Myers.

Overseers for the different lines of work were selected as follows—Sewing, Mrs. D. L. Getty, Mrs. Robert Warnke, Miss Lillian Prange; Knitting, Mrs. O. Mullin, Mrs. Henry Prange; Cutting, Mrs. J. E. Waddell; Comfort Kits, Miss Ethel Myers, Miss Lillian Prange.

When spring work started on the farms the ladies found it more difficult to attend meetings as there were not always a way provided unless they walked, and to partially solve this problem—those on the east side met in the school house in District No. 94 in charge of the following overseers—Sewing—Miss Margie Myers; Knitting—Mrs. D. C. Getty; Cutting—Mrs. Edith McMahan.

The Finance Committee raised the first funds by personal solicitors. Other patriotic workers added much to the treasury, the proceeds from socials, dances, etc. A permanent plan was eventually adopted, that of assessing each property owner a certain per cent of the amount of

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

his Liberty Loan assessment. This plan was tried out May 1, 1918, at the time of the second Red Cross war fund drive, the regular Liberty Loan team soliciting also for the local branch. The result was satisfactory and proved the feasibility of the plan as a permanent method of meeting all future financial records. The finances were liberally aided and at the same time a general spirit of enthusiasm for the cause created by a number of dances, programs and socials given by Red Cross boosters.

The annual report of the branch for the period extending from January 2, 1918, to October 2, 1918, shows the total reports to be \$1,095.05. The total expenditures for the same period were \$780.90, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$314.15. The branch at this time had a total of 193 members, 128 of which being subscribing members. Two hundred and seventeen pounds of clothing were collected and shipped during the year to the commission for relief in Belgium. Besides the sewing and knitting the ladies of the branch also made comfort kits and filled them for the enlisted boys.

The present officers are as follows: Chairman, Mrs. J. W. Oger; Vice-chairman, Miss Margie Myers; Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Rausch; Treasurer, Miss Lillie Prange; Counselor, Rev. Chas. Harris. Finance Committee—J. W. E. Waddell, J. W. Oger, S. J. Getty, Ross Sherman. Membership Committee—Miss Ethel Myers, Miss Ida Mullin, Mrs. Wm. Loffey, Roy Cramer. Knitting Overseers, Mrs. O. Mullin, Mrs. Henry Prange. Sewing Overseers, Miss Amy Lumberg, Mrs. Robert Warnke. Purchasing and Shipping, Mrs. L. S. McMahan. East Side Branch, Knitting overseers, Mrs. D. C. Getty; Sewing overseers, Miss Margie Myers; Purchasing and shipping, Mrs. E. C. McMahan; Presser, Miss Lillie Frey.

On Dec. 13th, a canvass was made of the township for new members by a team of twelve members. Every home was visited except where influenza existed and the result was a total membership of 284. Those who carried out the drive were—Miss Bernice Hislop, Mrs. Wm. Laffey, Miss Ida Mullin, Mrs. Wm. Krauss, Miss Ethel Myers, Mrs. E. C. McMahan, Roy Cromer, Henry Fitterer, Alfred Maurer, Sr., Archie Morrow, David Morrow, J. W. E. Waddell.

The complete report of the Beauford Red Cross branch extending from January 2nd, 1918 to April 1st, 1919, shows the total receipts to be \$1,430.70. The disbursements during this period were \$1,223.84, leaving a cash balance of \$206.86, on hand. During the organization, 278 knitted garments and 300 sewed garments were made by the branch. Forty-seven pieces were contributed to the linen shower for the hospitals in France.

### Decoria Red Cross Branch

Organized Feby. 1st, 1918, at the home of Charles Frederickson, with 12 members.

The officers: President, Mrs. E. Frederickson; Vice-President, Miss Ella Noyes; Secretary, Mrs. John Harrison; Treasurer, Mr. Harris Wilder. Sewing committee—Mrs. Ed. Keller,

captain; assistant captains, Mrs. Emil Tillman and Mrs. George Schumacher. The branch grew to a membership of over 25.

At the organization of the branch the ladies decided that every member give ten cents towards the working fund if present or absent. At our meetings held every three weeks were large gatherings. Mrs. Mutch took the lead in the knitting and Mrs. Fred Hunter second. The sewing was well accomplished as everyone done their best. Mrs. Ed Keller was the overseer of this work.

### Danville Red Cross Branch

Organized Feby. 6th, 1918, with thirty members. The membership list was increased to 131.

The officers. Chairman, Miss Lizzie Piltz; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Michael McCardle; Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Schmidt; Secretary, Mrs. Ed. Ogle. Mrs. George Bently was later elected member of the executive committee.

Owing to the fact that rumors were out that Danville had been placed on the blacklist in Washington, it was decided that something must be done, and done quickly to put Danville on the map. It was suggested by M. J. Ryan that Danville have an auction sale in the near future. It was brought before the people at the annual town election and it was decided to have the sale at once. M. J. Ryan solicited donations from the men present at the town meeting, and it was decided to make a house to house canvass to solicit donations from women and children.

Ed Ogle, Will Minks, H. O. Grimes, and John Albright were appointed on the soliciting committee. Mud and rain held no terrors for them. The drive was made the day after township election. The sale was held March 20, 1918, at the home of Wm. Schmidt, who gladly gave the use of his place for the sale. The day was one never to be forgotten by the people of Danville. It was a gala day for all, and people came from far and near. All business places at Minnesota Lake, the nearest town, were closed for the day, and the Minnesota Lake band was out to play a few selections. Mr. George M. Palmer, chairman of the Mankato Chapter was present and gave a short talk before the sale. M. J. Ryan auctioneer, also made a few remarks and the sale was on. Much credit is due Mr. Ryan for the success of the sale. Lunches were served on the grounds, they being donated by the ladies of Danville township. The receipts of the sale amounted to \$4,031.74.

Not having a town hall in Danville, the meetings of the branch were held at the homes of the members. It being impossible for all to meet at one place, two auxiliaries were organized later on in the northwestern part and the other in the southwestern part of Danville township. Under the supervision of Miss Lizzie Piltz and Mrs. George Kaus, sewing director, the work progressed nicely.

Danville's allotment for the work drive was \$510 and \$515 was sent. Seven boxes were sent

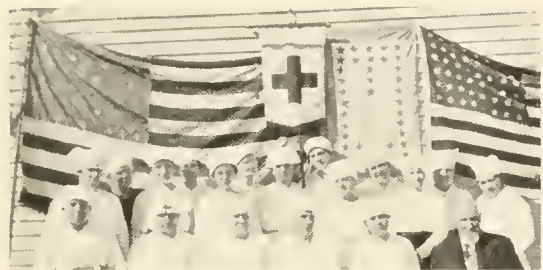
## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

to boys overseas at Christmas time. During the drive for the Belgian clothing relief, two boxes were collected and shipped by the committee. Owing to the death of her brother, Miss Lizzie Piltz resigned and Mrs. Mike McCadle was appointed to succeed her as chairman. Mrs. Ed Ogle also resigned and Mrs. John Albright was appointed to take her place.

### Eagle Lake Red Cross Branch

Organized June 21st, 1917, with 70 members. Officers—President, W. W. Hulee; Vice-President, Mrs. George Macbeth; Secretary, Mrs. Kate Cook; Treasurer, I. B. Reynolds. Committee on finances, August Swenson, and G. A. Harrin; on work, Mrs. J. L. Cummins, Mrs. E. D. Pickle, Mrs. August Swenson, Mrs. G. A. Harien and Mrs. John Jackson. I. O. O. F. lodge No. 86, donated the use of a room to the branch for work for the duration of the war.

There was always plenty of funds to draw from. An auction sale, dances, a play by the Sugar Grove school and a street carnival where a lunch, ice cream, soft drinks, flowers, etc., were sold, were all means toward raising funds for the common cause. A red and white quilt pieced in the design of the Red Cross netted the branch \$113.00. Just before Blue Earth county received the allotment for socks a purchase of \$300 worth of grey yarn made it possible for Eagle Lake to "go over the top" with their share of the allotment. The branch never was short on any allotment but made their full quota for the linen shower and comfort kits on



EAGLE LAKE RED CROSS BRANCH

time. Every boy who entered the service and received his mail at the Eagle Lake postoffice or whose parents resided in the village was provided through the local Red Cross with a comfort kit. Large collections of clothing for relief in Belgium were sent through the chapter and one large box of clothing was sent direct to Newark, N. J., for the same relief. Contributions of clothing and bedding and \$25 cash were sent to the people of the fire swept district of the north. The sum of \$25, was also sent to Tyler for those suffering from the effects of cyclone. Connected with the branch is the Junior Red Cross including the following schools: Eagle Lake, Hill, Mock, Buskey and Wood.

The present officers—President, Mrs. Wm. R. Engbarth; Vice-President, Mrs. E. R. Tanner;

Secretary, Mrs. George Macbeth; Treasurer, I. B. Reynolds; member of executive board, Mrs. F. E. Day.

Since organization the branch has collected through all sources including memberships, \$1,682.29, and paid out \$1,334.76, leaving a balance of \$347.53. This balance has been forwarded to the chapter with the exception of \$100 which we were allowed for local Red Cross work.

The two largest numbers of articles finished and forwarded to the division through Mankato chapter, bed shirts, 156 and socks, pairs, 491.

### The American Red Cross

'Twas a great relief unto my mind,  
When I heard the armistice was signed;  
And I tho't to myself, now the war is done,  
We R. C. ladies' can have some fun.  
No more will we have to sit and knit,  
And worry and fret for fear it won't fit;  
But we'll go out calling most every day,  
And chat with our neighbors while we tat or  
crochet.

And then again from across the seas  
Came the call, "We're in want, help us please;"  
And the Red Cross ladies, yea everyone,  
Realized their work was just begun,  
And deem it a privilege, both you and me,  
To be a worker for the A. R. C.

Dear old sock, I loved you so,  
Until I begun to near the toe;  
Then you get so changeable, just like a flirt,  
That I tho't I would change and make a shirt.  
Now with this shirt I did quite well,  
Until the seams I begun to fell;  
Then they were so erratic and so contrary,  
That in spite of me they would vary;  
But I finished it with many blessings,  
And started to make surgical dressings.

Now these dressings of which I spoke,  
Were not in any way like a joke;  
So I went back home and oh! What a shock,  
There lay my poor, oid, innocent sock!  
And it whispered to me in accents low  
"Why don't you learn the Kitchener toe?"  
I did that day so my story ends,  
And "Kitchener" and I are now good friends.

Composed by Mrs. J. L. Cummins, Chairman of  
work committee of the Eagle Lake Branch.



MINNESOTA LAKE RED CROSS BRANCH

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



INDIAN LAKE RED CROSS BRANCH

### Good Thunder Red Cross Branch

Organized June 18th, 1917, with twenty-nine members.

The officers—Chairman, Mrs. A. H. McGrew; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. F. H. Griffin; Treasurer, Miss Katherine McCarthy; Secretary, Miss Bertha M. Graham.

Solicitors sent out by the chairman obtained 195 members and an additional donation of \$109. The membership increased to 247 and the donations to \$266.35 before the Christmas drive of 1917. Wondering how so much money could ever be worked into supplies, the Good Thunder branch was launched on its mission. At this time, Mrs. Louisa Saunty offered the use of two rooms in her home to the workers. This offer was accepted and the rooms used until work was stopped.

The State Bank which had responded generously to all calls for help gave a special offering of one hundred silver dollars in commemoration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, in addition to taking out a life membership. Nimble fingers soon used the money. It was decided to hold an auction March 15, 1918. The donations were so numerous that the sale was continued until late in the evening, although planned for the afternoon only. Much of the successful raising of \$2,830 was due to the enthusiasm of G. L. Fitch, who donated his services as auctioneer.

In June, 1918, the ladies of St. John's Lutheran church opened their sewing rooms for Red Cross work. From then until the close of the work they continued turning out large numbers of finely finished garments. The Ladies' Aid of Emanuel Lutheran church helped with donations of money. The sum of \$4,790 was collected from all sources.

It is difficult to choose any deserving special mention among a number of faithful workers, but a few may be named who gave very generously of time and energy. Mrs. A. H. McGrew as president; Miss Anna Weir, Mrs. Fred Mor-

lock; Miss Blanche Hayes on the hospital supply committee; Mrs. Mary Duff as captain of the sewing; and Mrs. W. H. McGrew. Much of the success of the Good Thunder branch was due to their willing sacrifice.

So eager were the Juniors for work that an application was made to Mr. Palmer for forming an auxiliary before he had received instructions. They were referred to the Northern Division which gave such instructions that work was started and the Junior Auxiliary completed as soon as Mankato had completed her organization. (It is believed that Good Thunder had the first Junior Auxiliary in the county) Mrs. John McCarty, Mrs. Ed. O'Neill and Miss Mary Duff later assisted by Mrs. Ralph Schneiderhan, and Mrs. Robert Pantsch took charge of the Juniors. The work was carried on one day of each week through the summer vacation as well as during school sessions. The work done by the Junior Red Cross formed no mean part of the town's outfit.

### Garden City Red Cross Branch

Organized June 13th, 1917, with twenty-two members.

The officers: President T. F. Mills; Vice-President, J. M. Chapman; Secretary, Mrs. G. W. John; Treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Hughes. Sewing committee, Mrs. Frank Thurston, Mrs. J. M. Chapman, and Mrs. T. F. Mills, chairman of permanent committees; instruction, Mrs. T. F. Mills; hospital supplies, Mrs. J. M. Chapman; membership, Mrs. Lulu Gates; finances, G. W. John.

A drive for membership was held and so general was the interest and response that in 1918, 291 members were reported, \$303 in membership dues being sent in. Of these 281 were annual and twelve subscribing. For raising funds, one Red Cross auction, ice cream and strawberry socials, public dinners, home talent play, school lunches, etc., were held and people were most generous in their gifts to the work. Two

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

boxes of garments were packed and shipped for Belgian Relief Work Christmas, 1918, sixteen Christmas boxes were sent to our American soldier boys. In the call for hospital linen, our allotment was met by providing 14 sheets, 64 hand towels; 30 bath towels; 40 handkerchiefs; and 6 napkins.

Since organizing, this branch has raised \$4,067.47, and the expenditures were \$2,072.71, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,994.76.

### Grapeland Red Cross Branch

Organized in July, 1917, at the Grapeland school house.

The officers: President, Mrs. H. O. Healy; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Wishart; Treasurer, John McGregor.

In addition to the sewing and knitting, seven comfort bags were made and filled and presented to seven home boys in the service.

Up to January 1st, 1919, over \$2,000 was taken in by the organization in cash. Of this amount, \$1,258.90 was taken in at the auction held on the school grounds, March 2nd, 1918. Its largest membership reached nearly two hundred, which included Junior memberships from two or three of the neighboring schools. To the Grapeland ladies is due almost the entire credit for the good work accomplished during the activities of the Red Cross organization here. Many names are worthy of mention, but probably none more than that of Mrs. Ione Wallace, who, though a partial invalid, alone knitted about fifty pairs of socks.

### Kennedy Bridge Red Cross Branch

Organized November 15th, 1917, with 17 members. Since this time the membership has reached 81, which for this territory is a record of one hundred per cent enlistment. The funds for the maintenance of this division were ob-

tained through membership fees, sales, collections at meetings, and donations. The total amount secured in these various ways was \$743. The expenditures for supplies and incidental approximated \$543. A balance of \$200 still remains undisposed of in the treasury.

In many cases the quota of work allotted to this branch was greatly exceeded. On one occasion sixty-six pairs of stockings, above the amount required, were completed. Eight women won the certificates which were distributed for exceptional application.

Associated with the Senior Red Cross was a junior division. The children through their own labors earned \$40 for the support of their society. They furthermore, made 500 gun wipes; 200 mouth swabs; 3 afghans; 4 squares and 20 handkerchiefs. During all this time, they were gaining lessons in Americanism, which because concrete will be the most enduring.

### Lake Crystal Red Cross Branch

Organized in May, 1917, with 25 members.

The Officers--Chairman, L. P. Jones; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. C. P. Christensen; treasurer, Dr. Wm. Jares; Secretary, Miss Effie Norman. New members were added to the branch and by September, 1918 there were 619 paid members.

The branch organized to work on July 16, 1917, with \$300 in the treasury. The Treasury Club gave \$125 from a Red Cross benefit social and at an auction sale all things being donated, \$2,200 was turned into the treasury at this sale. A musk-rat hide, donated by a small boy brought \$300, it being sold and resold. It was afterward sent to different sales for the benefit of the Red Cross and became quite a famous hide much to the delight of the small giver, who gave the best he had of his small store to raise money for the relief and comfort of suffering humanity. The rest of the money was raised by monthly payments, starting September 16, 1918 and continu-



KENNEDY BRIDGE RED CROSS BRANCH

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



LAKE CRYSTAL RED CROSS BRANCH

ing until November 11, when the Armistice was signed. This amounted to \$483 monthly. At this time, November 11, there was \$2,293.41 in the treasury.

In January, 1918, the cutting committee was appointed. Mrs. May F. Friend, Miss Maud H. Barney and Mrs. Adolph Bahma, who continued their work until August, when the work was purchased, all cut, from the northern division of the Red Cross. This committee saved the branch quite a sum of money to purchase material with.

There were twenty-five members who gave 800 hours work each and who received certificates as follows: Mrs. Moss Paulson, Mrs. Minnie Franchere, Mrs. Peter Hansen, Mrs. Lawrence Hansen, Mrs. Frank Randall, Mrs. Emmet Polancky, Mrs. Morris Slattery, Miss Maud Friend, Miss Maud H. Barney, Mrs. May E. Friend, Mrs. Hugh Norman, Mrs. J. W. Wrightson, Mrs. Adolph Bahma, Mrs. O. E. Akers, Mrs. Retta Clark, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Frank Bartlett, Mrs. Frank Scherer, Mrs. H. Halverson (Butternut) Mrs. C. Wilson (Butternut) Mrs. John Swenson (Butternut) Mrs. R. B. Thomas, Mrs. Ferd Huen, Mrs. Hans Moe, Mrs. Reka Rhoda.

On January 15, 1918, the by-laws were adopted and the fifth member of the executive committee, Mrs. Maggie Nutt, was elected. Shortly after this, both the Chairman and the Secretary resigned, and G. L. Fitch was elected chairman, and Mrs. Alfred Olson, secretary, to fill the unexpired term.

The present officers: chairman, G. L. Fitch; vice chairman, Mrs. Hugh M. Roberts; secretary, Mrs. Maggie Nutt; treasurer, R. B. Thomas; and G. W. Champlin, member of the executive committee.

The chapter is helping care for a Canadian family, the husband being in the Canadian army across the sea. They receive \$20 monthly.

### Madison Lake Red Cross Branch

Organized June 1, 1917, with 75 members, and at the close of the year the total number of members was 388.

The Officers: President, Mrs. E. C. Swearingen; vice-president, Mrs. F. W. Wondra; treas-

urer, Mrs. W. Sicler; secretary, Mrs. F. B. Knoff.

The village council gave the branch the use of the council room, and the first six months they met there twice a week. The first of November the village was divided into five neighborhoods and a captain appointed for each, and it was found that during the winter months they accomplished much more in this way. In December was held an indoor carnival and \$212 was cleared; again in March an auction sale was held which cleared the branch \$1,400. The branch purchased their own material and cut most of the garments made. During the time from the organization until the present time 2689 sewed and knitted garments were sent to the headquarters.

Each of the forty-seven boys leaving as enlisted or drafted men were given a comfort kit fully equipped. Thirty-one have been overseas, eight of whom have returned to their homes. Our Service flag has forty-six blue stars and one gold star, Leonard Danberry, having died of influenza at Camp Cody about four weeks after leaving in the October, 1918 draft.

The Surgical dressing classes did splendid work under instructors trained by Mrs. G. M. Palmer of Mankato. Our home service had very little to do except in the case of one family. They helped to get and approved of the allotment for the step children, also looked up delayed letters to the son of another mother.

### Mapleton Red Cross Branch

Organized June 9th, 1917, with 78 members, the meeting being held in the Pastime Theatre.

The Officers: Chairman, Mrs. Jennie B. Johnston; Vice-Chairman, Luella Ackerman; Treasurer, Mrs. Minnie Hadley. Miss Honora Norton and Mrs. T. C. Busse were appointed on a committee for supplies. Mrs. Gladys Ackerman was captain; Mrs. Magdalena Waddell, assistant captain for sewing on Tuesdays; Mrs. P. H. O'Connor was captain; and Mrs. Emily Endicott, assistant captain for sewing on Thursdays. Mrs. Janie Hotaling had charge of the publicity; and Mrs. Belle Libby was superintendent of knitting.

As the summer advanced it became evident that



## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

with increasing membership and consequent workers a larger place for meeting would need to be provided. A committee consisting of Mrs. Louis Borchert and Mrs. B. F. McGregor were appointed by the chairman to interview the public library board relative to using the library two afternoons per week. The request being granted the move was made. Sewing machines were loaned by the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. T. Howieson, Borchert Bros., Mrs. C. Young, Miss Mary Burns and Mrs. T. Hamp. The first work meeting was held in the Library August 30th, 1917. The first shipment of work was taken to Mankato by Mrs. T. Howieson and Mrs. Jennie B. Johnston, August 28th.

Entertainments, ice cream socials and a carnival were held, and the proceeds derived were donated to the Red Cross.

About the 1st of November, 1917, Mr. H. E. Hance, residing north of town on his farm which was also the Experiment Station, donated a registered pig to the cause and V. J. Greiner, John B. Carey, O. V. Karlberg were named a committee to sell the pig with the result that \$432.94 was added to the Red Cross fund.

Sometime before this the Secretary, Mrs. Luella Ackerman, resigned and Mrs. Jennie Cooper was chosen, but she resigned in October on account of changing her residence to Minneapolis. Miss Cecelia Pettit was elected to fill the vacancy which she did very efficiently and is still at it. The by-laws of the branch were adopted and B. F. McGregor of the State Bank was chosen to be the fifth member of the executive committee and the regular monthly business meeting was to be held thereafter at the State bank the first Thursday of each month.

The next important event was the Christmas membership drive and the providing for Xmas boxes for our boys at home and abroad, thirty-two of each. A twenty-five cent assessment was made which paid for the thirty-two boxes sent by the Chapter. Also took care of the postage and of the boxes donated by the public school pupils for the boys in cantonments. The membership drive was made by a number of workers, Edwina More, Mrs. B. Lob'y, Mrs. Goodrich, Margaret Emeson, Cecelia Pagel, Mrs. I. A. Lownes, with

the result that \$685.75 was received before the close of the fiscal year. Through the efforts of Mrs. G. M. Palmer and Mrs. Paul Barney of Mankato, the local chairman was able to interest a number in Surgical Dressing department in April.

In November, 1918 a class in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick was organized with Mrs. Lottie Wolff as instructor, and Miss Ursula Troendle as class secretary. Eight of the class were eligible for examination, all of whom received certificates from the Northern Division of the Red Cross, namely, Misses Ursula Troendle, Margaret Norton, Honora Norton, Estella McCarthy, Edith Ackerman, Sophia Borchert, Ruth Healy and Mrs. Mary Hund.

The Mapleton Junior Red Cross was organized February 29th, 1918. Mr. Melvin, Mrs. Charles Schweitzer and Mrs. J. S. Emerton were appointed as a school committee. The proceeds of a "circus" entertainment given for the benefit of the Junior Red Cross, together with the membership fees, amounted to \$280.20; and there still remains \$152.59 in the treasury after paying for materials for knitting and sewing. The Mapleton school is planning to support a French Orphan. There are eight county schools affiliated as auxiliaries. The country schools and Lutheran Parochial school turned over to the Junior Red Cross \$44.25 and after paying for materials used still have in the treasury \$36.38 with which they plan to support a war orphan for a year.

The financial report for the first year, from June 2nd, 1917 to July 1st, 1918, showed the total receipts to be \$4,074.69, and the disbursements \$3,795.37, leaving a balance of \$279.32 in the treasury.

On Jan. 2, 1918, the chairman had the pleasure, with the consent of the chapter committee, of organizing a live Branch at Beauford. And again on May 24th, 1918, it was her privilege, with the consent of Mankato Chapter, to organize at West Medo.

A Home Service Committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. Helen Leferman, Mrs. Thomas Howieson and Mrs. Dennis McCarthy. Upon only one occasion were they called upon to give aid and comfort to one of our boys, the last to go in



CAMBRIA RED CROSS BRANCH

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



SURGICAL DRESSING CLASS, MAPLETON

the final draft, was brought home a victim of the dreaded epidemic, the influenza. A military funeral was held and burial took place in the cemetery, the Home Guard taking charge and the Red Cross members attended in a body. Rev. Paul Edsel, who officiated, preached his first English sermon.

Mapleton branch went over the top on every occasion, sending large shipments to the Belgians in 1918, also to the first sufferers at Moose Lake. Two new quilts were sent to Mrs. A. B. Freidman and Mrs. Ed Benton at Moose Lake, Minn. In the two national war fund drives Mapleton donated \$650 and \$1,050 for the National work.

The financial statement of the Branch from July 1st, 1918 to January 1st, 1919, showed the total receipts to be \$2,590.22, and the disbursements, \$880.49, leaving a balance of \$1,709.73 in the treasury. The total membership for the year 1918, was 400.

Among those who were appointed on standing committees other than those already mentioned were: Captain, Mrs. Hattie Wilde; assistant Captains, Mrs. John Schweitzer and Mrs. W. Strobel; Belgian Relief, G. N. Ackerman and J. W. Atcherson; Garment Cutting, Mrs. Thos. Howieson and Mrs. Dennis McCarthy; Knitting, Mrs. Frank Goodrich. Mrs. Gertrude Chandler was our oldest knitter. Mrs. McQueen knitted the greatest number of articles.

During the month of April, 1918, a Surgical Dressing class was organized in Mapleton by Mrs. Paul W. Barney of Mankato, with a membership of seven. The Congregational Church kindly gave the use of the basement of the church for the class work, and two classes were held each week. In all there were fifty workers in these classes.

The class of instructors consisted of Mrs. J. F. Bomburger, captain; Mrs. T. B. Taylor, vice-captain; Mrs. G. G. Fetterman, Mrs. J. F. Albrecht, Mrs. H. M. Berry, Mrs. E. Hadley and Mrs. T. C. Busse.

### Riverside Red Cross Branch

Organized February 24th, 1918, with 12 members. Following a membership campaign, the number increased to 49.

The Officers—Chairman, Mrs. Martin Sturm; vice-chairman, Miss Ella Brooks; Secretary, Miss Dorothy Roberts who was succeeded by Miss Alma Anderson; treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Say-

ler; knitting captain, Mrs. Morgan Brooks; sewing captain, Miss Hilda Anderson.

The meetings were held at the homes of the members once a week until the late summer. Twenty-four meetings were held with an average attendance of fifteen active members; dur-



RIVERSIDE RED CROSS BRANCH

ing this time the sewing and knitting finished amounted to 164 articles.

The income was derived from different sources such as, branch portion of membership dues, donations, socials, war refund, etc., to the amount of \$287.83. The expenses amounted to \$209.59 leaving a total of \$78.24 in the treasury. On December 20th, 1918 a Red Cross drive was held in which 40 members were secured.

During the great World War, five of our boys entered the service, but only one of them, namely, Oscar E. Anderson arrived overseas, from where he will never return as his star has turned to gold, but our remaining four boys are still safe in the good old U. S. A.

The Present Officers—Chairman, Mrs. Charles Brooks; vice-chairman, Mrs. Joseph Sturm; secretary, Mrs. Alma Anderson, treasurer, Mrs. Frank Brooks.

### Rapidan Red Cross Branch

Organized July 3rd, 1917 with thirty-five members, and by January 1st, 1918, the membership had increased to 274.

The officers: Chairman, Mrs. George Bartlett; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. O. C. Kunkel; Secretary, Mrs. Silas Juliar; Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Just; member of Executive Committee, Mrs. Jess Skow.

Mrs. Earl Flo tendered the use of two rooms



RAPIDAN RED CROSS WORKERS  
"Home Talent Play"

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

of her house to the Branch which was its home until April 1st, 1918 when Mr. Paul Kunkel tendered the branch the free use of a home which it occupied.

Besides the sewing hours a special staff met on some other afternoon in the week for cutting, pressing and packing. At first this staff consisted of Mrs. Jess Skow, Mrs. W. A. Just, Mrs. Carl Flo and Mrs. F. W. Bosin. Later Mrs. O. C. Kunkel, Miss Helen Just, Mrs. G. H. Schendel and Mrs. D. E. Bosin were added to this organization.

The Rapidan Branch was especially proud of their knitting record. Knitting was started about the last of September, 1917, and when the year's work was finished the report showed that 16 pair of mittens, 96 pair of wristlets, 1058 pairs of



MRS. GEO. BARTLETT,  
RAPIDAN

socks, 101 sweaters and some smaller articles had been sent in to headquarters. Two of their knitters, Mrs. Bodel Erickson and Mrs. Marie Erickson, turned in 195 pair of socks each, and are contenders for state championship in this work. Shortly before Thanksgiving of 1917 the branch lost their president, Mrs. Geo. Bartlett. She was injured in an automobile accident on her way home from the Red Cross work on Wednesday evening, and died two days later. Mrs. Bartlett was a good neighbor, a fair minded and pu-

lic spirited woman, a good Red Cross worker and a patient and cheerful leader. She had done considerable Y. M. C. A., and other social work, and had always been interested in the moral and social welfare of her neighbors, and her departure, while it was a great loss to the Rapidan branch was a still greater loss to the community, her friends and neighbors.

A new president was not elected to take Mrs. Bartlett's place before February 5, 1918. At a regular meeting held that evening Mr. Arthur Mitchell was elected president. At that meeting, Mrs. Jess Skow was appointed work captain. A month later the executive board took steps to organize branch auxiliaries. Three units were started, Maple River, with Mrs. H. L. Cotton as captain; Rueville school with Mrs. R. E. Childs as captain; and Spring Island with Mrs. Wm. Waddell as captain. Work and knitting were sent out to these units, and they are entitled to a considerable share of the credit for the amount of work done. Sewing hours in the units were held regularly every week at the different farm houses.

At this time the Junior Red Cross work, which had already been started through the town organizer, Mr. W. A. Just, was taken up by a local committee organized as follows: D. E. Bosin, chairman; Mrs. F. W. Bosin secretary and Mrs. W. A. Just, treasurer. The following schools organized units: Spring Island school, District No. 77; Washburn school district No 17; The Mill school district No 109; The Just school district No. 66; The Rueville school district No 90; and the Yaeger school district No. 91. The Maple River school also contributed, although they did not have a permanent organization. The Mankato Citizens Telephone company furnished them with free telephone, and the Northern States Power company furnished electricity, free.

The branch handled \$3,499.18 up to March 2nd, 1919, and of this amount \$3,020.18 was collected by the above named methods. Of this money \$609.51 was turned into the chapter; \$600.00 was



RAPIDAN CHAMPION KNITTERS



MINNESOTA LAKE CHAMPION KNITTERS

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

appropriated for local purpose; \$32.80 for freight, postage, etc., and \$2,256.81 for materials.

The materials bought were mostly flannels and knitting yarn. No money was used for administration expenses.

The present membership of the branch is 156, with the following officers: Chairman, Arthur Mitchell; Vice-Chairman, W. A. Just; Secretary, Carl Flo; Treasurer, Silas S. Juliar; member of executive board, Wm. Eberhart; Work Captain, Mrs. Jess Skow.

### St. Clair Red Cross Branch

Organized July 26th, 1917 with forty-six members.

The Officers: Chairman, Father O'Connor; vice-chairman, Dr. R. O. Juliar; Treasurer, George Hulmer; Secretary, Mrs. F. M. Chase; Working club, Mrs. R. O. Juliar, Captain, and Mrs. H. A. Campbell, assistant.

Those who put in 800 hours service in knitting and sewing were awarded certificates by the National Red Cross. Our Branch received two Mrs. A. H. Matteson and Mrs. Hubert Bruels.

When we first organized our sewing club Mrs. A. H. Matteson said, "I hope the war soon ends, but if it continues I am going to try and knit as many pair of socks as I am old which is 67 years." She knit one hundred and twenty-five pairs. We had ever so many great knitters.

The Junior Red Cross, under Mrs. L. Hugenin, did splendid work. All worked until the Spanish Influenza epidemic broke out in the fall of 1918, then we disbanded for a time.

At the annual meeting held, Mr. H. Thirlman was elected the present chairman.

### Sterling Red Cross Branch

Organized in June, 1917.

The Officers: Chairman, Mrs. Ferd. Hicks; Vice-chairman, Mrs. H. E. Roberts; Treasurer,

Miss Hope Hazel; Secretary, Mrs. Mabel Faley.

As this was a township organization, it was necessary to divide the workers into three divisions and Mrs. Charles Troy was appointed captain of the Sterling Center Division; Mrs. C. E. Decker was captain of the North Sterling Division; and Mrs. Geo. Conrad of the South Sterling Division. Mrs. Andrew Harrison was chosen to act on the executive committee, the Home Service committee was composed of the following members: Mrs. Helen Harrison, Chairman; and Mrs. Clint Johnson, Gerald Conrad and Mrs. Fred Roberts.

The Junior Red Cross did splendid work, knitting socks, sweaters, mufflers, afghans, etc., and during the vacation they sewed carpet rags which were woven into rugs and sold to help replenish the treasury.

The Present Officers chosen in October were: Chairman, Mrs. Helen Hawieson; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth Conrad; Treasurer, Mrs. Hope Grover; Secretary, Mrs. Jessie Morris.

The financial report of the Branch showed that the receipts in money since organizing, were \$1,791.26, received as follows: Membership fees, \$268.15; donations, \$663.87; received from socials, sale of rugs, etc., \$862.24. In the disbursements \$1,312.59 was paid out for supplies, and \$220 was turned over to the National Red Cross for relief work abroad.

In March, 1918, four barrels of clothing were sent to the refugees, and in October of the same year a similar donation was sent to the fire sufferers in Northern Minnesota. In April, 1919, five larger bags of good warm clothing were sent to the refugees.

### Vernon Center Red Cross Branch

The Vernon Center Branch of the Red Cross comprising Vernon Center and parts of Lyra and Ceresco, was among the very last in the



VERNON CENTER RED CROSS BRANCH

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

county to be organized, the date being Monday, July 9th, 1917, with 92 members.

The officers—Chairman, Mrs. H. C. Kraus; Vice-chairman, Mrs. F. L. Cooper; secretary, Miss Blanch Burdick; treasurer, Mrs. F. H. Barnes. Miss Burdick resigned as secretary in October, 1917, and G. C. Cornish was elected to fill the vacancy. Messrs. F. H. Barnes, F. B. Koch and C. E. Eastman were the vouchers.

A successful drive for members was carried out during chautauqua week, July 17 to 23, 1917. The Misses Selma Petrick, Ida Bowen, Gladys Cooper, Varonica Good, Ethel Nobles, Ruth Cornish, Carrie Thew and Lydia Annis dressed as Red Cross nurses, were appointed as solicitors and so faithfully did they perform their duties, that very few got "past," and our membership was increased to almost 600, making our branch the largest in the county. Hon. E. T. Champlin, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Barnes and H. C. Kraus took out life membership. The Masonic lodge most generously donated their hall with lights and heat, for a work room as long as the war lasted.

By the first of August, 1917, the rooms were equipped with six sewing machines, worn tables, etc., materials for sewing and knitting were on hand and our working force of about 100 women ranging in age from 85 years down to girls in their teens, entered into the work, like true soldiers determined to surmount all difficulties and discouragements that lay before them, glad of the opportunity to do their bit for this righteous cause. How well they succeeded, results show. The problem "how to get money to carry on the work," was always before us.

Our branch was the first in the county to hold a community Red Cross auction. A most successful one was held Nov. 24, 1917, netting the society \$733.16. The following June, another was held in the Ceresco town hall, the proceeds amounting to \$2,427.60. Other benefit concerts and entertainments were held from time to time, all of which were very profitable and pleasant affairs. Several rural teachers gave entertainments, the proceeds going to the branch, and from time to time we received cash donations from patriotic citizens, so we never lacked for funds, and always had plenty in a case of emergency. At the time of the great fire in the northern part of the state, our branch was the first to telegraph money to be used in the relief work. Of the \$2,000 sent, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Barnes gave their personal check for one-half of that amount.

During the time our branch has been organized our receipts were \$6,575.97 and we paid out \$6,275.97, which included the \$1,191.55, which was sent into headquarters on request, leaving a balance of \$300 in our treasury. The number of finished articles made and sent to the chapter at Mankato, 4,065, which included 892 pairs of socks; 127 sweaters; 511 suits of pajamas; and 516 hospital shirts.

There were about 55 boys and one Red Cross nurse, Miss Mary Cornish, who joined the colors from territory embraced by our branch, about

one-half of whom saw service oversea, seven of whom including Miss Cornish are still in Europe.

Several pleasant patriotic affairs enlivened our little village. A community sing, under the auspices of Mrs. Patterson, and the Orpheus club of Mankato was greatly enjoyed. The sing was followed by dedicating a large new flag and raising the same on a new flag staff. A lawn social and service flag dedication brought out a large number of people.

We feel proud of our splendid boys and our efficient Red Cross nurse, each one of whom we feel sure did nobly their duty to their country and in doing this brought honor to themselves and the folks at home, and to the community.

The work of the Junior Red Cross for 1918 and 1919 in the Vernon Center schools, was presumably typical of that of other schools in the county. There were five teachers and an average of 85 pupils carrying on the work, and the following is an approximately complete list of the various activities:

One hundred per cent membership for both the years 1918 and 1919.

Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps purchased by the pupils, \$4,500. Every teacher was also a purchaser to the sum of \$1,000, making a total purchase of \$5,500 for the school.

In 1918, subscribed to the Y. M. C. A., and library funds. In 1919 the students united in the Victory Boy and Girl Fund, every child contributing from 25 cents for each primary pupil, to a pledge of \$5 each from several high school pupils, all the money having been earned, and totaling \$100.

Four war orphans adopted. Each of the four rooms of the school contributing \$36.50 for that purpose.

The Red Cross work in the school in knitting and sewing comprised the making of sweaters, mufflers, socks, wristers, wash cloths, three large Afghans, comfort kits, the piecing of quilts, and the making of fracture pillows and quantities of gun wipes.

Every teacher was a contributor to every drive and campaign.

Thirty-two children had war gardens in 1918, from which they sold \$84 worth of vegetables, the funds being donated to the Red Cross. Flowers were also sold for the same purpose. Quantities of junk was also gathered and sold.

In every drive for clothing for the refugees



BUTTERNUT VALLEY RED CROSS BRANCH

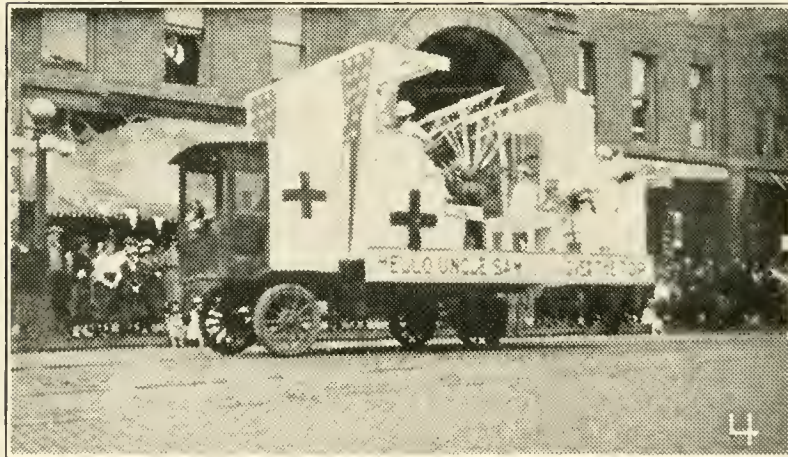
## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

the pupils collected and brought to the school as a center. This was repeated for the fire sufferers in October, 1918. Four Christmas boxes were sent to the soldiers for Christmas, 1917. Two boxes of toys were sent to the children in the fire area, for Christmas, 1918. Seventeen scrap books were made for the soldiers' hospitals and twenty books were contributed to the soldiers oversea.

In the food conservation campaign the girls assisted in securing the food pledges. The entire school took part in the fuel conservation drive, tagging the shovels. Every pupil was a

member of the Health Crusade during the month of March, April and May, 1919. This was financed by the Junior Red Cross.

The boys of the school, as Boy Scouts, took entire charge of the Victory Loan drive in the village of Vernon Center in April, going way "over the top" by securing \$23,000 in subscriptions. War literature was substituted for regular work throughout the course. Junior four-minute contests were held Christmas, 1918, every student taking part. The compositions of the entire school for a month were based on war work, and the best of the same were published.



RED CROSS FLOAT IN LOYALTY PARADE



MRS. H. A. PATTERSON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE HOSPITAL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT OF  
BLUE EARTH COUNTY CHAPTER  
AMERICAN RED CROSS



S. B. WILSON OF MANKATO



# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

## The Federal Food Administration in Mankato



FOR the organization of the Federal Food Administration in 1917, A. D. Wilson of St. Paul was appointed the State Food Administrator for Minnesota and he appointed S. B. Wilson of Mankato, Federal Food Administrator for Blue Earth County, with Elwina L. Pugh as Assistant.

The county Food Administrator appointed Local Food Administrators in every township and village and these, together with certain departments and committees and special representatives, constituted the personnel of the Federal Food Administration in Blue Earth County, as follows:

County Administrator....S. B. Wilson, Mankato  
Ass't Administrator....Elwina L. Pugh, Mankato  
Farm Administrator....M. R. Benedict, Mankato  
Store Administrator.....J. E. Brett, Mankato  
Home Administrator..Mrs. H. C. Hotaling, Mapleton  
Eat Shop Administrator...A. E. Quimby, Mankato  
School Administrator...W. H. Detamore, Mankato  
Church Administrator...W. D. Willard, Mankato  
Press Administrator, ...E. F. Searing, Mankato  
Lodge Administrator..Mrs. C. J. Laurisch, Mankato

The Village Representatives appointed were: George H. Hubmer, St. Clair; E. H. Monroe, Garden City; C. W. Chamberlain, Amboy; Frank Nelson, Rapidan; Simon Berenton, Pemberton; J. C. James, Lake Crystal; W. W. White, Judson; U. G. Argetsinger, Mapleton; Frank Hartwick, Vernon Center; R. C. Dalton, Eagle Lake; Charles Popelka, Madison Lake; H. R. Graf, Good Thunder.

The Township Representatives were; Cambria, William Lewis; Butternut Valley, H. M. Green; Lincoln, F. L. Maker; Ceresco, F. L. Kelly; Pleasant Mound, A. M. Sneeberger; Judson, George E. Austin; Vernon Center, Will Griffith; Shelby, A. F. Rempferd; South Bend, David Crane; Rapidan, Frank Nelson; Good Thunder, H. R. Graf; Sterling, George C. Keith; Beauford, Jos. W. E. Waddell; Mankato, Nick Kleinschmidt; Decoria, John Hansen; Jamestown, Charles Doran; LeRay, Charles Russell; Mapleton, J. D. Cornell; Danville, John P. Kramer and Chaney Griggs; Lyra, J. F. Bergeman; Limetown, Matt Sanger. Chaney Griggs was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John P. Kramer.

The Fair Price Committee appointed were: Mrs. Carl J. Holman, Mrs. C. D. Snow, Mrs. Ella White, Miss Clara Stahl, Mr. B. C. Cain and Mr. Fred M. Otto, all of Mankato.

Mrs. H. C. Hotaling of Mapleton, had charge of the Home Department and as conservation of food was a very important matter, a chairman for each town and village was appointed and a campaign started to secure the signature of every housewife to the Hoover pledge. These workers were as follows:

City of Mankato, Supervisor, Mrs. C. E. Wise,

Asst. Supervisor, Mrs. O. G. Olson; Ward Chairmen, Mrs. A. F. Winter, Miss Mae Wittell, Miss Marion Willard, Miss Katherine Wise, and Mrs. William Schwanenberg; Mapleton, Mrs. E. D. Healy; Mapleton Village, Mrs. Frank Goodrich; McPherson, Mrs. Frank Chase; Madison Lake Village, Mrs. E. H. Short; Medo, Mrs. George Krauss; Sterling, Mrs. C. C. Tray; Amboy, Mrs. Frank White; Beauford, Mrs. Ralph Healy; Butternut Valley, Mrs. Carl Wilson; Cambria, Mrs. Cynthia Harbo; Ceresco, Miss Ethel Nobles; Danville, Miss M. Krueger; Decoria, Mrs. Robert Haedt; Eagle Lake, Mrs. Kate Cook; Garden City, Mrs. Georgia Do; Judson, Mrs. George Austin; Jamestown, Mrs. Harry Hill; Lincoln, Mrs. D. A. Williams; Lyra, Mrs. Matt Weir; LeRay, Mrs. Mary Phalen; Lake Crystal, Mrs. L. P. Jones; Lime, Mrs. Robert Powell; St. Clair, Mrs. George Hubmer; Pleasant Mound, Mrs. E. P. Wilder; Vernon Center, Mrs. Leslie Cooper; Vernon Center Village, Mrs. F. H. Bainer; Rapidan, Mrs. Silas Juliar; Good Thunder, Mrs. William Ulrich; Shelby, Mrs. N. P. Grass and South Bend, Mrs. W. F. Crandall.

Conservation was under the direction of both Mrs. Thomas Hughes and Mrs. H. C. Hotaling for a time but Mrs. Hughes was obliged to give it up on account of other war duties and when Mrs. C. E. Wise was promoted to District Chairman of the Womans' Committee, Mrs. Carl J. Holman was placed at the head of the council work at Mankato.

A little later it was deemed best to appoint a Home Committee in each school district in the county to promote conservation and other war work to a still greater degree. These committees were to assist the teacher in educational war work, create an interest in the Boys' and Girl's Clubs and be active in any community upbuilding.

A great amount of detail work was required in the office of the County Food Administrator. Mr. Wilson for months practically abandoned his law business to devote his time to this work and other war activities. Miss Pugh's time also was largely consumed in the same way.

Every store in the county selling groceries flour and foods were in direct touch with the County Food Administration. They made weekly reports on sales of sugar and flour. For a time the consumer was allowed only six pounds of flour per capita and was required to buy substitutes with it, such as corn meal, edible corn starch, corn flour, barley flour, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, etc.

For a while each person was allowed only three pounds of sugar per month, but later the allowance was increased. Canning sugar was limited for a time to twenty-five pounds per family, but a little later increased each month,

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

but no family could get over one hundred pounds of sugar without a special permit.

Much difficulty was had with grist and feed mills and persons who wished to grind their own corn into cornmeal for substitutes. There were also cases where people came many miles to buy flour when a nearby market was ignored. Most of this flour was sold in forty-nine pound sacks, indicating that there should be eight members in the family of the purchaser. Investigation was made and the purchasers were required to hand in the names of the members of their families with the result that a number acknowledged their shortcoming and manifested a sense of shame and repentance. A few defiantly refused to acknowledge the truth and rather boasted of their success with the result that an order was issued directing dealers not to sell either sugar or flour to such offenders without a special order permitting it; this cut off the supply and shortly brought the offenders to recognize that their interest required them to co-operate with the Food Administration. It was the policy of the Food Administration not to get into court, but to employ tactful methods where possible and to withhold supplies until the requirements were met.

Some dissension arose over the claim that farmers did not sell their wheat as ordered by the State Food Administrator and in some cases they did not. Vidian Vye, Special Agent of the State Food Administration had charge of a number of counties in Southern Minnesota and he claimed that these farmers were guilty of hoarding wheat under the Federal Food act. Vye made his headquarters at Sleepy Eye, Minnesota and began to call farmers from Blue Earth County to Sleepy Eye, about fifty miles west of Mankato, and was asking them to sell their wheat and turn over the proceeds to the Red Cross as an evidence of their being guilty of hoarding, and not complying with the Food Regulations. Mr. Wilson entered a protest with the State Food Administrator against what Mr. Vye was thus doing. The Special Representative said the

farmers had the wheat unsold, and that all should be treated alike; but the County Food Administration refused to class all of the farmers as hoarders who might have technically disobeyed the order to sell their wheat, and brand them as disloyal. The result was that this work in Blue Earth County was turned over entirely to the County Administration. However, it was overruled in its contention that such farmers were not hoarders of wheat raised by them but was directed to enforce the penalty only where the conduct of the party was the result of a failure to appreciate duty to country. The Administration did then, in extreme cases, exact penalties which were turned to the Red Cross.

After the Armistice was signed, the Federal authorities ruled that farmers who did not sell wheat which they raised were not guilty of hoarding under the Federal Food Act and thereupon negotiations were had between the Federal Food Administration and the American Red Cross which resulted in these enforced contributions to the Red Cross being refunded.

In buying sugar for canning, the purchaser was at first required to go to the office of the County Food Administrator and sign cards but this proved so inconvenient that this plan was changed so they could sign at the stores and the pledges sent to the Food Administrator for record and checking.

Many people came in contact with this work. Aside from a few isolated cases the people of this county responded splendidly to the call for sacrifice, saving and co-operation. Its requirements called for some little sacrifice from almost every person and the psychological effect was excellent. The people in their characteristic American loyalty readily responded. True, there was complaint, dissension and discord but little when compared to the great majority who were willing to share their food with our soldiers and our allies. The fault finder and grumbler was characterized by ignorance, intolerance and stupidity. It was necessary to deal with them with an iron hand where persuasion could not make them see,



MISS ELWINA L. PUGH

## The Minnesota Commission of Public Safety and the Blue Earth County Safety Association



UPON the creation of this Commission by the Legislature of 1917, S. B. Wilson was made Director from Blue Earth County. This Commission was substantially the same as similar organizations in other states operating under the name of "Council of Defense."

The duties of the Director of this county were numerous and long lines aimed to advance and protect the rights, property and welfare of the community. The attitude of the State Commission toward local matters was governed largely by the judgment of the County Director. He was the one to decide whether prosecutions should be instituted for seditious utterances or acts, interference with enlistments, etc.

The "Non-Partisan League" was precipitating much unfavorable comment by reason of the socialistic tendencies of some of its leaders and speakers and their apparent inclination not to support the United States in the war. Mr. Wilson, as County Director, announced that if such speakers at their meetings in this county violated the law he would prosecute them. The meetings were prevented for a time by the sheriff of the county and his deputies but were later permitted.

The county director secured the passage by the various municipalities in the county of ordinances regulating more rigidly saloons, pool halls and idlers.

The Blue Earth County Safety Association was organized at a public meeting held at the Mankato Armory, May 26th, 1917. This association was the official subordinate organization in the county of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety.

The officers elected by the association were: President, S. B. Wilson; Secretary, Ivan Bowen; Treasurer, P. W. Pitcher. The following Precinct Chairmen were selected: Amboy, Hubert Kinney; Beauford, James Will; Butter-nut Valley, Jens Johnson; Cambria, Ben D. Hughes; Ceresco, Thos. Rooney; Danville, Harry Ogle; Decoria, C. H. Johnson; Eagle Lake, John Cummins; Garden City, M. F. Crane; Good Thunder, F. H. Griffin; Jamestown, George Schippel and Mike Farrell; Judson, Henry W. Nelson; Lake Crystal, C. J. Meyer and B. W. Cole; LeRay, David E. Johnson and C. J. Wells; Lincoln, Mathias Nostdahl; Lime, Morgan Brooks and Waldemar Adams; Lyra, Hiram E. Hansen; Mankato, First Ward, Oliver Olson; Second Ward, E. V. Watters; Fourth Ward, Lorin Cray; Fifth Ward, A. E. Quimby; Sixth Ward,

L. C. Rew; Vernon Center, Town, Fred C. Wil-Madison Lake, John Casper; Mapleton, O. V. Karlburg; Mapleton Town, C. E. Whitney; Medo, Fred C. Oftedahl; McPherson, Louis W. Hintze; Pleasant Mound, E. M. Tabott; Rapidan, William A. Just; Shelby, H. F. Day; South Bend, Moses Roberts; Sterling, William Mead; St. Clair, Henry Thielman; Vernon Center Village, L. C. Rew; Vernon Center, Town; Fred C. Wil-ber.

Later Ivan Bowen resigned as secretary, to enter active military service, and A. E. Quimby was elected to succeed him. George Schippel moved from Jamestown and Mike Farrell was appointed to succeed him. M. J. Barney resigned as the representative of the village of Lake Crystal and B. W. Cole was appointed to succeed him. David E. Johnson of LeRay township entered active service and C. J. Wells was appointed to succeed him. Morgan Brooks left the state and was succeeded by Waldemar Adams of Lime Township.

The Association kept in close touch with the entire county, through its representative in each township, village and precinct. It was their part to act with care and patience that every person might appreciate his duty to his country and this was accomplished in most instances by kindness, explanation and education rather than by harsh methods of punishment.

This Association spent considerable time in looking after seed corn, acreage of crops, cultivation of all tillable ground and other things relating to the public welfare and public safety during these perilous and troublesome times. It was a general utility organization that gave useful service, with credit to itself and with honor to the county and state.

The work of this association was harder then than we may now appreciate. In the critical days following the entrance of the United States into the war when certain elements of the population, confused as to issues, torn by conflicting sympathies, the victims of self-seeking agitators, were not united in their support of the country, a firm hand with almost autocratic power was needed to control the situation, and this was furnished by the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, with the aid of the Blue Earth County Safety Association. Blue Earth County will always look back with gratitude on the war time work of these official organizations.

# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

## Liberty Loans and Other Drives in Blue Earth County

By W. D. WILLARD

Splendid as was the response of the people of the United States to the call for men, no less splendid was their response to the call for money. Few people had gotten beyond millions of dollars in their thoughts, and the government call for \$2,000,000,000 loan, issued in May, 1917, was a staggerer. But so vigorously did the country take hold, that in thirty days the loan closed with subscriptions of \$3,035,226,850. Six months later the Second Loan brought subscriptions of \$4,617,532,000. The Third Liberty Loan, issued in May, 1918, was \$4,170,019,650, and the Fourth, six months later, produced the stupendous sum of \$6,989,047,000. The total of bonds actually issued under these five loans was \$16,967,832,650, about \$170 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

In these loans Blue Earth County took her full share, \$4,853,000. In the first loan she fell short, taking but \$250,000 out of \$600,000 allotted. But it must be realized that the people of this community were not accustomed to buying bonds, few having ever seen one. There was no selling organization and no adequate preparations of any sort. All subscriptions made were purely voluntary. Most of the bonds sold were taken by the banks.

In the fall of 1917, when the Second Liberty Loan came out, a beginning was made on the organization and the allotment plan which so successfully put over the latter loans. Judge Lorin Cray was made county chairman, and a committee of three to five prominent men were selected in each township and village, with a committee of twenty-five in the City of Mankato, of which Mr. E. E. Crandall was chairman. At a meeting of the members of the organization held at the City Hall in Mankato, the \$1,000,000 allotted to the county was apportioned among the subdivisions, the city of Mankato undertaking to raise one-half of the amount, although the city's share on the basis of assessed valuation and wealth was about one-third. A vigorous campaign of speaking was inaugurated, in which the following Mankato men participated: S. B. Wilson, C. J. Laurisch Harry A. Johnson, Wm. F. Hughes, C. E. Gilmore, A. C. Edwards, C. E. Phillips, Rev. R. W. Hobbs, Rev. T. Ross Padon, Rev. O. J. Arthur, Rev. G. A. Cahoon, Rev. A. F. Winter, Judge W. L. Comstock, J. E. Regan, J. M. McConnell, J. A. Hancock, H. S. Goff, Miles Porter, Thomas Hughes, G. M. Palmer and W. D. Willard. A house-to-house canvass was made in nearly every district but the plan of allotting amounts to individuals had not been worked out. The close of the campaign showed the county somewhat short of their quota, and a syndicate of Mankato men subscribed \$80,000 additional which brought the official figures to \$1,016,000.

### The Third Liberty Loan

For the Third Liberty Loan, W. D. Willard of the First National Bank of Mankato, who had been in charge of the organization of the Second Congressional District for the Second Loan, was made chairman, and the organization was perfected by the selection of a chairman and executive committee in each township and village, who in turn selected from twelve to sixteen solicitors. The county was divided into seven districts, over each of which was a district chairman through whom the county chairman could keep in closer contact with the entire county. The City of Mankato was divided into twenty-four districts, each with a chairman and at least two additional solicitors. A careful survey of the county was made and its quota of \$1,100,000 was allotted to the subdivisions on an estimate of the wealth and ability of each community. Mankato this time took \$500,000 and \$600,000 was distributed throughout the rest of the county. Each committee then apportioned its quota to the people of their community on the basis of estimated ability, appraisal cards having been prepared whereon the committee had worked out a statement of each man's real estate and personal property and his indebtedness. The result was a splendid oversubscription of \$408,500, the total subscriptions amounting to \$1,508,500. Every subdivision in the county exceeded its quota, and those districts which had fallen behind in the Second Loan oversubscribed to an extent to make up for their previous shortage, the village of Good Thunder leading the list with more than two and one-half times its quota, the township of Lyra following with 2.18 times, and Beruford 2 1/4.

At the opening of the campaign on April 11, 1918, Mankato gave the entire organization of over four hundred men a complimentary dinner at the Masonic Temple and Presbyterian Church. This meeting and the public meeting in the evening was addressed by Judge Andrew A. Bruce of North Dakota. Great enthusiasm was aroused and the organization was thoroughly knit together and instructed. Comparatively few meetings were held throughout the county, although State Senator W. J. Nolan and F. OstenSaken were used effectively in a number of the villages.

The Mankato committee was led by C. W. Fisher, seconded by H. H. Perrin and P. M. Ferguson. At the foot of Hickory Street a large clock was erected, the hands of which were used in indicating the results in the city and county respectively.

### The Fourth Liberty Loan

The allotment of \$1,920,000 for the Fourth Liberty Loan seemed almost impossible of attainment. But the organization had gotten into

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

perfect working condition; a careful revision was made of the valuations; the total net worth of each community calculated, which being added together gave a total wealth for the county of \$63,000,000. The allotment was made to each sub-division on a basis that would call for subscriptions of three per cent. of the net worth of each person in the county. So carefully was the plan worked out and so thoroughly was the canvass made that the campaign closed with total subscriptions of \$2,091,000, nearly \$175,000 over the quota. No attempt was made to get over-subscriptions. No meetings were held, the committee feeling that the only thing that was necessary was to arrive at what was the fair share for each person to subscribe and then put it up to them. Some very vigorous personal work was done in seeing that everyone took the allotment made to them. Of material help in this campaign in bringing to time the few who did not willingly subscribe was Order No. 44, of the Minnesota Commission for Public Safety, which gave their representative in the county, Mr. S. B. Wilson, authority to call before the War Finance Board anyone who was unwilling to do his duty, and to examine him under oath as to his property and his debts and his reasons for not complying with the request of the solicitors. This War Finance Board, appointed by Governor Burnquist, consisted of W. D. Willard, Chairman; E. F. Searing, Secretary; S. B. Wilson, H. A. Patterson, J. H. Hohmann, T. J. McGovern, Christ Steiner.

In the Third Liberty Loan a special effort was made for a wide distribution of the bonds, with the result that there were taken 9448 subscriptions, thirty-one and one-half per cent. of the people of the county. In the Fourth Liberty Loan no such attempt was made and yet the total number of subscribers was 17,350, or twenty-four and one-half per cent. of the people. In both cases these subscriptions were al-

most equally divided in number and amount between the urban population—(Mankato and the villages of the county) and the rural districts. In the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign a beautiful flag was built at the foot of Hickory Street, with a stripe to be painted in for each \$100,000 raised in the city. A special feature of the campaign was the visit of the War Trophy Train when thousands of people saw the war equipment and weapons of our Allies and our foes.

### The Fifth Liberty Loan

Owing to the liberal terms of the Fifth or Victory Liberty Loan, it was necessary for the committee to make but very little solicitation, the people responding to the notices either by mail or by calling at Headquarters. There were sold \$1,505,750 of the notes against an allotment of \$1,440,000.

The fact that in spite of having sent away \$6,360,000 in the Liberty Loan drives the banks of Blue Earth County had more time deposits in July, 1919, than in April, 1917, is striking evidence of the great prosperity of the county. In addition to the subscriptions for bonds the people of this county contributed in money and material to the American Red Cross, \$156,590; to the Y. M. C. A. in 1917, \$16,800; to the Knights of Columbus in 1917, \$7,500; to the Salvation Army in 1917, \$1,500. In 1918 United War Work drive reached \$66,800 and the Armentan and Syrian Relief in January, 1919, brought \$11,200, a total of \$260,300 to various forms of war work.

The Liberty Loan organization served not only through the Second to the Fifth Loan drives, but also through the Red Cross War Fund drive of 1918 under G. M. Palmer as chairman, the United War Work drive of 1918 under H. A. Patterson as chairman, and the War Savings Stamp drive of 1918 under R. E. Brown as chairman.

## The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense



THE Woman's Committee of Council of National Defense and Commission of Public Safety, was formed in Washington soon after our entrance into the war. A director was appointed for each state, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, of Minneapolis, being State Chairman. Committees were appointed for each district and county.

District and County chairman, Blue Earth County, Mrs. C. E. Wise, Mankato; District Chairman, Mrs. H. C. Hotaling, Mapleton; County (Blue Earth County) Chairman, Mrs. E. J. Sperry, Mankato; Americanization Chairman, Miss Abbie J. Peters, Mankato; Women in Industry Chairman, Dr. Helen Hughes-Hielscher, Mankato; Child Welfare Chairman, Mrs. C. J. Holman, Mankato.

Conservation was taken up very extensively by the government, greatly assisted by the

Woman's Committee of National Defense.

Patriotism was strongly brought out in the work of each member of this committee. Community singing and hard work in the schools were two of the big features in this subject. Too much praise cannot be given these chairmen for their faithful and efficient service during the entire period of the war, and as there is still need for this great work, it is being continued by these capable women.

Americanization of Aliens was begun by forming an organization and naming sixteen chairmen who chose a Chairman in each school district. These district chairmen then asked two others to work with them. Committees for publicity, patriotism and community singing were appointed for their phases of the work. All members were especially urged to work for night schools, community buildings and community



WOMEN'S COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

MRS. C. E. WISE  
MRS. C. J. HOLMAN

MRS. F. J. SPERRY  
MISS ABBIE PETERS

MRS. HELEN HUGHES HELSCHER  
MRS. H. C. HOTALING

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

sings. Registration lists of aliens in each district; the English language as a medium of teaching in all schools; teachers and school board members only eligible when citizens, were some of the points emphasized. In July, 1918, over a hundred county women were present at an instructive and interesting meeting called by the chairman in Mankato. A Central Council for Americanization was formed for city work, composed of representatives from various women's clubs. In the winter a large meeting was held at the High School for foreigners. Many enrolled for attendance at night school. May 14, 1919, occurred the first graduation of a class in citizenship. The certificates received will be exchanged for Federal Certificates, when applying for their second papers.

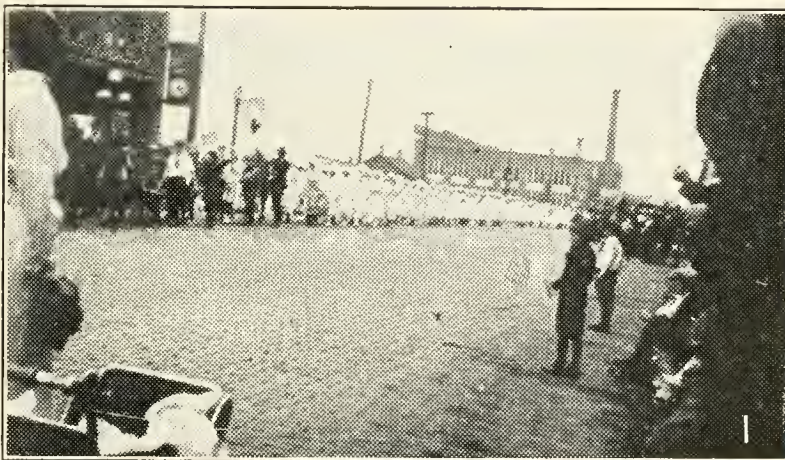
The Child Welfare Department of the Woman's Auxiliary of the National Council of Defense was very much hindered in its plans by the influenza epidemic which prevented the assembling of mothers and children for the greater part of the working time of the department. They were also at a disadvantage by not being organized until very late in the year. Notwithstanding these difficulties the whole county was roused to great activity on behalf of the child. Outside of Mankato we should mention Vernon Center where, with the assistance of Mrs. Vesta Armstrong, we were able to hold a very satisfactory clinic where almost all of the children in the vicinity were observed, weighed and measured, and useful advice given to the mothers. The same work was carried out at Medo

under the direction of Dr. R. N. Andrews.

The most extensive work was done in the city of Mankato, where the days of the Fair, which bring all of the people of the county together, were taken advantage of for the teaching of Child Welfare work. So successful were their efforts that they were able to establish a Child Welfare Clinic under the direction of the State Board of Health, and a nurse has been employed for the follow-up work of the clinic. Much more extensive work has been planned but not completed.

Women in Industry. Under the Council of National Defense this work has been taken up in earnest. A complete survey of women and children in industry was made in Mankato. The business men were willing and ready to cooperate, only two firms visited refusing to fill out the questionnaire, and this it was believed was due to their lack of a thorough understanding of the object of the questionnaire. Great interest has been taken in the subject of making and enforcing laws regulating the hours for their labor and bettering conditions under which women and children are obliged to do their work. Great improvement has been accomplished through the united labor of the Woman's Committee.

The plans have been completed for a general social survey with the card and block system. These cards will be kept on file at the office of the Mankato Red Cross Chapter and will be accessible to all organizations interested in Welfare Work in Mankato.



SECTION OF A LOYALTY PARADE

# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



## MANKATO MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

DR. GERHARD A. DAHL, M. D.  
Physician

DR. AARON F. SCHMITT, M. D.  
Surgeon

DR. DELMAR J. HARRISON, D. D. S.  
Dentist

DR. VICTOR I. MILLER, M. D.  
Oculist

DR. JOHN S. HOLBROOK, M. D.  
Physician

## History of the Mankato Medical Advisory Board No. 5.

Personnel of the Board: Dr. Victor I. Miller, M. D. oculist; Dr. Delmar J. Harrison, D. D. S., dentist; Dr. Gerhard A. Dahl, M. D., physician; Dr. John S. Holbrook, M. D., physician; Dr. Aaron F. Schmitt, M. D., surgeon.

The Mankato Medical Advisory Board No. 5, was appointed by the Provost Marshal General Crowder, December, 1917, and upon organization of the board Dr. Aaron F. Schmitt was elected chairman; Dr. Gerhard A. Dahl, secretary of the board. The headquarters of the board were at the second floor of the National Citizens Bank Building, Mankato. The board served for the counties of Blue Earth, Le Sueur, Nicollet, and Waseca.

The duty of the board was to re-examine

registrants who requested to be re-examined, or concerning whose physical or mental conditions the physicians of the local boards were in doubt, and as the name implies, the Mankato Medical Advisory Board, was to advise the physicians of the local boards concerning the mental and physical fitness or unfitness of referred registrants for military service. The activities of the board ceased upon orders from the Provost Marshal General Crowder, February 1, 1919.

The personnel of the board was honorably discharged by the Provost Marshal General, and each member of the board was given a certificate of honorable discharge. The services rendered were given without compensation.



# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

## Mankato Unit of the Home Guard

The Minnesota Commission of Public Safety was created by the 1917 legislature and was composed of seven members, including the Governor and Attorney General as ex-officio members.

An appropriation of \$1,000,000.00 was placed at the disposal of the Commission for the purpose of helping Minnesota to carry on the nation's war with Germany and its activities were to terminate within three months after the war was ended.

One of the first acts of the Commission was the creation of a military organization for home defense, known as the Minnesota Home Guard; a volunteer organization, each member of which was required to enlist for the period of the war or until discharged by State Military Authority; take an oath to serve the state and nation within the state in the same capacity as the National guard; equip themselves at their own expense, with the exception of arms and ammunition, and serve without pay except when called into active service.

The personnel of the Home Guard was composed very largely of farmers and business men over the age limit or physically unfit for the regular service. Among the first enlistments there

were a few "fit" men but these early enlisted in the regular service and found the training which they had received in the Home Guard of considerable value to them.

Company C, Sixth Battalion, Minnesota Home Guard was organized at Mankato early in June, 1917 largely through the efforts of G. A. Lewis, who was commissioned its first Captain and later became Major of the battalion. The Company was mustered into State service on June 26, 1917 and was in training and subject to the call of the Governor from that time until June 1918, when it was disbanded and most of the members enlisted in the new National Guard created by Federal authorization given for the organization of additional regiments of the National Guards in Minnesota to replace those federalized in 1917. Those who did not enlist in the National Guard remained in the Home Guard service until the close of the war. The Mankato company of the Home Guard was called into service for fifteen days during the street railway strike in St. Paul and Minneapolis in December, 1917. In addition to this service the company was prominent in all the war activities of the city of Mankato and Blue Earth County.

### Muster Roll, Company "C," 6th Battalion, Home Guard of Minnesota

G. A. Lewis	G. A. Dahl	G. J. LaFavor	V. J. Steffy	Tim Martin
Roy H. Allison	L. T. Dodds	F. S. Langes	F. L. Stephan	B. F. McGregor
Bud C. Cain	F. W. Druckenbrod	C. J. Laurisch	R. G. Stewart	F. A. McGregor
Ivan Bowen	E. E. Dittbenner	H. J. Lloyd	M. F. Sullivan	C. A. Milliken
E. V. Nyquist	A. C. Edwards	Sid. Leonhardt	E. G. Swanson	W. L. Morse
Geo. J. Moulder	F. J. Eickhorn	J. E. Larson	Wallace Sterling	C. J. Norton
John R. Snow	H. E. Ekerholm	A. H. Lundeen	H. B. Stute	C. P. O'Connor
W. W. Meixner	D. E. Erickson	J. C. Marlow	G. W. Smithson	Frank Penhiter
R. W. Bates	Arch D. Fletcher	B. H. McCleery	G. C. Sheldon	Arl. Pomroy
R. R. Hamilton	E. W. Foster	F. M. McLaurin	E. C. Thronson	Henry S. Sandifer
W. E. Van Ness	Stephan Foster, Jr.	A. G. Meyer	H. C. Trautfether	A. B. Borchert
A. P. Krost	Sid C. Field	M. J. Molloy	J. C. Thro	J. H. Ellis
W. M. Taylor	Elmer Glenn	A. E. Morrow	A. W. Turner	D. R. Hill
J. B. Severson	W. P. Grimes	F. E. Morse	H. E. VanBuren	L. W. Kunz
F. M. Otto	Everett Gottschalk	J. J. Monteith	O. W. Walker	W. F. Borchert
F. J. Thompson	C. C. Grimes	A. J. Nelson	J. F. Wilson	H. L. Berndt
I. N. Tompkins	Burdett Grimcs	C. H. Nerbovig	L. L. Wood	O. B. Bolinger
J. H. Hohmann	B. H. Gibbs	E. W. Owen	C. A. Wyatt	T. J. Burns
W. B. Falancer	R. H. Goodge	Geo. Pass, Jr.	R. A. Wilkes	T. C. Busse
J. A. Farmer	A. J. Hamm	H. B. Paster	L. T. Wilson	T. M. Burns
I. B. Fisher	E. W. Healy	Geo. C. Perkins	H. C. Young	J. B. Carey
L. W. Andrist	Geo. A. Hodson	P. W. Pitcher	Judson Getty	C. M. Randall
E. A. Boie	J. L. Hoy	Miles Porter	E. M. Zuel	E. R. Rinehart
B. S. Boman	L. I. Hansen	B. F. Peterson	E. F. Gundmeyer	F. J. Schimmele
E. E. Bosin	D. M. Jones	A. E. Quimby	Andrew Hund	W. C. Schultz
H. H. Brell	Theo. E. Just	W. H. Rabe	Rudolph Jaeger	Henry Schweer
Geo. B. Caldwell	J. P. Johnson	P. H. Radichel	Chas. Jaeger	Lyle W. Sellers
H. F. Clausen	C. A. Keene	J. E. Regan	L. W. Chapman	Jos. Davies
T. M. Coughlan	C. L. Kennedy	C. J. Rock	O. V. Karlberg	J. H. Starkey
H. B. Cooper	Albert Kircher	F. A. Sacket	L. E. Kruger	L. W. Troendle
J. L. Carpenter	B. G. Knoff	W. A. Sanborn	F. R. Kuehl	Myron W. Ward
Archie Johnson	J. H. Koch	E. W. Skooge	Geo. Lang	A. C. Wick
L. H. Cornell	A. F. Kramer	J. B. Smith	LeRoy Lloyd	Stan Wosick
M. R. Coulter	W. J. Kehne	C. D. Snow	F. W. Linderburger	



MAJ. G. A. LEWIS, 6th BATTALION M. H. G.



CO. C. MINNESOTA HOME GUARD AFTER RETURNING FROM ST. PAUL

# WAR CHRONOLOGY

## Chief Events from Beginning to the Signing of the Armistice—1918

1914

June 28—Murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.  
July 23—Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia.  
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.  
July 31—General mobilization in Russia. "State of war" declared in Germany.  
Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxemburg.  
Aug. 2—German ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for her troops across Belgium.  
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.  
Aug. 4—Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany demanding assurance that neutrality of Belgium would be respected. War declared by Great Britain on Germany.  
Aug. 4—President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of United States.  
Aug. 4-26—Belgium overrun; Liege occupied (Aug. 9); Brussels (Aug. 20); Namur (Aug. 24).  
Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.  
Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.  
Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.  
Aug. 16—British expeditionary force landed in France.  
Aug. 18—Russia completes mobilization and invades East Prussia.  
Aug. 21-23—Battle of Mons Charleroi. Dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion.  
Aug. 23—Tsingtau bombarded by Japanese.  
Aug. 25-Dec. 15—Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept. 2); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12). Fall of Przemysl (March 17, 1915). Dec. 4, Russians 3½ miles from Cracow.  
Aug. 26—Germans destroyed Louvain.  
—Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.  
—Russians severely defeated at Battle of Tannenberg, in East Prussia.  
Aug. 28—British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.  
Aug. 31—Allies line along the Seine, Marne and Meuse Rivers.  
—Name St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd by Russian decree.  
Sept. 3—French Government removed (temporarily) from Paris to Bordeaux.  
Sept. 5—Great Britain, France and Russia sign a treaty not to make peace separately.  
Sept. 6-10—Battle of the Marne. Germans reach the extreme point of their advance; driven back by the French from the Marne to the River Aisne. The battle line then remained practically stationary for three years (front of 300 miles).  
Sept. 7—Germans take Maubeuge.  
Sept. 11—An Austrian expedition captures New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago Protectorate.  
Sept. 16—Russians, under Gen. Rennenkampf, driven from East Prussia.  
Sept. 22—Three British armored cruisers sunk by a submarine.  
Sept. 27—Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.  
Oct. 9—Germans occupy Antwerp.  
Oct. 13—Belgian Government withdraws to Le Havre, in France. Germans occupy Ghent.  
Oct. 16-28—Battle of the Yser, in Flanders. Belgians and French halt German advance.

Oct. 17-Nov. 17—French, Belgians and British repulse German drive in first battle of Ypres, saving Channel ports (decisive day of battle, Oct. 31).  
Oct. 21—The sale of alcohol forbidden in Russia until the end of the war.  
Oct. 21-28—German armies driven back in Poland.  
Oct. 28—De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.  
Nov. 1—German naval victory in the Pacific, off the coast of Chili.  
Nov. 3—German naval raid into English waters.  
Nov. 5—Great Britain declared war on Turkey; Cyprus annexed.  
Nov. 7—Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.  
Nov. 10-Dec. 14—Austrian invasion of Serbia (Belgrade taken Dec. 2, recaptured by Serbians Dec. 14).  
Nov. 10—German cruiser Emden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.  
Nov. 13—Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone.  
Nov. 21—Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British.  
Dec. 8—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands. —South African rebellion collapses.  
Dec. 9—French Government returned to Paris.  
Dec. 16—German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.  
Dec. 17—Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate, and a new ruler appointed with title of Sultan.  
Dec. 24—First German air raid on England.

1915

Jan. 1-Feb. 15—Russians attempt to cross the Carpathians.  
Jan. 7—The sale of absinthe forbidden in France for the duration of the war.  
Jan. 20—American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.  
Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea off Doggerbank.  
Jan. 25—Second Russian invasion of East Prussia.  
Jan. 28—American merchantman William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.  
Feb. 4—Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British isles after Feb. 18.  
Feb. 10—United States note holding German Government to a "strict accountability" if any merchant vessel of the United States is destroyed or any American citizens lose their lives.  
Feb. 16—Germany's reply stating "war-zone" act is an act of self-defense against illegal methods employed by Great Britain in preventing commerce between Germany and neutral countries.  
Feb. 18—German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines begin campaign of "piracy and pillage."  
Feb. 19—Anglo-French squadron bombards Dardanelles.  
Feb. 20—United States sends identic note to Great Britain and Germany suggesting an agreement between these two powers respecting the conduct of naval warfare.  
Feb. 28—Germany's reply to identic note.  
March 1—Announcement of British "blockade;" "Orders in Council" issued to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.  
March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.  
March 17—Russians captured Przemysl and strengthened their hold on the greater part of Galicia.  
March 28—British steamship Falaba attacked by submarine and sunk (111 lives lost; 1 American).

- April 2—Russians fighting in the Carpathians.
- April 8—Steamer Harpalyce, in service of American Commission for Aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.
- April 17-May 17—Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 (April 19); (April 23); Germans advanced toward Yser Canal. Asphyxiating gas employed by the Germans. Failure of Germany to break through the British lines.
- April 22—German Embassy sends out a warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain.
- April 26—Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
- April 28—American vessel Cushing attacked by German aeroplane.
- April 30—Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.
- May 1—American steamship Gullflight sunk by German submarine; 2 Americans lost. Warning of German Embassy published in daily papers. Lusitania sails at 12:20 noon.
- May 2—Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians. (Battle of the Dunajec.)
- May 7—Cunard Line steamship Lusitania sunk by German submarine (1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans).
- May 8—Germans occupy Liban, Russian port on the Baltic.
- May 9-June—Battle of Artois, or Festubert (near La Bassee).
- May 10—Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of Lusitania.
- May 12—South African troops, under Gen. Botha, occupy capital of German Southwest Africa.
- May 13—American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania.
- May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
- May 25—Coalition Cabinet formed in Great Britain; Asquith continues to be Prime Minister.
- American steamship Nebraskan attacked by submarine.
- May 28—Germany's answer to American note of May 13.
- June 1—Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the Gullflight and Cushing.
- June 3—Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
- June 8—Resignation of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
- June 9—Monfalcone occupied by Italians, severing one of two railway lines to Trieste.
- United States sends second note on Lusitania case.
- June 22—The Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
- July 2—Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.
- July 8—Germany sends reply to note of June 9 and pledges safety to United States vessels in war zone under specified conditions.
- July 15—Germany sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on Nebraskan and expresses regret.
- Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.
- July 21—Third American note on Lusitania case declares Germany's communication of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."
- July 12-Sept. 18—German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lubin (July 31), Warsaw (Aug. 4), Ivangorod (Aug. 5), Kovno (Aug. 17), Nowogeorgiewsk (Aug. 19), Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25), Vilna (Sept. 18).
- July 25—American steamship Leelanaw sunk by submarine; carrying contraband; no lives lost.
- Aug. 4—Capture of Warsaw by Germans.
- Aug. 15—National registration in Great Britain.
- Aug. 19—White Star liner Arabic sunk by submarine; 16 victims, 2 Americans.
- Aug. 20—Italy declared war on Turkey.
- Aug. 24—German Ambassador sends note in regard to Arabic. Loss of American lives contrary to intention of the German Government and is deeply regretted.
- Sept. 1—Letter from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning. Indorsed by the German Foreign Office (Sept. 14).
- Sept. 4—Allan liner Hesperian sunk by German submarine; 26 lives lost, 1 American.
- Sept. 7—German Government sends report on the sinking of the Arabic.
- Sept. 8—United States demands recall of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.
- Sept. 14—United States sends summary of evidence in regard to Arabic.
- Sept. 18—Fall of Vilna: end of Russian retreat.
- Sept. 25-Oct.—French offensive in Champagne fails to break through German lines.
- Sept. 27—British progress in the neighborhood of Loos.
- Oct. 4—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
- Oct. 5—Allied forces land at Salonica, at the invitation of the Greek Government.
- Oct. 5—German Government regrets and disavows sinking of Arabic and is prepared to pay indemnities.
- Oct. 6-Dec. 2—Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Serbia. Fall of Nish (Nov. 5), of Prizrend (Nov. 30), of Monastir (Dec. 2).
- Oct. 14—Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.
- Oct. 20—German note on the evidence in the Arabic case.
- Nov. 10—Russian forces advance on Teheran as a result of pro-German activities in Persia.
- Dec. 1—British, under Gen. Townshend, forced to retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.
- Dec. 4—United States Government demands recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attache, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache.
- Dec. 6—Germans captured Ipek (Montenegro).
- Dec. 10—Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.
- Dec. 13—British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt.
- Dec. 15—Sir John French retired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
- Dec. 17—Russians occupied Hamadan (Persia).
- Dec. 19—The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Sulva Bay (Gallipoli Peninsula).
- Dec. 26—Russian forces in Persia occupied Kashan.
- Dec. 30—British passenger steamer Persia sunk in Mediterranean, presumably by submarine.

## 1916

- Jan. 8—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
- Jan. 13—Fall of Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.
- Jan. 18—United States Government sets forth a declaration of principles regarding submarine attacks and asks whether the Governments of the Allies would subscribe to such an agreement.
- Jan. 28—Austrians occupy San Giovanni de Medici (Albania).
- Feb. 10—Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning.
- Feb. 15—Secretary Lansing makes statement that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.
- Feb. 16—Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in the Lusitania affair.
- Kamerun (Africa) conquered.
- Feb. 21-July—Battle of Verdun. Germans take Fort Douaumont (Feb. 25). Great losses of Germans with little results. Practically all the ground lost was slowly regained by the French in the autumn.
- Feb. 24—President Wilson in letter to Senator Stone refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.
- Feb. 27—Russians captured Kermanshah (Persia).

- March 8—German Ambassador communicates memorandum regarding U-boat question, stating it is a new weapon not yet regulated by international law.
- March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.
- March 19—Russians entered Ispahan (Persia).
- March 24—French steamer *Sussex* is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.
- March 25—Department of State issues memorandum in regard to armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.
- March 27-29—United States Government instructs American Ambassador in Berlin, to inquire into sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.
- April 10—German Government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29, on the sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.
- April 17—Russians capture Trebizond.
- April 18—United States delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.
- April 19—President addressed Congress on relations with Germany.
- April 24-May 1—Insurrection in Ireland.
- April 29—Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut-el-Amara.
- May 4—Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the *Sussex* and in the main meets demands of the United States.
- May 8—United States Government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that the fulfilment of these conditions cannot depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent Government.
- May 16-June 3—Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.
- May 19—Russians join British on the Tigris.
- May 24—Military service (conscription) bill becomes law in Great Britain.
- May 27—President in address before League to Enforce Peace says United States is ready to join any practical league for preserving peace and guaranteeing political and territorial integrity of nations.
- May 31—Naval battle off Jutland.
- June 4-30—Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukovina. Czernovitz taken (June 17); all Bukovina overrun.
- June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned.
- June 21—United States demands apology and reparation from Austria-Hungary for sinking by Austrian submarine of *Petrolite*, an American vessel.
- July 1-Nov.—Battle of the Somme. Combles taken (Sept. 26). Failure of the Allies to break the German lines.
- Aug. 6-Sept.—New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug. 9).
- Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 27-Jan. 15—Roumania enters war on the side of the Allies and is crushed. (Fall of Bucharest, Dec. 6; Dobrudja conquered Jan. 2; Focsani captured Jan. 8.)
- Sept. 7—Senate ratifies purchase of Danish West Indies.
- Oct. 8—German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer *Stephano*.
- Oct. 28—British steamer *Marina* sunk without warning (6 Americans lost).
- Nov. 6—British liner *Arabia* torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.
- Nov. 29—United States protests against Belgian deportations.
- Dec. 5-6—Fall of Asquith Ministry; Lloyd George new Prime Minister.
- Dec. 12—German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30) by Allies as "empty and insincere."
- Dec. 14—British horse transport ship *Russian* sunk in Mediterranean by submarine (17 Americans lost).
- Dec. 20—President Wilson's peace note (dated Dec. 18). Germany replies (Dec. 26). Entente Allies' reply (Jan. 10) demands "restoration, reparation, indemnities."

## 1917

- Jan. 10—The Allied Governments state their terms of peace; a separate note from Belgium included.
- Jan. 11—Supplemented German note on views as to settlement of war.
- Jan. 13—Great Britain amplifies reply to President's note of Dec. 18. Favors co-operation to preserve peace.
- Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses the Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace.
- Jan. 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.
- Feb. 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed.
- Feb. 12—United States replied to Swiss Minister that it will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn.
- Feb. 18—Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from the Central Powers.
- Feb. 24—Kut-el-Amara taken by British, under Gen. Maude (campaign begun Dec. 13).
- Feb. 26—President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.
- Feb. 28—"Zimmerman note" revealed.
- March 4—Announced that the British had taken over from the French the entire Somme front; British held on west front 100 miles, French 175 miles, Belgians 25 miles.
- March 11—Bagdad captured by British, under Gen. Maude.
- March 11-15—Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II (March 15). Provisional Government formed by Constitutional Democrats, under Prince Lvoff and M. Milyukoff.
- March 12—United States announced that an armed guard would be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.
- March 17-19—Retirement of Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1,300 square miles of French territory, on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.
- March 22—United States formally recognized the new Government of Russia set up as a result of the revolution.
- March 26—The United States refused the proposal of Germany to interpret and supplement the Prussian Treaty of 1799.
- March 27—Minister Brand Whitlock and American Relief Commission withdrawn from Belgium.
- April 2—President Wilson asks Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.
- April 6—United States declares war on Germany.
- April 8—Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
- April 9-May 14—British successes in Battle of Arras (Vimy Ridge taken April 9).
- April 16-May 6—French successes in Battle of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims.
- April 20—Turkey severs relations with United States.
- May 4—American destroyers begin co-operation with British Navy in war zone.
- May 15-Sept. 15—Great Italian offensive on Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Capture of Gorizia (Aug. 9). Monte Santo taken Aug. 24. Monte San Gabriele, Sept. 14.
- May 15—Gen. Petain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as commander in chief of the French armies.
- May 17—Russian Provisional Government reconstructed. Kerensky (former Minister of Justice) becomes Minister of War. Milyukoff resigns.
- May 18—President Wilson signs Selective Service Act.

- June 3—American mission to Russia lands at Vladivostok ("Root Mission"). Returns to America Aug. 3.
- June 7—British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, and capture 7,500 German prisoners.
- June 10—Italian offensive on Trentino.
- June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate.
- June 15—Subscriptions close for First Liberty Loan (\$2,000,000,000 offered; \$3,035,226,850 subscribed).
- June 26—First American troops reach France.
- June 29—Greece enters war against Germany and her allies.
- July 1—Russian Army, led in person by Kerensky, begins a short-line offensive in Galicia, ending in disastrous retreat (July 19-Aug. 3).
- July 4—Resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg as German Chancellor. Dr. George Michaelis, Chancellor (July 14).
- July 20—Drawing at Washington of names for first army under selective service.
- July 20—Kerensky becomes Premier on resignation of Prince Lvoff.
- July 30—Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny, Sept. 2.
- July 31-Nov.—Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge); British successes.
- Aug. 10—Food and Fuel Control Bill passed.
- Aug. 15—Peace proposals of Pope Benedict revealed (dated Aug. 1). United States replies, Aug. 27; Germany and Austria, Sept. 21; supplementary German reply, Sept. 26.
- Aug. 15—Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
- Aug. 19—New Italian drive on the Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Monte Santo captured (Aug. 24).
- Aug. 20-24—French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.
- Sept. 3—Riga captured by Germans.
- Sept. 8—Luxburg despatches ("spurlos versenkt") revealed by United States.
- Sept. 10-13—Attempted coup d'etat of Gen. Korniloff.
- Sept. 15—Russia proclaimed a republic.
- Oct. 12—Germans occupy Oesel and Dago Islands (Gulf of Riga).
- Oct. 17—Russians defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.
- Oct. 24-Dec.—Great German-Austrian counter drive into Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago Plateau, and Brenta River.
- Oct. 23-26—French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions, including Malmaison Fort.
- Oct. 26—Brazil declares war on Germany.
- Oct. 27—Second Liberty Loan closed (\$3,000,000,000 offered; \$4,617,532,300 subscribed).
- Oct. 30—Count von Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German Chancellor.
- Nov. 2—Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne.
- Nov. 3—First clash of Americans with German soldiers.
- Nov. 7—Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Russia by the Bolsheviks.
- Nov. 13—Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French Premier.
- Nov. 18—British forces in Palestine take Jaffa.
- Nov. 22-Dec. 13—Battle of Cambrai. Successful surprise attack near Cambrai by British, under Gen. Byng, on Nov. 22 (employs "tanks" to break down wire entanglements in place of the usual artillery preparations). Bourlon Wood, dominating Cambrai, taken Nov. 26. Surprise counter attack by Germans, Dec. 2, compels British to give up fourth of ground gained. German attacks on Dec. 13 partly successful.
- Nov. 29—First plenary session of the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris. Sixteen nations represented. Col. E. M. House, Chairman of American delegation.
- Dec. 5—President Wilson, in message to Congress, advises war on Austria.
- Dec. 6—United States destroyer Jacob Jones sunk by submarine, with loss of over 60 American men.  
—Explosion of munitions vessel wrecks Halifax.
- Dec. 6-9—Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally Administration in Portugal.
- Dec. 7—United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by British force advancing from Egypt.
- Dec. 10—Gens. Kaledines and Korniloff declared by the Bolshevik Government to be leading a Cossack revolt.
- Dec. 13—Berlin announces armistice negotiations with Russia begin Dec. 14.  
—German aerial bombs kill several United States railway engineers, and two engineers die from gunshot wounds.  
—Chinese troops arrive at Harbin, Manchuria, oust Russians and prevent Bolsheviks gaining control of city.
- Dec. 14—Austro-German forces on Italian front win a sector.  
—Premier Lloyd George in speech to lawyers at Gray's Inn declares England in accord with President Wilson's statement of war aims.  
—Cuban Senate declares state of war with Austria-Hungary.
- Dec. 15—Inter-Allied Economic Council, Great Britain France and Italy represented, organizes in London, elects Assistant Secretary of United States Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, President.  
—Armistice agreement between Bolshevik Government and Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk.
- Dec. 16—Explosion in Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen kills and injures many.  
—Zeppelin bomb factory near Kiel is destroyed by explosion.
- Dec. 17—German raid in North Sea destroys convoyed merchant fleet (1 British, 5 neutral ships), a British destroyer and 4 armed trawlers; a cruiser squadron picks up survivors.  
—United States submarine F-3 rams and sinks United States submarine F-1, in American waters (19 lives lost).
- Dec. 18—Sixteen to twenty large German Gothas raid London, kill 10, injure 70; two of the raiders are brought down.
- Dec. 19—British Admiralty reports past week's U boat losses—17 merchantmen (14 over 1,600 tons), 1 fishing vessel.  
—Official report received in Washington, D. C., from France, says the Turks sent to Berlin the monstrosity of brilliants, and carried off the treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, before surrendering Jerusalem.
- Dec. 20—Germans claim 8,390 prisoners on Italian front since Dec. 11.  
—Premier Lloyd George addresses House of Commons on Britain's peace terms.
- Dec. 22—British armed steamship Stephen Furness is sunk in Irish Channel by German submarine.  
—At Essen, Germany, explosion in electric power station in Krupp plant causes a 23-hour fire.  
—Three British destroyers are sunk off Dutch coast by mines or torpedoes; 193 lives lost.
- Dec. 23—Gen. Guillaumat succeeds Sarraill as Commander in Chief of Allied forces at Salonica.
- Dec. 24—Germans break through Italian positions in Asiago sector but are stopped by counter attacks near Buso Monte Salbella.  
—British airmen bomb Mannheim on the Rhine.
- Dec. 25—Berlin reports capture on Italian front of Col del Rosso and 9,000 prisoners.  
—France and Germany agree through Swiss Government for exchange of prisoners of 48 years or over, officers to be interned in Switzerland.

Dec. 26—At Harbin, Manchuria, Russian Maximalist troops surrender to Chinese, after a fight.  
 —Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Sir John R. Jellicoe.  
 Dec. 27—Turkish army defeated by British in attempt to retake Jerusalem.  
 Dec. 28—Three British torpedo boat destroyers sunk either by mines or torpedoes off coast of Holland; 13 officers, 180 men lost.  
 Dec. 30—Fighting renewed on Cambrai front.  
 —Gen. Allenby's forces occupy Bireh, 8½ miles north of Jerusalem.  
 —In Monte Tomba sector, Italy, French forces pierce German lines, capture 1,400 prisoners, 60 machine guns, 7 cannon and large quantity of other war material.  
 —British transport torpedoed in Eastern Mediterranean; loss 800; British destroyer picking up survivors also sunk.  
 Dec. 31—Mercantile fleet auxiliary Osmanieh sunk by a mine.  
 —British Food Controller, Baron Rhouda, orders rationing of sugar—½ pound per capita, per week, obtained by card.

### 1918

Jan. 2—Between Lens and St. Quentin German raids on British lines repulsed with heavy enemy losses.  
 —Austro-German invaders defeated in thrust at Venice.  
 —Five enemy airplanes are brought down on Italian front.  
 —Germany demands of Russia, Poland, Courland, Estonia and Lithuania.  
 —Alexandrovska occupied by Cossacks without resistance.  
 —Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British Food Controller for having too much sugar.  
 Jan. 4—Lieut. "Hobey" Baker, former Princeton football captain, brings down German airplane in his first war flight.  
 Jan. 5—In speech to trades unions Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims.  
 Jan. 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base submarine crews kill 38 of their officers.  
 —British patrol boats capture 2 German submarines off Canary Islands.  
 —Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, appointed British High Commissioner to United States.  
 —British War Office states captures and losses during 1917; captures, prisoners on all fronts, 114,544; guns, 781; losses, prisoners, 28,379; guns, 166.  
 Jan. 8—Italian Government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.  
 Jan. 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost, with crew of 105.  
 —British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed in British Channel; three of crew missing; wounded soldiers safely landed.  
 —British Admiralty reports for past week—arrivals, 2,085; sailings, 2,244; merchantmen sunk, 21 (18 over 1,600 tons); 4 fishing vessels.  
 Jan. 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers lost on Scotch coast, but one man saved.  
 —United States steamship Nyanza sinks a German submarine.  
 Jan. 13—Italian airmen drop 2 tons of explosives on storehouses and encampments at Primolano, an important railway station.  
 —French War Minister puts postal and telegraph service under military control.  
 —Premier Clemenceau orders arrest in Paris of former Premier Caillaux on charge of treason.  
 Jan. 14—British airplanes drop bombs on steel works at Thionville, between Luxemburg and Metz, and on two large railway junctions near Metz.  
 —Germans bombard Yarmouth, killing 3.  
 —Attempt is made to shoot Russian Premier Lenine.  
 Jan. 18—Prussian Chamber of Lords reaffirms exclusive right of German Emperor to make war or peace.  
 —Premier Lloyd George addressing Trades Union Conference, declares "We must either go on or go under."  
 Jan. 20—British Admiralty announces sinking in action at entrance to Dardanelles Turkish cruiser Midulla, formerly the German Breslau, and beaching the Sultan Yawuz Selim, formerly German Goeben; the British losing monitor Raglan and small monitor M-28; British lose 178 men; Turks, 198.  
 —Ostend bombarded by Allied naval forces.  
 Jan. 21—On French front Allied airplanes bomb Courtrai, Roulers and Rumbekke, and raiding into Germany, bomb steel works at Thionville and railway sidings at Bernstoff and Arnville.  
 —Armed boarding steamer Louvain sunk in Mediterranean; 217 lost.  
 —Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet.  
 —Petrograd reports murders of A. I. Shingareff and Prof. F. F. Kokoshkine, Kerensky Minister of Finance and State Comptroller.  
 —Washington reports abandonment of Gen. von Falkenhayn's plan to reorganize Turkish army because of desertion of 160,000 Turkish troops between Constantinople and Palestine.  
 —Gen. Szetevair Boroevic, a Slav, succeeds Archduke Charles as commander of Austrian forces on Italian front.  
 Jan. 22—Baron Rhouda, British Food Controller, decrees Tuesdays and Fridays to be meatless days in London district; Wednesdays and Fridays in other parts of kingdom.  
 Jan. 23—Germans gain footing east of Nieuport, but are expelled in counter attack.  
 Jan. 24—On Monte Tomba front Germans move defense lines back from Piave River westward to Monte Spinocchia.  
 —British airmen raid railway stations at Courtrai and Ledeghem, Belgium, and at Douai, France; Mannheim on the Rhine, steel works at Thionville, railway stations at Saarbrucken and Oberbillig; 7 German machines are brought down, 5 driven out of control.  
 Jan. 25—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's programme of peace and peace in Reichstag, and outlines Germany's peace terms.  
 —In address to Foreign Affairs, Committee of Reichsrat, Count Czernin, Foreign Minister, outlines Austro-Hungarian proposals.  
 Jan. 26—In past week British lose 9 ships of over 1,600 tons by submarines.  
 —Austrian airmen bomb Treviso and Mestre, 2 Americans killed.  
 —Germans claim to have downed 25 Allied machines by gunfire in 4 days.  
 —Emperor Charles, as King of Hungary, accepts resignation of Hungarian cabinet and directs Premier Dr. Wekerle to form a new one.  
 Jan. 27—Cunarder Andania torpedoed off the Ulster coast.  
 Jan. 28—In Italian offensive east of Asiago Plateau Italian forces capture Col del Rosso and Col d'Echele, and 1,500 prisoners.  
 —The Irish steamship Cork sunk by torpedo; 12 lost.  
 —Roumanians capture Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia.  
 —French Chamber of Deputies decrees a per diem bread ration of 300 grams (about 11 ounces).  
 Jan. 29—Italians break German lines east of Asiago Plateau and disperse reinforcements; take Monte di Val Bella, 2,600 prisoners, 100 machine guns.  
 —Allied aviators attack Zeebrugge.  
 —German airplanes raid London, kill 47, injure 169.  
 Jan. 30—British line advances near Antioch in Palestine.

- Jan. 30—Armed escort vessel *Mechanician* torpedoed in English Channel, 13 men lost.
- Germans make air raid on Paris, kill 36, injure 190.
  - Since launching of unrestricted submarine warfare, on Feb. 1, 1917, 69 United States ships (171,061 gross tons) have been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders; 300 persons drowned; 107 German and Austrian ships (686,494 gross tons) in United States ports have been seized; 426 vessels (2,000,000 tons) requisitioned by Shipping Board. Great Britain lost from Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 26, 1918, 1,169 ships. Total tonnage lost by Allies and neutrals in same period, 6,617,000.
  - London reports strikes in Berlin and incendiary fires in Vienna.
- Jan. 31—It is for the first time announced that United States troops are occupying first line trenches. Germans raid American line, kill 2, wound 4, 1 missing.
- British penetrate Mukhmas in Palestine.
- Feb. 1—War Trade Board's regulations to prevent goods leaving United States in neutral bottoms and to make it impossible for ships to supply submarines go into effect.
- Major Gen. Peyton C. March made Chief of General Staff. Italians advance to head of Melago Valley. Roumanians occupy Kishineff. Bolsheviks seize Roumanian ships in Black Sea; capture Odessa and Orenburg. Tartars in Bakhchisarai announce establishment of Crimean Republic.
- Feb. 2—Germans repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.
- Feb. 3—Germans bombard Lorraine sector; kill 2 Americans; wound 9.
- Feb. 4—Trial begun at Paris of Bolo Pasha for treason. Emperor Charles of Austria names Gens. von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroevic Field Marshals. Canadian Fuel Controller orders factories to suspend work Feb. 9, 10 and 11, and closes golf, yacht, canoe, hunt and country clubs during February and March, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Bolsheviks take Niepin in Minsk. Petrograd Soviet decrees separation of church and state. Tartars occupy Yalta in Taurida, and advance on Sebastopol. Austrian airmen bomb Treviso, wreck church of San Lorenzo; kill 8 citizens.
- Feb. 5—United States steamer *Alamance* torpedoed; 6 of crew lost.
- Enemy airplanes bomb Venice, Mestre and Treviso; no casualties. Italians bring down 5 enemy planes.
  - United States transport *Tuscania* torpedoed off Irish coast; loss 101.
  - That since beginning of war German U boats had killed 14,120 British non-combatant men, women and children is stated in House of Commons.
- Feb. 6—Allied naval forces bombard Ostend.
- "Loyal" White Guards of Finland occupy Uleaborg and Tammerfors.
  - Field Marshal von Mackensen sends ultimatum to Roumanian Government, demanding peace negotiations begin within 4 days; Roumanian Cabinet resigns.
  - Italian aviator drops a ton of bombs on hostile aviation grounds at Molta di Livenza.
- Feb. 7—Spain protests to Germany against the looting and torpedoing of Spanish steamer *Giralda* Jan. 26.
- Announcement made that steamship service between Asiatic ports of Russia and Constantinople in Black Sea had been resumed Jan. 11, and Russians were supplying Turks with food.
  - Swedish steamship *Fridland*, loaded with grain from United States port, torpedoed; 6 men killed.
- Feb. 8—White Guards of Finland capture Viborg. Ukrainians claim victory over Bolsheviks at Sarny. M. Holubovicz named Premier of the Ukraine. Bolsheviks fail in attempt to occupy Kieff. Turkish Foreign Minister Nessimy Bey, addressing Chamber of Deputies, expresses accord with Czernin and Hertling.
- Feb. 9—Central Powers and Ukraine sign peace treaty. Madrid reports Spanish steamship *Sebastian* and Italian steamship *Duca di Genova* torpedoed in Spanish waters. Poles capture Smolensk. Russia declares state of war over and orders demobilization.
- Feb. 11—West of Brenta River Italians shatter violent Austrian attack.
- Italian torpedo craft enter Buccari Bay and sink at anchor largest Austrian steamer there.
- Feb. 12—The eighth session of the longest Parliament in modern times opens in London.
- The British Government declines to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace.
  - French air squadrons drop four tons of bombs on railroad stations at Thionville, Conflans, Schemblez and Metz-Sablon.
- Feb. 13—On western front United States batteries aid in raid in Champagne district.
- Test vote in House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
  - Sinking of Spanish ship *Ceferino* announced.
  - The British Admiralty reports the week's losses by mine or submarine, 19 merchantmen, 13 over 1,000 tons, and 3 fishing craft.
  - Rome reports 4 Italian merchantmen of over 1,000 tons sunk in week ending Feb. 9.
  - The Norwegian Legation in London reports Norway's loss of tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of January as 1,050,583 and 883 seamen.
- Feb. 14—Paris court martial finds Bolo Pasha guilty of treason, sentences him to death, a co-defendant, Filippo Cavallinie, under arrest in Italy, sentenced to death. Darius Porchère sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.
- Feb. 15—The President issues proclamation making foreign commerce of United States subject to license control.
- A flotilla of German destroyers in the Straits of Dover sink 8 British patrol boats.
  - Germany renews war on Russia.
- Feb. 16—In battle for Kieff Bolsheviks defeat Ukrainians.
- Sir William Robertson, Chief of British Imperial Staff, resigns and is succeeded by Sir Henry H. Wilson.
  - A German submarine bombards Dover, England.
- Feb. 17—Lord Northcliffe is appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries.
- German aviators attack Dover, England and Dunkirk, France.
- Feb. 16, 17 and 18—German airplanes raid London, but do little damage.
- Feb. 18—Petrograd despatch announces capture of Kieff by Bolsheviks; casualties, 4,000 killed, 7,000 wounded.
- The Bolsheviks pass decree that on Feb. 14 (old style) Russian calendar shall be made to correspond to English calendar, thus changing from old style to new style.
- Feb. 19—Lloyd George addresses House of Commons, refers to decision of Supreme War Council at Versailles, and to argument of American delegation for unified leadership.
- Petrograd confirms report of seizure by Swedish forces of Aland Islands, held by Bolshevik troops.
- Feb. 20—British Admiralty reports for week: Arrivals, 2,322; sailings, 2,393; merchantmen sunk, 15 (12 of more than 1,000 tons); 1 fishing vessel. During the same week, Rome reports 2 steamships of 1,500 tons lost and 1 sailing vessel.
- Feb. 21—An economic agreement with Spain is signed in Madrid whereby Gen. Pershing gets mules and army blankets in return for cotton and oil.
- London reports German troops advancing into Russia on front extending from shores of Esthonia to southern border of Volhynia; Minsk entered and Rovno taken. Germans said to have captured 9,125 prisoners, 1,353 cannon, 5,000 motor cars, 1,000 railroad cars loaded with grain, airplanes and war material.



- Feb. 21—British troops occupy Jericho, 14 miles from Jerusalem.
- United States steamship *Philadelphian*, with cargo of foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine.
- Feb. 22—United States troops are in the Chemin des Dames sector, the Aisne, France.
- United States War Trade Board secures agreement with Norway's commissioners by which Norway guarantees imports from United States will not reach Germany, and limits its own exports to that country.
- A Berlin despatch says the Ukraine and Germany have signed peace treaty.
- London reports Jericho occupied by British forces with little opposition.
- Five Entente airmen bomb Innsbruck, capital of Austrian Tyrol, hit German Consulate and soldiers' trains.
- British aerial squadron bombard enemy aviation grounds near Oderzo-Portogruare railway on Italian front; bring down 3 enemy planes.
- Feb. 23—The United States and Japanese Embassies and Chinese, Siamese and Brazilian Legations leave Petrograd for Vologda, 270 miles east of Petrograd.
- Madrid reports Spanish steamer *Mar Caspio* sunk by German submarine; crew saved.
- Copenhagen reports capture by a British cruiser of German steamship *Düsseldorf*.
- Edward J. Loughran of New York killed in aerial combat with 4 enemy machines on western front.
- Feb. 24—London despatch says Bolshevik leaders have accepted German peace conditions. Premier Lenine declares Russian Army is demoralized and refuses to fight.
- More troops are sent to Ireland, west and south, to repress outbreaks.
- Feb. 25—In speech to Reichstag Count von Hertling intimates a partial agreement with the four principles of peace enunciated by President Wilson, with reservation that the principles must be recognized by all states and peoples.
- A rationing system goes into effect for meat and butter in London and adjoining districts.
- Feb. 26—Roumania decides to make peace with Central Powers.
- Madrid reports sinking of Spanish steamship *Neguri* by German submarine.
- The British hospital ship *Glenart Castle* torpedoed in Bristol Channel; Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies lost; 34 saved out of 200 on board.
- British Air Ministry reports Royal Flying Corps on western front Feb. 15 to 22, brought down 75 enemy planes, drove 120 out of control; 28 Allied machines missing.
- German airmen drop bombs on Venice in night raid, the Royal Palace is struck and three churches damaged, 1 person killed, 15 wounded.
- Feb. 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.
- Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, says in House of Commons he is unable to find any basis for peace in Chancellor von Hertling's speech.
- British steamship *Tiberia* sunk by submarine; crew saved.
- London reports losses by mines or submarines for past week, 18 British merchantmen, 14 over 1,400 tons; 7 fishing vessels. In previous week, 15, 12 over 1,600 tons. Week preceding that, 19, 13 over 1,600 tons.
- March 1—Gens. Kaledine and Korniloff defeated by Bolsheviks near Rostof-on-Don.
- British armed mercantile cruiser *Calgarian* torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, with loss of 2 officers, 46 men.
- Germans reach Dnieper River, 400 miles south of Petrograd, 280 miles north of Kieff.
- German torpedo boat and two mine sweepers sunk by mines off Vlieland Island.
- Major Gen. Peyton C. March, United States Chief of Staff, arrives at New York from France.
- United States war cost for February \$1,002,878,608 (loans to Allies, \$325,000,000).
- March 2—Kieff, held by Bolsheviks since Feb. 8, occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.
- March 3—By treaty of peace with four Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk, Bolsheviks agree to evacuate Ukraina, Esthonia, and Livonia, Finland, the Aland Islands and Trans-Caucasian districts of Eriwan, Kars and Batum.
- Sweden protests against German occupation of Finland.
- Germans claim to have captured in Russian advance 6,800 officers, 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns, 800 locomotives and thousands of motor vehicles and trucks.
- March 4—Germany and Finland sign treaty.
- British, French and Italian Ambassadors in Tokio ask Japan to safeguard Allied interests in Siberia.
- Norwegian steamship *Havna* (1,150 tons) torpedoed by German submarine without warning; 9 die from exposure.
- Washington announces building of \$25,000,000 ordnance base in France.
- March 5—In Lorraine sector United States troops of "Rainbow Division" (New York City) repel German raid and take prisoners.
- Roumania signs preliminary treaty with Central Powers; gives up Dobrudja to the Danube; agrees to certain economic measures and trade route to Black Sea.
- March 6—United States troops hold 4½ miles of battle front "somewhere in France."
- British Admiralty reports for past week: 18 merchantmen sunk (12, 1,600 tons or over).
- Capt. Sato Yamamoto, Japanese Naval Attache in Rome, arrives in New York City, reports 15 U boats destroyed in Mediterranean last month by United States, Japanese, British, French and Italian destroyers.
- March 7—German airplanes raid London at night; kill 11, injure 46.
- British Chancellor of Exchequer in House of Commons moves credit of \$3,000,000,000, states that at end of March national debt will be \$29,500,000,000; loans to Allies total \$6,320,000,000.
- March 8—In Ypres-Dixmude sector Germans attack on mile front; English counter attack.
- Spanish Cabinet resigns.
- March 9—Germans advance north of Poelderhoek take 200 yards of trenches; British win back lost ground and repulse raid east of Neuve Chapelle.
- On Lorraine front United States forces bombard and obliterate over a mile of German trenches.
- United States casualty list shows: Killed in action, 19; from gas, 2; in aero accidents, 2; auto accident, 1; of disease, 13; severely wounded, 26; slightly wounded, 36.
- Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow.
- British forces in Palestine advance about a mile and three-quarters on 12-mile front.
- Italian aircraft bombard enemy supply station near Oderzo.
- March 10—United States War Department announces presence of Americans on Lorraine front, in Champagne, in Alsace, near Lunéville, and in Aisne sector.
- British occupy Hit in Mesopotamia; Turks retire 22 miles up the Euphrates to Khan Baghdadi; British airplanes bomb retreating Turks.
- Guildford Castle, British hospital ship, torpedoed in English Channel; no one lost.
- British airmen bomb Daimler works at Stuttgart.
- March 11—United States troops go over the top at Toul and return without loss.

- Mar. 11--President Wilson sends message to Congress of Soviets, expresses sympathy with Russian people; says United States will take every opportunity to secure for Russia complete sovereignty and independence.
- German air raid on Paris kills 29; 4 German machines are brought down by gun fire; 15 German aviators killed or made prisoner.
  - In air fighting 10 German machines brought down on western front, 7 disabled, 2 British machines fail to return.
  - French airmen destroy 3 German aircraft, bring down 3 bombing planes, disable 1.
  - In air raid on Naples 7 in hospital killed, 9 civilians wounded.
- March 12—Three Zeppelins raid northeast coast of England.
- In Toul sector United States artillery discover and blow to pieces German gas projectors, upsetting plans for gas attack.
  - Paris Court of Revision rejects Bolo Pasha's appeal from death sentence.
  - German air ships attack Yorkshire coast; no casualties.
  - London announces release by German Government from special imprisonment of Aviators Lieuts. Scholtz and Woodsey, under threat of reprisal.
  - British air raid on Coblenz, Germany, kills 50.
- March 13—German troops enter Odessa and control Black Sea; take 15 Russian warships.
- Dr. Walter T. Scheele, indicted in New York in 1916 for alleged placing of bombs on Allied ships in New York Harbor, arrested in Cuba and deported from Havana in custody of United States detectives.
  - London reports unarmed British schooner Nanny Wignall sunk by German submarine off Irish coast.
  - British flyers bomb munition works and barracks at Freyburg, Germany, and Bruges docks.
  - British Admiralty reports week's losses by mine or submarine: 18 merchantmen (15 of 1,600 tons or over); 1 fishing vessel. Arrivals, 2,046; sailings, 2,062; merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.
  - Richtshofen, German aviator, achieved sixty-fifth victory.
  - German aircraft raid London; kill 1 man, 1 woman, 3 children; injure 3 men, 1 woman, 3 children; 6 houses destroyed; 30 damaged.
  - German Government announces American property in Germany will be seized in reprisal for seizing of German property in United States.
  - Phelps Collins of Detroit, Mich., member of Lafayette Flying Corps, killed in air fight on French front.
- March 14—Gen. Pershing's men make first permanent advance, occupy evacuated trenches northeast of Badonvillers.
- David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., of Lafayette Escadrille, attacks 3 enemy airplanes, brings down 1, drives 2 to flight.
  - Copenhagen reports sinking of 2 Norwegian steamers, Skrymer (1,475 tons) and Estrella (1,757 tons).
  - Germans occupy Abo, on Finland coast, west of Helsingfors.
- March 15—German submarine sinks Danish steamship Randelsberg (1,551 tons) outside of German danger zone.
- Allied airplanes bomb barracks, munition factories and railway station at Zweibrucken; 12 enemy planes brought down; no British machines missing.
- March 16—French raid at Bethincourt Wood on 1,700 yard front to depth of 900 yards; take 160 prisoners, including several officers.
- March 17—Germans announce Entente airmen made 23 attacks on German Rhine towns in February; 12 persons killed; 36 injured; attacks made also on industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxemburg, Saar and Moselle.
- British airmen attack barracks and railway station at Kaiserlautern, Bavaria.
- March 18—Great Britain and United States take over Dutch shipping in United States and British ports.
- Belgians take over Flanders coast sector.
- March 19—French troops penetrate German line near Rheims. Portuguese raid trenches east of Neuve Chapelle, take prisoners and guns. German raids near Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier repulsed. German forces continue advance in Russia, ignoring armistice. The Parliamentary Secretary of War reports in British House of Commons that since October, 1917, British airmen have made 38 raids into German territory, dropping 48 tons of bombs. London despatch says German lost in air fighting: in January, 292 planes; in February, 273; in 17 days of March, 278.
- United States Expeditionary Force casualties to date: Killed in action, 154; killed or prisoner, 1; by accident, 145; disease, 683; lost at sea, 237; suicide, 11; unknown causes, 14; of wounds, 37; executed, 1; civilians, 7; gassed, 6; total deaths, 1,296; wounded, 544; captured, 21; missing, 14.
  - United States destroyer Manley collides with British warship in European waters; depth bomb explodes, kills Lieut. Commander Richard M. Elliott, Jr., and 15 enlisted men; Manley reaches port.
  - Royal Mail steamer Amazon and Norwegian steamship Stolt-Neilson, commandeered by the British, are sunk by submarine.
- March 20—To reduce coal consumption President Stanley of Board of Trade announces in House of Commons coal rationing rules—no cooking between 9:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; no illumination of shop windows; no performances after 10:30, etc.
- French repulse German attacks off Arracourt, in Lorraine and raids northeast of Reinsand, in Souain sector.
  - United States guns shell village of Lahayville, causing explosions.
  - Northwest of Toul airplane drops balls of liquefied mustard gas on United States line.
  - British airmen destroy 28 German machines; 12 of their own missing.
  - Steamship Sterling, with cargo of grain for Switzerland, sunk by collision.
  - Norwegian sailing vessel Carla sunk by submarine; captain killed and crew lost.
- March 21—Beginning of "Big Drive" on 50-mile front, from Arras to La Fere. On Luneville sector United States artillery fire destroys first and second line positions. Canadians make gas attack between Lens and Hill 70. British monitors bombard Ostend. In Palestine British take Elowsallebeh. German long range gun bombards Paris.
- March 22—Correspondents at the front report 40 German divisions (about 500,000 men) engaged and greatest concentration of artillery in world's history; Germans had 1,000 guns in one small sector (1 for every 12 yards).
- Secretary of War Baker calls on King Albert of Belgium at the front.
  - Brussels fined \$500,000 by Germany for recent anti-Flemish agitation.
  - German Reichstag adopts war credit of \$3,750,000,000.
- March 23—Germans break British front near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere, pierced second line, between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Moeuvres.
- British evacuate positions in bend southwest of Cambrai; Germans pierce third British line between Omignon stream and the Somme.
  - Berlin announces first stage of battle ended, claims capture of 25,000 prisoners, 400 field guns, 300 machine guns.
  - British airplanes raid factories at Mannheim.
  - Paris is bombarded by long range "fat Bertha" guns from distance of 75 miles; 10 killed; 15 wounded.
  - Gen. Zupelli succeeds Gen. Aldieri as Italian War Minister.

- Mar. 23—Secretary of War Baker guest of Ambassador Page in London.
- March 24—Germans drive British back across the Somme and repulse French and United States reinforcements; capture Peronne, Chauny and Ham, in Forest of St. Gobain.
- Paris is again shelled by "fat Bertha" gun.
  - British airmen bomb Cologne and Metz.
  - Finlanders report that German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noorland, the entire crew, Admiral von Meyer and soldiers all lost.
- March 21 to 24—British airmen bring down 215 enemy machines, losing 31; naval airmen bring down 17, losing 1.
- March 25—The Germans take Bapaume, Nesle, Guiscard, Biabats, Barleux and Etalon. The French take over sector of British battle front south of St. Quentin and around Noyon. French are forced back, but inflict heavy losses in retiring; British counter attack fails. Allied forces lose 45,000 men; 600 guns.
- United States artillery shell St. Baussant and billets north of Boquetan, opposite Toul sector, with gas.
  - London announces United States steamship Chattahoochie (5,088 tons) sunk off English coast; crew of 74 saved. Long range bombardment of Paris resumed. British positions in Palestine extended 9 miles toward Es Salt. Secretary of War Baker presented to King George at Buckingham Palace.
- March 26—Battle continues on whole front south of Somme; Germans are checked west of Roye and Noyon. South of Peronne Gen. von Hofacker crosses the Somme; takes heights of Maisonette and villages of Biache and Belleaux; Etalon is taken from the French and English. In Toul sector United States troops drive Germans out of Richécourt. British retreat on a wide front; Germans under von Below and von der Marwitz take Richécourt, Biefvillers, Grevillers, Irlès and Miraumont, crossing the Ancre River. The British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia, capture 5,000 prisoners, 14 guns, 50 machine guns, stores of munitions and supplies. United States casualty list to date: Dead 1,383; wounded, 706; captured, 22; missing, 37.
- March 27—Major Gen. Pershing offers all United States forces for service wherever needed.
- Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.
  - The Germans gain foothold in Ablainville and in Albert; British recapture Morlincourt and Chipilly, and advance line to Proyart; Germans make slight advance east of Montdidier; are checked in regions of Lassigny and Noyon.
  - Odessa reported captured by Soviet and Ukrainian troops.
  - British Admiralty reports week's losses: 28 merchantmen (16 over 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel; French lose 1 over 1,600 tons; Italy loses 3 over 1,500 tons.
- March 28—Heavy fighting along 55-mile front from the southeast of Somme to northeast of Arras. German drive checked; in counter attacks French drive Germans out of villages of Courtemanche, Nesle-St. Georges, and Assainvillers; in some places from Gavrelle to Boyelles Germans make slight advances, take Montdidier and push line to Pierrepont.
- British airmen bring down 24 German machines, disable 7, and 2 balloons; bomb Bapaume, Bray and Peronne; 19 British machines are missing after aero fighting and 4 after night bombing.
  - French airmen (27th-28th) drop 18 tons projectiles in regions of Guiscard and Ham; pursuit squadrons bring down 17 German planes and set fire to 2 captive balloons.
  - Entire Turkish force in area of Hit, in Mesopotamia, is captured or destroyed; 3,000 prisoners taken (including German officers); 10 guns, 2,000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals. British forces cross the River Jordan.
- A squad of police rounding up deserters in Quebec, Canada, is attacked by a crowd of citizens.
- March 29—The French General, Ferdinand Foch, chosen Commander in Chief of all Allied forces in France (British, French, American, Italian, Belgian and Portuguese).
- Ninth day of "Big Drive," which is halted; British are pressed back to a line running west of Hamel, Marcelcave and Denain; Franco-British troops hold line along Avre, and in front of Neuville-sur-Bernard, Mezieres, Marcelcave and Hamel.
  - Germans claim to have taken 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns. British bring down 9 hostile airplanes; drive 2 out of control. Two British machines missing.
  - The German long range gun kills 75 worshippers at Good Friday services in a Paris church and wounds 90.
  - The President orders temporary suspension of food shipment, except for military supplies, and concentration on sending of troops.
- March 30—Fighting is resumed on 70 miles of front. British hold their position. The French report severe fighting on 40-mile front, Moreuil to Lassigny; villages in region of Orvillers, Plemont and Plessier de Roye change hands several times; Germans claim progress between the Somme and the Oise. They capture Beaucourt and Mezieres.
- Long range gun again bombards Paris, killing 8 (4 women); wounding 37 (9 women, 7 children).
  - During the week German submarines sink 3 Italian steamships, of more than 1,500 tons; 10 small sailing vessels.
- March 31—British regain village of Denain; Canadian cavalry and infantry recapture Moreuil.
- Since British flying corps arrived in Italy it has brought down 83 Austrian and German planes and lost 10.
  - The Germans continue to advance in the Ukraine, Capture Poltava and set it on fire.
  - British steamship Conargo is torpedoed in the Irish Sea and a Greek steamship is sunk by gun fire; 50 men are missing from the two.
  - Danish steamship Indian is sunk by a German submarine about 130 miles north of Azores; captain and 28 officers and men lost; 9 saved.
- March 31 and April 1—Allied aero squadron throw 13 tons of bombs on railways and cantonments at Ham, Chauny and Noyon.
- April 1—On western front Allies hold their ground, and at some points advance; recapture Hangard-en-Santerre. Germans capture heights north of Moreuil.
- In Mesopotamia British advance: 73 miles beyond Anah and threaten Aleppo.
  - French estimate German losses during 11-day offensive at 275,000 to 300,000.
  - Long distance bombardment of Paris continued; 4 killed; 9 injured.
  - British Admiralty announces loss of Tithonus by submarine, with 4 of crew.
  - In draft riot in Quebec 4 civilians are killed and a number of soldiers wounded.
  - In London no hot meals are served between 9:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; and theatres close at 10:30 P. M.
- April 2—Between the Avre and the Luce the Allies captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns; near Hebuterne, 73 prisoners, 3 machine guns; prisoners are also taken at Ban-de-Sapt and in raid on Colonne trench. United States troops on Meuse heights, south of Verdun, are attacked with gas and high explosive shells. Gen. Pershing reports United States casualties: Killed by accident, 1; of disease, 4; wounds, 2; various causes, 2; wounded, 13; total killed in action, 183; killed or prisoners, 1; by accident, 164; disease, 793; lost at sea, 237; died of wounds, 52; various causes, 39. A Turkish Army begins occupation of Batum, Kars and Ardahan, districts in the Caucasus. German prisoners report the bursting of one of the

- long range guns bombarding Paris, killing 5 of the gun crew. Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, discusses the 11 points laid down by President Wilson in Feb. 11 address, approves of them as a basis of peace, but doubts if Allies will accept them.
- April 3—Arette is taken by the Allies; 192 prisoners captured, including 6 officers. British raid northeast of Loos and Poelcapelle.
- April 3—British airmen down 9 German machines, drive 3 out of control, destroy 1 balloon, losing 5. British Admiralty reports losses for past week: 13 merchantmen over 1,600 tons; 5 fishing vessels; arrivals 2,416; sailings, 2,379.
- White Guards capture eastern part of Tammerfors, Finland, and 1,000 prisoners.
- War Council at Washington, D. C., announces that all available shipping will be used to rush troops to France.
- 40,000 German troops land at Hangö, Finland.
- Capt. James Byford McCudden, British airman, age 23, wins the Victoria Cross. Has been awarded Distinguished Service Order, Croix de Guerre, Military Cross and Military Medal; has encountered 54 enemy planes.
- April 4—King Albert confers upon Gen. Pershing Belgian Grand Cross of Order of Leopold.
- Kaiser Wilhelm confers upon Baron von Richthofen Order of Red Eagle with Crown and Swords for 75 victories.
- Ten German attacks at junction of French and British Armies on the Somme; German forces make slight advance, occupying villages of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel.
- United States troops now occupy Meuse heights, south of Verdun.
- Amsterdam despatch says Allied raid on Coblenz killed 26, wounded 100; that on Treves killed 60, and on Cologne struck a troop train.
- Moscow despatch reports Erzerum captured by Armenians from Turks.
- April 5—French improve position in region of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel and in Cantigny; Germans occupy village of Dernacourt, reach Albert-Amiens railway, but are driven back.
- Germans claim to have taken between March 21 and 29, 51,218 prisoners; total up to present, 90,000; 1,300 guns; the Allies deny these figures.
- Japanese and British forces land at Vladivostok.
- Cunard Line freighter Valeria (5,865 tons) reported torpedoed.
- United States Army at end of the first year of the war totals more than 1,500,000 men.
- April 6—Germans strike east and south of Chauny, gain foothold at Abbecourt, and Barisis; suffer severe losses; take Pierremande and Folembray.
- The Belgian relief ship *Ministre de Smet de Naeyer* (2,712 tons) is sunk by a mine in the North Sea; 12 drowned; 17 saved.
- The President at Liberty Loan meeting in Baltimore condemns German treaties forced on Russia and Roumania and says Germany's challenge will be met with "force to the utmost."
- Long distance bombardment of Paris.
- April 7—British retake Aveluy Wood and repel attack opposite Albert and south of Hebuterne; the suburbs of Chauny and French and British positions near Amigny are taken by German forces under Gen. von Boehn, with 1,400 prisoners.
- Germans bombard Rheims.
- United States troops in Toul sector repel two German raids. Turks take Ardahan from Armenians; Constantinople reports Turkish troops advancing over wide area in the Caucasus.
- April 8—Germans drive French back to the west bank of Ailette, take Verneuil and heights east of Coucy-le-Chateau. British make slight advance on south bank of Somme; lines around Bucquoy are heavily shelled.
- Belgian relief ship *Flanders* sunk by mine.
- Germany sends ultimatum, demanding the removal or disarmament of all Russian warships in Finnish waters by April 12.
- Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams ordered to Washington to relieve Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, who goes to France as ordnance officer with Gen. Pershing.
- April 9—Germans drive in line held by British and Portuguese  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles on 11-mile front, from Givenchy to La Bassée capture Richebourg-St. Vaast and Laventie; British repel attacks at Givenchy and Fleurbaix.
- Man-Power Bill, including a provision for conscription in Ireland, is introduced in the House of Commons.
- April 10—Germans cross the Lys between Armentières and Estaires; British are forced back north and south of Armentières; French repulse Germans in Hangard.
- April 10—British and Portuguese, on line from La Bassée Canal to Armentières, are forced back six miles; at Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, British retire 2 miles. In counter attack on Givenchy, British take 750 prisoners.
- The village of Hangard changes hands several times, remaining with the French, who penetrate line northwest of Rheims and bring back prisoners.
- The Germans claim to have taken 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns.
- Secretary Daniels says 1,275 vessels (1,053,116 tons) were added to the navy in the first year of the war.
- German troops at Limburg, Prussia, mutiny, killing 3 officers.
- Russian Commerce Commissioner says treaty with Germany takes 300,000 square miles, with 56,000,000 inhabitants (32% of Russia's entire population, besides one-third of her railways, 73% of her iron, 89% of her coal).
- Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche, German born, of Minnesota, in command 34th National Guard, Camp Cody, N. M., is discharged from the service for failing to maintain his command on efficient footing.
- April 11—Germans attack British from La Bassée to Ypres-Comines Canal and push them back 6 miles on north end of battle front at Estaires and Steenwerck. British troops retire from Armentières, which is full of gas.
- British troops continue advance in Palestine.
- A shot from German long range gun strikes founding asylum in Paris; kills 4; wounds 21.
- United States steamship *Lake Moor* (4,500 tons) is sunk by German submarine; 5 officers, 40 men missing.
- British in Palestine advance a mile and a half on 5-mile front, take villages of El-Keft and Rafat.
- German squadron, with several transports, arrives at Lovisa.
- Paris despatch states that in an official note a letter of Charles of Austria, written to his brother-in-law Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, is made public, in which the Emperor acknowledges the just claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine, offers to support France's claim and declares Belgium to be re-established and retain her African possessions. Vienna despatch states that in an official telegram to the Kaiser the Emperor declares M. Clemenceau is "piling up lies," and assures the German Emperor he repels the assertion that he recognizes France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.
- April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues a special order of the day, "All positions must be held to the last man." Germans sweep the British and Portuguese from the line of the River Lys; they claim to have captured 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns. Germans attack near Ploegsteert; force the British from Neuve Eglise. Germans capture British garrison at Armentières (50 officers, 1 British and 1 Portuguese General, 3,000 men, 45 cannon, many machine guns and a quantity of ammunition). United States troops aid in the repulse of attack in Toul sector and take 22 prisoners. Germans continue to bombard Rheims.

- Germans make air raid on east coast of England. French airplanes down 8 of enemy, damage 23; also bomb railway stations at Jussy, Roye, St. Quentin, Nesle, Ham, Guiscard and Noyon. British airplanes bomb and sweep with machine gun fire roads packed with enemy troops; in air engagements bring down 40 German machines; drive 20 out of control; 12 British machines fail to return. German air raid on Paris kills 26, wounds 72; on London, kills 5, injures 15. The House of Commons passes the Man Power Bill, containing Irish conscription clause. British Government Committee of inquiry reports brutal treatment of prisoners of war by Germans. The Irish Convention presents a divided report to the British Government; proposes Irish Parliament of 2 houses, the Nationalists offer 40% of membership to Unionists; to this the Ulster Unionists would not agree.
- April 13—Germans capture Rossignol, advance to border of Nieppe Wood; take 400 prisoners. French hold Hangard against repeated counter attacks and repulse German raids between the Ailette and the Aisne.
- British hold line against massed attack from Armentières to Hazebrouck; Germans driven out of Neuve Eglise, leaving prisoners, including a battalion commander.
- German troops occupy Helsingfors, Finland.
- Amsterdam despatch states that an official statement issued by Count Czernin declares that Emperor Charles' letter published by the French was falsified. Emperor William thanks Emperor Charles for his telegram repudiating the statement of Premier Clemenceau.
- The British and French Governments agree to confer on Gen. Foch title of Commander in Chief of Allied Armies in France.
- Navy department announces United States steamship Cyclops, with 293 on board, not heard from since March 4.
- German troops take Hyving; Finnish White Guards take Björneborg.
- April 15—"Fat Bertha" (long range gun) bombards Paris; kills 13; wounds 45.
- British sink 10 German trawlers.
- Turks recapture Batum, Russian Black Sea port in the Caucasus.
- Lient. Fonck, French aviator, brings down his 34th German airplane.
- Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Minister, resigns.
- April 16—United States casualty list to date: killed, 472; died of wounds, 83; b accident, 190; of disease, 903; other causes, 45; missing, 83; slightly wounded, 1,827.
- Bolo Pasha, convicted in France of treason, executed.
- In France men of 19 years are called for training.
- Red Guards evacuate Abo.
- April 17—British line on western front holds against repeated attacks; Gen. von Arnim's forces take Poelcapelle, Langemark and Zonnebeke. The Germans claim to have taken in the last few days 2,500 prisoners.
- "Big Bertha" kills 9 women and 2 men in Paris.
- London reports Greek and British troops have crossed the Struma, on the Macedonian front, and occupy 7 towns.
- United States steamship Florence II. (5,500 tons) blown up by internal explosion while in French port. 34 of crew of 75 saved.
- Baron Burian appointed to succeed Count Czernin; Hungarian Cabinet (Premier, Dr. Wekerle) resigns.
- British losses by mine or submarine for the week: 15 merchantmen (11 over 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel; 12 unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals, 2,211; sailings, 2,456.
- Viscount Milner succeeds Lord Derby as British Secretary of War; Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France, succeeding Lord Bertie. House of Lords passes Man Power Bill.
- April 18—West of La Basse and Givenchy 10 German divisions (about 125,000 men) attack British on 10-mile front. British hold line and take 200 prisoners. The French extend their line to outskirts of Castel; carry heights west of the Avre; take 500 prisoners; 15 officers; several machine guns. Man Power Bill becomes law in England. All parties in Ireland oppose conscription; Sir Edward Carson appeals to his friends not to take any action likely to impede victory, even if it entails Home Rule.
- April 18-19—Fifteen French airplanes drop tons of projectiles on German bivouacs in the region of Ham, Guiscard and Noyon.
- April 19—French claim to have taken 650 prisoners, including 20 officers. Germans claim 1,600 taken in fighting near Festubert and Givenchy.
- United States and French troops raid German line on the Meuse, but find the German trenches deserted.
- German torpedo craft bombard Allied camp and storage places on coast between Dunkirk and Nieuport.
- Premier Orlando announces the Italian Army forms right wing of United Allied army in France.
- Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.
- April 19-20—Seventy French planes bomb stations at St. Quentin and railways near Jussy; 7 planes bomb stations at Montcornet, Asfeld and Hirson.
- April 20—Germany, through the Swiss Minister, demands release of Lient. von Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried Paul London, under sentence in Warsaw as a spy, threatening reprisals on the Americans in Germany, if demand is not complied with. United States threatens counter reprisals.
- April 21—The Germans claim to have taken 183 men, including 5 officers and 25 machine guns; Gen. Pershing estimates German losses at 300 to 500.
- Paris reports that since long range bombardment began, March 23, it has killed 118 and injured 230 (2 days' reports missing).
- British airplanes drop 12 tons of bombs on Menin, Armentières and the Thourotte railroad junction, down 6 German machines, disable 3. Large fires are caused at Chaulnes, Juniville and Bethenville; 3 British machines fail to return.
- British and French troops land at Murmansk on northern coast of Kola Peninsula, Arctic Ocean, to guard against attacks by Finnish White Guards. Russian Red Guards are co-operating.
- Armenians capture Van, in Turkish Armenia.
- Guatemala National Assembly declares war with Germany.
- April 22—Baron von Richthofen, the leader of the German flyers, with 80 victories to his credit, is brought down behind the British lines and buried with military honors.
- Bonar Law presents the budget in the House of Commons, calling for \$14,800,000,000.
- April 23—Major Raoul Lufbery destroys his 18th German plane and Lieut. P. F. Baer of Mobile, Ala., his 5th.
- United States casualties in France to date: Killed in action, 513; died of wounds, 104; of disease, 924; from accident, 192; other causes, 93; severely wounded, 419; slightly, 1,592; missing, 80.
- April 22-23—German destroyer and submarine base at Zeebrugge blockaded by the sinking of two old cruisers, loaded with cement. The British cruiser Vindictive runs the gauntlet of mines, submarines and heavy gunfire, lands sailors and machine guns and distracts attention during operations. A similar enterprise attempted at Ostend was not successful. The British blockading ships grounding and blowing up. British losses at Zeebrugge and Ostend: Killed, officers 16, men 144, officers died of wounds 3, missing 2, wounded 29, men died of wounds 25, missing 14, wounded 355.

- April 24—Germans attack the whole front south of the Somme, but are repulsed; in later attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, east of Robecq. British retain their line. The Germans gain a footing in the outskirts of Hangard; are checked at Hailles and Senecat Wood; capture Viengelbock Hill, and take French prisoners. Check Allied advance northwest of Bethune.
- British Admiralty announces it will discontinue issuing weekly bulletin of losses and substitute monthly ones. It reports losses in tonnage since beginning of 1917, for quarter ending March, British, 918,840; Allied and neutral, 1,619,373; ending June, British, 1,361,370; Allied and neutral, 2,236,934; ending September, British, 952,938; Allied and neutral, 1,494,473; ending December, British, 782,880; Allied and neutral, 1,272,843; ending March, 1918, British, 687,576; Allied and neutral, 1,123,510.
- April 25—Germans assault from Wyttschaete to Bailloul; in Lys salient, French and British lose ground. Germans capture Hangard.
- British sloop Cowslip torpedoed; 5 officers, 1 man missing.
- French fight their way into Hangard.
- Gen. von Risberg, Speaker in German Reichstag, states that on March 24 the Germans missing totalled 664,104; 236,676 were prisoners in France; 119,000 in England; 157,000 in Russia and Roumania; the rest probably dead.
- April 27—The French win back ground near Kemmel and recapture Loere.
- The British capture Kirfa, in Mesopotamia, and 40 prisoners; the Turks retreat to Kirkuk, are overtaken by British cavalry, who kill more than 100 and take 538 prisoners.
- British Air Ministry announces that during March British airmen dropped over the enemy air lines in France 23,099 bombs by day and 13,080 by night. Germans in area occupied by British, 517 by day and 1,948 by night.
- The French Government decrees 3 meatless days a week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
- April 28—The loss of Kemmel Heights forces British to retire. Loere changes hands 5 times; Germans get footing there, but are driven from Voormezele.
- In Mesopotamia the British force the passage of the Aqsu.
- The British liner Orissa (5,426 tons) torpedoed in English waters; 57 Y. M. C. A. Americans are saved; 3 of crew are lost.
- Dr. Sidonio Paes elected President of Portuguese Republic.
- April 29—British flyers drop 275 tons of bombs on enemy troops east of Loere.
- In Mesopotamia, British capture Tuzhurmatli and 300 prisoners.
- April 30—British casualties during April: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 1,621; men, 7,723; wounded or missing, officers, 7,447; men, 35,864.
- May 1—Legion made of the Czechs and Slavs join Italians to fight against Austria.
- British troops advance a mile west of the River Jordan, in region of Mezrah; take 260 prisoners.
- Sebastopol, Russian fortress in the Crimea, occupied by German troops.
- Long range bombardment of Paris continues; 3 women injured.
- At Versailles, Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, with representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, meet in conference.
- Gavrio Prinzip, Serbian assassin of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in July, 1914, died in an Austrian fortress.
- May 2—Australian troops enter Es Salt, capture 33 Germans, 317 Turks; a detached brigade of horse artillery loses 9 guns.
- United States steamship Tyler sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean; 11 lives lost; British steamship Franklyn and two others are torpedoed in same attack.
- British airmen drop 3½ tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets, bring down 14 hostile machines, disable 4, lose 5. Also drop 5½ tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Juniville and at Caix, and on lock gates at Zeebrugge.
- In Lower House of Prussian Diet Social Democrat motion to restore equal suffrage provision is defeated.
- May 3—French take important positions between Hailles and Castel; French and British raid south of Arras and east of St. Denant, taking guns and prisoners; south of the Avre, Hill 82 and the wood bordering on the Avre are taken and over 100 prisoners (4 officers); a German attack near Ailette is repulsed.
- British airmen bomb Thionville railway station and Carlshutte work.
- United States makes an agreement with Norway for exchange and restrictions of exports to enemy.
- May 4—Italian airship drops a ton of explosives on aviation ground at Campo Maggiore.
- British mission to United States estimated British casualties in Picardy since March 21 approximate 250,000 killed, wounded or missing.
- Field Marshal Lord French named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- British airmen drop more than 20 tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Tournai and La Bassée railway stations and on Estaires, Marecleave, Memeo, Comines and Middelkerke; bring down 28 German machines; disable 5; anti-aircraft guns shoot down 3; 11 British machines are missing.
- May 5—British repulse German attack near Hinges, on western front, and improve line at Sally-le-Sec and east of Hebuterne.
- May 6—British down 6 hostile machines, losing 1. At night British airmen drop 100 bombs in neighborhood of Bapaume, 1 British machine fails to return.
- Treaty of peace is signed at Bucharest by representatives of Roumania and the four Central Powers.
- Major Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice, recently Director of British Military Operations, accuses Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor Bonar Law of mistating army strength.
- May 7—Germans south of Brimant cross Aisne Canal and return with prisoners.
- May 7—Australians succeed in reaching German lines on both sides of Corbie-Bray road, but are driven back.
- Nicaraguan Congress declares war on Germany and her allies.
- United States casualties to date: Killed in action (including 227 lost at sea), 643; died of wounds, 134; of disease, 1,005; accident, 220; from other causes, 51; severely wounded, 413; slightly wounded, 2,492; missing in action and prisoners, 122.
- May 9—France reports officially Allied tonnage lost by submarines during April, 381,631.
- In vote, on motion made by Mr. Asquith, who investigated Gen. Maurice's charges, British House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
- May 10—The trenches northwest of Albert, taken by the Germans, are recaptured; the French capture Grivesnes and 258 prisoners.
- Italians capture Monte Corno; take 100 prisoners.
- The British sink a block ship across entrance to Ostend.
- The Sant' Anna, Italian transport, is sunk; 638 soldiers and workmen lost.
- The hearing in Bonnet Rouge case, Paris, completed.

- May 11—British raid west of Merville, take prisoners and machine guns; German raids east of Ypres and near Neuville are repulsed; Germans attack French in the Bois la Ceuivre; gain a footing and are driven out, leaving 100 prisoners and 15 machine guns; French raid southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thioncourt.
- United States artillery fire causes fires in the villages of Cantigny and St. Georges, held by the Germans.
- German submarines are warned by wireless not to return to Ostend or Zeebrugge.
- The Italians attack Col dell' Orso, destroying its Austrian garrison.
- Major Gen. Maurice is placed on retired pay.
- May 10-11—French bombing machines drop 7,000 kilos of explosives on railway stations and cantonments in region of Noyon, Chauny and Flevy-Je-Martel.
- German air fighting echelon, formerly led by Baron von Richthofen, shoot down 19 Allied planes.
- May 13—Berlin reports Allied aero losses on German front during April, airplanes, 271; captive balloons, 15; admit loss of 123 planes and 14 captive balloons.
- British anti-aircraft guns bring down 6 German machines, disable 1; British airmen drop 12 tons of bombs on railway stations at Lille, Menin, Chaulnes, Peronne and docks at Bruges; all machines returned.
- German and Austrian Emperors meet and agree upon a close military alliance for 25 years.
- Prussian Lower House rejects motion to restore to Franchise Reform Bill provision for equal manhood suffrage.
- In April British airmen drop 6,033 bombs behind enemy line; Germans drop 1,346 in area held by the British.
- United States casualty list to date: Killed in action, 712; died of wounds, 172; of disease, accidents and other causes, 1,331; severely wounded, 486; slightly wounded, 2,752; missing in action and in prison, 215.
- Germans bombard French lines at night north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon.
- Germans bomb neighborhood of Dunkirk.
- Italian naval forces enter Pola Harbor and sink an Austrian battleship.
- German Emperor proclaims Lithuania as an independent state.
- May 15—Mr. Duval, Director of Bonnet Rouge, is sentenced to death; the other 6 defendants in court martial proceedings receive prison sentences of from 2 to 10 years.
- British Admiralty regulations, closing by mine fields approximately 22,000 square miles in northern part of North Sea, go into effect.
- May 16—British raid Austrian positions at Canove; Italian infantry enters Monte Asolone, kill or disperse the garrison.
- German airmen attempting to raid Paris are driven off.
- British airmen bomb Saarbrücken in German Lorraine and destroy 5 enemy machines, losing 1.
- Two German submarines sighted near Bermuda.
- May 17—A large Russian transport, with 3,000 on board (many women and children), sunk by a German submarine; only a few hundred saved.
- German division, near Dvinsk, Russia, mutinies, refusing to go to the Russian front. By order of the commander 50 are shot; 1,000 held to await court martial.
- Capt. Antonio Silvio Resnati, Italian aviator, killed while flying at an aviation field in New York.
- May 18—British airmen raid Cologne by daylight. Drive 2 enemy planes out of control.
- United States steamship William Rockefeller sunk by torpedo.
- American Minister to China says Japanese and Chinese Governments have concluded a defensive alliance against Germany.
- The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland announces pro-German plot in Ireland; over 100 Sinn Fein leaders arrested and deported to England.
- May 19—Australians capture Ville-sur-Ancre, a mile from Morlancourt; 360 prisoners, 20 machine guns; German raids in Picardy and Lorraine are repelled by United States troops.
- London despatches say that the Allied air raid on Cologne killed 14, injured 40.
- Musselman and Bolshevik forces battle at Baku, on Caspian Sea; 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded.
- German troops occupy Bjorko, an island in Gulf of Finland, 30 miles northwest of Petrograd.
- Major Raoul Lufbery, American aviator, shot down by an enemy airplane over Toul.
- France protests to Switzerland against recent commercial agreement with Germany and threatens to withhold shipments of coal.
- May 20—On south bank of Ancre, British enter Ville-sur-Ancre.
- United States cargo steamship J. G. McCullough is sunk by mine or torpedo in foreign waters.
- In German air raid on London British barrage brings down 4 Gothas; 1 falls into sea, 2 are lost; British casualties, 37 killed, 161 wounded.
- German bombing squadrons destroy French munition depots near Blargies.
- Swedish steamship New Sweden sunk by shell fire in Mediterranean; its 200 passengers taken off.
- Twenty German airplanes raid London; kill 44, injure 159; 5 raiding planes destroyed.
- May 21—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 753; died of wounds, 194; from accident, disease and other causes, 1,379; severely wounded, 595; slightly wounded 2,949; missing in action and prisoners, 294.
- May 21-22—British airplanes bomb Mannheim and destroy chlorine gas plant.
- May 22—Thirty German airplanes raid Paris; kill 1, injure 12.
- United States steamship Wakiva sunk, with loss of 2, in collision in European waters.
- May 23—British airmen drop 4 tons of bombs on electric power station at Karusewald; 11 tons on air-dromes and billets and docks at Bruges.
- British transport Moldavia, on way to channel port, torpedoed and sunk off English coast; 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion.
- First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian Peace Conference; Russian delegates recognize Ukraine as independent state.
- British airmen bomb enemy positions, causing 3 fires in Mannheim, on the Rhine.
- May 24—British machines bomb Peronne, Fricourt and Bapaume and in Somme area, also railways and factories at Norgunlangen, 12 miles north of Metz.
- Steamer Inniscarra, bound from Fishguard to Cork, torpedoed and sunk; 37 of crew missing.
- Troops of German division at Dvinsk mutiny; 50 executed; 1,000 imprisoned.
- Amsterdam despatch says Germans took 7 Russian battleships when they occupied Sebastopol.
- May 25—Allies bomb billets near Armentieres and Merville and ammunition dumps at Vesseneare and the Bruges docks.
- The Hetty Dunn, Edna and Hauppauge, United States merchant ships, sunk by German submarine.
- German superdreadnaught U boat, attacking United States transport, sunk by United States destroyers.
- May 25-June 14—German submarines sink 19 ships off coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.
- May 26—During Allied raids over Liege, Longdoz railroad station destroyed; 26 killed.
- English transport Leasowe Castle (9,737 tons) sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; captain, 2 wireless operators, 6 of crew, 13 military officers, 79 men missing.

- May 26—Italian troops break through Austro-German defensive at Capo Sile, on lower Piave front; take 433 prisoners.
- May 27—Big drive begins on western front, Germans drive Allies across the Aisne-Marne Canal, take Cormicy, Courcy and Loivre; Germans attack British at Berry-au-Bac and the French by the Chemin-des-Dames; Germans take Chemin-des-Dames Ridge; near Dickebusch Lake, Germans penetrate French positions, advance in Aisne Valley, reach Pont-Arcy.
- German infantry cross the Ailette, pierce British lines between Corbeu and the Aisne, take Pinon, Chavignons, Fort Malmaison, Courtecon, Cerny, the Winterberg and Craonne and the Villerberg.
- Italians advance northwest of Prente, take 870 Germans and 12 guns, capture summit of Monte Zignolon.
- Lieut. Kiel, leading Austrian aviator, reported killed in action.
- May 28—Germans advance in Aisne sector, cross the Vesle at two points, gain much territory, take numerous towns and villages; French and British retire steadily. Germans claim to have taken 16,000 prisoners.
- Counter attacks re-establish British line east of Dickebusch Lake; Germans attack French southeast of Soissons; west of Montdidier United States troops aided by British tanks, take village of Cantigny, and hold it against counter attacks.
- Mr. Keronko, Bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland, and a pro-German cabinet formed.
- May 29—Germans take Soissons, with 25,000 prisoners, including 2 generals (1 British, 1 French), also town of Courcy, 5 miles from Rheims.
- German airplane bombards Amiens.
- May 30—Germans advance to within 2 miles of Rheims, German submarine sinks 12 Irish fishing vessels; no lives lost. The Agawam, cargo ship, launched at Port Newark, N. J.; first composite wood and steel ship, War Cloud, launched at Jacksonville, Fla.
- May 31—German forces north of the Aisne advance to Nouvron and Fontenoy, but fail to cross the Marne. United States transport President Lincoln, returning, sunk by torpedo off the French coast; loss, 28 out of 715.
- June 1—Germans attack on whole front between the Oise and the Marne, advance as far as Nouvron and Fontenoy; attack on Fort de la Pompelle drives out French who counter attack, regain positions and take 400 prisoners and 4 tanks; Germans break through on both sides of the Ourcq River, reach heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau Thierry.
- British air squadron bombards Karlsruhe.
- British airmen bomb railway stations and junctions at Metz Sablon, Karthaus and Thionville.
- June 2—Germans reach outskirts of Forest of Retz, surrounding Villers-Cotterets, retake Faverolles, but fail in attack on Courcy and Troesnes; French take Hill 153, recapture Champlat and gain ground in direction of Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans take heights of Passy and Courehamps. German airmen bomb British Red Cross hospitals. The Texel sunk by submarine off Atlantic City, N. J. Schooner Edward H. Cole and another vessel sunk by submarine off New Jersey coast; crew rescued by steamship Bristol. Schooner Jacob S. Haskell sunk by gunfire of submarine; crew rescued. Herbert L. Platt, Standard Oil Co. tank steamship, sunk by German submarine. Allied air raid on Cologne kills 146.
- June 3—Southeast of Strazeele, British repulse raids, take 288 prisoners and anti-tank gun, 30 machine guns and several trench mortars. British airplanes bomb railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxemburg. Italian airmen, on French front, bomb Noyon, Peronne, Rosieres and Nesle. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues proclamation staying conscription if 50,000 volunteer by Oct. 1, and from 200,000 to 300,000 monthly thereafter. Seventy years of penny postage end in Great Britain, from today, 3 half pence (3c).
- June 4—Between the Aisne and the Ourcq Germans capture village of Pernant and town of Neuilly-la-Poterie.
- Now reported that ships sunk on June 2 off New Jersey coast were Edna (375 tons) Carolina (5,092 tons), Herbert L. Pratt (5,372 tons), Winnie Connie (1,869 tons), Edward H. Cole (1,791 tons), Jacob H. Haskell (1,778 tons), Isabelle H. Wiley (779 tons), Hattie Dunn (436 tons), Samuel W. Hathaway (1,038 tons), Hauppauge (1,330 tons).
- French and United States forces compel Germans to recross the Marne, leaving 100 prisoners.
- German submarine attacks French steamship Radioliene off Maryland coast; is driven off by United States destroyer.
- Norwegian steamship Eidsvold sunk by German submarine off Virginia Capes; crew rescued. Bark Attila and a schooner torpedoed on way from Gibraltar, British steamship Harpathian blown up off Virginia Capes.
- United States Secretary of State, in reply to demand for release of von Rintelen, says this Government does not recognize principles of retaliation, refuses compliance and reminds Germany that there are many Germans in the United States subject to counter reprisals.
- June 5—Norwegian steamship Vinland torpedoed off Virginia Capes. United States freight steamship Argonaut torpedoed off Scilly Island.
- Germans advance on south bank of Aisne, take Dommiere; United States troops penetrate enemy positions in Picardy and Lorraine; French counter attack regains ground near Vingre, take 150 prisoners, drive Germans from around Chavigny Farm and take 50 prisoners.
- British airmen bomb Metz-Sablon and railroad sidings at Thionville, Armentieres, and Roye stations and Zeebrugge seaplane base.
- United States troops drive Germans from Neuilly Wood by bayonet charge.
- British boarding vessel sunk by German submarine, 7 sailors missing.
- June 6—West of Chateau-Thierry United States troops drive Germans a mile on 2-mile front, take 270 prisoners; United States and French troops advance in region of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches; German attacks at Champlat, heights of Bligny, southwest of Ste. Euphraise and between the Marne and Rheims, are repulsed; French take Le Port, west of Fontenoy and north of the Aisne, village of Vinly, and regain Hill 204.
- Germans claim that since May 27 army group of Crown Prince has taken more than 55,000 prisoners (1,500 officers), 656 guns, 2,000 machine guns.
- Gen. Pershing reports that on western front, between April 14 and May 31, Lieut. Douglas Campbell brought down 6 enemy airplanes, Capt. Peterson and Lieut. Rickenbacher each brought down 3.
- United States Marines drive Germans 2½ miles, destroy nest of machine guns, capture village of Torcy and force way into Bouresches.
- Holland hospital vessel Koningen-Regents sunk in North Sea; a few lives lost.
- Germans sent ultimatum to Russia, Russian Black Sea fleet must be returned to Sebastopol as condition of cessation of advance on Ukraine front; time limit set for June 14.
- June 7—United States and French troops take villages of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches and Bligny, between the Marne and Rheims, and 200 prisoners.
- Germans occupy Allied positions on banks of the Ancre and take 300 prisoners.
- Germans claim to have taken 250 prisoners during French advance west of Kemmel.
- Northwest of Thierry United States troops advance 2½ miles on 6-mile front.



- June 8—Artillery activity in neighborhood of Hangard-en-Santerre and south of Aisne, north of Albert and southeast of Arras. French advance to outskirts of Dummard, east of Chezy and north of Neuilly-la-Poterie.
- By attacks on the Marne, Franco-American troops put Germans on defensive; United States forces, under Gen. Pershing, capture and hold Boursesches; French recapture Lochre Hospice.
- 1,000 Czecho-Slovak troops reach Vladivostok.
- Norwegian steamer Vindeggren sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras; steamship Pinar del Rio destroyed by gunfire off Maryland coast, no lives lost.
- June 8—United States Government announces about 5,000 Germans interned as enemy aliens; 349 United States prisoners in Germany.
- June 9—New German drive begins on 20-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon. Germans succeed in getting a foothold in villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil, capture heights of Gury, are held on line of Rubescourt, Le Fretoy and Mortemer and on front comprising Belyal, Cannaecourt and Ville.
- British airmen bomb region around Roye and fire 3,000 rounds of ammunition at infantry.
- British and French airmen bomb Nesle and Fresnoy-le-Roye.
- British airplanes sink 3 German submarines by dropping depth bombs.
- June 10—United States Marines, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, in Belleau Wood, pierce German line two-thirds of a mile on 600-yard front.
- The French retire 2 miles to line of Bailly and west of Nampcel.
- Norwegian steamer Hendrik Lund sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras.
- Austrian dreadnaught destroyed and a second damaged by Italian torpedo boat near Dalmatian Islands.
- Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.
- David Putnam, descendant of Israel Putnam, brings down his fifth German plane.
- Germans capture villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur and gain a footing in Marqueglise. Courcelles, taken and retaken, remains with French. On centre Germans reach south edge of Cuvilly Wood and Ressons-sur-Matz. French take nearly 1,000 prisoners. Germans take ridge east of Mery and break through fourth Allied position. Gen. von Schoeler's forces cross the Matz, attack heights of Marqueglise and Vignemont and advance to Antheuil. On the Oise Germans advance as far as Ribecourt.
- Germans claim to have captured since May 27 up to 75,000 prisoners.
- June 11—Allies in counter offensive advance on 7-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon, retake much ground; take 1,000 prisoners.
- French nearly reach Fretoy, take heights between Courcelles and Mortemer; retake Belloy and Genlis Wood; reach south outskirts of St. Maur; in centre drive Germans back beyond Loge Farm and Antheuil. South of Ourcq United States troops capture Belleau Wood and 300 prisoners. British advance in region of Morlancourt, ½ mile on 1½ mile front; take 298 prisoners (5 officers), 21 machine guns. Under German attacks, French withdraw to west bank of Oise.
- United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 1,072; died of wounds, 318; of disease, accident and other causes, 1,597; wounded in action, 4,190; missing, 342.
- Long distance shelling of Paris kills 2, wounds 9.
- British Admiralty reports between June 6 and 9 (inclusive), 10 air raids bombed Thourout, Zeebrugge lock gates, Brugeoise works, Bruges docks, Bruges Canal, Glustelles, Marialter and St. Denis-Westrem airdromes.
- June 12—French advance in region of Belloy Wood and St. Maur; take 400 prisoners. Germans get foothold on the Matz, occupy Melicocq and adjoining heights and gain on plateau west of Dommieres and Cutry. French are thrown back on front from Le Ployron to Authiel. Germans clear Allied forces from west bank of the Oise. French are driven south as far as Tracy-le-Val.
- United States troops complete seizure of Belleau Wood.
- Final figures for eighth German War Loan (including army subscriptions) places total at \$3,750,000,000.
- London announces that German advance has practically ceased. Germans claim to have taken since beginning of drive on June 9, 15,000 prisoners, 150 guns; they launch attack from Courcelles to north of Mery, between the Aisne and Forest of Villers-Cotterets. Germans take villages of Laversine; are repulsed at most other points. French drive Germans back across the Matz and recapture Melicocq. British aerial squadron bombs station at Treves and factories and stations at Dillingen. Swedish steamship Dora (1,555 tons) sunk, losing 9 of her crew.
- June 14—Germans attack French from Courcelles to Mery for 8 hours without gaining an inch. Between Soissons and Villers-Cotterets the Germans penetrate on both sides of the road. French troops recapture Coeuvres-de-Valsery, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is definitely halted.
- Norwegian ships Samsa and Krings Jaa, both small, sunk by U-boat, 90 miles off Virginia Capes; no casualties.
- German forces advance in south Russia in force of 10,000; Red Guards almost annihilated on shore of Sea of Azov.
- Turks occupy Tabriz, second largest city in Persia; United States consulate and missionary hospital looted.
- June 15—French drive Germans from Coeuvres-et-Valsery, south of the Aisne, and French improve position east of Montgobert; take 130 prisoners, 10 machine guns. North of Bethune, British take 196 prisoners, 10 machine guns.
- Despatch from United States Army in France says United States forces have been occupying sectors on battle front in Alsace since May 21.
- Rome despatch says Austria begins offensive on 90-mile front, from Asiago Plateau to the sea; on British right attacks fail. On left, Austrians pierce British lines for 1,000 yards on 2,500-yard front. Prisoners taken by British and Italians since beginning of fighting, 120 officers, 4,500 men.
- Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces more than 800,000 United States troops in France.
- June 16—London reports abnormal quiet after 6 days of desperate fighting. In local actions French in region of Veully take 70 German prisoners and a number of machine guns. British raid southwest of Meris, south of the Somme and near Hebuterne; take 28 prisoners, several machine guns. 600 German shock troops attack village of Zivray, in Toul sector, held by Americans, and are repulsed without loss.
- On Italian front Allies regain all ground lost in first Austrian rush, except a few places on Piave River. Italians reoccupy original positions on Asolone and at Monte Solarola salient; take 3,000 prisoners, including 89 officers. British also are back on original front line. Austrians claim to have crossed the Piave at numerous points and taken Allied positions on the Piave end on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso Railroad, and to have taken 6,000 prisoners.
- British airmen bomb railways at Armentières, Estaires, Commines and Courtrai and docks of Bruges.
- United States casualties since entering the war total 8,085.
- Exchange of 160,000 French and German prisoners of war begins through Switzerland.
- Premier Orlando announces to Italian Chamber of Deputies that a peace offer of Emperor Charles, including proposed cession of territory, has been declined.
- June 17—Germans make unsuccessful attempt to construct a foot bridge across the Marne.
- Premier Radosladoff of Bulgaria resigns and is succeeded by ex-Premier Malinoff.

- June 17—British Admiralty reports that 407 ships sunk by Germans in British waters, January, 1915, to June, 1918, have been salvaged.
- June 18—Troopship Dvinsk, chartered by United States, torpedoed by German submarine.
- Italians, supported by French and British, regain ground in the mountains.
- Germans claim to have captured 30,000 prisoners on Italian front in 3 days' fighting.
- Prince Arthur of Connaught arrives in Yokohama.
- British Chancellor of Exchequer introduces in House of Commons vote for credit of \$2,500,000,000, making total to date, \$36,710,000,000.
- June 19—Forty thousand Germans attack Rheims from three sides and are repelled with heavy loss. Vienna City Council protests against reduction of bread ration. In Bulgaria an anti-German is asked to organize new cabinet. British Admiralty announces 21 German destroyers and many submarines penned at Zeebrugge. Paris announces Germans since Jan. 31 attempt 14 raids, with 300 airplanes; 22 passed French aerial defensive; 9 of these brought down. Prince Arthur of Connaught at Tokio presents Mikado of Japan with a baton of a British Field Marshal.
- June 20—In Vienna, bakeries looted and bread riots of daily occurrence.
- Paris issues official statement of airplane losses: January, France 20, Germany 78; February, France 18, Germany 79; March, France 50, Germany 136; April, France 46, Germany 136; May, France 60, Germany 356.
- Former Russian Premier Alexander Kerensky arrives in London.
- Count Tisza, former Austrian Premier, in speech to Hungarian Parliament, says there is only one-third or one-quarter sufficient food to keep population in health.
- June 21—Belgian steamship Chillier sunk by German submarine 1,400 miles off Atlantic coast; 25 rescued.
- United States steamship Schurz collides with tank steamship Florida off Cape Lookout; 1 seaman killed.
- Gen. March announces United States forces now hold 39 miles of battle front in France.
- Washington announces Gen. Semanoff and his Cossacks defeated in Siberia by Bolsheviks.
- United States airmen partially destroy bridge over the Piave in Italy.
- June 22—French aviators drop behind the German lines and on German cities thousands of copies of an appeal to Bavarians to revolt from Prussian tyranny.
- June 23—Italians drive Austrians across the Piave, inflicting losses estimated at 180,000. Austrians are in flight from Montello Plateau to Adriatic Sea.
- June 24—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., cited for conspicuous gallantry in action.
- June 25—United States Marines clear Belleau Woods; capture 300 Germans.
- Italians, in Piave Valley, capture 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners.
- British transport Orissa sunk by two submarines off Irish coast, with loss of 7 or 9 men; both attacking submarines are sunk by gunfire from destroyers and depth bombs from merchant vessels in the convoy.
- June 26—In western Siberia, Czecho-Slovaks capture Ekaterinburg, in centre of Ural mining country.
- Washington gives out summary of United States marines casualties in the fighting of Belleau Woods and Contigny; 341 deaths (13 officers); 759 wounded (29 officers); 2 missing.
- London reports influenza epidemic along German front.
- June 27—Llandoverly Castle sunk on return voyage from Canada, 116 miles off Fastnet; 234 missing.
- First contingent of United States troops arrives at Genoa, Italy; enthusiastically greeted.
- German airplanes raid Paris, kill 11, injure 14.
- June 28—St. Peter's Day in the Roman Catholic calendar in Catholic churches throughout the world, by request of the Pope, prayers are offered for peace.
- British and French advance in Flanders. United States troops hold 8 important positions from Alsace to Montdidier.
- June 29—Emperor Charles of Austria declines resignation of von Seydler ministry.
- British War Office reports casualties for June: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 3,619; men, 119,218.
- Gen. March announces that Metropolitan Division of the National Army, "New York's own," under Major Gen. Johnson, is holding a sector on the French front.
- United States troops of Sanitary Corps arrive in Italy.
- Italian forces storm and hold Montede Valbella and capture Sasso Rosso.
- June 28-29—French airmen drop bombs on enemy aviation grounds in Somme section, on bivouacs in region of Rozieres and Braye, and railroad stations of Soissons, Fere-en-Tarde, etc.
- June 30—France recognizes Czecho-Slovaks as an independent nation.
- English and Japanese land at Vladivostock, patrol streets and enforce neutrality in area where consulates are located, while Czecho-Slovaks and Bolshevik fight, resulting in victory of Czecho-Slovaks.
- July 1—United States Marines land at Kola; co-operate with British and French in protecting railroad and war supplies from Finnish White Guards.
- July 1—United States transport Covington (16,339 tons) torpedoed on home trip, with loss of 6 of crew.
- July 2—Americans capture village of Vaux; Germans lose heavily in counter attacks.
- Italians begin attack on Monte Grappa; take many prisoners.
- Germany commands Finnish Diet to establish monarchial rule in Finland, threatening a military dictatorship.
- French troops penetrate German positions north of the Aisne; take 457 prisoners, 30 machine guns.
- July 3—French advance on 3-mile front; capture 1,000 prisoners.
- July 4—Australian and United States troops capture Hamel, south of the Somme, and repulse three counter attacks.
- July 5—British Air Ministry's weekly statement shows 122 German machines destroyed, 72 driven out of control; British loss, 52; 14 towns raided; airdrome at Boulay raided 6 times. Railroad triangle at Metz-Sablens 4 times, Mannheim 4, Saarbrucken and Thionville 3, Treves and Frescati 2; 7 other towns, including Carlsruhe, once. During same period naval airmen bomb docks, submarine bases and naval works at Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges.
- Thirteen United States airmen in fights with 23 German planes, down 3, without loss on western front.
- British airmen bombard Coblenz; kill 12; wound 23.
- Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated at Moscow.
- July 6—A German submarine captures Norwegian bark Manx King (1,729 tons) off Cape Race; British steamship picks up crew of 19.
- British air squadrons attack railways at Metz, Sablenz and railroad stations and sidings at Saarbrucken.
- French and Italian drive in Albania begins.
- German seaplanes attack a British submarine off the east coast of England, killing an officer and 5 men.
- July 7—Norwegian sailing ship Marosa (1,822 tons) sunk by German submarine 1,200 miles east of New York.
- Air forces with British navy bomb Constantinople.
- Czecho-Slovak forces advance 375 miles into Siberia, defeat Bolsheviks, capture Chita, an important town on the Trans-Siberian railroad.
- July 8—On western front French attack near Longpont, south of the Aisne; take 347 prisoners.
- Temps of Paris says that up to June 30 Paris was raided 20 times by German Gothas, bombarded by long range guns on 39 days; 141 killed, 432 wounded (these totals do not include 66 crushed to death in panic during raid of March 11).

- July 8—Nikolsk, northwest of Vladivostok, captured by the Czecho-Slovaks, aided by 1,500 Cossacks and Chinese and Japanese volunteers.
- July 9—French attack on 2½-mile front between the Oise and Montdidier, advance a mile and capture 2 well fortified farms; taking 500 prisoners, 30 machine guns.
- French and Italians advance 15 miles along Albanian coast; capture Fiehl.
  - Dr. von Kuehlman, German Foreign Minister, resigns.
  - Naval airplanes drop bombs on Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges.
  - An anti-Bolshevik government for Siberia is formed at Vladivostok.
  - Finnish Government orders all Jews to leave the country by Sept. 30.
  - Major McCudden, British star airman, victor in 54 air fights, killed by accident, flying from England to France.
- July 10—French troops attack Marne salient, cross railway and enter Corcy.
- Socialists in the Reichstag refuse to vote for the budget.
  - United States aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory, west of Chateau-Thierry.
  - Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt brings down opponent in his first aerial fight.
  - London announces 54 girls killed in recent air raid on Belgium by German airplanes.
- July 11—French capture Corcy, also chateau and farm of St. Paul, south of Corcy.
- Germans capture 5 United States airplanes headed for Coblenz.
- July 11—Germany demands from Holland 60,000 cows, 3,000 horses, 10,000 tons of cheese, other products and monthly credit of \$2,800,000.
- United States steamship Westover sunk by torpedo in European waters; 10 of crew missing.
- July 12—Japan makes \$250,000,000 loan to Siberia: Japanese troops to be provisioned when they reach Vladivostok.
- Italians capture Berat; Austrians flee toward Elbasan and Durazzo. Allied line now complete from Adriatic through Albania and Macedonia to Aegean Sea.
  - In Picardy French advance mile on 3-mile front, capture Castel, Auchin Farm, occupy Longpont, south of Aisne; take 500 prisoners.
  - German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares Germany stood for a righteous peace, but that speeches by President Wilson and Mr. Balfour demanding destruction of Germany forced her to continue the war.
  - Russian Czar Nicholas slain by Bolsheviks.
- July 13—French forces cross Savieres River, southwest of Soissons.
- Gen. March announces 750,000 United States troops in France, organized into three army corps; Gen. Hunter Liggett is commander of the First Corps. New York troops form part of Second Corps.
  - The Reichstag votes war credits and adjourns.
  - British air force during year, beginning July 1, 1917, on western front, destroy 2,150; drove down, 1,083. In same period, working in conjunction with navy, shot down 623 hostile machines; during this period 1,094 British machines missing; 92 working with the navy.
  - On Italian front, from April to June, 1918, British destroyed 163, drove down 6, missing 13. On Salonica front, between January and June, 21 destroyed, 13 driven down, lost 4. In Egypt and Palestine, from March to June, 26 destroyed, 15 driven down, 10 missing.
  - Berlin claims to have downed 468 planes in June, 62 captive balloons, losing 153 airplanes, 51 captive balloons.
- July 14—Agreement signed between Great Britain and Germany providing for exchange of prisoners; officers, non-commissioned officers and men and those interned in Holland, as well as civilians interned in Holland and Switzerland; commanders of U-boats not included.
- First Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt (son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt) 95th Aero Squadron, First Allied Pursuit Troop, is killed in aerial flight and buried with military honors by the Germans.
  - Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., wounded and taken to Paris hospital.
  - Army and marine casualties since United States entered the war total 11,733.
  - Russian Grand Duke Michael arrives at Kieff, capital of the Ukraine.
- July 15—German troops begin their fifth drive on 50-mile front, from Vaux to the Champagne region. Germans cross the Marne near Dormans.
- Americans withdraw 4 miles to Conde-en-Brie; they counter attack, driving Germans back to the Marne; take 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.
  - Hayti declares war on Germany.
  - Czecho-Slovak troops capture Kazan, 430 miles east of Moscow, from Bolsheviks.
  - Washington announces that if United States troops are in Russia they have been sent from England by Foch.
  - Five German aviators bomb prison camp in Troyes region, kill 94 German prisoners, wound 74, and 2 French soldiers of the camp guard.
  - Two German airplanes bomb United States Red Cross hospital at Jonay; 2 men killed, 9 attendants wounded.
  - Transport Barunga (7,484 tons gross), outward bound for Australia, with unfit Australians on board, sunk by German submarine; no casualties.
- July 16—Southwest of Rheims Germans advance 2 miles toward Epernay; east of Rheims Germans make small gain at Prunay.
- July 17—Athens reports Spanish steamship, on which Minister Lopez de Vega was returning to Spain, torpedoed by German submarine; that Germans had been officially notified of her sailing and ship flew the Minister's flag.
- July 17—Cunard steamship Carpathia (13,603 tons) sunk by German submarine; 5 of crew killed.
- Gen. Pershing reports 500 German prisoners captured in United States counter attacks.
  - Berlin issues a statement, 33 air attacks made on German towns by Allies during July 12 against industrial districts in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg, 4 against the Dillingen and Saarbruecken regions, the rest in Rhine district; 34 persons killed; 37 severely injured; 35 slightly injured.
- July 18—Soissons taken and 30,000 prisoners.
- Mr. Hoover says United States sent during last year \$1,400,000,000 worth of food to the Allies
  - French and Americans advance on 25-mile front to depth of 3 to 6 miles, United States troops taking a dozen villages, 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns.
  - Japan accepts proposal from Washington for joint intervention in Siberia.
- July 19—Germans begin retreat across the Marne.
- Honduras declares war on Germany.
  - On Soissons-Marne battle line, French and Americans capture 17,000 prisoners, 360 guns; French drive Germans out of Oeuilly. Italians capture Moulin d'Ardre.
  - United States cruiser San Diego sunk by mine, with loss of 6.
  - French recapture Montvoisin, advance in Roy Wood and Courtin Wood; capture 400 prisoners, 4 cannon, 30 machine guns.
  - Party of United States Congressmen arrive in Paris, France. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Controller, arrives in England.
- July 20—United States troops have taken 17,000 prisoners, 360 guns on the Aisne-Marne front. French take more than 20,000 prisoners.
- Germans withdraw entirely from region south of the Marne.

- July 20—French and Italians push back Germans from mountains of Rheims, beyond Pourcy, and recapture Marfaux.
- The Scotch take the village of Meteras in a surprise daytime assault.
  - British airmen cross the Rhine, raid German cities and destroy 2 Zeppelins.
  - White Star Line steamship *Justicia* (32,234 tons) sunk by torpedo off the Irish coast; 11 of crew dead.
- July 21—Chateau-Thierry occupied by the French. Franco-American forces advance north of the town over 3 miles; storm Hill No. 193; advance 1 mile.
- German submarine attacks and sinks tug and 4 barges off Cape Cod.
  - Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, and Cabinet resign.
- July 22—Fishing schooner is sunk by German submarine, 60 miles southeast of Cape Porpoise.
- United States schooner *Robert* and *Richard* sunk by German submarine off Cape Ann; none lost.
  - United States and French forces advance, occupy area on south between Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and the Ourcq. On the Marne, United States and French pursue fleeing Germans, who destroy villages and supplies.
- July 23—On the west Americans capture Buzancy and Julgonne on the Marne. French in centre take Oulchy. On the east British capture Petitchamp Wood, near Marfaux.
- French in Picardy capture heights of Mailly-Rain-dal, overlooking Valley of Avre.
- July 24—French and United States troops, in Marne salient, converge from west and south on Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans regain Epieds, north of Marne; advance to Courpoil. British repulse attack at Vrigny.
- Total German casualties since Gen. Foch's drive began estimated at 180,000.
  - Several thousand British munition workers strike.
  - Japan agrees to all United States proposals for joint action in Russia.
  - Franco-British airmen bomb Bazoches, Courlandon, Fismes and Cugnicourt.
  - From beginning of present drive to date Allies have taken 25,000 prisoners, 500 cannon, thousands of machine guns; one-seventh of captives are boys of 19.
- July 25—Allies continue to close the pocket of the Aisne-Marne salient. British advance southwest of Rheims, between the Ardre and the Vesle. French are within 3 miles of towns of Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans coming up from the Marne are 5 miles away. The bulk of the German army is southeast of a line between Fismes and Pere.
- July 25—Steamship *Tippecanoe*, outward bound, torpedoed and sunk; crew lost.
- Baron von Hussarek, Minister of Education, succeeds Dr. von Seydler as Austrian Premier.
- July 26—French recapture Villemontoire and take Oulchy-le-Chateau and several hundred prisoners. Southwest of Rheims Allies lose Mery. British defeat German attempt to retake Metteren. In region of Epieds and Trugny, United States troops defeat the Germans.
- Lloyd George announces strikers must either work or fight. London reports the number of strikers in munition factories has been exaggerated.
  - Portuguese bark *Porto* sunk by German submarine 550 miles off American coast; entire crew saved.
  - United States and French troops advance 10 miles on river sector of Marne salient, shutting off Germans from the Marne.
  - Americans clear the woods on north bank and French push eastward.
  - Seizure of 2 men, accused of trying to blow up a war plant at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.
- July 29—In Marne salient French and Americans advance 2 to 3 miles on 20-mile front, taking many villages: Bligne, Ville-en-Tardenois captured on the east; Cierges and Villers-Argron in center. On the west French capture Grand-Rozey.
- July 30—Americans and French lose and regain Cierges and Bengneux and push ahead 2 miles.
- Allied Embassies to Russia, including United States, removed from Archangel to Kamalaska.
  - Baron von Hussarek, new Austrian Premier, declares Austria ready for honorable peace as soon as opponents renounce hostile plans.
  - United States and British draft treaty goes into effect; British and Canadians have 60 days in which to enlist; treaty does not affect Irish or Australians.
- July 31—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, assassinated at Kieff.
- Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces discontinuance of all distinctions as to Regular, National Army and National Guard, and says sole object of armies now is to kill men.
  - Onondaga Indians of New York declare war on Germany.
- Aug. 1—Allies drive Germans from edge of Forest of Nesle and before Sergy, and straighten out line from Buzancy to Cierges and the Meunier Wood; in center Americans advance mile and a half on Fismes road, from Sergy toward Chamery.
- French report taking 33,400 prisoners, July 15 to 31. English report prisoners taken during July, 4,503.
- Aug. 3—Allies advance on 30-mile to the Aisne and the Vesle, regain 50 villages, obliterate remnant of Marne salient. Germans evacuate positions on front of 3 miles west of the Ancre and withdraw east of that stream.
- Americans reach outskirts of Fismes. Allied patrols west of Rheims hold Vesle fords.
  - Gen. March says it was the Rainbow Division of New York that last week defeated the Prussian Guard.
  - British ambulance transport *Warilda*, with 600 ill and wounded soldiers, homeward bound, sunk by German submarine near a British port; 123 missing.
  - Steamer *Lake Portage* torpedoed in lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N., long. 4 deg. 44 min. W.; 3 of crew killed.
  - Steamer *O. B. Jennings* sunk by submarine 100 miles off North Carolina coast; 1 killed, several injured.
- Aug. 4—German retreat in Aisne district continues. United States and French troops occupy Fismes and cross Vesle at four points. French occupy St. Vaast.
- In Montdidier salient Germans withdraw on 5 to 10-mile front. French occupy left bank of the Avre. British reoccupy Pernancourt and Hamel.
- Aug. 5—Germans continue withdrawal on the Ancre and the Avre. United States troops complete capture of Fismes. French regain the Amiens-Montdidier railroad. Germans evacuate Lys salient, north of La Bassée Canal and east of Robecq, pressed closely by British.
- Russian and Finnish delegates meet in Berlin to draw peace agreement.
  - Paris again shelled by "Fat Bertha."
- Aug. 5—Schooner *Gladys J. Holland* torpedoed and sunk 15 miles off Ironbound Island.
- United States troops land at Archangel.
  - Submarine chaser No. 187 collides with another vessel near Hog Island, off Virginia coast, and sinks; no lives lost.
  - United States schooner *Stanley M. Seaman* stopped by a German submarine 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, which takes off stores.
- Aug. 6—On Somme salient British put entire German 27th Division out of action. Allies repulse all attempts to dislodge them. Rainy weather halts operations.
- Roumania sign treaty of peace with Central Powers, by which she loses province of Dobrudja, on south side of Danube, and makes economic concessions.
  - Dewitt C. Poole, United States Consul General in Moscow, destroys his codes and records and turns over business of consulate to Swedish officials.
  - United States steamship *Morak* (3,023 gross tons) sunk by submarine off Cape Hatteras.

- Aug. 7—United States and French troops cross the Vesle. British troops advance between Lawe and Clarice Rivers 1,000 yards and rush German post near Vieux Berquin, in Lys sector.
- Lloyd George, in House of Commons, says 150 U-boats have been sunk; 75 last year.
  - Major Gen. Graves is named to command United States Siberian contingent.
  - Fresh mutiny is reported among German sailors at Wilhelmshaven; 50 submarines said to have disappeared; 23 leaders of revolt sentenced to death.
  - German raider sinks Diamond Shoals Lightship No. 71.
  - The President puts in effect law to prevent use of United States ships or yards for foreign interests.
- Aug. 8—British and French Armies, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, launch new offensive in Somme salient; take Germans by surprise; penetrate 7 miles; occupy many towns; take 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns.
- Allied detachments move south from Archangel to Vologda, and attack Bolshevik columns, reinforced by Germans. A Japanese Lieutenant General is in command.
- Aug. 9—Swedish steamship bombed and sunk 100 miles southeast of Nantucket; British vessel rescues crew.
- Anglo-French wedge driven 13 miles into flank of German position south of the Somme. Morlancourt captured and the Albert railroad reached, outflanking Montdidier. Germans begin evacuating Lys salient. British and French take 17,000 prisoners. Berlin admits losses, but claims Allied drive has been stopped.
  - German aviators drop peace propoganda over French lines, with threats to destroy Paris unless France makes peace.
  - Russian Premier Lenin tells Soviets Russia is at war with the Entente.
  - Gen. Otani, of Japanese Army, named to lead United States and Allied troops in Siberia.
  - A summary of results of the Allies' Marne offensive shows they captured 200 towns and villages, 1,000 square miles of territory and shortened their line 33 miles.
- Aug. 10—United States schooners Katy Palmer, Reliance and Alida May sunk by German submarine, also the Sybil and Mary Sennett of Gloucester, Mass.
- French capture Montdidier and reach Chaulnes. United States troops capture Chipilly. British advance toward Bray; take nearly 400 guns and more than 24,000 prisoners. The 27th Division "Empire," New York, is with the British Army in Flanders.
- Aug. 11—French make appreciable progress between the Oise and the Avre; close in on Lassigny from east and south, and bombard Roye-Noyon road. British and French fight for Chaulnes.
- British airmen on second day of Picardy offensive shoot down 61 German flyers, making total 126 for 2 days.
  - Bolshevik leaders prepare for flight, as counter revolutionary movement spreads in Russia.
  - Aviators report Germans digging in and stringing barbed wire before Franco-American positions on the Vesle.
- Aug. 11—Estimated that 36,000 prisoners, including more than 1,000 officers, captured so far in Allied offensive in Picardy.
- Nine United States fishing boats off Georgia's banks sunk by U-boat.
  - London reports 187 German flyers shot down in Picardy so far; the British losing 84.
  - British steamship *Penistone* torpedoed by submarine 100 miles east of Nantucket.
- Aug. 12—Allied advance slows up. Americans capture Bray. French take Gury.
- Disorder grows in Moscow. German Ambassador flees to Pskoff.
  - Norwegian steamer *Somerstad* sunk by torpedo 25 miles off Fire Island; no casualties.
- Aug. 13—The *Echo de Paris* states that since Allied counter offensive began July 18, Allies have taken more than 70,000 prisoners, 1,000 guns, 10,000 machine guns.
- London announces for the five day fighting on Picardy front British have won 277 aerial victories; Germans 101.
  - United States steamship *Frederic Kellogg* torpedoed; 2 naval reserve men lost.
  - French troops occupy Thiescourt Plateau, repulse an attack, gain command of the Divette and Oise Valleys and threaten Lassigny. Roye is being enveloped by British on the north and French on the south.
  - Norwegian steamship *Commerstoedt* torpedoed off Fire Island.
  - On the Vesle Franco-Americans are pushed out of Fismette, but recover it by counter attack.
  - French transport *Djemnah* sunk in Mediterranean; 442 men missing.
  - Steamer *Frederick R. Kellogg* torpedoed off *Barne-gat Light*; 3 killed, 4 missing.
- Aug. 14—Allies make further gains at both ends of Somme salient. French capture Ribecourt, and Germans evacuate positions at Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puisieux-au-Mont and Bucquoy, above the Avre. English strengthen positions along Somme, between Etinehem and Bray.
- Capt. James Fitzmorris of Royal Flying Corps killed near Cincinnati while flying from Indianapolis to Dayton.
  - Schooner *Dorothy Barrett* attacked by submarine near Cape May, N. J. Crew abandon vessel, which takes fire; no lives lost.
- Aug. 15—Canadian troops capture villages of Damery and Parvillers, northwest of Roye. British advance northwest of Chaulnes; their patrols enter Albert.
- French make local gains between the Metz and the Oise Rivers.
  - Prisoners taken on western front now number 30,344.
  - Allies from Archangel penetrate 100 miles from Archangel along railway to Vologda.
  - First of United States contingent to operate in Siberia, 27th United States Infantry, from Philippines, lands at Vladivostok.
  - A British column, pushing up through Persia, reaches Baku, on the Caspian Sea.
  - United States schooner *Madingadah* shelled and sunk by submarine near Winter Quarter Shoals Light Vessel.
  - United States steamer *Cubore* (7,300 tons) sunk by submarine; no lives lost.
- Aug. 16—French and British approach Roye and repulse counter attack on Damery. British push up the valley on both sides of the Ancre, reach the outskirts of Thiepval Wood. Germans evacuate Vieux-Berquin, on Lys salient.
- The Don Cossacks clear left bank of the Don and move south.
  - Large tank steamer shelled off Cape Hatteras by a submarine and reported on fire; entire crew saved.
  - United States cargo ship *Montanan* (6,659 gross tons) torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 5 men missing.
  - A second United States transport carrying troops from Manila lands at Vladivostok.
  - United States air squadron of 18 De Haviland machines (4 type), equipped with Liberty motors, makes successful flight over German lines.
  - Paris estimates loss in Germans killed since war began at 1,400,000.
  - The two Kaisers meet at German grand headquarters in Berlin.
  - Reports from Austria to effect that Austria's Constitution will be revised and provision made for division of Austro-Hungarian Empire into states autonomous in home affairs.
  - United States steamer *Westbridge* (8,800 tons) sunk by torpedo with loss of 3.

- Aug. 16—British steamer *Eserick* (4,151 tons) torpedoed about 500 miles off French coast; 13 of 37 picked up; rest missing.
- Aug. 17—United States cargo ship *Joseph Cudahy* torpedoed about 700 miles from English coast; 13 of crew rescued; 62 missing.
- French capture plateau north of Autrechtes, between the Somme and the Marne salients.
  - Americans in the Vosges, east of St. Dié, capture village of Frapelle.
  - Japanese troops land at Vladivostok.
  - A belated message tells of capture of Irkutsk by the Czecho-Slovaks.
  - A message via Berlin says Soviet troops have surrounded and are bombing Kazan.
  - British Admiralty reports 2 destroyers sunk by mines, with loss of life.
  - French cruiser *Dupetit Thouras* sunk by U-boat.
  - Austria denounced British recognition of Czecho-Slovaks as a nation and says they will be regarded and treated as traitors.
  - Gen. March says there are 1,450,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces in all parts of the world.
  - Norwegian steamship *San Jose* sunk by submarine; no lives lost, and bark *Nordhav* off Cape Henry.
- Aug. 18—Americans in village of Frapelle, on western front, repulse enemy patrol raids and make advances in spite of Germans throwing 2,500 shells.
- Forty survivors of torpedoed British tanker *Mirlo* reach Norfolk minus all their clothes, after having fought their way through a sea of burning oil; 10 were burned to death.
- Aug. 19—French reach outskirts of Lassigny. British capture Roze, a railroad station. In Lys salient British advance on a front of 10 miles and enter Mer-ville. Northwest of Soissons French capture 2,200 prisoners.
- Aviation statistics for four American squadrons up to Aug. 1 show 59 German planes downed, exclusive of *Lufbery's*.
- Aug. 20—Marshal Foch begins drive on 15-mile front between the Aisne and the Oise; advances nearly 3 miles; captures a dozen villages and 8,000 prisoners.
- Czecho-Slovak forces in Western Siberia capture Shadrinsk, on the Siberian Railroad, east of the Urals.
  - Major d'Annunzio, Italy's poet-airman, flies 100 miles across the Adriatic Sea to Pola, the Austrian naval base, and drops 14 bombs on the arsenal.
  - Steam trawler *Triumph* is captured by a submarine and converted into a raider to prey upon fishing vessels.
- Aug. 21—Gen. March announces 32 United States army divisions on French soil.
- British troops capture Albert, in Lys salient; reach outskirts of Neuf-Berquin. French widen front on south bank of Oise; cross the Ailette; approach forest of Coucy, north of Oise; reach Divette River; take a large number of guns and prisoners.
  - Paris reports capture of 100,000 Germans on western front since July 19; defeat of 6 German armies since Aug. 15.
  - The *Lake Eden* torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 6 killed, 7 missing.
  - United States bombing airplanes drop 38 bombs on Conflans, a town on Verdun-Metz railroad.
  - Allied airplanes kill 5, injure 2 and damage private property at Cologne.
- Aug. 22—At Paris a barge loaded with 540 tons of gasoline, belonging to United States expeditionary forces, takes fire.
- Allied representatives at Archangel announce they have come at invitation of rightfully constituted Russian Government to expel the Germans and overturn the Lenin-Trotsky peace treaty.
  - The *Gasconier*, a Belgian Relief Commission ship, on way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, sunk by submarine and lifeboats fired on; officer and 5 men killed; others wounded.
- Aug. 23—British airmen bomb Karlsruhe; 9 killed, 6 injured.
- Australians take Chugues and Chugnelles Valley and 4,000 prisoners, including 3 battalion commanders; shoot down 2 low flying German air machines by air machines. British airmen attack airdrome at Buhl and railway junction at Trèves.
  - Germans defeated on 50-mile front by British and French from the Cojeul to the Ailette, losing many towns, men and guns.
  - British airmen bomb Frankfort, Cologne and Mannheim.
  - Gen. Foch receives his baton as a Marshal of France from President Poincare.
  - Gen. Semenov, with force of Czecho-Slovaks, defeats a Magyar-Bolshevist force at Montsievskaia, Siberia.
  - Bray, La Boisselle, Orvillers, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt are captured with 2,000 prisoners. West of Fismes United States troops carry line as far as Soissons-Rheims road.
  - Two seaplanes collide in fog off Fire Island; 3 of crew missing.
  - Gen. Haig continues advance from the Ancre to the Somme. British capture Sapignies and Behagnies, towns north of Bapaume. Welsh troops capture Mametz Woods. French are in possession of entire south bank of the Oise and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Mard.
- Aug. 24—United States troops advance east of Bazoches; repel German raid in the Vosges.
- Austrian airmen bomb city of Padua.
  - British advance toward Bapaume, in Picardy, on 30-mile front; capture Thiepval, take Bray, La Boisselle, Moquett Farm and Grandcourt; surround town of Miraumont. United States troops advance on half-mile front to Soissons-Rheims road.
  - Submarine chaser No. 209 shelled and sunk by a steamship, *Felix Taussig*, by mistake; commander and 15 of crew missing; 4 killed, 5 injured.
- Aug. 25—British advance 10 miles on 30-mile front, capture La Boisselle, take over 17,000 prisoners; attack Bapaume defenses, take Warlencourt, Sapignies and St. Leger. French occupy entire south bank of the Oise, west of the Ailette and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont Mt. Marel; drive Germans from the plateau of Andignicourt, Nancpel and Carlepoint and from heights west of the Ailette.
- German submarine sinks United States schooner *F. J. Flaherty* and Canadian fishing vessels *E. B. Walters*, *C. M. Walters* and *Morris B. Adams*; no lives lost.
- Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28—Allied war planes bombard Constantinople 4 times in 3 nights.
- Aug. 26—British take Monchy and other towns on old Hindenburg line and 1,500 prisoners. French capture Fresnoy, near Roze, and defeat an attack by Prussian Guards on the Ailette.
- British air raid on Mannheim damages chemical plants.
  - Lenine, Bolshevik Premier of Russia, and Trotsky, War Minister, reported to have taken refuge on vessels at Kronstadt and Petrograd respectively.
- Aug. 27—French capture Roze, take 1,100 prisoners. French extend line on Oise nearly a mile. British again pierce Hindenburg line; capture Dompierre and Montaubin and enter Bapaume. South of Somme Canadians take 2,000 prisoners.
- Count von Bernstorff appointed German envoy at Constantinople.
- Aug. 28—Allies advance on Somme front. French take Chaumes and Nesle, 40 villages, reach Canal du Nord. British capture Trones Wood and outflank Arras-Cambrai road. Canadians on the Scarpe take 2,000 prisoners. Germans attack Fismette.
- Gen. March says United States troops and Allies in 8 weeks since July 1 have taken 102,000 prisoners, 1,300 guns. War Department estimates on basis of prisoners captured that Germany in same period must have lost nearly 350,000 killed and wounded.

- Aug. 29—British take Bapaume. French take Noyon. Gen. Mangin crosses the Oise; captures Morlincourt. United States and French troops capture Juvigny, but lose Chavigny. British capture Ginchy and outflank Peronne. British have taken since Aug. 21, 26,000 prisoners.
- Aug. 30—British capture Bullecourt and reach Wotan line. Germans retreat from Flanders. British occupy Bailleul; capture Conblis and advance toward Peronne. United States and French retake Chavigny and extend line east of Coucy.
- United States steamer Omega (3,636 tons) torpedoed and sunk; 29 missing.
- Aug. 31—British capture Mt. Kemmel, southwest of Ypres and Mt. St. Quentin, and 1,500 prisoners. French cross Canal du Nord, in Somme region; capture Chevilly.
- Nicholas Lenine, Bolshevik Premier, wounded twice by assailant.
- Spanish steamship Ataz-Mendi, carrying coal from England to Spain, torpedoed and sunk; no lives lost. Spain seizes all interned German vessels.
- Sept. 1—United States troops advance about 2 miles beyond Juvigny; take 600 prisoners. Allies take Peronne. Australians take 2,000 prisoners. Allies advance from south of Somme to Lys salient in Flanders. French advance north of the Ailette; gain foothold in wood west of Coucy-le-Chateau; take Crecy-au-Mont and 1,000 prisoners.
- During August British take 57,318 German prisoners (1,283 officers), 657 guns, over 5,790 machine guns, over 1,000 trench mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives.
- British advance in Macedonia north of Alcakmah and west of Vardar River.
- Sept. 2—On western front Allied forces have taken since July 15, 128,302 prisoners, 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine throwers, 13,783 machine guns.
- British pierce Droecourt-Queant line; take LeTransloy, Dury, Cagnicourt and Bois-le-Bouche. Canadians gain over 3 miles. English reach outskirts of Beugny, and take Villers-au-Fois. English and Australians drive Germans from St. Pierre-Vaast Wood and take villages of Allines and Haut-Allines. French occupy Neuilly, Terny, Sorny and advance north of Croy.
- British airmen bomb airdrome at Buhl.
- Sept. 3—Germans flee from the Scarpe to the Somme. Gen. Haig captures 16,000 men. British advance between Epehy and Vermand and break through Wotan switch line.
- United States cargo ship Lake Owens (2,308 gross tons) sunk by gunfire in foreign waters.
- United States steamer Frank H. Buck sinks a submarine in mid-Atlantic by gunfire.
- Sept. 4—On west front British cross Canal du Nord, push down from Queant to within 6 miles of Cambrai. French gain northeast of Noyon and cross Vesle on 20-mile front.
- Despatches to United States State Department announce destruction of Bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal. The Omsk Provisional Government declares war on Germany. All Americans in Petrograd reported safe.
- Powder factory at Plauen, Saxony, blows up. Out of 6,800 women employed, 12 escape.
- Sept. 5—Allies advance on 90-mile front. British from below Peronne to Equancourt take Hill No. 63, beyond Wulverghem and Ploegsteert. French advance beyond Canal du Nord, from above the Nesle to north of Noyon.
- Since Aug. 1 British have taken about 70,000 prisoners. French and Americans about 40,000.
- United States troops advance over plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne.
- United States steamer Mount Vernon struck by torpedo 200 miles off French coast; 35 men killed by explosion; reaches port by its own steam.
- Sept. 6—British advance 3 miles on 12-mile front east of Peronne.
- British transport Persic (12,042 tons) carrying 2,800 United States troops, torpedoed by German submarine 200 miles off English coast; all on board saved.
- Sept. 7—General retreat of Germans on front of 100 miles. Arras-Cambrai sector to Rheims. British advance 9 miles beyond the Somme; take Haucourt, Sorel-le-Grand and Metz-en-Centerre. French cross St. Quentin Canal; take Tugny Bridge and station at St. Simon, also Tergniar, 3 miles from La Fere. British airmen bomb Mannheim, poison gas center.
- Sept. 8—Allies advance 3 miles toward St. Quentin. French advance within 2 miles of La Fere. British occupy Villeveque, Roisel and Ste.-Emilie. United States troops take village of Glennes.
- Sept. 8—During first week in September British take 19,000 prisoners.
- United States refugees from Russia reach Stockholm.
- Secretary of War Baker, John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production and Surgeon Gen. Gorgas arrive in Paris for war conference.
- Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; take Gouzeaucourt Wood and occupy Vermand and Vendelles. French again cross Crozat Canal, opposite Liez; hold entire length of canal.
- All British and French Consuls throughout Russia controlled by Bolsheviks are imprisoned. Soviet Government offers to exchange diplomatists with England, provided she guarantee safe conduct of all Russians held in London.
- Five hundred and twelve counter revolutionists at Petrograd shot in reprisal for killing of Moses Uritzky, Bolshevik Commissioner, and 35 land owners put to death on account of attack on Premier Lenine.
- Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; now less than 4 miles from St. Quentin, 2 from La Fere, 1 from St. Gobain.
- British airmen bomb U-boat shelters at Bruges and docks at Ostend.
- Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in address to Vienna newspaper men, says military decision by Central Powers is doubtful, and proposes calm exchange of views with the Entente Powers.
- Ambassador Francis reports recent supplementary treaty between Germany and Russia, which requires expulsion of Allies from Russian territory and payment of 6,000,000 marks by Russia to Germany.
- Steamer Berwind sunk by German submarine; 4 of crew lost.
- Sept. 11—French capture Travecy, on Hindenburg line, 2 miles north of La Fere. British advance near to Cambrai and St. Quentin. Germans counter attack Franco-Americans and suffer heavy losses.
- On western front during month of August French bombing machines bring down 280 German airplanes and 66 captive balloons.
- Bolsheviks advancing toward Ekaterinburg, east of Ural Mountains, are defeated by Czech-Slovaks and Siberian forces; lose 1,000 men, 3 armored trains and 11 locomotives, 60 machine guns.
- French repulse 6 German attacks in region of Laffaux and Celles-sur-Aisne. British advance in direction of Attilly and Vermand.
- Sept. 13—British advance near Cambrai and around La Bassée. Gen. Pershing's forces practically wipe out St. Mihiel salient; take 12,000 prisoners, 60 big guns. The railway, Verdun to Toul and Nancy via St. Mihiel, intact and open to the Allies. Secretary Baker and Gens. Pershing and Petain visit St. Mihiel a few hours after its capture.
- Allied airmen bomb Metz and Courcelles.
- Sept. 15—British capture Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin. United States troops advance 2 to 3 miles on 33-mile front; capture 200 cannon in St. Mihiel wedge. Fortress of Metz opens fire on Allied forces.
- British steamship Galway Castle sunk by U-boat; 120 lost, 90 of them women and children.
- Germany makes peace offer to Belgium.

- Sept. 16—British cross St. Quentin Canal in two places; take 6,000 prisoners. British and French advance 2 to 3 miles on 21-mile front. United States and British flyers raid Lorraine territory with bombs; many giant Handley-Page machines used by Americans.
- Germans, aiding Bulgars in Macedonia, defeated by Serbs, who take 4,000 prisoners, 50 guns.
- Nine Coast Guard men of United States Seneca die in trying to save British steamer Wellington, torpedoed.
- British advance in neighborhood of Ploegsteert and Ypres and north of Arras-Cambrai road. French capture Vailly and Mont-des Singes, one of the keys to Laon. United States forces establish new line on St. Mihiel front, engineers repair highways in salient, preparing for further pursuit of Germans.
- In Macedonia, British begin drive on 10-mile front, carry first and second Bulgar lines; take 800 prisoners and 10 guns.
- Czecho-Slovaks appeal for Allied help to hasten.
- Sept. 18—United States rejects Austro-Hungarian peace proposal.
- United States steamer Buena Ventura torpedoed on voyage, Bordeaux to Philadelphia; 3 boats with 64 men missing.
- Sept. 17—Germans strengthen trenches in front of St. Mihiel salient; burn towns in Moselle region.
- In Macedonia, Allies advance 5 miles on 12-mile front; take Gradeshnitsa, 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns (Jugo-Slav division fighting with the French).
- Serbians reach Koziak.
- Italians make 5 attacks on Tassen Ridge; are repulsed by Austrians.
- Sept. 18—British advance 3 miles; take Epely, Peiziere and Gauchy Wood and 6,000 prisoners. French gain over a mile.
- Franco-Serb forces advance 10 miles on 20-mile front; cross Gradeshnitsa; take 4,000 prisoners. United States tanks attack on the St. Mihiel salient; enter villages of Nousard, Pommès, La Marche and Binney.
- Sept. 19—English troops take Lempier and Gauchy Wood. Australians carry Hindenburg outposts in front of Hargicourt, Villeret and Le Vergnier. French reach Dallon, beyond Francilly and Salency, 2 miles from St. Quentin. Germans counter attack on northern part of British front and on French front in Soissons sector.
- In Macedonia, Serbs penetrate Bulgar defenses on 25-mile front; advance 15 to 17 miles; take 5,000 prisoners, 80 guns.
- General Allenby, in Palestine, attacks Turks on 16-mile front; breaks through between Rafat and the sea and advances 12 miles; takes 3,000 prisoners.
- British evacuate Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and withdraw to Persian base.
- German Ambassador, in Vienna, presents Germany's reply to Austro-Hungarian peace note, and says Germany is ready to participate in proposed exchange of ideas.
- Sept. 20—On the western front British retake Moenvres.
- Since Sept. 18, 18 German divisions have been defeated by United Kingdom and Australian troops; 10,000 prisoners and more than 60 guns taken.
- British Air Ministry reports 60 tons of bombs dropped on German territory in 5 days, chiefly poison gas and airplane factories at Mannheim, at Daimler works at Stuttgart, railway station at Frankfort and docks and sidings at Karlsruhe; 101 German machines destroyed, 37 disabled; British losses, 50.
- Austrian U-boat sinks French submarine Circe; second officer the only survivor.
- An enemy submarine captures United States steam trawler Kingfisher after torpedoing it, 95 miles off English coast; the crew escapes.
- United States steamer Ticonderoga (5,130 tons) sunk by submarine in midocean without warning; 10 officers, 102 enlisted men lost; 2 officers, 5 men taken prisoners.
- Allied air forces bomb Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Bolnay, Frascaty and Mohange.
- In Central Macedonia, Serbs advance 12 miles, taking 16 villages. German and Bulgar reinforcements arrive.
- Sept. 21—French troops take town of Benay, south-east of Essigny. British improve position west of Messines and south of Ypres. British yield in some places, but make net advance; take 400 prisoners. The Americans now 10 miles from Metz and the same from Conflans.
- Serbians, east of Monastir, advance 5 miles, occupy 10 villages.
- Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, says 1,750,000 soldiers have been sent abroad.
- United States Government directs its Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral and Allied countries to ascertain whether Governments to which they are accredited will join in immediate action to protest against Russian terrorism.
- Japanese Cabinet, headed by Field Marshal Count Terauchi, resigns.
- Sept. 22—United States troops make 2 raids on Germans northeast of St. Mihiel; take 34 prisoners, 2 machine guns.
- Serbian forces advance in region of Cebren, take high crest near Porta and Czena.
- In Palestine, Gen. Allenby advances beyond Nazareth, taking 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns, much ammunition.
- The Havas Agency, chief French news bureau says Allies took 185,000 prisoners in last 2 months, and estimates enemy's losses of men unable to return to the ranks at 600,000.
- Sept. 23—On western front 2 British airmen in 1 machine capture 65 Germans, directing them to the British lines. On Lorraine front "American Flying Circus" now accredited with 137 aerial victories.
- In Macedonia, northeast of Monastir, French cavalry capture Prilet. In Doiran region Anglo-Greek forces join with Franco-Greeks in pursuit of Bulgarians. Anglo-Greeks reach Smokvitsa, an advance of 10 miles.
- In Palestine, British cavalry capture Acre and Es Salt and Port of Hisa. Arab Allies take Malan; prisoners in drive exceed 25,000.
- Sept. 24—Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares public discontent in Germany not justified by military situation on western front; he admits the situation is grave, but says: "We have no cause to be faint-hearted; we have already had to pass through harder times."
- Sept. 25—On western front British occupy Village of Selency; make slight advance near Inchy west of Cambrai. In same sector French take 10 German officers and more than 500 men; take by assault the Village of l'Épine-de-Dallon. United States long-range guns bombard Metz and civilians begin packing.
- On the Macedonian front Bulgarians are retreating on 130 mile front; whole of Monastir-Prilep-Gradsko road, connecting the two Bulgar armies, is in the hands of the Allies. Italian troops in western Macedonia occupy heights north of Topolchani, between Monastir and Prilep.
- London announces officially 40,000 prisoners, 265 guns, taken by Gen. Allenby's forces in Palestine.
- Ottawa issues statement Canadian net war losses to Aug. 1, 115,806 (this includes killed, died of wounds, missing, prisoners of war, and men discharged as medically unfit).
- British airmen bomb Frankfort and German airdromes at Buhl and Kaiserlauten.
- Russian Bolshevik Government issues decree to end reign of terror and return to orderly methods.
- Sept. 26—United States troops, on 20-mile front, advance 7 miles between Argonne Forest and Verdun; take 12 towns, 5,000 prisoners. Left of the Americans, French advance 4 miles retake strong positions.
- British occupy Amman, in Palestine; hold the River Jordan; with the Arabs surround 4th Turkish Army of 25,000; prisoners now number 45,000.



- Serbs capture Veles, 25 miles southeast of Uskub and Istip; also take Kochana. British capture Strumitza, 6 miles across Bulgarian front.
- Naval patrol boat Tampa torpedoed and sunk in British Channel, with all on board (118).
- On western front British airplanes bomb railways of Metz-Sablon, Andun-le-Roman, Mezieres and Thionville, and the Frescati airdrome.
- Sept. 27—British attack on Cambrai front, take Epinay and Oisy-le-Verger and 500 prisoners. Canadian division passes Haynecourt, reaches Duai-Cambrai road. United States forces take Charpentry, Very, Epinonville and Ivoiry. French and United States forces advance 2 miles on 20-mile front; capture 20 towns; take 18,000 prisoners.
- Gen. Allenby takes 5,000 Turk prisoners and 350 guns.
- Bulgaria applies to British Government for an armistice. Gen. Franchet de Esperey, in command of Allied armies in Macedonia, telegraphs the French Government that Bulgarian officers had applied for 48-hour armistice, that he had refused to suspend hostilities, but would receive delegates.
- Sept. 28—Gen. Haig's men cross Scheldt Canal, cut Cambrai-Douai road and now within 2 miles of Cambrai; take Highland and Welsh Ridges, capture Noyelles-sur-L'Escaut, Cantaing and Fontaine-Notre-Dame. French on Aisne front capture Ft. Malmaison; take Soume-Py, Jouy and Aizi. Canadians take the villages of Raillencourt and Sailly. United States troops advance 2 miles to outskirts of Briuelles and Exermont. United States batteries hit 2 trains loaded with German troops entering Briuelles. Belgian and British troops advance over 4 miles; take Houthulst Wood and most of Barchaentall Ridge.
- Sept. 28—Panic on Budapest Bourse and peace riots in Berlin during which many statues are smashed.
- Von Hertling resigns as Chancellor and Admiral von Hintze as Foreign Secretary.
- Week's British losses: Officers killed or died of wounds, 432; men, 3,936; officers wounded or missing, 804; men, 19,757.
- Sept. 29—An English division swims St. Quentin Canal; pierces Hindenburg line north of Bellenglise (only 1 drowned); take 4,200 prisoners (1,000 in Bellenglise Tunnel), 70 cannon, over 1,000 machine guns. Total British casualty list, 800.
- French take Revillon, Romain and Montigny-sur-Vesle. Italians, north of the Aisne, capture Soupir. Between Bellicourt and Gonnelieu, United States, Australian and English troops gain ground. At Bonyard, Villers-Guislain Germans make slight advance. Allies forced to withdraw from villages of Aubendreul-au-Bac and Arleux.
- 10,000 Turks surrender to British at Zaza station, Palestine.
- Sept. 30—Belgians capture Roulers; take 300 guns. British occupy Gheluve; take 97 guns and within 2 miles of Nenin. French reach the Oise-Aisne Canal; capture half of Chemin-des-Dames and 1,600 prisoners. British advance continues in St. Quentin-Cambrai sector; take Thorigny, Le Tronquoy and Gonnelieu. British again cross Scheldt Canal and take Crevecoeur, 4 miles south of Cambrai.
- On Verdun front, 18 United States pursuit planes battle with 25 German Fokkers and bring down 7; losing none.
- United States steamer Ticonderoga torpedoed in mid-ocean; 2 army officers, 99 seamen, 10 navy officers lost.
- British forces surround Damascus, in Palestine.
- Secretary of State Lansing, in reply to Germany's threat to execute United States prisoners of war found with shot guns, gave notice that in such event reprisals will be taken on German prisoners in United States.
- Bulgaria quits. Bulgarian delegates sign armistice. Bulgaria to evacuate Greece and Serbia, demobilize army and surrender means of transportation, free passage to be given across territory and a right to occupy strategic points; terms purely military; no political conditions.
- Prince Maximilian of Baden succeeds Count George F. von Hertling as German Premier.
- Oct. 1—Field Marshal Haig reports British forces during September took 66,300 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 700 guns, thousands of machine guns; total captures August and September 123,618 prisoners, including 2,783 officers, about 1,400 guns.
- Gen. Debeny's cavalry (French) enter St. Quentin at heels of retreating Germans. Cambrai in flames. Gen. Plumer (Belgian) crosses the Lys; takes Comines; he is only 6 miles from Courtrai. Belgian forces nearing Bruges. Gen. Gouraud continues advance in Champagne district. United States forces battle with Germans in Argonne region. British capture Levergies, and with Canadians, Provville and Tilley, and clear enemy from high ground south of Le Catelet.
- Since Sept. 26 French have taken 13,000 prisoners between the Suippe and the Argonne.
- Gen. Pershing reports United States airmen since Sept. 26 have brought down on western front more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons.
- Gen. Allenby captures Damascus and takes 7,000 Turks. Since Sept. 20 Allenby's forces have marched 130 miles; taken over 50,000 prisoners; destroyed 3 Turkish armies. Arab forces are fighting with Allies in Palestine and Syria.
- Oct. 1-2—German airplane bombards a French hospital at Chalons; many French soldiers killed and wounded.
- Oct. 2—Serbian troops enter Nish.
- Paris says officially Allies captured July 15 to Sept. 30 5,518 officers, 248,494 men, 3,669 cannon, more than 23,000 machine guns, hundreds of mine throwers.
- North of Cambrai New Zealand and Anglo-Scottish troops drive enemy from Crevecoeur and Rumilly.
- Australian troops, northeast of Damascus, capture Turkish column; take 1,500 prisoners, 2 guns, 40 machine guns.
- Oct. 2—New York troops force back Germans in Argonne Forest. Armies of Gens. Gouraud and Berthelot continue advance on front east and west of Rheims; reach Aisne Canal, pass beyond St. Quentin. Germans recapture Esquehart on British front, otherwise whole of Hindenburg system below Bellicourt Tunnel in hands of British. British advance 2,000 yards southeast of Roulers; take Rolleghemcapelle. French occupy Poullain, and take forts of St. Thierry and St. Quentin. North of Vesle River capture Roncy, Guyencourt, Bouffignereux, Villers-Frangueux, Cauroy and Courcy. French troops pierce over 5 miles of barbed wire and take Challerange (important railway junction), northwest of Rheims; take Cormicy; reach Aisne Canal, between Conavreux and La Neuville; take 2,800 prisoners; in center Gen. Berthelot captures Loire.
- Thirty Italian naval units and a larger number of airmen bombard town and harbor of Durazzo, in Albania.
- Oct. 3—Latest summary of war material taken by United States troops in Argonne section shows 120 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, thousands of shells, hundreds of thousands rounds of small arms ammunition.
- On western front in week ending today Allies have taken 60,000 prisoners and 1,000 guns.
- British troops are in Lenz and Armentieres and within 7 miles of Lille.
- United States cargo steamship Lake City (3,500 tons) collides with oil tanker James McKee off Key West and sinks; 30 of crew (35) reported safe.
- Italian steamship Alberta Treves (3,838 tons) torpedoed about 300 miles off American coast; 21 of crew missing.
- Greek troops enter Drama; Bulgarians in withdrawing carry off cattle, cereals, and railroad rolling stock.
- French airmen bomb enemy cantonments and bivouacs in Lenz region, in Valley of Suippe and railway stations.

- Oct. 4—German retreat continues on Lenz front. British advance to within 6 miles of Lille, at Wavrin and Erquinghem; reach outskirts of Montbrechain, north of St. Quentin. Belgians and French make slight advance toward Hoogdele and Roulers. On British front Germans retake Montbrechain and Beaufort. Germans evacuate Brimart and Berru. Northwest of Verdun 5 United States airmen fight 7 Germans; bring down 1. Seven German planes brought down by anti-air-craft guns. Eight United States pursuit planes run into squadron of 25 German planes; 5 Germans brought down; Americans losing 1.
- On western front in past week British airplanes drop 300 tons of bombs on railway between the coast and the Somme; over northern France and Belgium 124 enemy machines brought down; 46 driven out of control; 90 British machines missing.
- United States steamer Herman Frasch sunk at sea in collision with United States steamer George G. Henry; 7 officers, 16 men missing.
- United States cargo steamship San Saba (2,458 tons) hits mine and sinks, 15 miles southeast of Barnegat, N. J.
- United States scout patrol No. 397 sinks by internal explosion in Long Island Sound; 55 rescued.
- Italians occupy Berat, cross Semenyi River and the plain of Mazukja.
- Baron von Hussarek, Austrian Prime Minister, resigns.
- Oct. 5—Gen. Haig advances above St. Quentin. Germans leaving Lille, set fire to Douai. French take heights beyond Rheims, reach Betheniville; capture Fort Brimart; advance 4 miles past Morlanvillers stronghold; cross Aisne Canal at several points. Gen. Gouraud's army drives enemy from Challerange.
- British capture Beaufort and Montbrechain, north of St. Quentin, and 1,000 prisoners. Americans attack between the Meuse and the Argonne; advance 2 miles. French gain ground northwest of Rheims.
- Gen. Allenby advances from Damascus toward Beirut; has taken 15,000 more prisoners, making total of 71,000, besides 8,000 claimed by Arab army of King Hussein.
- King Ferdinand abdicates Bulgarian throne in favor of oldest son, Boris.
- Oct. 5—King Boris, new King of Bulgaria, orders demobilization.
- Bulgaria notifies Austrians and Germans to quit her territory within a month.
- Imperial German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, in Reichstag, proposes an immediate suspension of hostilities. Entente Allies to be asked to state their peace terms.
- Oct. 6—In Champagne region Germans retreat on 28-mile front. French capture heights around Nogent l'Abbesse; occupy Pomacle; advance lines to south of Boulton-sur-Suippe; cross the Aisne. Italians take Soupir. British capture town of Fresnoy, south of Cambrai. Germans retreat on 7-mile front in Rheims salient. United States troops capture St. Etienne, 1,700 prisoners, including 48 officers. Americans cross Scheldt Canal. Gen. Haig's forces reach Haute-Deurle Canal line. Germans continue retreat between Lenz and Armentières, evacuate Le Cateau, 15 miles southeast of Cambrai.
- German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, through Swiss Government, sends note to President Wilson requesting him to take in hand restoration of peace, acquaint belligerents of request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries; says German Government accepts Wilson programme of Jan. 8 and later addresses and requests immediate armistice.
- Franco-Americans cross the Aisne. Gen. Berthelot's army crosses Aisne Canal north of Rheims.
- Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of British Admiralty, and members of Admiralty Board, arrive at an Atlantic port.
- Italians take Dibra.
- Serbians enter Vranje (about 50 miles south of Nish).
- In Albania Italians reach Lindas.
- Armed mercantile cruiser Otranto collides with steamship Reishmir off Scottish coast and sinks; 364 United States soldiers lost.
- Oct. 7—French pursue Germans northeast of Rheims; take Berry-au-Bac, cross Arnes River, take St. Mames, northeast of Rheims. British advance on 4-mile front north of Scarpe River; take 2 villages. United States troops strike on left wing east of the Argonne. British take villages of Biache-St. Vaast and Oppy. Germans set fire to Laon.
- French sailors capture Beirut, seaport of Syria, on the Mediterranean.
- Serbian troops advance north of Vranje, toward Nish; take 1,500 Austro-German prisoners.
- United States troops drive enemy out of Chalet-Chelery and seize height west of the Aire. British and United States troops attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai; advance about 2 miles on entire front; capture Beaugard and Premont. On left French, Scottish and Welsh take village of Serain. In center British and Welsh take Malincourt. New Zealanders take Esnes. British take Fresnes-les-Montauban and Neuvireuil.
- Italians advance north in Albania; take city of Elbassan.
- French, on Suippe front, reach outskirts of Condesur-Suippe, and capture Bazancourt; northeast of St. Quentin capture Fontaine-Utete and Bellecourt Farm; also wood east of Tilloy, Hill 134 and village of Roucrocy.
- Between St. Quentin and Cambrai British and French advance over 3 miles. Hindenburg system penetrated south of Cambrai. United States troops take Cornay.
- Oct. 8—Serbians take Leskovatz, 25 miles south of Nish, and reach line of Lippvitz and Kassancevich 10 miles north of Leskovatz; take 3,000 prisoners.
- Italian fleet, aided by United States submarine and French and British destroyers, attack and destroy Austrian fleet and naval base of Durazzo.
- British occupy Beirut; take 60 Turkish officers, 600 men.
- Stockholm reports Norwegian steamship Gjertrud (593 tons) sunk by German submarine; 11 of crew missing.
- The President, through Secretary of State Lansing, asks Imperial German Government if it accepts terms laid down by him on Jan. 8, 1918. Says he could not propose armistice to Allies so long as German or Austrian armies are on their soil, and asks whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire, who have thus far conducted the war.
- Oct. 9—Allies capture Cambrai, which the Germans, in retreating, set fire to.
- United States troops break through Kriemhilde line on both sides of the Meuse, and with French, clear Argonne Wood.
- United States aéro bombing expedition of 200 bombing airplanes, 100 pursuit machines, 50 triplanes, drop 32 tons of explosives on German cantonment in area between Waville and Danvillers, about 12 miles north of Verdun; during fight destroy 12 enemy planes. In addition, same day, United States airplanes brought down 5 German machines and balloons.
- Serbians reach Goritza.
- United States submarine chaser No. 219 sinks from an explosion; 1 killed, 1 missing; an officer and 3 men injured.
- Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of German Emperor, elected King of Finland by Finnish Landtag.
- British armored car batteries enter Ballber, 500 Turks surrender to local inhabitants.
- Oct. 10—British take Cambrai and advance 12 miles beyond; take Le Cateau, important railway junction, and Roucrocy, 7 miles northwest of Douai. French advance east of St. Quentin. United States troops capture Vaux-Andigny and St. Souplet, also Busigny, 6 miles southwest of Le Cateau.

- Oct. 10—Since beginning of St. Mihiel offensive United States anti-aircraft cannon and machine guns have brought down 32 enemy planes; 20 by machine guns; 12 by heavier guns.
- Irish mail steamer *Leinster*, carrying 687 passengers and a crew of 75, torpedoed in Irish Channel by German submarine; 480 lives lost.
- Oct. 11—French continue pursuit of Germans east of St. Quentin, advance 4 miles, occupy Fieulaine, Neuville, Regny, Chatillon-sur-Oise, and Thenelles; south of Oise take Servais; between Ailette and Aisne take Beaulieu-et-Chivy, Vermeuil, Cortonne and Bourg-et-Camin; cross the Aisne, occupy Pargnan and Beaurieux and capture Termes, and Grandpre railroad station. British capture Iurvy (in angle between Selle River and Scheldt Canal) and Village of Briastre; between the Scarpe and Quiery-la-Motte, take Sailly-en-Ostrevent, Vitry-en-Artois, Izel-les-Equerchin, Drocourt and Fouquieres.
- Oct. 12—Gen. Haig and British advance within a mile of Douai. Germans retire behind the Suesce Canal. French capture Vouziers.
- At Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, the President receives from Associated Press unofficial text of Germany's reply to his questions of Oct. 8—accepts terms of Mr. Wilson's address of Jan. 28, 1918; suggests a mixed commission to make arrangements; agrees to evacuation and claims to be supported by great majority of the Reichstag and to speak in the name of the German people.
- The British hold villages of Hamel, Brebieres and Cenincy and capture Montigny, Harnes and Anany. United States troops take Consenvoye Woods and Molleville Farm and are before St. Juvin and Cumel, which are in flames. United States troops gain 5 miles on 40-mile front, defeat 7 German divisions; capture 10,000 prisoners; take St. Mihiel, Thioncourt and other towns.
- United States transport *Amphian* (7,409 tons), homeward bound, has 2 hours' running fight with U-boat 800 miles off Atlantic coast; 8 men wounded, 2 fatally.
- Serbians capture Nish.
- Japanese troops, under Gen. Muto, arrive at Irkutsk; are welcomed by Gen. Ivanoff, War Minister of Omsk Government.
- Oct. 13—French take Laon and La Fere. Gen. Gouraud reached Aisne bend below Rethel, 27 miles northeast of Rheims. The British cross the Sensee Canal; take 200 prisoners. 5,000 civilians in villages and towns taken are liberated.
- Since beginning Champagne offensive French have taken 21,567 prisoners (499 officers), 600 guns, 3,500 machine guns, 200 mine throwers, a great quantity of munitions and war materials.
- President Poincare, in Paris, makes Premier Hughes of Australia a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.
- Oct. 14—In Albania, Italians take Durazzo. French take Prizrend and Mitravitsa; are now 150 miles from Monastir and same from Sarajevo.
- Oct. 14—British cavalry advance; occupy Tripoli.
- British attack on 20-mile front toward Lys River and get canal. Gen. Plumer's troops capture Menin Junction. Belgians and French take Thourout and Roulers. French advance in Champagne, near Rethel. Allied line is within 2 miles of Courtrai. To the south British cross Haute-Deul Canal, on a 5-mile front. French and British reach the Courtrai-Ingelmanster railway.
- In Flanders offensive so far 10,000 prisoners have been taken.
- United States troops pass beyond Cumel and Ronagny, pierce positions of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges; take about 750 prisoners. United States patrol crosses Selle River near St. Souplet; takes 30 prisoners. Allies take Denaat, Boshmolen, Gulleghem, Wulverghem and Wervicq. French capture Roulers. Belgians take Hazebrook, Gitsberg and Beverin. All take prisoners. Day's total, 7,100. Germans react heavily in area north of Le Cateau.
- Week's British casualty list. Killed or died of wounds, officers 532, men 6,937; wounded or missing, officers 1,741, men 26,480.
- France breaks diplomatic relations with Finland.
- The President replies to Germany's peace offer in effect that military supremacy of armies of United States and Allies must be safeguarded, processes and methods left to military advisers; illegal and inhumane practices must cease and German people must alter their government so that no one power can of its single choice destroy the peace of the world.
- M. Frank Bouillon, head of Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs, says France will insist on evacuation of occupied territory, including Alsace-Lorraine; will demand guarantees for everything, taking German word for nothing.
- New Turkish Cabinet, Tewfik Pasha Premier, notifies Austria-Hungary that owing to military conditions Turkey must conclude a separate peace with the Entente.
- Oct. 15—United States troops widen breach in Kriemhild line. German counter attacks fail. Left wing crosses the Aire and pass Grand Pre; center takes Hill 286. British, in Selle Valley, take village of Hansy and 300 prisoners. Gen. Plumer in last 3 days advances 8 miles in Flanders; takes towns of Comines, Wervicq, Menin, Wulverghem, Heule and Guerne.
- United States transport *America* sinks at Hoboken pier.
- British occupy Honis without opposition.
- Czechs, in Prague, Bohemia, start revolt against rule of Austria; martial law proclaimed throughout Bohemia.
- Oct. 16—British cross the Lys, between Armentières and Menin. Southwest of Rethel French capture village of Acy-Romance; northwest of Sissonne take Notre Dame de Liesse and village of Talma. United States troops occupy town of Grand Pre; capture La Musari Farm. French cavalry approach Thielt, 7 miles from Ghent-Bruges Canal (10 miles from Holland border). British reach Quesnoy, 4 miles north of Lille; take Linselles. Belgians attack Bavichae, northeast of Courtrai. Liege division of Belgium captures German colonel, his staff and 2,000 men. Belgians cut Thourout-Ostend road and are astride of Thourout-Bruges Road.
- Allied forces, including United States troops, repulse Bolshevik attacks on banks of Dvina. Americans and Russians advance toward Welsk, 125 miles northeast of Vologda.
- British cavalry occupy Tripoli, 45 miles north of Beirut.
- London reports that up to July 31, India had contributed 1,115,189 men to the British Army. First Indian war loan, \$200,000,000; a second loan still greater in amount not specified.
- Germany's Federal Council accepts amendment to the Constitution; hereafter consent of Federal Council and of the Reichstag required for peace treaties in case of declaration of war, except in case of invasion.
- Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister says to Foreign Affairs Committee of Austrian delegations, in discussing President's note: "We always establish an agreement with Germany."
- Oct. 16—Serbian troops capture Krushevatz, 30 miles northwest of Nish. German airplanes bomb Nish.
- The French take Ipek, in Montenegro.
- Oct. 17—Allied troops capture Ostend, Bruges and Lille, and occupy Douai. King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth enter Ostend. The French cross the Oise, 8 miles southwest of Guise. United States troops take Chatillon Wood.
- Germans bombard Dunkirk with long range guns; 2 Americans killed; 1 man wounded.
- Oct. 18—Allies take Zeebrugge, Bruges, Thielt, Tourcoing, Roubaix and many other small towns. British take more of Lille salient. United States and British troops attack east of Le Cateau, take Bazel. French troops retake Forest of Andigny and village

- of Mennevret, a gain of 3 miles. United States infantry advance north of Romagne and take Bantheville; northwest of Grand Pre, take Talma Farm.
- More than 60 United States bombing planes attack Bayonville, Buzancy and other towns north of Grand Pre; escorting planes bring down 10 German planes. 140 United States planes raid beyond German lines and all return. They raid Remonville, Briquenay, Verpel, Clery-le-Grand, Aincreville and Inrecourt; pursuit planes engage in 35 aéro fights, bring down 12 enemy planes.
  - French Premier Clemenceau, in Chamber of Deputies, says: "Our victory does not spell revenge."
  - Czechs occupy Prague, in Bohemia. Czecho-Slovak National Council, sitting in Paris, formally declares independence.
  - Emperor Charles proclaims plan for federalization of Austria.
  - Guatemala confiscates German owned electric light company at Guatemala City.
- Oct. 19—British advance east of Lille toward Tournai. British, Americans and French press Germans along the Oise-Sambre Canal and in Argonne and Meuse region. Germans withdraw from Belgian and French front from North Sea to the Sambre. 6,000 Germans are caught between advancing troops and the Holland frontier above Eecloo. Germans evacuate Loges Wood on northwest and Bantheville Wood to the east.
- Allies capture Zaietchar, close to Bulgarian border.
  - President says to Austria, in effect: "United States, having recognized Czecho Slovaks, the terms of Jan. 8 address no longer applies," and refuses an armistice.
- Oct. 20—Allied forces drive back Gen. Ludendorff's 40 divisions above and below Valenciennes, on the Scheldt, a pivotal point. The British are within a mile of Valenciennes and within 7 miles of Ghent. The French surround city of Andenarde, 15 miles below Ghent. Gen. Gouraud attacks west of the Meuse; takes heights east of the Aisne, north and south of Vouzieres, 20 guns and many prisoners. United States troops advance on edge of Bois-de-Bantheville and in region of Bourrett; clean up Bois-de-Rappes, take 80 prisoners; cross Oise Canal.
- French and Serbs reach the Danube, in the region of Vielin (an important Bulgaria river town); across the Danube lies Califat, a Roumanian city.
  - German note, unofficial, is received by wireless. On its face accepts President Wilson's conditions; claims Kaiser's personal arbitrary powers have been taken from him; denies barbarity; claims retreat destructions permissible under international law. Submarines all recalled to their bases.
- Oct. 21—British week's casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 517, men 4,971; wounded or missing, officers 1,464, men 30,198.
- British airmen attack barracks and railways at Metz; 7 battle machines missing. German airmen bomb region around Clermont, Montfaucon and Rarecourt.
  - Serbian and French forces reach Paracin, 46 miles northwest of Nish, 85 miles southeast of Belgrade; take 1,000 Austro-German prisoners.
  - King George of England, in speech to inter-parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace, says: "Victory is within reach and must be complete."
  - Socialist papers in Germany demand that the Kaiser abdicate.
- Oct. 22—Chancellor Maximilian says in Reichstag, "German people will not submit to a peace by violence, nor will they be brought blindly to the conference table."
- Oct. 22—British cross the Scheldt, 5 miles north of Tournai. French and Belgians advance toward Ghent, cross Lys Canal at several points. Allies drive toward Conde, with Mons as objective. British capture Ourcq. French advance between Serre and the Oise; reach Assis-sur-Serre and the St. Jacques Farm, northwest of Chalandry. Czecho-Slovak forces aid in the recapture of village of Terron.
- Serbians occupy Massif of Mecka, and village of Cicevak; take 300 prisoners.
  - The Turks quit Tabriz, Persia.
- Oct. 23—President Wilson replies to the German note, says he will take up question of armistice with his co-belligerents; refers details to field commanders and says: "If we must deal with the present Imperial Government of Germany we cannot trust it and must demand surrender."
- British gain on 17-mile front south of Valenciennes; approach Le Quesnoy; take Chatillon and Orrs. West of the Meuse United States forces take Bantheville, Briulles and Hills 297, 299 and 281, Belle Joyeuse and Talma Farms.
  - In Serbia French continue advance and enter Negotin.
  - British airmen bomb railways at Burbach and Saar-Brücken, chemical factories at Mannheim and railways at Coblenz, near Mainz, and at Metz-Sablons.
  - Explosion in factory at Dessau, Germany, kills 70, wounds 50.
  - Count Karolyi, in Hungarian Unterhaus, moves a resolution for independence of Hungary and a separate peace and demands resignation of Wekerle cabinet.
- Oct. 24—British advance on 25-mile front between Sambre Canal and the Scheldt, take 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns; forest of Raismes is cleared; forest of Mormal reached. Allied line is within 15 miles of Maubeuge. British also take villages of Neuville, Salesches and Beau-Degnes, Thiers Haute Rive and Thun. On the Oise front, French cross canal east of Grand Verly; on the right reach road between La Fere-Chevresis and Ferrier Farm. United States troops take Bois Belleau.
- In Monte Grappa sector Italians cross Ornic River; take Monte Solarolo, part of Monte Pressolan and Monte Pertica. Italians, aided by British and French, have thus far taken 3,000 prisoners. On Asiago Plateau French take Monte Sisenol.
  - Gen. Joseph Haller is named Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces fighting with the Allies.
- Oct. 25—Germans push back British on the Scheldt and the Sambre and the French on the Oise and Serre. British in 2 days take 9,000 prisoners, 150 guns. British cross railway between Le Quesnoy and Mainz and the Ecaillon River. The French cross the Serre between Crecy and Montiers.
- Germans in Argonne region are damming rivers and flooding the country to stop United States advance. British advance 2½ miles. French take 3,155 prisoners. French cross the Danube into Roumania.
  - Serbian troops take heights south of Kraguyevatz.
  - Count Andrassy succeeds Baron Burian as Austrian Premier. Count Albert Annonyi succeeds Dr. Wekerle as Hungarian Premier.
  - Col. Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, reaches Paris.
  - British Admiralty publishes navy figures: Fleet increased during war from 2,500,000 tons to 6,500,000 tons; personnel from 146,000 to 406,000. Soldiers transported 21,500,000; lost 4,391.
- Oct. 26—British troops cross Rhonelle and circle Valenciennes; take Famars and 1,000 prisoners. The French press east from the Oise and northeast from the Serre toward Hirson; take Mont Carmel and Angelfontaine.
- A German official paper at Berlin announces that the Emperor has accepted a request for retirement made by General of Infantry Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General and commander in time of peace of 25th Infantry Brigade. Despatches from the German capital indicate that the resignation had been forced by the pro-peace majority in the Reichstag. Ludendorff was the soldier who, on account of his reputation as an expert in retreat tactics, was put on the western front to extricate the Crown Prince's armies from the tightening grasp of the Allied forces.
- Oct. 26—In last 4 days Allies have taken 15,000 prisoners; German casualties have been 50,000.

- Oct. 26—Italians continue advance on mountain and Piave fronts; take 2,000 Austrian prisoners and advance in Albania.
- British, under Gen. Allenby, occupy Aleppo. In Mesopotamia, Gen. Marshall continues pursuit of Turks on both sides of Tigris.
- Oct. 27—French advance 5 miles between the Oise and the Serre. Reach outskirts of Guise; take Crecy-sur-Serre, Baheris, Maequigney and Praix-Landifey, Monceau-le-Neuf and Montigny-sur-Serre, Origny-Ste. Bemoite, Couriuelles and Chevreis-Monceau. On the Verdun front east of the Meuse, United States troops attack and take Bois Belleau. East of Rethel United States troops advance two-thirds of a mile. Germans counter attack British at Famars and are repulsed.
- Italians and British cross the Piave, take the Island of Grave di Pededopoli.
- Oct. 28—Germans counter attack the French on the Oise front. French advance east of the Peron, in region northeast of Bois-les-Pargny. British south of Valenciennes advance between the Rhonelle and the Scheldt; take 100 prisoners. British troops enter Lys and are welcomed with enthusiasm. Americans east of the Meuse attack Germans in Consenvoye Wood and Ormont Wood and are repulsed.
- Allies on 45-mile front drive Austrians 5 miles from the Piave toward the Livenga. Congeliano is taken and 15,000 prisoners.
- Gen. Pershing's artillery bombards the Germans Longuyon-Mezieres shuttle service.
- Hungary sends note, signed by Count Andrassy, new Foreign Austro-Hungarian Minister, that it accepts all conditions, including independence of Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs is ready for armistice.
- M. Poincare, President of France, receives Col. Edward M. House.
- British Food Controller increases retail price of meat and reduces meat rations to 3¼-pound per week per person, except ham and bacon.
- Kaiser Wilhelm writes to Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, approving of transfer of "fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person" to the people.
- Oct. 29—Fierce fighting continues on mile wide strip between the Scheldt and the Rhonelle. United States artillery bombard extensions of main line into Conflans and sweep areas near Spincourt and nearby towns for miles. Germans shell Bantheville and Cunel. Civilians in panic flee from Rhine towns, taking their deposits from banks.
- Day's United States casualties: Army, 360; marine corps, 69.
- United States airmen bomb Montigny and Danvillers; 5 United States planes on reconnaissance missions are lost.
- Serbians advance 12 miles; now within 45 miles of Belgrade.
- From Oct. 14 to 27 Allied armies in Flanders took 18,293 prisoners (441 officers), 509 guns, 1,200 machine guns.
- In Germany the Federal Council approves bill passed by Reichstag Oct. 26, providing that sanction of Reichstag and Bundesrat is necessary for a declaration of war; that the Chancellor is responsible for the Kaiser's political actions and the Minister of War is responsible to the Reichstag.
- Count Andrassy, Austrian Foreign Minister, sends note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting immediate armistice and communicates it to the French, British, Japanese and Italian Governments, begging for their approval and support.
- Oct. 30—Italians advance 12 miles beyond the Piave, reach the Livenza on 50-mile front; take more than 100 towns and villages; take Seguisino and Monte Cosen. United States troops take Aincreville and advance for about two miles. French advance on north bank of the Oise; take Beaufort Farm. Between the Lys and the Scheldt, near Famars and Englefontaine Germans repulse attacks.
- French advance on north bank of Oise, west of Guise, take Beaufort Farm; advance on right of the Peron. French occupy enemy trenches south of Guise and approach road between Guise and Herie-la-Vieville. Germans make 2 unsuccessful raids in Lorraine. United States troops occupy Aincreville, north of Verdun. Belgian official statement says prisoners taken Oct. 14 to 27, in Flanders, number 18,293 (331 officers), 509 guns, over 1,200 machine guns. On Italian front British reach Roncadelle, Ormelle, Fontainelle and line of Monticano River to Ramara; cross the Monticano about 6 miles beyond the Piave. Austria recognizes Czecho-Slovak nation. Gen. Weber, Austrian, and deputation apply to Gen. Diaz for armistice; application forwarded to Supreme War Council at Versailles. Passenger and merchandise traffic between Germany and Austria ceases. Entire Turkish force on Tigris, about 7,000, surrender. Rioting in Budapest; banks attacked and stores looted.
- Oct. 31—Italian troops reach Ponte Delle Alpi, northeast of City of Belluno, take height of Cesene, ridge between valleys of Follina and Piave; occupy Pass of Serravalle; in Grappa region take Col Caprile, Col Bonato, Asolone, Mount Prassolan, salient of Solaro, Mount Spinoncia and Plateau of Asiago. Prisoners taken thus far over 50,000. Italians have 54 divisions and are assisted by less than 4 Allied divisions.
- Nov. 1—Gen. Pershing's forces advance to northeast of Grandpre, capture a dozen or more fortified villages and 3,000 prisoners; take Andevanne and clear the Bois des Loges. Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, where the national colors, red, white and green, are displayed; mobs release military and political prisoners; Emperor Charles escapes to Godollo, 20 miles northeast of Budapest. The red flag of Socialism is hoisted in Vienna. National Assembly meets in Vienna and accepts a new Constitution without the crown. Victor Adler, Socialist, is Foreign Secretary; Cavalry Captain Meyer, War Minister; Dr. Maboja, Social Democrat, Minister of Interior; Dr. Steinwender, German Nationalist, Minister of Finance.
- Nov. 2—Above Verdun United States troops advance an average of 2½ miles on 14-mile front; in last 2 days take 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine guns; capture Fosse, 8 miles southwest from Stenay; railway junctions in regions of Montmedy and Longuyon under fire of United States big guns. Paris reports since drive began on western front, July 15, Allied armies have taken 362,355 prisoners (7,990 officers), 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns, 3,907 mine throwers. During October Allies captured 103,343 prisoners (2,472 officers), 2,064 cannon, 13,639 machine guns, 1,198 mine throwers. British casualties reported during October total 158,825 officers and men.
- Italians advance on 125-mile front, reach Tagliamento River; in present offensive have freed over 1,000 square miles of conquered territory, taken 80,000 prisoners, 1,600 guns; booty taken exceeds in value \$800,000,000. In the Trentino Italians advance as far as Sugana Valley passing the Austrian frontier.
- British take villages of Preseau, Valenciennes, Marly, advance northeast of Maresches; capture hamlet of St. Hubert and farms in that region. United States troops take and pass beyond St. Georges, Imecourt, Landreville, Chenmery, Remonville, Estannie and Clery-le-Grand.
- Italian Government announces that officer of Austrian General Staff presented himself at front of Italian lines bearing credentials, asking to discuss armistice; Gen. Diaz referred question to Premier Orlando, now in Paris, who informs Inter-Allied Conference, which discusses and defines armistice conditions and charged Gen. Diaz in name of Governments of Allies and of United States to communicate them to Austrian white flag bearers.
- King Boris abdicates throne of Bulgaria; Peasant Government established at Tirnova under leadership of M. Stambulivsky (pardoned by King Ferdinand Sept. 30).

- Nov. 3.—United States troops advance to within 4 miles of Stenay, take many towns, prisoners and much booty; Gen. Pershing's men, with Gen. Haig's and French, reach Ghent outskirts, enter Audenarde. United States bombing air machines attack Martincourt, Mouzay, Beauclair and Beaufort. French and Americans clear enemy out of Bourgogne Woods and whole of Argonne region; take Chatillon-sur-Barre and Bois du Chesne, Toges, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Noirval and Les Alleux.
- Italians capture Trent. Italian forces land at Trieste. Italian cavalry enter Udine, chief Austrian base in Italy. In drive more than 100,000 prisoners taken and over 2,200 guns; entire regiments surrender to Gen. Diaz.
- Jugo-Slavs seize Austro-Hungarian fleet, except *Viribus Unitis*, recently sunk by Italians, and send wireless to President Wilson offering to hand vessels over to United States Government or representatives of Allied navies.
- Serbian Army occupies Belgrade.
- Nov. 4.—British take Valenciennes, advance 5 miles on 30-mile front and are half way through Mormal Forest; take 10,000 prisoners, 200 guns; on northern flank approach Belgian border. First British division take villages of Fesmy, Hautréve and La Groise; 32d division takes Ruedenhaut and drives enemy from Mezières, La Folle and Sambreton; 13th division take Soyers, Preux-au-Bois, Heeq, Futoy and Louvignies. Franco-American troops and Belgians, under King Albert, are in outskirts of Ghent and in possession of Audenarde. All towns on west bank of Meuse south of Halles now in American hands. United States troops penetrate village of Beaumont and occupy Lanenville, opposite Stenay; take Les Grandes Armoises, an advance of over 3 miles. United States troops now 7½ miles from Carignan, on Mezières-Metz railroad, and 9 miles from Sedan.
- Austria accepts truce terms—immediate ending of hostilities by land, on sea and in air; demobilization of Austro-Hungarian Army, immediate withdrawal from North Sea to Switzerland, half of equipment to be surrendered; evacuation of all territory invaded since war began, military and railway equipment and coal to be given up; no new destruction, pillage or requisitions; right of free movement over territory and means of communication; evacuation in 15 days of all German troops, any remaining to be interned; local authorities of evacuated territory to administer under Allied control; repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects of civil populations; naval conditions, definite information of location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships to be given; surrender of 15 submarines and all German submarines now in or hereafter entering Austro-Hungarian waters; other surface war ships to be disarmed; 34 war ships to be surrendered; freedom of the Adriatic and up the Danube; Allies and United States to occupy or dismantle fortifications; blockade conditions unchanged, naval aircraft to be concentrated at designated bases; evacuation of Italian coasts, occupation by Allies and United States of land and sea fortifications; merchant vessels to be returned; no destruction of ships or material; naval and marine prisoners to be returned without reciprocity.
- People in Vienna reported to be delirious with joy at peace news.
- Armistice with Austria goes into effect at 3 P. M. Before that Italy had 300,000 prisoners, 5,000 guns.
- President Wilson cables felicitations to King of Italy. Secretary Lansing sends message to Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Versailles.
- Allies settle on and sign truce terms for Germany.
- Chilian Government seizes all German interned trade ships.
- New (Omsk) Russian Government rescues from "Reds" \$400,000,000 in gold taken from Petrograd to Kazan by Bolsheviki.
- Nov. 5.—Marshal Foch has the Allies' armistice terms ready for the Germans.
- Southward from Ghent the Americans went further over the Scheldt, above Audenarde, while south of there British forces occupied a wide stretch of the eastern river bank.
- Pershing's 1st Army continued its advance on both banks of the Meuse. Crossings were made north and south of Dun and large forces made good their hold on the hills of the eastern bank and pressed on toward Stenay, from which they were distant 6 miles, and Montmédy. By an advance of more than 4 miles on the center (where the Metropolitan Division from New York has been operating) they passed beyond Raucourt Wood to within 5 miles of the point where the great trunk line to Metz crosses the river and within 8 miles of Sedan.
- The Allies began the siege of Ghent, the stronghold on the Scheldt River, with American, Belgian, British and French units participating and with the Queen of the Belgians watching, in the van of the attack, the smashing of the city's defenses. Germans already reported to have withdrawn their main forces from the city.
- The American forces later captured Liny-devant-Dun and Milly-devant-Dun, 6 miles south of Stenay, east of the Meuse. They were also occupying the hills on the east bank of the river, despite a stiff machine gun resistance by the Germans.
- Between the Sambre Canal and the Argonne the French advanced more than 6 miles at points. They captured more than 4,000 prisoners and at least 60 cannon.
- Nov. 6.—Reports from the center of the American line are to the effect that the town of Monzon is on fire and that part of Sedan is burning. Its footing established east of the Meuse, the American Army has forced its way along both banks of the river, within 6 miles of Sedan.
- American and French troops continue their advance. Murvaux, north of the Freya line and east of Dun, was reached this afternoon, and operations about the heights to the east of Sedan are under way.
- The British, further west, are 4 miles within the trunk line connecting Northern France and Lorraine, threatening to divide the enemy's forces into 3 armies, with precarious roads of retreat.
- As a result of the menace on the flanks, the Germans are retreating fast in the center, leaving guns and supplies. Following fast on them the French forged ahead from 5 to 7 miles from Guise to the point of their junction with the American forces west of the Meuse.
- Nov. 7.—The Americans have not only captured Sedan in their advance on both sides of the Meuse, but have made a jump toward the Briey iron mines, which the Longuyon line protects. Longuyon for several days has been under the fire of American guns. With that part of Sedan resting on the western bank of the river occupied, the American Army is consolidating its positions and preparing for a further advance. It was contingents of the noted Rainbow Division and of the 1st Division that made the final whirlwind dash into Sedan.
- The French advanced 10 miles at points, directly menacing the German center communications. More than 100 villages were taken.
- British forces are continuing their progress along the Franco-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valenciennes they have reached the outskirts of Quiévrain and Crespin, close to the Belgian border. Further south the town of Angre has been taken. Southeast of the Mormal Forest the British have captured Monceau-St. Vaast and Dompierre, 3 miles northwest of the railway junction of Avesnes.
- Advices from neutral sources indicate that the outbreaks at Kiel and Hamburg and the suburbs of the latter city are assuming serious proportions, the correspondent of the Copenhagen Politik at Vamdrup reporting violent artillery firing in the streets of Hamburg.

- Nov. 7—A premature publication in afternoon newspapers that peace terms had been agreed to by Germany made New York City delirious with joy; whistles and sirens blew, bells rang, business was practically abandoned and the streets filled up with merry-makers very similar to an old night before New Year celebration. The excitement continued to a late hour in spite of publication of denials of authenticity of report.
- Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the American naval forces in French waters, later said he authorized the giving out of the announcement of the alleged signing, believing it to be authentic.
  - Twenty thousand deserters from the German Army are marching through the streets of Berlin.
  - A large part of the German Navy and a great part of Schleswig are in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. All of the workshops have been occupied by the Red troops and Kiel is governed by a Marines' Soldiers' and Workers' Council. All the street car lines and railways are under control of this council.
  - Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven.
  - In taking over the battleship Kaiser at Kiel the officers attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered, and 2 of them, including the commander, were killed and a number of others were wounded, says the Cologne Gazette. Three companies of infantry sent to Kiel to restore order joined the revolution and a fourth company was disarmed. During the night, hussars sent from Wandsbeck were forced to turn back by sailors armed with machine guns.
- Nov. 8—Germany's armistice delegates were received by Marshal Foch at 9 A. M. in a railroad car in which the Commander-in-Chief has his headquarters. Matthias Erzberger, leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German Government had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms, and eventually to sign an armistice. Marshal Foch then read the terms to them, dwelling upon each word. They made a few observations, pointing out difficulties in the way of carrying out some secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities. This request Marshal Foch refused. The delegates having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa, German great headquarters, and communicate with that place by wireless, withdrew. The armistice terms called for an answer within 72 hours, expiring at 11 A. M. Monday.
- The French have reached Mezières, the railroad junction on the left of the American front on the Meuse. Gen. Gouraud holds the west bank of the Meuse from Sedan to the outskirts of Mezières. His troops advanced from 5 to 8 miles in a day. Scores of villages were liberated. Artillery and supplies were rushed up over roads deep with mud and the German resistance became stiffer.
  - The Americans have improved their positions beyond Sedan on both sides of the river, consolidating their tremendous gains of the last 4 days.
  - The British not only have taken the stronghold of Avesnes and vital junction of the enemy's connections between the north and south armies, but have pushed their line to within 2 miles of Maubeuge, a total gain of 5 miles on a front of more than 30 miles.
  - Emperor William has refused a demand of the Socialists that he and the Crown Prince abdicate. Chancellor Maximilian, unable to control the Socialists, who are the most powerful bloc in the Reichstag majority, has resigned.
  - A popular uprising in Munich has resulted in the proclamation of a republic in Bavaria.
  - The rebels who raised the red flag at Kiel now control all the North Sea Coast of Germany and part of the Baltic shore. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, fled under a red flag from Kiel, fired on by revolutionists.
  - Rebellious movements are reported in the great industrial district about Essen.
- Nov. 9—"The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne," officially announces the retiring Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden. Prince Max acted a few hours as Regent.
- Revolt of the soldiers, sailors and workmen, which began at Kiel, has spread over Germany until the movement has embraced practically all northeastern and northwestern sections of the empire. Rebellions have occurred in Hanover, Cologne, Brunswick and Magdeburg, the latter city 80 miles southwest of Berlin.
  - The population of the Polish Province of Plock has risen against the Germans and there have been conflicts in which a number of persons of both sides have been killed.
- Nov. 9—At Berlin the Socialists have taken over the new Government.
- The commander at Kiel and Naval Capt. Heine were shot and killed while resisting arrest.
  - A general railway strike has been started in Germany. Owing to the run on the banks in Berlin these institutions have stopped payment.
  - Six German battleships anchored outside of Flensburg in Schleswig have directed their guns against the revolutionists. The battleship König, which refused to surrender, was captured after a fight.
  - The retired Prussian General, Gustav Ahlborn, 82 years old, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, committed suicide at the foot of the Bismarck statue in Brunswick.
  - The Americans advanced everywhere along their line. The enemy artillery fire was from large calibre guns, indicating positions a great distance away. One American division reached Mouzay in its forward march, despite machine gun resistance and a fire from mine throwers. Five American ambulances drove by mistake into the German lines northeast of Lion-dévant-Dun and were captured. Comrades organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, 4 prisoners and 3 guns. The Americans are in control of both sides of the Meuse and occupied Remoiville Wood. They crossed the river at Mouzon, thus making their line on both sides complete from Villers-dévant-Mouzon southward.
  - The British battleship Britannia was torpedoed near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar and sank 3½ hours later, according to an Admiralty announcement; 39 officers and 673 men were saved. The Britannia, which had a displacement of 16,350 tons, was launched at Portsmouth Dec. 10, 1904. She was 453.7 feet in length, had a speed of approximately 19 knots an hour and carried a peace time complement of 777 men. Her main armament consisted of 4 12-inch guns.
  - Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of the fortress of Maubeuge by the Guards and 62d Divisions. British troops have made progress south of that town and are east of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road. North of Tournai the British are on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Herinnes and Herchem. South of Maubeuge the British are pushing eastward and are beyond the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.
  - French cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, overthrowing the enemy rearguards, taking prisoners and capturing guns, material and railway trains. Glegeon, Formies, Hirson, Anor and St. Michel were occupied. Our forces continued their pursuit beyond these localities on the general line of Momignies, the northern outskirts of the St. Michel Forest, Maquenoise and Philippe Forge. Further east, after having forced a passage on the Thon and Aube Rivers, they occupied the plateau to the north, took Signy-le-Petit and reached the Mezières-Hirson railway at the village of Wagny and south of Maubert-Fontaine. On the right they reached and surrounded Mezières and Mohon, and crossed the Meuse further east, opposite Lumes.

- Nov. 9—Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent Station. The French troops in Belgium, advancing beyond the Scheldt, were able to occupy Welden and Edelaere. East of Melden the Heights of Koppenberg were captured.
- Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office at Berlin as Chancellor, issued a proclamation announcing that the new Government at Berlin had taken charge of Business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the "citizens" of Germany the Chancellor said he was going to form a people's Government to bring about peace "as quickly as possible," and to confirm the liberty which the Government has gained.
- Nov. 10—The German courier from the meeting place of the armistice negotiations arrived at German grand headquarters at 10 A. M. He had been delayed by an explosion of an ammunition depot, which he mistook for firing.
- The revolution spreads throughout Germany, headed by Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.
  - Lieut. Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of the Krupp works, and his wife have been arrested.
  - The ex-Kaiser and suite flee to Holland, arriving at Eysden, on the frontier, at 7:30 A. M. Thence he went to the Chateau Middachten, owned by Count William F. C. H. von Bentinck, at de Steeg, a town on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, 12 miles from the German border.
  - Count zu Reventlow flees to Denmark. Among the incidents of the revolution is the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his family of the right of exemption from taxation.
  - Wilhelm II, the reigning King of Wurttemberg abdicated on Friday night, according to Havas Agency despatches from Basel.
  - The 1st and 2d American armies in their attacks extending along the Moselle and the Meuse advanced on a front of 71 miles. French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points. The captured territory includes the German stronghold of Stenay, Brimoucourt, east of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Lorraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdun road in the regions of Cesse, Beaumont, Mouzon and Balan. The Mouzon Bridge was broken in 2 places. Along the Meuse from the region of Sedan to Stenay the enemy machine gunners, clinging to the hills overlooking the river, kept flares burning all during Saturday night, preventing the Americans from crossing.
  - The British have entered the outskirts of Mons. It was here the original "contemptibles" made their first stand against von Kluck. South of the city Haig's forces have crossed the Belgian border. Several railroad trains were taken as British advance guards pressed east of Maubeuge.
  - In Vienna and Neustadt the aeroplane hangars have been burned. At Salzburg there has been shooting in the streets. From Aussig and Pettau hunger revolts are reported, the military food stores being plundered. A Vienna despatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says: "The former Austrian navy has ceased to exist. The most valuable warships are lying at the bottom of the sea. Austrian naval officers who arrived this morning from Laibach relate that the Jugo-Slavs, to whom the fleet was handed, blew up all the biggest ships at Pola, valued at \$14,000,000, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Italians.
  - The Czecho-Slovak press agency wires from Laibach: "Italian military forces have occupied Trieste. The Slovene National Council has protested." The Jugo-Slav National Council at Agram has sent a deputation to the Serbian troops now occupying Mitrowitz, asking that the Serbians occupy the whole of Jugo-Slavia.
- The first member of royalty in the Austrian entourage has arrived in Switzerland with an Italian permit. He is the Duke of Braganza, former pretender to the throne of Portugal, who sought refuge in Austria and joined Emperor Charles's army. He has reached Samadan, near St. Moritz.
  - More than a quarter of a million of Italian prisoners of war held in Austria have been returned to Italy. Sick and wounded men will be returned later by way of Switzerland.
  - King Victor Emmanuel of Italy made a triumphal entry into Trieste. The entire population welcomed him. The King, who was accompanied by Gen. Diaz, other generals and Lieut. Commander Rizzo, arrived on the destroyer Audace. The King was showered with flowers as he made his way to the City Hall.
- Nov. 11—German envoys signed the Allied armistice terms at Senlis, at 5 A. M., Paris time, which took effect at 11 A. M., Paris time (6 A. M. New York time). Delay for evacuation prolonged by 24 hours for the left bank of the Rhine besides the 5 days; therefore, 31 days in all. A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the 6 German battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers and 50 destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.
- The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to despatches from Hamburg.
  - President Wilson reads the terms of the German armistice to Congress in joint session and announces the end of the war. Similar declarations were made to the British Parliament, the French National Assembly, and at other Allied capitals. In New York and other great cities the event was hailed by celebrations.
  - Dr. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, addresses a message to Secretary of State Lansing requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "the fearful conditions" existing in Germany. He says the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transport, means the starvation of millions, and requests that the President's influence be directed to overcoming this danger.
  - Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposition of the new people's government at Berlin. He asked the Cologne Soldiers and Workers' Council to send delegates to German main headquarters at once. Von Hindenburg said he had taken this action "in order to avoid chaos."
  - King Friedrich August of Saxony has been dethroned, according to an official telegram from Berlin.
  - When fighting ended the German front line opposite the 1st American Army, running south and north, was approximately as follows. From north of the Chateau d'Hannancelles, through the Bois de Lavale, the Bois de Manheulles, the Bois Masseneue, thence northwest, passing east to Blanzee, east of Grimaucourt, east and north of Nobras Woods, thence through the Grand Chenas, east of Bezouvaux, through the Herbebois Woods, east and north of Hill 319, north of Chaumont-devant-Danvillers and Hill 324, to the east side of the Thiente Brook and the Danvillers-Metz road, north of Remoiville to the north of the Forest of Woevre and Paalon, to east and north of Stenay, and thence north and slightly west to the end of the sector north of Mouzon, along the Meuse.
  - The front of the 2d Army from south to north was: Nomeny to Eply, through the Bois Voirrotte, through the Bois Frehaut, to the Moselle River and up the river to a point about two thirds of a mile south of Pagny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Preny. Thence through Remberecourt to the north of the Bois Donmartin, and the Mainbois Farm skirting the northern end of Lake Lachaussee, through the Bois les Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Wa-



- vrille, St. Hilaire, Marcheville, Riaville to one-third of a mile south of Ville-en-Woevre.
- On the front of the 1st and 2d Armies, between the Meuse and the Moselle. Allied troops hold the former German front line villages of Ronvaux, Watronville, Blanzee, Moranville, Abaucourt, Dieppe and Bezonvaux.
  - Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot at the Germans at exactly 11 A. M. At many batteries the artillerists joined hands, forming a long line, as the lanyard of the final shot. There were a few seconds of silence as the shells shot through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered. American flags were raised by the soldiers over their dugouts and guns and at the various headquarters. Individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterward they were preparing for luncheon. All the boys were hungry, as they had breakfasted early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history.
  - Mons was taken by the British, and from Belgium to the Meuse the German line was near collapse before the Allied forces got orders to stop punishing the foe. The latest British report says: "At the cessation of hostilities this morning we had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jeumont, Sivry, 4 miles east of Mons, Chievers, Lessines and Gammont."
  - The latest French report says: "In the fifty-second month of a war without precedent in history the French Army, with the aid of the Allies, has achieved the defeat of the enemy."
  - Canada's casualties in the war up to 11 days before the capture of Mons, on the final morning of the conflict, totalled 211,358 men, it was announced here today. These are classified as follows: Killed in action, 34,877; died of wounds or disease, 13,457; wounded, 152,779; presumed dead, missing in action and known prisoners of war, 8,245.
  - Nov. 12—The abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria is officially announced at Vienna.
  - Latest advices from Germany show that while desultory fighting is occurring in Berlin, and that naval mutineers are refusing to yield to any authority, the Socialist Government is proceeding toward full control. All factions of the Socialists are apparently

- working in unison, and the ultraradical, or so-called Bolshevik element, has gained great recognition. The agreement which has been reached between the Socialist and Independent Socialist Parties and the new regime seems to have secured support from the press. In addition to the Wolff Bureau, the Socialists are now represented by 3 newspapers, the Vorwaerts, the Lokal-Anzeiger, formerly the Emperor's favorite newspaper and now rechristened the Red Flag, and the former semi-official organ, the North German Gazette, which has taken the new title of the International. The revolutionary movement is continually spreading. Koenigsberg, Frankfort-on-Main and Strassburg are now controlled by the Soviets.
- The Belgian Legation, in an official statement today, announced that Belgium will no longer submit to a status of "guaranteed neutrality" like that which existed before the war. It aspires to "complete independence; to the rights common to all free peoples."
- Chairman Baruch of the United States War Industries Board began to lift the restrictions on building material so that the country can return to a peace basis gradually. He announced the reversal of priority orders respecting commodities that had been curtailed for the war. The action of the War Industries Board is a first step to be followed as quickly as it is deemed advisable by others.
- Secretary McAdoo announced a 75 per cent. reduction in Government war risk insurance rates on hulls, cargoes and seamen's insurance. This made the rate on ships and cargoes through the war zone ½ of 1 per cent., instead of 2 per cent., with other rates cut accordingly. Treasury officials explained that, although the submarine has been abandoned, risk still exists on account of floating mines and the possibility that some submarines may run amuck.
- June 28—German envoys signed the Peace Terms.
- Aug. 12—Final casualty reports from the Central Records office of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, made public by the War department today, gave the total battle deaths as 49,498, total wounded 205,690 and prisoners 4,480.
- July 1—The army had reported 149,433 cases of disabled soldiers to the War Risk Insurance bureau. It was estimated that the final total would be close to 200,000.

## Where Our Soldiers Were in France

Location of the thirty-five combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American Army in France on Nov. 7, four days before the signing of the armistice, was announced by the War Department Nov. 27, as follows:

### COMBAT DIVISIONS.

- 1st (Regulars)—Nouart and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank Parker.
- 2d (Regulars)—Fosse and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John A. Lejeune.
- 3d (Regulars)—Tannois and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Preston Brown.
- 4th (Regulars)—Lucey and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey.
- 5th (Regulars)—Cunel and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely.
- 6th (Regulars)—Stonne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon.
- 7th (Regulars)—Euvezin and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer.
- 26th (New England)—Bras, Troyon-sur-Meuse, St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. F. E. Lamford.
- 27th (New York)—Corbie, Beauquesne, St. Dizier; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.
- 28th (Pennsylvania)—Heudieourt and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William H. Hay.
- 29th (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Robert Espagne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edward H. Lewis.
- 31st (Georgia, Alabama, Florida)—Brest; Major Gen. Leroy S. Lyon.
- 32d (Michigan, Wisconsin)—Ainereville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William C. Haan.
- 33d (Illinois)—Troyon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. George Bell, Jr.
- 34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota)—Castres; Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston.
- 35th (Missouri, Kansas)—Sommedieue and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Peter E. Traub.
- 36th (Texas, Oklahoma)—Conde-en-Barrois, Major Gen. W. R. Smith.
- 37th (Ohio)—Thielt, Dunkirk; Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth.
- 38th (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia)—Le Mans; Major Gen. Robert L. Howze.
- 42d (Rainbow)—Maisoncelle and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes.
- 77th (New York City)—La Bassee, Varennes, St. Dizier; Major Gen. Robert Alexander.
- 78th (Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware)—Le Champy Haut and St. Dizier; Major Gen. James H. McRae.
- 79th (Northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Vacherauville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn.
- 80th (Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania)—Sommouthe and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Adelbert Cronk-hite.
- 81st (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico)—Sommedieue, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

82d (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—Florent; Major Gen. George P. Duncan.  
 84th (Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois)—Neuvic; Major Gen. Harry C. Hale.  
 86th (Chicago and Northern Illinois)—St. Andre de Cubzac; Major Gen. Charles H. Martin.  
 87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama)—Pons; Major Gen. S. D. Sturgis.  
 88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, West Illinois)—Montreux Chateau, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. William Weigel.  
 89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona)—Tailly and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn.  
 90th (Texas and Oklahoma)—Villers-devant-Dun and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Henry T. Allen.  
 91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Ne-

vada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah)—Oostroosebeke and Dunkirk; Major Gen. William H. Johnston.  
 92d (Negroes, National Army)—Marbache and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou.

DEPOT DIVISIONS.

41st (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming)—St. Aignan and Noyers; Brig. Gen. Eli Cole.  
 83d (Ohio and West Pennsylvania)—Le Mans and Castres; Major Gen. E. F. Glenn.  
 76th (New England and New York)—St. Amand, Montbron; Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges.  
 85th (Michigan and East Wisconsin)—Pouilly; Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy.  
 39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana)—St. Florent; Major Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.  
 40th (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and California)—Revigny and St. Dizier; Major Gen. F. S. Strong.

## Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress named fourteen points as essential in a consideration of peace. His speech, in full, will be found on pages 17-18 of the 1918 World Almanac and Cyclopedia. The fourteen points he stated as follows:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at; after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations

in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored; and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Mr. Wilson's declaration of fourteen peace points was made a day after the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, had stated in a public address to the trades unions what his country considered a basis for peace discussion.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DEDICATION .....	3
FOREWORD .....	5
HONOR ROLL.....	7
SERVICE ROLL — ENLISTED MEN.....	19
OFFICERS .....	140
CONDITIONS WHEN THE STORM BROKE .....	154
BLUE EARTH COUNTY'S ACTIVITIES.....	160
PRAYER ANSWERED — POEM .....	176
MANKATO CHAPTER AMERICAN RED CROSS .....	177
THE FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATION .....	201
THE COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY .....	203
THE LIBERTY LOAN DRIVES .....	204
THE WOMEN'S COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE .....	205
THE MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.....	208
THE HOME GUARD.....	209
CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR .....	211

## Index to Service Records

### A.

Abdo, Charles .....	37	Anderson, Carl .....	38
Abdo, William .....	37	Anderson, Chauncey M. ....	56
Ackerman, Archie .....	122	Anderson, Charles K. ....	49
Ackerman, Floyd R. ....	132	Anderson, Chester .....	62
Ackerman, Wallace R. ....	132	Anderson, Clarence .....	132
Adams, Kenneth Irving .....	61	Anderson, Clarence A. ....	118
Ady, Albert H. ....	52	Anderson, Clifford A. ....	50
Ady, Howard .....	116	Anderson, Don Sherman .....	150
Affolter, John E. ....	23	Anderson, Frank E. ....	24
Agnew, Ray H. ....	40	Anderson, Frank L. ....	102
Albrecht, Arnold Walter .....	150	Anderson, Harold G. ....	66
Albrecht, George J. ....	81	Anderson, Harry E. ....	62
Albrecht, Rudolph F. ....	100	Anderson, Harvey A. ....	50
Albright, Paul Herman .....	83	Anderson, Oscar .....	39
Allman, Doras Verne .....	52	Anderson, Oscar E. ....	16
Allyn Harold Glenn .....	112	Anderson, Roy Harlan .....	34
Alschlager, Max William .....	120	Antoine, Ava .....	130
Amundson, Alfred .....	108	Apitz, Carl F. ....	110
Amundson, Eddie .....	70	Ario, John William .....	116
Amundson, Harold A. ....	46	Armstrong, Garth Harold .....	60
Andergaard, Martin .....	130	Armstrong, Neil J. ....	68
Anderson, Albert .....	51	Armstrong, J. W. ....	36
Anderson, Alvin .....	60	Arneman, Paul H. ....	70
Anderson, Andrew .....	49	Arnold, William F. ....	72
Anderson, Arthur C. ....	62	Arnold, Emil J. ....	74
		Ash, Roy James .....	56
		Austin, Edwin Russell .....	65
		Axt, Clifford Lionel .....	109

# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

## B.

Backhus, Henry	63
Bahma, Albert H.	21
Bahma, Ellis F.	76
Bain, James Dunn	130
Baker, John J.	92
Baker, Robert P.	69
Ballard, Charles W.	101
Barlow, Louis	49
Barnes, Dean M.	111
Barnes, Leland J.	92
Barnum, Ralph C.	26
Barth, Ben M.	130
Baith, George M.	49
Barth, S. J.	119
Bartholomew, George	96
Bartlett, Wilbur	83
Bartsch, Herman Oswald	10
Bartsch, Emil	131
Bassett, David	35
Bassett, Harold	35
Bate, Alfred T.	64
Bates, Howard Franklin	52
Bauer, George John	12
Bauer, Joseph A.	10
Baum, John Fred	87
Baynes, Matt	107
Bedbury, John	114
Beebe, Albert Henry	90
Beebe, Edwin Harold	118
Beebe, Lester Wolfram	90
Beise, Leonard J.	98
Bendig, Carl	131
Berg, Edward O.	55-74
Berg, Harry	63
Bergman, Oscar	114
Beschnett, Otto	104
Beske, Robert A.	120
Beske, Walter Emil	120
Biehn, Lawrence A.	112
Bierl, Frank	45
Biggins, Forest E.	100
Birr, Bernhard A.	103
Bishop, Bernice Loraine	125
Bixby, Joseph A.	121
Black, George W.	140
Blanshan, Albert M.	108
Blatterman, Rudolph Henry	16
Blume, Walter P.	134
Blyler, Charles F.	75
Blyler, John Harlan	75
Blyler, LaForest Preston	75
Boeck, Carl Albert	110
Beehland, Harry	85
Boesch, John A.	27
Bohan, Thomas Ignatius	84
Bollenbach, Willard Marshall	11
Bomberger, Charles B.	98
Borchert, Max	95
Borchert, Oscar	95
Borchert, Roland A.	96
Borchert, William C.	97
Borneke, Elmer J.	122
Bowe, Clem H.	31
Bowe, Emmet	31

Bowe, Leo J.	34
Bowe, William	63
Bowen, Ivan	113
Bowen, Leroy	113
Bowen, William E.	80
Brandrup, Holley J.	136
Brazier, Charles E.	59
Brazier, Paul E.	22
Brekke, Conrad	92
Bresnan, George C.	112
Brinkman, Herbert A.	75
Brinser, Richard E.	113
Brinser, Robert W.	113
Brown, Charles L.	71
Brown, Donald C.	106
Brown, John Joseph	113
Brown, Rollie Thompson	114
Brush, Earl S.	111
Bruss, Erwin F.	146
Buckhaus, Henry A.	63
Buckmister, Fay Spencer	103
Bumner, Adolph O.	19
Burgess, Charles Benjamin	82
Burgess, Glenn	82
Burgess, Mark L.	93
Burgess, Roland Floyd	100
Burmeister, Elroy H.	130
Burke, Charles H.	32
Burke, Elmer	32
Burke, George	32
Burlison, Glen Harold	51
Burns, Lyle O.	60
Burwell, Samuel J.	27
Busse, Ben E.	136
Busse, Samuel	136
Butler, Henry Edward	18
Butler, Leo N.	81
Butler, William F.	81
Butzer, John A.	79
Buzick, Claude	83

## C.

Cahoon, Guybert P.	60
Cahoon, Sidney A.	60
Caldwell, Don A.	127
Campbell, Glenn H.	9
Campbell, Harrison	102
Carlson, Andrew E.	130
Carlson, Arvid	53
Carlson, Bert	68
Carlson, Carl A.	137
Carlson, Fred	12
Carlson, Victor E.	113
Carpenter, Walter A.	114
Casper, Luverne J.	105
Chandler, Henry L.	93
Chapman, J. Mayo	10
Chesser, Ray R.	61
Childs, Erwin R.	135
Christiansen, Frank B.	63
Clark, Clarence William	31
Clark, Etley	91
Clark, Ray	137
Clark, William J.	70
Clements, Cyril C.	135

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

Clements, Hale Harrington .....	59
Coalter, Floyd J. ....	67
Coalter, William .....	145
Coggeshall, N. A. ....	138
Compton, Roy G. ....	106
Comstock, Philip .....	153
Connors, Glen W. ....	56
Connor, William Patrick .....	133
Conrad, George Carrol .....	96
Cookson, Earl G. ....	76
Cooper, Frank E. ....	100
Cooper, George Arlo .....	153
Cooper, Herbert D. ....	27
Cooper, Lloyd G. ....	99
Cooper, M. C. ....	41
Cooper, Ralph S. ....	100
Cooper, Royal W. ....	99
Cooper, William D. ....	41
Corbid, Ben J. ....	68
Corbin, Manley A. ....	36
Corbin, William H. ....	36
Cords, V. F. ....	145
Cornell, Claude C. ....	111
Cornell, Lawrence Herbert .....	99
Cornell, Merl F. ....	33
Cornell, Vern .....	33
Cornish, Mary E. ....	126
Cory, Arthur .....	132
Cotes, Reynold F. ....	51
Coughlan, Donald .....	34
Coughlan, D. J. Edward .....	148
Coughlan, Mark James .....	34
Cox, Harold Gordon .....	126
Cox, Harold S. ....	38
Cox, Sidney M. ....	126
Crain, John F. ....	71
Crain, William Edward .....	80
Crandall, Charles B. ....	106
Crandall, Henry H. ....	40
Crane, Archibald .....	89
Crane, Clare Edwin .....	112
Craver, Walter L. ....	54
Crippen, Donald .....	48
Crusen, Rollah Lee .....	121
Cuddling, Carl F. ....	42
Cummings, J. E. ....	152
Cummins, Ray .....	48

### D.

Dalton, Frank E. ....	80
Danner, Albert .....	78
Darge, Paul A. ....	102
Darrow, C. M. ....	24
Dauber, Warren .....	41
Dauffenbach, Joe H. ....	55
Pavey, Glen L. ....	38
Davis, Alvin L. ....	69
Davis, Elwyn .....	118
Davis, James Evan .....	77
Davis, Lewis .....	64
Davis, Ray .....	90
Day, Alvah C. ....	109
Day, Walter P. ....	108

DeBoer, Clarence .....	11
DeClerck, Oscar .....	23
Deebach, Walter E. ....	35
DeMurse, Alcide Joseph .....	61
Denman, A. V. ....	140
Denn, Gregory Sylvester .....	74
DeRemer, Hallie James .....	93
Deuser, Albert I. ....	129
Deuser, Robert W. ....	38
Dewey, Lynn J. ....	56
Diamond, Clayton .....	26
Dietl, Henry .....	52
Dietl, J. J. ....	69
Dietrich, Arthur Ernest .....	89
Dietrich, Walter Emil .....	89
Dietz, Reuben H. ....	125
Dietz, Walter W. ....	125
Differt, Charles E. ....	28
Dittburner, Rufus E. ....	124
Dobbin, Merton A. ....	24
Dobie, Joseph John .....	125
Dobie, Norman A. ....	125
Dobson, Charles E. ....	91
Locken, Alfred O. ....	35
Docken, Emma C. ....	127
Dodds, Clarence Laidlow .....	147
Dodge, Walter A. ....	101
Booley, C. T. ....	152
Doran, Philip C. ....	133
Doss, Carl E. ....	121
Dotson, Henry .....	124
Dougherty, Charles T. ....	51
Douglass, Raymond L. ....	121
Draper, Clifford .....	81
Draper, Harry F. ....	84
Drews, Harry Ernest .....	99
Duffield, Bert L. ....	115
Duffield, Earl .....	37
Duckerschein, Edward H. ....	111
Durham, Leland Burton .....	119
Dusterhoff, Harry T. ....	53
Dusterhoff, Walter A. ....	131
Dusterhoff, William E. ....	131
Dyer, Carl Cecil .....	106

### E.

Ecklund, Arthur .....	28
Ecklund, Walter .....	28
Eder, Paul L. ....	112
Edwards, Roland Price .....	128
Eliot, Arthur .....	153
Eliot, Philip .....	63
Eliot, Fayette M. ....	108
Ellis, Carlyle .....	94
Ellis, James Merickles .....	14
Emmerick, Frank William .....	33
Engel, John H. ....	83
Enger, Martin A. ....	106
Enger, Oscar .....	106
Englerth, Boyd T. ....	107
Englerth, Fred H. ....	107
Erickson, Albert .....	37
Evans, David L. ....	73
Evans, David .....	46
Evans, Edward M. ....	118

# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

Evan, Evans .....	10
Evaus, Owen .....	117
Everman, Joseph Oscar.....	21

## F.

Fahrenkamp, Emil .....	67
Fahrenkamp, F. C. ....	73
Fahrenkamp, Frank G.....	42
Fallenstein, Leo Lewis.....	70
Farm, Arvid C. ....	57
Farrand, John Fremont.....	39
Farrand, Lyman E. ....	61
Felt, Reuben L. ....	49
Ferguson, Roy W. ....	82
Fields, Harry C. ....	116
Fields, Ralph William.....	42
Fillman, August J. ....	30
Fillman, Lorenz J. ....	30
Fillman, Richard G. ....	83
Firth, Henry T. ....	96
Firth, Orem .....	96
Fisher, Leland .....	52
Fisher, William C. ....	119
Fisk, Charles L. ....	111
Fitch, Russel J. ....	58
Fitzgerald, Eugene R. ....	23
Fitzloff, Eldo Louis .....	39
Fitzloff, John W. ....	116
Fitzloff, Sidney Frederick.....	116
Fleischman, Paul .....	28
Fleischman, Peter .....	27
Fleming, Frank .....	70
Forrey, Calvin Boyd.....	115
Forrey, Guy Leon.....	115
Fowler, Lynn Anery.....	134
Fowler, Clare V. ....	47
Franchere, Evariste G. ....	128
Franchere, Frederick W. ....	145
Franchere, Lucille M. ....	129
Francis, Gilford Edmond.....	47
Fraske, Fritz .....	116
Frederick, Henry N. ....	112
Frederick, John J. ....	133
Frederickson, Savei .....	12
Freeman, Felix E. ....	42
French, Harry B. ....	83
Frogley, Fred .....	52
Fuller, Marquis R. ....	71

## G.

Gainor, Lee W. ....	125
Gardner, Charles A. ....	92
Gardner, Leonard Sumner.....	89
George, Reuben C. ....	82
George, William H. ....	159
Gerlach, Henry C. ....	59
Gerlach, William Dewey.....	59
Getty, Wilfred Freeman.....	16
Gilbride, Matt .....	113
Gilman, Louis A. ....	91
Gilson, Newton .....	55
Girvin, Cecil W. ....	141
Girvin, Earl G. ....	141
Girvin, Richard B. ....	140

Glamm, Otto .....	120
Glaser, Theodore .....	104
Glenn, David F. ....	29
Goebel, Patrick J. J. ....	120
Gohla, Frank J. ....	54
Goldenstar, Paul E. ....	121
Goodrich, Clyde C. ....	96
Graeber, Clarence .....	42
Graff, Edward J. ....	72
Graff, Walter William.....	72
Grannis, Russel T. ....	126
Greely, Burnham H. ....	94
Greenley, Harry .....	137
Groll, George Frederick.....	132
Groll, William C. ....	100
Grover, Charles B. ....	133
Griffin, Kenneth Thompson.....	105
Griffin, Leslie Lloyd.....	57
Griffing, Arthur Clarence.....	27
Griffiths, D. T. ....	129
Griffith, Earl Meredith.....	44
Griffith, John E. ....	21
Griffiths, Owen .....	44
Guentzel, George C. ....	87
Gunderson, Lawrence H. ....	77

## H.

Hadley, Calvin .....	93
Hadley, Eugene .....	93
Hageman, Ernest A. ....	83
Haer, Rudolph W. ....	59
Hall, Clarence .....	135
Hall, Grover .....	88
Halverson, Clifford Harvey.....	16
Halvorson, Gordon E. ....	76
Halvorson, Harry A. ....	90
Hamer, Hans A. ....	46
Hamilton, Ralph R. ....	138
Hammett, Irving R. ....	149
Hammett, Ralph W. ....	57
Hancock, Charles J. ....	78
Hanel, Carl C. ....	76
Hanna, Richard L. ....	31
Hansch, Carl F. ....	48
Hanson, Carl E. ....	72
Hanson, Edgar D. ....	83
Hanson, Gale Leonard.....	91
Hanson, Ralph Waldemar.....	95
Hanson, Roy Leonard.....	95
Hanson, S. M. ....	35
Harkee, George .....	51
Harlin, Ray Edward.....	68
Haroldson, Holver .....	109
Haroldson, Ole .....	108
Harp, Walter .....	30
Harper, Raymond B. ....	29
Harem, H. W. ....	106
Harriman, Erwin W. ....	23
Harris, Charles A. ....	21
Harris, Charles A. ....	59
Harris, Robert .....	118
Harter, Merle .....	40
Hartwig, Herman .....	26
Harvey, Donald E. ....	105
Harvey, Fay .....	50
Harvey, Leonard A. ....	50

# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

Hartwig, Kurt A.....	65	Hughes, Thomas W.....	29
Hasber, Louis W.....	98	Humphrey, Charles.....	23
Hasselfeldt, Harry G.....	26	Humphrey, Herbert.....	33
Hauck, Alfred.....	23	Humphrey, John.....	23
Hauck, Herbert.....	152	Hund, Joseph Fred.....	132
Hawker, George M.....	97	Hund, Leo George.....	147
Healy, Kenneth C.....	149	Hurd, Frank N.....	142
Healy, Vern H.....	95	Hynson, L. W.....	30
Hedberg, Clifford W.....	29		
Hedburg, Glenn.....	81	I.	
Hedburg, Lyndeen C.....	29	Ikie, Henry.....	132
Heese, Robert C.....	79	Ireland, Henry J.....	87
Heggerness, Harold J.....	72	Iverson, Benjamin A.....	39
Heil, Frank P.....	74		
Heil, George D.....	74	J.	
Heinze, Ferdinand Charles.....	38	Jackson, Francis B.....	122
Heinze, Oscar Walter.....	38	Jacobson, Glenn Raymond.....	86
Heinzman, Fred J.....	62	Jacobson, Jacob Casper.....	14
Heise, Louis.....	47	Jacobson, Virdo V.....	82
Heiser, Henry E.....	91	Jakobee, Francis A.....	38
Heitner, Ernest.....	134	James, Meredith Charles.....	138
Hellekson, Clarence.....	90	James, Theophilus.....	138
Hellekson, Melvin.....	90	Jamieson, Thomas Walter.....	114
Hemingway, Frank R.....	111	Janda, Frank.....	66
Henderson, H. G.....	23	Jefferson, Frederick W.....	48
Henderson, Lester Alfred.....	126	Jennings, Burt Leroy.....	110
Henderson, Nels R.....	53	Jensen, Carl John.....	80
Henderson, Robert John.....	126	Jensen, Fred.....	67
Henline, Henry.....	34	Jensen, Reuben M.....	125
Hennager, Fred.....	86	Jensen, Roy.....	90
Hennessey, Bernard M.....	75	Jessup, Lloyd J.....	73
Henry, Lloyd.....	21	John, Charles Thurston.....	144
Herbert, H. O.....	24	John, Clayton Marvin.....	115
Herrley, Benjamin George.....	131	Johnson, Alfred Emil.....	77
Herrlich, Martin R.....	111	Johnson, Alfred L.....	97
Hibbard, Albert.....	128	Johnson, Albert B.....	99
Hibbard, Edward.....	128	Johnson, Allan C. G.....	84
Hibbard, Jens.....	128	Johnson, Alton D.....	76
Hilbert, Reinholdt.....	26	Johnson, Brother T. Andrew.....	76
Hill, Merrill Vern.....	105	Johnson, Carl G.....	136
Hinton, Howard C.....	78	Johnson D. E.....	35
Hintz, August Albert.....	45	Johnson, Earl D.....	109
Hintz, William Oscar.....	45	Johnson, Emma E.....	129
Hobbs, Harold J.....	10	Johnson, Erving G.....	89
Hodson, Jay Warren.....	84	Johnson, Erwin.....	133
Hoerr, W. Kenneth.....	67	Johnson, Fred.....	12
Hoerr, Paul V.....	148	Johnson, Henning Paul.....	64
Holm, Maurice B.....	114	Johnson, Harry A.....	38
Holm, Gustav C.....	114	Johnson, Hugo O.....	78
Holzinger, Frank.....	106	Johnson, John Albert.....	63
Hollstrom, Carl G.....	88	Johnson, John.....	10
Hohman, Adolph Gustaf.....	43	Johnson, L. F.....	136
Holmes, Harry.....	40	Johnson, Lyle K.....	145
Hood, George.....	117	Johnson, Claus.....	128
Hook, Melville.....	30	Johnson, Raymond O.....	113
Hornes, Herman O.....	80	Johnson, Victor.....	59
Hotaling, Arthur D.....	54	Johnson, Walter H.....	49
Hoxie, Oscar M.....	88	Johnson, Lloyd W.....	146
Huber, Harold Lyttle.....	147	Johnston, George L.....	125
Hubin, Otto W.....	60	Johnston, Ross B.....	136
Hughes, Emlyn.....	26	Johnstone, Henry J.....	107
Hughes, Evan H.....	136	Johnstone, Wilfred H.....	49
Hughes, Evan R.....	117	Jones, Archie L.....	89
Hughes, Hugh P.....	117		
Hughes, Hugh S.....	89		
Hughes, John H.....	117		
Hughes, E. Raymond.....	148		

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

Jones, Corliss Robert .....	78
Jones, David Foulkes.....	91
Jones, Floyd Edgar.....	72
Jones, Hazel .....	127
Jones, Harold .....	30
Jones, John Fletcher.....	110
Jones, John Thomas.....	89
Jones, John Tydvill.....	64
Jones, Lewis Peris.....	128
Jones, Llewelyn .....	77
Jones, Owen D.....	21
Jones, Richard O.....	118
Jones, Uriah V.....	44
Jones, Victor H.....	140
Jones, Walter S.....	118
Jones, W. Pierce.....	43
Jordan, H. G.....	70
Jordan, Leonard H.....	78
Jorgensen, Harold B.....	54
Jorgensen, Leon Harvey.....	46
Juberian, Louis .....	74
Judd, Emil .....	127

### K.

Kabrud, Chester L.....	90
Kabrud, Oscar M.....	92
Kachelmyer, Aloysious James.....	25
Kachelmyer, Frank J.....	25
Kachelmyer, Fred M.....	25
Kachelmyer, Henry .....	25
Kamholz, Otto August.....	43
Kane, Matt J.....	113
Kantor, Sam .....	50
Kanuch, Andrew Joseph.....	75
Kanuch, John Philip.....	75
Kastner, Louis .....	123
Kaufman, Leo .....	22
Kaufman, Abraham L.....	22
Kaufman, William D.....	43
Keager, J. A.....	104
Keenan, Harry C.....	105
Keene, P. L.....	40
Keller, August J.....	95
Keller, John H.....	93
Keller, Reinholdt .....	123
Keller, William F.....	123
Kelly, Eugene J.....	124
Kelly, Frank .....	41
Kelly, Guy C.....	124
Kendall, Jess .....	62
Kienitz, Hugo Adolph.....	110
Kiffe, Nicholas A.....	68
Kimble, Earl F.....	153
Kimble, Merle .....	139
Kimpton, Charles K.....	42
King, Mark .....	84
Kircher, Albert M.....	146
Klaffke, Carl H.....	150
Klages, Louis Joseph .....	14
Klages, Robert G.....	78
Klein Schmidt, Armin Roemer.....	43
Klein Schmidt, Florian Arthur .....	43
Knoff, Melvin G.....	60
Knutson, Albert H.....	16
Knutson, Andrew John .....	123

Knutson, Oscar Herman.....	123
Koegan, Lawrence D.....	69
Kopp, Frank J.....	81
Kopp, Lewis J.....	55
Korpak, Nick .....	41
Kratch, Ida Rose.....	122
Krause, Edward O.....	25
Krause, Eugene F.....	45
Krause, Louis H.....	109
Krause, Walter A.....	25
Kreuer, Arthur L.....	104
Kreuer, Joseph W.....	104
Kreuger, Carl F.....	31
Kristianson, Hans .....	75
Kroeger, Edward J.....	123
Kroeger, Edwin R.....	123
Kroeger, Fred H.....	135
Kroeger, George C.....	57
Kronfeld, Emil R.....	79
Kronfeld, Frank A.....	79
Kronfeld, Fred J. O.....	79
Kronfeld, W. H. F.....	79
Krost, Robert J.....	75
Krost, Walter G.....	75
Krueger, John W.....	105
Krugger, Ernest H.....	78
Krummel, August George.....	52
Kruse, Fred W.....	34
Kublishka, Joseph .....	41
Kudrie, James F.....	131
Kuentzel, Archie C.....	50
Kuentzel, Ward Edward.....	51
Kuhn, Edwin Larrabee .....	152
Kump, Louis J.....	55
Kunkel, Grover D.....	131
Kunst, William .....	28
Kurkowski, Robert .....	62

### L.

LaDue, John .....	53
Lamm, Gregory Klein .....	36
Lamm, John H.....	42
Lamm, Raymond Albert.....	50
Lamm, Rudolph F.....	42
Lamm, Stephan R.....	60
Lane, Charles H.....	32
Lane, Harold O.....	32
Lang, Archie E.....	151
Lange, Wilbur Merrill.....	85
Larke, Gordon Twining .....	100
Larson, Carl .....	66
Larson, Fred Lawrence.....	115
Larson, George C.....	101
Larson, Otto S.....	65
Larson, Theo. L.....	91
Larson, Walter .....	72
Lattin, Paul L.....	28
Laven, Frederiek C.....	86
Laven, John Mathew.....	73
Leaton, Marshall .....	74
Lee, Henry O.....	143
Lee, Walter Bartlett.....	67
Leibel, George Frank .....	57
Lentz, Carlton T.....	107
Lentz, Paul A.....	120



## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

Leonhardt, Arthur .....	41
Lewis, David Joseph.....	131
Lewis, Lonie J.....	82
Lewis, Owen H.....	76
Lilyquist, Anton S.....	33
Linder, Leo S.....	61
Lindquist, Arthur V.....	56
Lindquist, Hilda Marie.....	121
Lindquist, John P.....	36
Linton, Harry J.....	103
Little, Dwight .....	118
Little, Earl .....	118
Lloyd, Eymrus .....	117
Lloyd, Daniel .....	139
Loft, Walter .....	14
Loomie, Monte C.....	145
Lorentz, George John.....	44
Lorentz, Leo Joseph.....	10
Lorentz, Peter A.....	43
Lorentz, Wendel A.....	10
Lowe, Harry A.....	21
Luedke, Arthur Francis .....	33
Luedke, Carl W.....	84
Luedke, Paul Herman.....	33
Luedke, Walter William.....	144
Lunkenheimer, Anton F.....	51
Lunkenheimer, Joseph Henry.....	51
Lundberg, Edward G.....	12
Lundberg, George W.....	62
Lundberg, Olaf .....	63
Lunde, Arnold H.....	50
Lundquist, Frank E.....	16
Luteral, Frank .....	47
Lyons, Guy .....	133

### M.

Mabee, George W.....	28
Mabee, Raymond H.....	28
Mabee, William E.....	36
Macbeth, Harold .....	107
Mackay, Norman W.....	153
Mackey, John J.....	31
Macrofie, Lester .....	123
Madson, Rudolph B .....	92
Magin, Fred .....	80
Magnuson, Alida .....	125
Maine, Basil C.....	108
Malm, Marvin W.....	28
Maizahn, Martin .....	103
Manning, Frank John.....	45
Manske, Leo P.....	42
Marka, John Julian .....	61
Marsh, Margaret D.....	130
Marske, George .....	12
Marske, John .....	93
Marso, William J.....	69
Martin, John Patrick.....	86
Martinsen, Floyd H.....	58
Martinson, George M.....	27
Martinson, Victor A.....	27
Masters, Claude .....	139
Matson, Hans, M.....	92
Matteson, Leslie E.....	28
Matteson, Ralph .....	138
Maurer, Elmer F.....	99

May, Percy L.....	68
May, William A.....	68
Mayer, Henry J.....	59
Mayer, Joe W.....	22
McCall, Henry C.....	79
McCall, William B.....	79
McCarthy, Jerry .....	112
McCarthy, Lester Charles.....	96
McCarthy, Maurice .....	112
McCarthy, William F.....	112
McComb, Clayton .....	93
McComb, Frank L.....	100
McCannon, Frank H.....	105
McCormack, Alfred D. ....	115
McDonald, Leland A.....	72
McDonough, Martin F.....	133
McGovern, Edward J.....	39
McGrath, Everett James.....	131
McGrath, William A.....	55
McGregor, Donald Bertram .....	96
McGuire, Frank .....	50
McHugh, Clarence E.....	51
McHugh, Wilbert E.....	51
McKinnon, Neil H.....	96
McKinnon, Walter H.....	99
McLaughlin, M. T.....	32
McMahan, James Edward.....	94
McMahan, John Loren.....	94
McQuiggan, Paul Joseph.....	98
McTighe, Harold Leslie.....	87
Mead, Leonard W.....	94
Meaney, Edwin H.....	29
Meixell, Merten M.....	64
Melior, John Lewis.....	57
Menten, Clarence .....	101
Merrill, Willard R.....	111
Mettler, Leo .....	88
Meurer, Gabriel .....	85
Meurer, Ralph .....	85
Meyer, August Ralph.....	62
Meyer, Edwin P.....	62
Meyer, Fred E.....	103
Meyer, George .....	35
Meyers, John .....	105
Meyer, Richard .....	124
Meyer, Walter H.....	92
Miller, Edward John.....	120
Miller, Edward C.....	124
Miller, John Henry .....	102
Miller, Roy L.....	53
Miller, Walter D.....	53
Mills, Lucius E.....	121
Minor, Otto A.....	23
Mohr, Louis J.....	55
Monson, Carl M. ....	46
Monson, O. V.....	73
Montgomery, Clarence .....	88
Montgomery, R. O.....	88
Morck, Orlando LaDue .....	31
Morehart, Malcolm Butler.....	142
Morphew, Orvie H.....	65
Morse, Frank Enoch.....	149
Morse, Leslie H.....	149
Morse, Ruel W.....	69
Mortensen, Niels C.....	133
Mott, James F.....	149
Mountain, Gertrude E.....	120

# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

Mountain, Mathew Daniel.....	103
Mountain, Walter J.....	102
Muller, George H.....	77
Mullerleile, Leo.....	112
Mullen, James Nelson.....	94
Murphy, Ambrose M.....	113
Murphy, Durrel L.....	81
Murtaugh, Claude H.....	29
Mussack, Walter Albert.....	10
Musser, William Ezra.....	61
Mutch, Donald.....	47
Mutch, Charles.....	47
Mutch, John Sidney.....	47
Mutch, William.....	47
Myers, Jay P.....	95
Myers, Ray David.....	95
Mythaler, Edwin Earl.....	127

## N.

Neal, George B.....	106
Neilson, Chris.....	146
Nelson, Albert T.....	61
Nelson, Alwin.....	135
Nelson, Carl Christian.....	64
Nelson, Edward B.....	46
Nelson, Herman G.....	87
Nelson, Howard O.....	131
Nelson, Iver.....	136
Nelson, Lester N.....	12
Nelson, Nels L.....	65
Nelson, Peter Nels.....	87
Nelson, Victor.....	130
Nettleton, Edward Paul.....	36
Neuman, Chris P.....	53
Newby, Earl E.....	30
Newton, Dan Jerome.....	39
Nichols, William E.....	135
Nimmerfroh, George W.....	113
Nimmerfroh, Joseph.....	113
Ninnerman, E. B. O.....	103
Nitzkowski, Victor Herbert.....	85
Nordgren, A. T.....	44
Norman, Earl J.....	58
Norman, Elizabeth V.....	129
Norman, Lee Ray.....	76
Norton, Pierce T.....	94
Nutting, Charles William.....	54
Nyquist, Elmo E.....	107

## O.

O'Brien, David D.....	83
O'Brien, George J.....	69
O'Brien, James Arthur.....	99
O'Brien, John William.....	99
Oberlander, Benjamin.....	56
Oberlander, Henry.....	56
Oberlander, Otto.....	56
O'Connor, Edward Lawrence.....	95
O'Connor, Henry J.....	96
O'Connor, Thomas J.....	99
O'Connor, Thomas P.....	144
Ogelsby, Thomas.....	54
Olger, Joseph L.....	36
Olmstead, Alfred E.....	66

Olson, Adolph M.....	46
Olson, Annes.....	136
Olson, Carl E.....	67
Olson, Carl O.....	63
Olson, Clayton.....	12
Olson, Edgar O.....	84
Olson, Elmer M.....	65
Olson, Olaf.....	108
Olson, Engwal.....	46
Olson, Ole Nello.....	108
Olson, Oscar G.....	78
Olson, Reuben Alex.....	87
Olson, Robert W.....	121
Olson, Ronald L.....	88
Olson, Ross.....	120
Ore, Archie.....	27
Ore, Edward R.....	119
Ore, Harry J.....	119
Ore, Wesley.....	27
Orner, Joseph.....	39
Osten, Alvin M.....	76
Osten, Olga A.....	129
Othoudt, Elmer.....	58
Othoudt, Harry.....	58
Othoudt, Lester.....	58
Ott, George.....	77
Otterstein, Harold Eugene.....	110
Otterstein, Robert Merton.....	109
Overlie, Albert.....	135
Owens, Daniel H.....	65
Owens, Earle.....	58
Owen, James M.....	67
Owens, Lewis Charles.....	91
Owens, William Edward.....	117

## P.

Parsons, Clayton L.....	12
Pass, Arthur J.....	51
Patterson, Lester.....	138
Paulson, Paul.....	64
Paulson, Paul Melvin.....	142
Pay, William Earl.....	82
Pederson, Clarence A.....	71
Pengra, Clarence F.....	43
Pengra, Harry M.....	43
Peterson, Albert A.....	31
Peterson, Edward Leonard.....	50
Peterson, Harry.....	37
Peterson, Leonard A.....	21
Peterson, Oscar E.....	31
Peterson, Peter.....	125
Peterson, Victor I.....	21
Pfeffer, August J.....	126
Pfeffer, Frank A.....	126
Phelps, E. T.....	138
Phelps, Claude A.....	102
Phelps, Glenn M.....	102
Phelps, James B.....	101
Pischner, Alfred.....	134
Pischner, Clifford.....	134
Pickle, Vern.....	135
Pierce, Clayton Ira.....	101
Pinkham, Walter Foulke.....	93
Pliess, Anthony.....	85
Pohl, W. G.....	31
Pollei, William J.....	42

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

Polzin, Paul L.....	136
Polzin, Seth .....	33
Pomroy, Rex B.....	97
Pond, Clarence .....	44
Popp, Joseph .....	128
Possin, Frank E.....	103
Possin, Oscar E.....	103
Prange, Anton R. H.....	101
Prentiss, Edward Carl.....	71
Preston, Clark H.....	124
Price, Homer Morgan.....	77
Priem, Charles Daniel .....	150

### Q.

Quam, Selmer S.....	124
Queen, Walter L.....	82
Quim, James H.....	94

### R.

Rabe, August F.....	26
Rabe, George F.....	26
Radnenz, Clarence F.....	64
Radtke, Emil O.....	134
Raihle, Harry O.....	60
Rainerson, Jay B.....	57
Rains, Robert Chester.....	90
Randall, Myron B.....	133
Randolph, Bert L.....	71
Randolph, Glade H. ....	70
Ratcliffe, Floyd M.....	111
Rathstock, Albert J.....	132
Rath, Harold F.....	55
Rausch, Aloys J.....	85
Reed, Charles Paul.....	43
Reed, George E.....	128
Reed, Herbert J.....	137
Reedstrom, August .....	123
Reiman, Lawrence R.....	77
Reinhart, Adolph F.....	110
Reinhold, William G.....	86
Reipke, Dave .....	76
Reisenbigler, Dewey J.....	104
Reuvers, John H. ....	61
Reynolds, Cyril .....	98
Riley, Thomas Patrick.....	92
Rinehart, Julius G.....	46
Rinehart, George R.....	97
Ring, Henry B.....	81
Rivers, Clarence .....	81
Robb, John B.....	79
Roberts, Allen P.....	115
Roberts, Burt William.....	121
Roberts, Charles O.....	21
Roberts, Ivan .....	38
Roberts, Irvin G.....	137
Roberts, John Lewis.....	92
Roberts, Wesley J.....	137
Robinson, Clayton D.....	89
Roe, Harry E.....	37
Roe, Arthur E.....	78
Rooney, Thomas G.....	117
Roos, Herbert .....	139
Rose, R. A.....	151
Rosenberg, Raymond L.....	27

Rosenaw, Guy A.....	103
Rosenau, William .....	70
Rosin, Oscar L.....	101
Roth, John Walter .....	14
Rouse, Marshall Keene.....	80
Roust, Henry A.....	48
Royer, Clyde .....	41
Rue, Carl .....	111
Rupert, William .....	97
Russel, Harold J.....	106
Rykus, Carl .....	24
Rykus, Harold .....	22

### S.

Saenger, Robert .....	73
Saenger, Roman .....	137
Sanger, Charles F.....	73
Sanger, Henry J.....	49
Sapey, Harry .....	36
Saunders, Maice R.....	95
Sannders, Paul D.....	132
Sawyer, Clifford B.....	29
Saxon, James C.....	98
Schaffenberg, George .....	66
Schaible, Romie B.....	49
Schaller, Cornelius .....	39
Schaub, Emil .....	104
Schaub, George A.....	113
Schaub, Leo George.....	107
Schaub, William .....	104
Schaus, George E.....	22
Scherer, Carl Ambrose .....	38
Scherer, George W.....	119
Schindle, Lee E.....	25
Schindle, Paul H.....	25
Schirrschmidt, Emil .....	87
Schlicer, Walter H.....	16
Schmidt, Anthony L.....	24
Schmidt, Charles J.....	66
Schmidt, Clemens L.....	57
Schmidt, Ernest W.....	122
Schmidt, Frank .....	138
Schmidt, George .....	40
Schmidt, George J.....	25
Schmidt, Henry W.....	116
Schmidt, John .....	119
Schmidt, Otto .....	116
Schmidt, Roy T.....	16
Schmitt, Harrison A.....	86
Schmitt, Walter .....	89
Schneeberger, Otto Edward.....	108
Schneider, Armin F.....	127
Schneider, Theodore G.....	102
Schoeneberger, William John.....	74
Schoenrock, Edward .....	134
Schoettler, Alfred E.....	45
Schoettler, Adolph .....	45
Scholtz, Ralph .....	119
Schroeder, L. T.....	144
Schubbe, Albert .....	97
Schultz, Carl Fred.....	94
Schulz, Richard F.....	115
Schulz, Walter Paul.....	115
Schultz, Frederick A.....	116
Schultz, Leo John.....	94
Schutt, Alfred T.....	24

# BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

Schutte, Arthur W.....	98	Sutherland, Henry E.....	64
Schwabenberg, Charles R.....	140	Swanson, Andrew.....	129
Schwabenberg, George T.....	56	Swanson, George A.....	47
Schwarz, Arnold E.....	110	Swanson, John E.....	22
Schwarz, Bernhard, O.....	110	Swanson, Oscar Harrington.....	22
Schweikhard, Dean Merrill.....	151	Swanson, Robert G.....	22
Schweikhard, Ellis K.....	23	Swanson, Walter J.....	131
Schweikhard, Philip A.....	151	Swenson, Ben C.....	56
Schweider, William A.....	111	Swenson, Nilius C.....	
Schweim, W. F. E.....	79		
Scott, James W.....	65	T.	
Sellstrom, Hugo F.....	48		
Seyes, Hector.....	100	Tanquist, Albin T.....	32
Shaver, Clarence E.....	86	Tettem, Asbyorn.....	114
Shaver, Elie F.....	86	Telny, Howard B.....	97
Shaw, Alfred.....	91	Thayer, Dayton Augustus.....	84
Sheehan, James Edward.....	47	Theimer, Clarence.....	44
Sheldon, George C.....	31	Thew, John Morgan.....	81
Shoemaker, Percy.....	35	Thilgen, Edward.....	71
Siebaurer, Henry A.....	73	Thilgen, George.....	72
Siebaurer, Martin.....	74	Thilgen, William P.....	60
Sieberg, Charles J.....	107	Thomas, Benjamin T.....	146
Sieleff, Arthur Ernest.....	127	Thomas, David R.....	82
Sievert, Robert George.....	129	Thomas, Harvey Sam.....	57
Simpson, Harold N.....	22	Thomas, James Ray.....	137
Skov, Louie.....	123	Thomas, Max C.....	118
Skyland, Nels.....	100	Thomas, Walter N.....	82
Slater, Gordon R.....	132	Thomas, Willard L.....	137
Sloan, John Grant.....	83	Thompson, Charles E.....	135
Smith, Bertram M.....	85	Thompson, Elmer.....	24
Smith, Donald C.....	143	Thompson, Kenneth S.....	77
Smith, Ernest D.....	16	Thompson, Leslie D.....	65
Smith, Herbert L.....	59	Thompson, Norman.....	24
Smith, James B.....	59	Thompson, Rudolph B.....	129
Smith, John Joseph.....	44	Thomson, Floyd M.....	88
Smith, John W.....	66	Thomson, Leland E.....	91
Smith, L. E.....	138	Thorstad, Clarence.....	90
Smith, Winfield A.....	138	Thro, Clinton J.....	30
Snook, Benjamin H.....	33	Thro, Lee Edward.....	30
Snyder, Lawrence.....	37	Thro, Lyle Albert.....	148
Solyntjes, Peter.....	26	Timmerman, Arthur.....	69
Sorensen, Jens M.....	58	Tillman, Frank A.....	105
Forrell, Grover Thomas.....	86	Tillman, Theo.....	85
Spicer, Cyril B.....	141	Torgerson, Alfred S.....	115
Spicer, Harold C.....	122	Torgerson, Nels.....	109
Stark, George J.....	114	Trautfether, Harold G.....	55
Staudinger, George.....	39	Treanor, Earl E.....	122
Steiner, Charles Oscar.....	70	Treanor, Edy Ira.....	122
Stemper, George Peter.....	35	Treanor, Glenn R.....	122
Stenerson, Fred S.....	14	True, Arthur W.....	102
Sterling, Wallace E.....	86	Truebenbach, Herman W.....	87
Stevens, C. A.....	93	Tweed, Bertel.....	35
Stewart, Nelses Wells.....	84	Tweed, Elmer O.....	65
Strand, Oliver T.....	32		
Strand, Walter H.....	16	U.	
Stratton, Allen T.....	32		
Stratton, Glenn.....	12	Ulman, Albert.....	101
Stratton, Tom G.....	32	Ulrich, Bernhard W.....	133
Stroebe, Albert.....	54	Urban, Wilhelm A. F.....	108
Stroebe, Benjamin John.....	54		
Stroebe, Harold C.....	97	V.	
Strobel, Walter C.....	26		
Strom, Arthur W.....	14	Van Patten, Benj.....	101
Strom, David Elias.....	48	Veigel, George.....	24
Strom, Erich Napoleon.....	48		
Sugden, G. Merrit.....	131		
Sullivan, J. D.....	144		

## BLUE EARTH COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

Vernon, George O.....	80
Vernon, Stephan D.....	119
Vogel, Emma Elva.....	126
Vogel, Henry .....	80
Vogel, Nora F.....	130
Vogel, Walter John.....	80
Vosbeck, William Frederick .....	66

### W.

Waddell, Lyle C.....	101
Wagen, Herbert .....	127
Wagner, Denzel .....	10
Wagner, Nicholas Leo.....	46
Wagner, William M.....	45
Walden, Gilbert O.....	48
Walraf, John Victor.....	74
Walrath, Clifford C.....	85
Walrath, Ciare R.....	53
Walser, Lewis J.....	61
Wandersee, Harry William .....	87
Ward, John H. ....	33
Ward, Louis A. ....	131
Ward, Philip H. ....	53
Wardein, Max .....	73
Warnke, John B.....	101
Webber, August William .....	137
Weed, Arthur R.....	52
Weed, John R.....	71
Weiler, Gus .....	34
Weinberger, Leonard J.....	103
Weingartz, Michael A.....	45
Weir, Joseph W. ....	105
Weir, Matt .....	37
Weir, Thomas T.....	121
Wendlandt, Paul .....	142
Wenker, Frank J.....	112
Wentworth, A. J.....	147
West, Arthur H.....	120
Westphal, Lester .....	10
Westphal, Walter .....	124
Weymouth, Arnold Frank.....	31
White, George M.....	30
White, Stephan .....	127
Wheeler, H. B.....	52
Wheeler, Maurice M.....	16
Wick, Arnold William.....	98
Wick, Harold C.....	98
Wick, Walter C.....	98
Widell, Lewis G.....	36
Wiedemann, Elmer A.....	141
Wiedemann, Jerome N.....	41
Wigen, Bert L.....	69
Wigen, Henry B.....	69
Wigley, Richard W.....	40
Wilder, Arlie Rice.....	109
Wild, Frank .....	66
Wilkins, Floyd E.....	29

Will, Davie .....	53
Willard, Grant R.....	63
Williams, Arthur J.....	51
Williams, Clyde .....	58
Williams, Edward Evan.....	135
Williams, Edward J.....	57
Williams, Elmer J.....	77
Williams, Eugene .....	117
Williams, Leo .....	70
Williams, Owen .....	39
Williams, Robert L.....	52
Williams, Wheaton A.....	130
Williams, W. Charles.....	128
Williamson, W. H.....	151
Wilmes, Nicholas J.....	45
Wilson, Adelburt .....	72
Wilson, Charles A.....	88
Wise, Charles E. Jr.....	148
Wiseman, Clarence H.....	14
Wiseman, Dewey E.....	119
Wishnick, Archie .....	37
Wishnick, Harry I.....	37
Witts, Arthur H.....	31
Wohlrabe, A. A.....	152
Wohlrabe, Clarence Fred.....	71
Wohlrabe, Edwin John.....	71
Woitas, Peter F.....	120
Wolcott, Lloyd E.....	40
Wolf, Adam .....	81
Wolf, Walter .....	97
Wollschlaeger, Emil John.....	126
Woods, David E.....	44
Wright, Roy P.....	58

### Y.

Yarwood, Alfred Leonard.....	44
Yeaple, Whitney S. K.....	141
Yenter, Frank Henry.....	129
Yeo, Charles .....	68
Yeo, Edward .....	68
Yeo, Jane .....	122
Yeo, Robert .....	68
Young, Arthur W.....	102
Young, Fred .....	88

### Z.

Zemple, Everett Paul.....	40
Zenk, Edward .....	110
Zettler, Walter W.....	147
Ziegler, Clement A.....	67
Ziegler, Joseph .....	67
Ziegler, William F.....	14
Zieske, Garvin William .....	62
Zieske, Michael Z.....	61
Zobel, John A.....	55
Zuel, Archie Cheadle .....	73

## SPECIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

Gen. John J. Pershing.....Frontispiece	
Glenn H. Campbell .....	9
Company H. before leaving for Mexico .....	161
Loyalty Parade .....	162
High School Cadets .....	164
Company H. departing for World War .....	166
W. J. Morehart .....	172
Red Cross Officers .....	177
Franklin Red Cross Unit .....	178
Congregational Red Cross Unit .....	179
Methodist Red Cross Unit .....	180
Hill Top Red Cross Unit .....	180
Bethlehem Lutheran Red Cross Unit .....	181
Christian Church Red Cross Unit .....	182
Catholic Red Cross Unit .....	183
Red Cross Float .....	181
Presbyterian Red Cross Unit .....	185
Swedish Red Cross Unit .....	186
Welsh Red Cross Unit .....	186
Beauford Red Cross Unit .....	187
Eagle Lake Red Cross Unit .....	189
Minnesota Lake Red Cross Unit .....	189
Indian Lake Red Cross Unit .....	190
Kennedy Bridge Red Cross Unit .....	191
Lake Crystal Red Cross Unit .....	192
Cambria Red Cross Unit .....	193
Surgical Dressing Class, Mapleton .....	194
Riverside Red Cross Branch .....	194
Rapidan Red Cross Workers .....	194
Mrs. Geo. Bartlett .....	195
Champion Knitters .....	195
Vernon Center Red Cross Branch .....	196
Butternut Valley Red Cross Branch .....	197
Red Cross Float in Loyalty Parade .....	198
Mrs. H. A. Patterson .....	199
S. B. Wilson .....	200
Miss Elwina Pugh .....	202
Women's Council of Defense .....	206
Mankato Medical Advisory Board .....	208
Major G. A. Lewis .....	210
Company C. Minnesota Home Guards .....	210

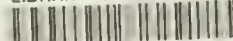








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