

AMERICA IN THE WAR

*Statistical and Historical Facts from
Official Army Sources Condensed in
Convenient Form for Quick Reference.*

Presented with the Compliments of

**THE EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**
of the United States

120 Broadway

New York City

IMPORTANT AMERICAN TOTALS

Total armed forces, including Army, Navy, Marine Corps, etc.....	4,800,000
Total men in the Army.....	4,000,000
Men who went overseas.....	2,086,000
Men who fought in France.....	1,390,000
Greatest number sent in one month....	306,000
Greatest number returning in one month.	333,000
Tons of supplies shipped from America to France	7,500,000
Total registered in draft.....	24,234,021
Total draft inductions.....	2,810,296
Greatest number inducted in one month.	400,000
Graduates of Line Officers' Training Schools	80,468
Cost of war to April 30, 1919.....	\$21,850,000,000
Cost of Army to April 30, 1919.....	\$13,930,000,000
Battles fought by American troops.....	13
Months of American participation in the war	19
Days of battle.....	200
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle	47
American casualties in Meuse-Argonne battle	120,000
American battle deaths in war.....	50,000
American wounded in war.....	236,000
American deaths from disease.....	56,991
Total deaths in the Army.....	112,422

LIFE COMPANIES URGE MEN TO KEEP THEIR GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

*Resolution adopted by The Association of Life
Insurance Presidents at New York,
December 6, 1918.*

RESOLVED, That The Association of Life Insurance Presidents, in annual convention assembled, hereby expresses its opinion that it is to the advantage of every soldier and sailor to continue to keep in force such insurance as he may have effected under the Federal War Risk Insurance Act, and hereby requests all life insurance companies to impress upon all members of their home office and agency organizations to do everything in their power to urge such soldiers and sailors to continue their government life insurance, and to recommend to them that they convert such temporary government insurance at the earliest possible opportunity into one of the permanent plans provided for by the War Risk Insurance Act.

ultimate form of the contract—whether it shall be an ordinary life, a limited payment life or an endowment policy.

It later introduced a clause in its policies providing that, if the policyholder became totally or permanently disabled, further payments of premiums would be waived.

It then liberalized this clause, agreeing, that, in addition to relieving the policyholder of premium payments, the Society would begin to pay the insurance in instalments without waiting for the maturity of the policy.

It next added a further improvement by agreeing that these instalments should continue during the lifetime of the policyholder, and that at his death the payments made to him should not reduce the amount of the insurance—the beneficiary receiving the full face of the policy.

Following this another clause was introduced guaranteeing the payment of double the amount of the insurance in the event of death from accident.

The Society has now supplemented the life insurance contract by offering separate health and accident policies on liberal and up-to-date plans.

These examples illustrate the progressive policy of the Society and account for its steady gain in public prestige, which has resulted in the extraordinary advance in service indicated in the chart above.



THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of the United States
120 Broadway, New York

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With the Compliments of

THE EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of the United States

New York City, July, 1919

The war statistics and comment thereon given in this booklet have been taken almost verbatim from official reports, and responsibility for their accuracy rests with the Government. The graphs and the bulk of the text are from an official summary by Col. L. P. Ayres, of the General Staff, entitled "The War with Germany."

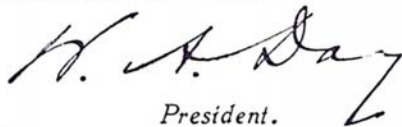
TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The Equitable Life Assurance Society again urges you to make every effort to continue your Government life insurance.

The Government gives you five years in which to change your present temporary insurance to one of the level premium forms issued by the War Risk Bureau. You should make this change, by all means, as soon as you are financially able to do so.

Because of your great service to the Nation, a part of the cost of this insurance is met from public taxes, hence it is cheap to you as well as safe.

A life insurance policy is in effect a certificate of good citizenship, but in your case the Government life policy is in addition a badge of honor, for its benefits are reserved only for you who have served the country in the Army and Navy. It is a valuable asset. It is an incentive to thrift, and enables you to gradually provide an estate. It encourages self-reliance and manliness and is a comfort and a blessing to you and to those whom you protect with it.



H. A. Day

President.

*From the Public Bulletin
June, 1919*

stant and diligent effort to increase its usefulness to its members and the public.

As a corporate citizen, it occupies an important place in our national life and discharges its public responsibilities accordingly.

It endeavors to place its loans and investments to the best advantage of the policyholder, and at the same time to so distribute them as to do the greatest public good.

Aside from its various war activities, it loaned the Government (through Liberty bonds) over 60 million dollars during the war.

It pays its death claims promptly—about 98 per cent within one day after receipt of due proof of death.

It was the first company to make policies incontestable after one year.

It also introduced the group plan of life insurance and made it one of its most useful specialties.

Under this plan many employers are by means of a single blanket policy protecting the families of a vast number of employes without requiring them to submit to a medical examination or to pay the premium.

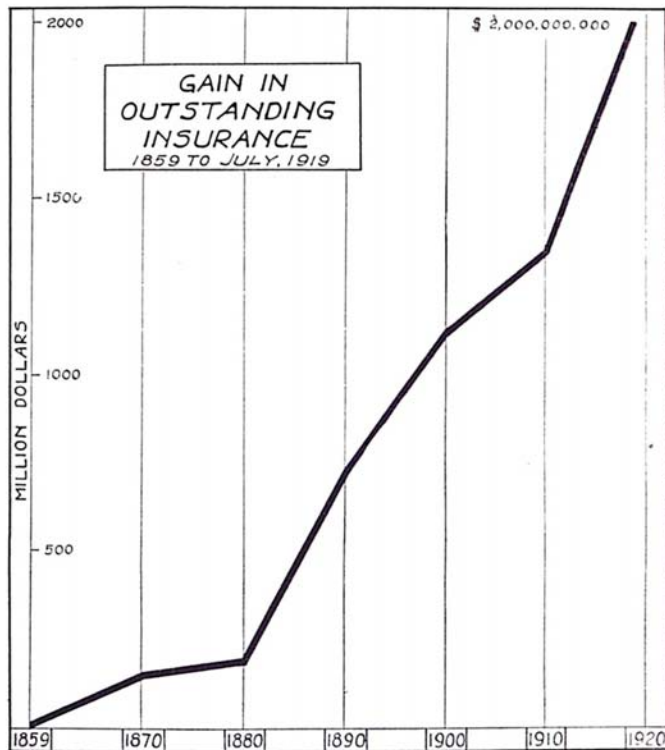
It has taken an interest in the health conservation movement and instituted free health examinations and chemical kidney tests for its policyholders.

Observing that the people who buy their homes on the instalment plan run a serious risk, the Equitable introduced its Home Purchase Plan, under which money is advanced and the real estate investment is safeguarded by means of life insurance—the principal, the interest, and the premium being paid in monthly instalments. This plan is now being successfully prosecuted in many cities.

Inasmuch as insurance money is often wasted or lost as a result of payments in bulk, the Society introduced insurance payable in the form of an income to continue during the lifetime of the beneficiary.

It devised a convertible policy—a contract which furnishes immediate protection and gives the policyholder a period of five years within which to decide the

THE EQUITABLE BATTLE-LINE



SOME EQUITABLE FACTS

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has faithfully served the public since 1859.

It has been operated—in accordance with its charter—on the mutual plan, and is one of the strongest and safest financial organizations in the world.

Its membership consists of approximately three-quarters of a million people. They have joined this Society for mutual insurance protection, which they now enjoy to the extent of over two billion dollars in existing policies.

The Equitable is managed upon the theory that it is a public service institution—strictly observing its moral as well as its legal obligations.

Its policy is now and always has been to make con-

AMERICA IN THE WAR

Soldiers Furnished By Each State

State	Men	Per cent
New York	367,864	9.79
Pennsylvania	297,891	7.93
Illinois	251,074	6.68
Ohio	200,222	5.33
Texas	181,065	4.29
Michigan	135,485	3.61
Massachusetts	132,610	3.53
Missouri	128,544	3.42
California	112,514	2.98
Indiana	106,581	2.83
New Jersey	105,207	2.80
Minnesota	99,116	2.64
Iowa	98,781	2.63
Wisconsin	98,211	2.61
Georgia	85,506	2.28
Oklahoma	80,169	2.13
Tennessee	75,825	2.02
Kentucky	75,043	2.00
Alabama	74,678	1.99
Virginia	73,062	1.94
N. Carolina	73,003	1.94
Louisiana	65,988	1.76
Kansas	63,428	1.69
Arkansas	61,027	1.62
W. Virginia	55,777	1.48
Mississippi	54,295	1.44
S. Carolina	53,482	1.42
Connecticut	50,069	1.33
Nebraska	47,805	1.27
Maryland	47,054	1.25
Washington	45,154	1.20
Montana	36,293	.97
Colorado	34,393	.92
Florida	33,331	.89
Oregon	30,116	.80
S. Dakota	29,686	.79
N. Dakota	25,803	.69
Maine	24,252	.65
Idaho	19,016	.51
Utah	17,561	.46
Rhode Island	16,861	.45
Porto Rico	16,538	.44
Dist. of Col.	15,930	.42
N. Hampshire	14,374	.38
New Mexico	12,439	.33
Wyoming	11,393	.30
Arizona	10,492	.28
Vermont	9,338	.25
Delaware	7,484	.20
Hawaii	5,644	.15
Nevada	5,105	.14
Alaska	2,102	.06
A.E.F.	1,499	.04
Not allocated	1,318	.04
Philippines	255	.01
Total	3,757,624	

THE ARMY

There were about 200,000 commissioned officers in the army during the war.

At the beginning there were 6,000 officers in the Regular Army and 14,000 trained in the National Guard.

About 180,000 were provided by training camps, promotions from the ranks and directly from civil life.

France and England sent to the United States nearly 800 specially skilled officers who rendered important aid as instructors.

American armed forces during the war numbered 4,800,000 of which 4,000,000 served in the army.

About 25% of the population was registered in the draft or already in the service—nearly 5% of the population was actually under arms.

The largest number of soldiers was furnished by New York, 367,864, or 9.79%, the smallest number by Nevada, 0.14%.

Of every 100 men, 10 were National Guardsmen, 13 were Regulars, and 77 were from the selective draft.

The first and second draft age limits were 21 to 31.

The third draft age limits were 18 to 20 and 32 to 45.

The total men registered under the draft acts were 24,234,021, of which 12% were inducted into service.

Drafted men had two physical examinations,—one by the draft board, the other by the camp doctors.

PHYSICAL REJECTIONS

A total of 33% were rejected as physically unfit for military service during the first four months of mobilization.

Thereafter, owing to relaxed physical requirements, the average rejections were about 25%.

Due to differences in physical fitness, 100,000 country boys would furnish 4,790 more acceptable soldiers than an equal number of city boys.

The same number of whites would furnish 1,240 more soldiers than would an equal number of colored; the same number of native-born would furnish 3,500 more soldiers than would a like number of foreign-born.

Data for the first million draft men show that of every 1,000 of these men, 177.45 had flat feet, 28.99 venereal disease, 24.28 throat disease, 13.79 hernia, 7.86 defective vision, and 4.96 defective teeth.

The Provost-Marshal's figures indicate that 22% of rejections were due to some mechanical defect in organism, some defect or disease that would interfere with mechanical performance, such as defects in bones, joints, flat foot, hernia, etc. (See pages 29 and 30).

Fifteen per cent were rejected for imperfections of the sense organs; 13% for defects in the heart and arterial system; 12% were nervous and mental troubles, due in part to abnormal thyroid secretions.

Total rejections for physical reasons divided by States are as follows:

In 13 States	41 to 50%	rejected
" 10 "	36 "	40% "
" 13 "	31 "	35% "
" 12 "	20 "	30% "

The need of this surplus has been amply demonstrated by the recent war and influenza-pneumonia epidemic, which caused the sudden expenditure by life insurance companies of about \$150,000,000 above the normal.

The *policy reserves* (or legal reserves) which constitute the bulk of the assets of the life insurance companies, may be described as that sum of money which, when increased by future interest and future premiums, will be sufficient to pay the outstanding policies of the companies as they mature.

The laws of the various states require these reserves and also name the minimum interest to be earned thereon.

Life insurance companies are subjected by law to more rigid state supervision and publicity than any other savings or business institutions in the United States. They must observe about 4,500 enactments in the various states.

The number of outstanding policies held by American companies has increased from 25 million to 50 million in ten years. If the assets of the companies were divided amongst the policyholders, the average cash value of each policy outstanding would be in ordinary companies about \$393 and in the industrial about \$36.

Steadily, cautiously, safely, this great savings institution has been erected and protected through the stormy, hazardous early years of its existence.

It has been successfully guided through the stress of war, scandals, panics and epidemics without the impairment of solvency or the increase of premium rates.

It goes to the very core of civilization—the family—and it reaches every walk of life.

It has become an important financial prop of the nation.

By protecting the helpless and teaching thrift, it has relieved individual anxiety, developed stamina and self-respect.

It has sharpened our sense of justice and of service to the weak and unfortunate, and helped to shape our national character accordingly.

It has encouraged and aided in the development of the American spirit of self-reliance and devotion to the family and the home, which spirit lies at the foundation of our national greatness.

So secure and sound is its foundation, so ably and honestly is it managed, that even the shock of our greatest war and of our greatest epidemic combined could not shake it.

It is not surprising, therefore, that people have come to regard a life insurance policy in a responsible company as safe and as certain of payment as a Government bond.

THE GREAT INSTITUTION OF LIFE INSURANCE

Fundamentals Everyone Should Know

The American life insurance companies have by personal solicitation induced the people to protect themselves with over thirty billion dollars of life insurance. This is more than double the life insurance held by all other nations combined.

This wonderful enterprise merits a few moments' consideration, for it is the most successful plan for teaching thrift and unselfishness that the genius of man has been able to devise.

The institution of life insurance is in a distinct class by itself. It is fundamentally different from, and must not be confused or classified with, ordinary mercantile, or financial enterprises.

It is in the business of inducing people to save money for themselves and their dependents.

Unlike other savings institutions it maintains a great army of thrift missionaries who are constantly engaged in personal visits and appeals to people to accomplish this worthy purpose.

Approximately 7,000 promises to save in the form of ordinary insurance applications and 26,000 in the form of industrial applications are signed every working day as a result of the efforts of life insurance agents, who make nearly 100,000 daily calls in this work.

Keep clearly in mind the following fundamental facts:

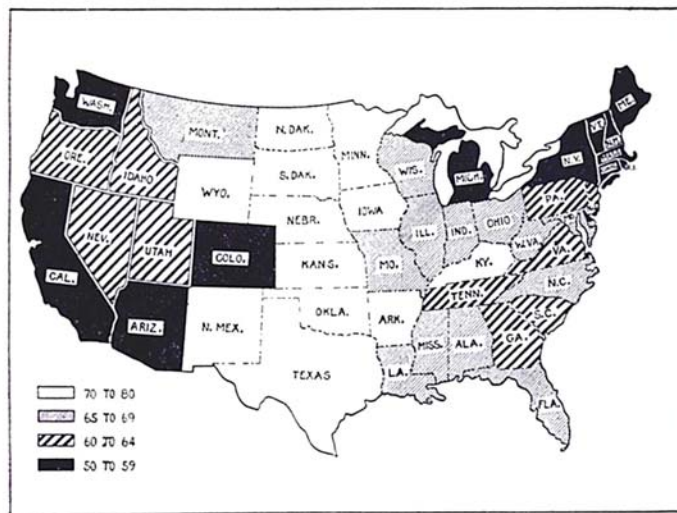
Life insurance is a savings and a home protecting institution and not a commodity-selling, profit-making undertaking in the commercial sense.

The payments made by the insured—*misnamed premiums*—are actually *policy deposits*. These policy deposits and savings from all sources must in due course be returned to the depositors or their beneficiaries minus the cost of operation.

The so-called *dividends* to policyholders are merely the return or refund of savings not needed for expenses or for protecting policy contracts (just as change is returned when the merchant finds out the cost of your purchases).

The *surplus* is the sum held over and above the liabilities, to guard against impairment of solvency.

This surplus is a contingency reserve—the safety cushion that absorbs the shock of unforeseen losses or financial demands due to abnormal conditions—such as wars, epidemics, possible depreciation of asset values, etc.



Per cent of Drafted Men Passing Physical Examination, by States

TRAINING AND ORGANIZATION

The average American soldier sent to France had 6 months' training in the United States, 2 months' overseas training before entering the line, and 1 month in a quiet sector before going into battle.

There were about 3,500 men in a regiment and about 1,000 officers and 27,000 men in a division.

The American infantry division on the march, with trucks, ambulances, etc., covered a distance of 30 miles along the road.

There were sent overseas 42 divisions—12 more were in training and 4 more were being organized when the Armistice was signed.

The Regular Army divisions were numbered below 25, the National Guard divisions from 25 to 50, and the National Army divisions between 50 and 100.

To carry forward the training program, shelter was constructed in a few months for 1,800,000 men.

There were 16 camps and 16 cantonments built for the National Guard and National Army divisions.

TROOP SHIPS

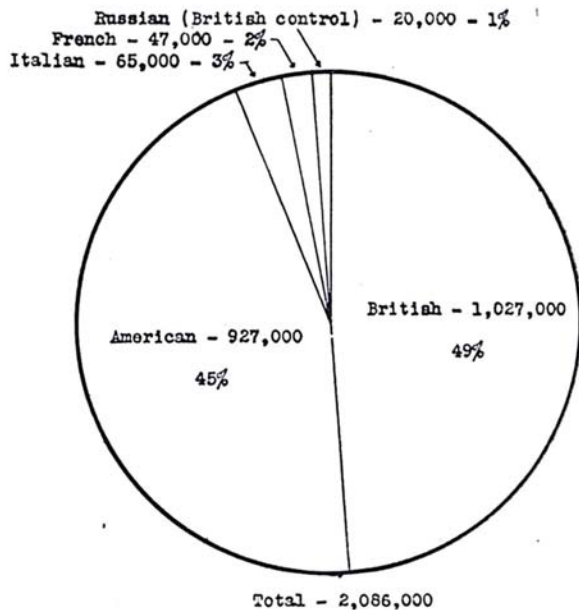
In 19 months, more than 2,000,000 American soldiers were transported to France.

By the end of 1917, 194,000 had been taken overseas.

The highest troop-carrying record was in July, 1918, when 306,000 men were taken over, and in May, 1919, when 330,000 were returned.

Of every 100 men taken to Europe, 49 went in British, 45 in American, 3 in Italian, 2 in French and 1 in Russian ships.

The fastest transports have been the *Great Northern* and the *Northern Pacific*, which have made complete "turn-arounds," taken on new troops, and started back in 19 days.



American Troops Carried by Ships of Each Nation

Troop ships averaged one complete trip every 35 days. The greatest troop carrier of all the ships was the *Leviathan*, which landed 12,000 men in France every month.

CARGO SHIPS

The cargo fleet was almost exclusively American.

The first cargo transported to the forces abroad was in June, 1917, amounting to 16,000 tons; during the last month of the war, shipments were made in excess of 800,000 tons.

Cargo ships averaged one complete trip every 70 days.

Among the cargo transported were 1791 100-ton locomotives; 26,994 freight cars; 40,000 motor trucks; 68,694

November 7—Americans took suburbs and dominated Sedan. German revolution began.

November 9—Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated.

November 11—Allied-German Armistice ended the war at 11 A. M.

November 12—Emperor Charles abdicated.

December 3—Armies of occupation reached the Rhine.

1919

February 14—Formal opening of the peace conference.

June 28—Peace treaty signed at Paris.



1917

- January 31—Germany announced beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare.
- February 3—United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
- March 11—Revolution in Russia began.
- March 17—German retreat to Hindenburg line began.
- April 6—United States declared war on Germany.
- May 15—Italian drive began on Isonzo front.
- June 26—First United States troops landed in France.
- October 24—Italians beaten in the Battle of Caporetto, being forced to retreat to the Piave.
- November 7—Bolsheviki overthrew Kerensky government.
- November 22—General Byng, using tanks for first time, routed Germans in Battle of Cambrai, but failed to hold advantage. First American troops engaged.
- December 7—United States declared war on Austria-Hungary.

1918

- March 3—Russo-German Treaty of Brest-Litovsk signed.
- March 21—Germans began drive in Picardy on fifty-mile front. British front broken temporarily near Cambrai.
- March 29—General Foch named commander-in-chief of the Allied armies.
- April 22—Zeebrugge blocked by British.
- May 27—German offensive forced Allies back to within forty miles of Paris. Germans reached the Marne.
- July 18—Americans and French defeated Germans in the Second Battle of the Marne.
- September 3—Germans began flight from France, Allies advancing on 100-mile front.
- September 13—Americans and French under Pershing eliminated St. Mihiel salient.
- September 19—Allies smashed Hindenburg line.
- September 26—United States troops launched Argonne drive.
- September 30—Bulgaria surrendered.
- October 6—Germans sued for peace.
- October 28—Allies routed Austrians on the Piave.
- November 4—Austria-Hungary surrendered.

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horses and mules; also 406 narrow gauge locomotives and 2,385 narrow gauge cars.

Motor trucks were being shipped at the rate of 10,000 a month when the fighting ceased.

During the entire period of hostilities, the army lost at sea only 200,000 deadweight tons of transports. Of these, 142,000 tons were sunk by torpedoes.

Owing to the efficiency of the naval protection afforded, no American troop transport was lost on its way to Europe.

PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

The problems of feeding and clothing the army were difficult because of the enormous quantities involved rather than because of the difficulty of manufacturing the articles needed.

To secure the articles needed in the army, the Government had to commandeer all the wool and other staple articles in the United States, and control production through its various stages.

Clothing delivered to the army from April, 1917, to June, 1918. (round numbers, in millions):

Stockings, pairs, 132; undershirts, 85; drawers, 84; shoes, pairs, 31; flannel shirts, 26; blankets, 22; wool breeches, 22; wool coats, 14; overcoats, 8.

The above articles cost more than \$1,000,000,000.

During the 6 months of hard fighting the enlisted man received on an average:

Slicker and overcoat, every 5 months.

Blanket, flannel shirt and breeches, every 2 months.

Coat, every 79 days.

Shoes and puttees, every 51 days.

Drawers and undershirt, every 34 days.

Woolen socks, every 23 days.

There were 5,400,000 gas masks and 2,728,000 steel helmets produced before the end of November, 1918.

DISTRIBUTION AND CONSTRUCTION

When the war ceased the forces engaged in the distribution of supplies in France for the American Army numbered 386,000 soldiers, 31,000 German prisoners, and thousands of laborers furnished by the Allies.

American engineers built in France 83 new ship berths;

7

1,000 miles of standard gauge railroad track, and 538 miles of narrow gauge track.

The Signal Corps strung in France 100,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wire.

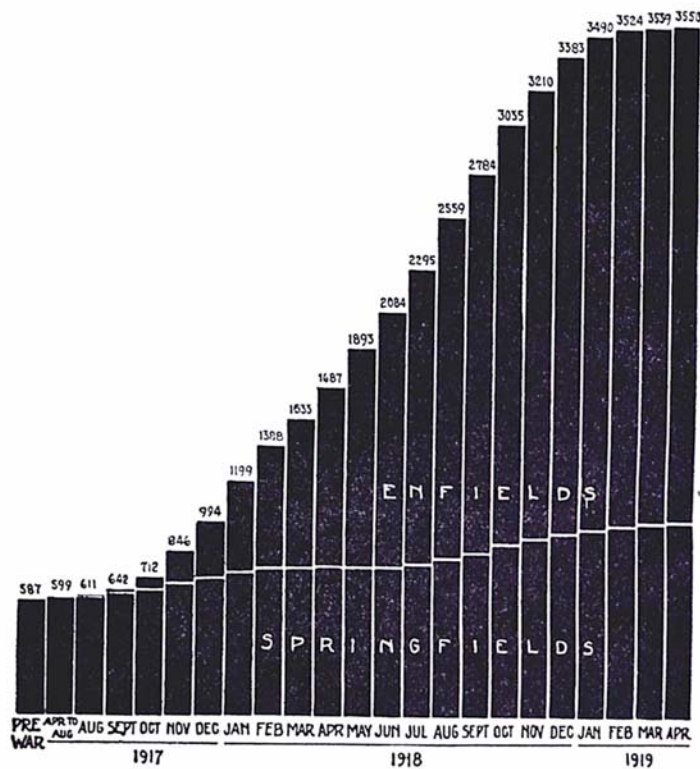
They operated 282 telephone exchanges and 133 complete telegraph stations.

Telephone lines numbered 14,956, reaching 8,959 stations.

The peak load of operation reached was 47,555 telegrams a day, averaging 60 words each.

Construction work in the United States, such as camps, cantonments, manufacturing plants, storage warehouses, miscellaneous buildings, etc., cost \$800,000,000, and employed 200,000 men continuously during the war.

The construction work overseas was on nearly as large a scale as that at home.



Thousands of Springfield and Enfield Rifles Accepted to the End of Each Month

FIFTY IMPORTANT DATES OF THE WORLD WAR*

1914

- June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife murdered in Serajevo.
- July 28—Austria declared war on Serbia.
- August 1—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxemburg.
- August 3—Germany declared war on France.
- August 4—Germany invaded Belgium. Great Britain declared war on Germany. President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of the United States.
- August 21—Battle of Mons-Charleroi. Retreat to the Marne begins.
- August 28—British fleet defeated Germans off Heligoland.
- September 6—Battle of the Marne began, lasting five days. Germans started retreat to the Aisne.
- December 24—German airplanes made first raid on England.

1915

- February 4—Germany proclaimed submarine blockade of British Isles.
- February 19—Allied navies began attack on the Dardanelles and Gallipoli campaign, abandoned after ten months.
- April 17—British line held in Second Battle of Ypres, despite use of poison gas for first time in history of warfare.
- May 2—Russians beaten in the Battle of the Dunajec, the greatest of the war on the Eastern Front.
- May 7—Cunard liner *Lusitania* sunk by a German submarine, with 1,154 lives lost.
- May 23—Italy renounced Triple Alliance and declared war on Austria-Hungary.

1916

- February 21—Crown Prince began assault on Verdun, lasting five months. His losses heavy and gains small.
- May 31—British navy met Germans in battle of Jutland.
- July 1—Allies attacked in First Battle of the Somme, but failed to break German lines.

*N. Y. Tribune

The expenditures of the principal nations at war, as estimated by our Government up to May, 1919, are given below, excluding normal expenses and loans to Allies:

Country	Billions of Dollars
Great Britain and Dominions.....	38
France	26
United States	22
Russia	18
Italy	13
Belgium, Roumania, Portugal, Jugo-Slavia.....	5
Japan and Greece	1
Total Allies and United States.....	123
Germany	39
Austria-Hungary	21
Turkey and Bulgaria	3
Total Teutonic Allies	63
Grand total	186

Guns organized in batteries at the date of the Armistice:

French	11,638
Italian	7,709
British	6,993
American	3,008

Aeroplanes in each army at the date of the Armistice:

French	3,321
German	2,730
British	1,758
Italian	812
American	740
Austrian	622
Belgian	153

Gross tons of merchant shipping lost through acts of war:

Great Britain	7,757,000
Norway	1,177,000
France	889,000
Italy	846,000
United States	395,000
Greece	346,000
Denmark	241,000
Holland	203,000
Sweden	201,000
Germany	187,000
Russia	183,000

Total seagoing merchant shipping of the world measured in gross tons:

On July 1, 1914.....	42,615,000
On December 31, 1918.....	39,605,000

RIFLES AND MACHINE GUNS

When war was declared the army had on hand nearly 600,000 Springfield rifles.

The total production of Springfield and Enfield rifles was nearly 2,500,000.

The use of machine guns on a large scale is a development of the European War.

The allowance in 1912 was 4 machine guns per American regiment. The new plans for 1919 provided 336 guns per regiment.

In 1916, 4,000 Vickers machine guns were ordered, of which 2,000 had been delivered at the close of 1917.

There were also ordered 2,500 Lewis machine guns.

Our earliest needs in France were supplied by French Hotchkiss machine guns and Chauchat automatic rifles.

Production of Browning machine guns (light and heavy) commenced in February and April, 1918.

The total number of machine guns accepted to January 31, 1918, was 13,000; this had increased to 61,000 in June, 143,000 in September, and 227,000 at the close of the war.

Approximately 1,775,000 rifles, 29,000 light Brownings, 27,000 heavy Brownings, and 1,500,000,000 rounds of rifle and machine-gun ammunition were shipped to France from this country before the close of the war.

American production of rifle ammunition amounted to about 3,500,000,000 rounds, in addition to 100,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British.

ARTILLERY AND EXPLOSIVES

When war was declared the United States had sufficient light artillery to equip an army of 500,000 men, and was confronted with the problem of preparing to equip 5,000,000 men.

To meet the situation it was decided in June, 1917, to allot our guns to training purposes and to equip our forces in France with artillery conforming to the French and British standard calibers.

In exchange for our purchase of French and British artillery we shipped them equivalent amounts of steel, copper and other raw materials.

Up to the end of April, 1919, the number of complete artillery units produced in American plants was more

than 3,000, or equal to all those purchased from the French and British during the war.

The number of rounds of complete artillery ammunition produced in American plants was in excess of 20,000,000, as compared with 9,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British.

At the end of the war the American production of smokeless powder was 45 per cent greater than the French and British production combined; the American production of high explosives was also 40 per cent greater than Great Britain's, and nearly double that of France.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY IN FRANCE

Total pieces of artillery received to November 11, 1918.....	3,499
Number of American manufacture.....	477
American-made pieces used in battle.....	130
Artillery on firing line.....	2,251

MISCELLANEOUS

During the war America produced 10,000 tons of gas, much of which was sold to the French and British. That it was a powerful weapon is evidenced by the fact that during the year 1918, 20 to 30 per cent of all our battle casualties were due to gas.

There were 1,100 caterpillar tractors, 5-ton and 10-ton types, perfected and manufactured in this country and shipped overseas.

There were 300 large tractors shipped and 350 more secured from the French and British.

The total number of tanks produced in this country to March 31, 1919, was 778.

Out of every hundred days that our combat divisions were in line in France, they were supported by their own artillery for 75 days, by British artillery for 5 days, and by French for 1½ days.

In round numbers, we had in France 3,500 pieces of artillery, of which nearly 500 were made in America, and we used on the firing line, 2,250 pieces, of which over 100 were made in America.

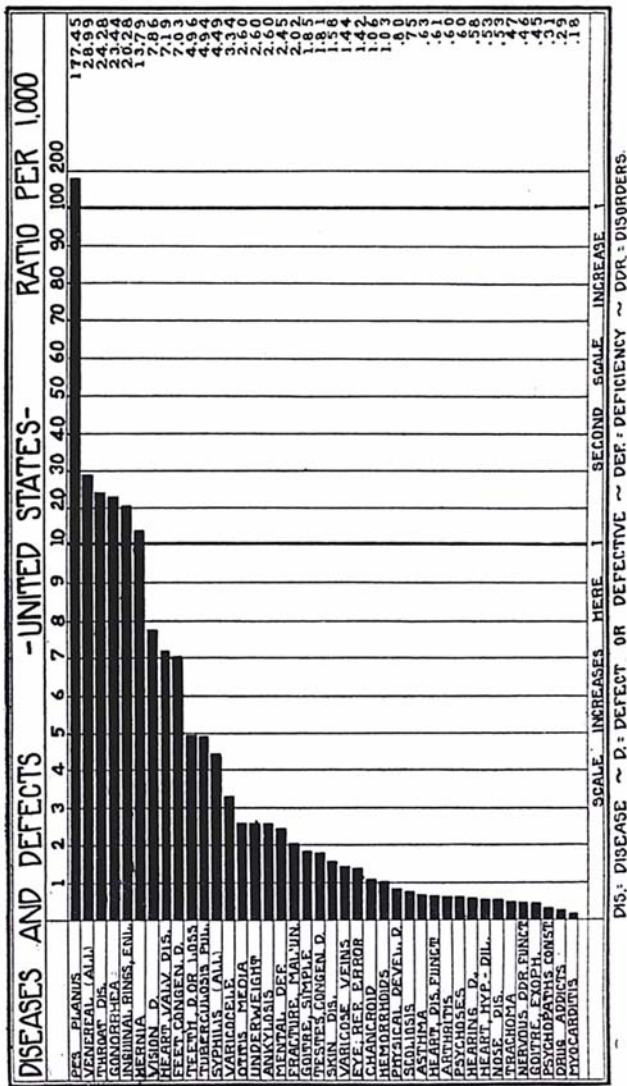
INTERNATIONAL DATA

Allies and Associated Nations	War Declared by Central Powers	War Declared Against Central Powers
Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914
Russia	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914
France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914
Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	Apr. 7, 1917
Great Britain.....	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914
Montenegro	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914
Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914
Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1914
Italy .....	.....	May 23, 1915
San Marino.....	.....	June 6, 1915
Roumania	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916
Greece .....	.....	Nov. 23, 1916
United States.....	.....	Apr. 6, 1917
Panama .....	.....	Apr. 7, 1917
Cuba .....	.....	Apr. 7, 1917
Siam .....	.....	July 22, 1917
Liberia .....	.....	Aug. 4, 1917
China .....	.....	Aug. 14, 1917
Brazil .....	.....	Oct. 26, 1917
Guatemala .....	.....	Apr. 21, 1918
Nicaragua .....	.....	May 6, 1918
Haiti .....	.....	July 12, 1918
Honduras .....	.....	July 19, 1918

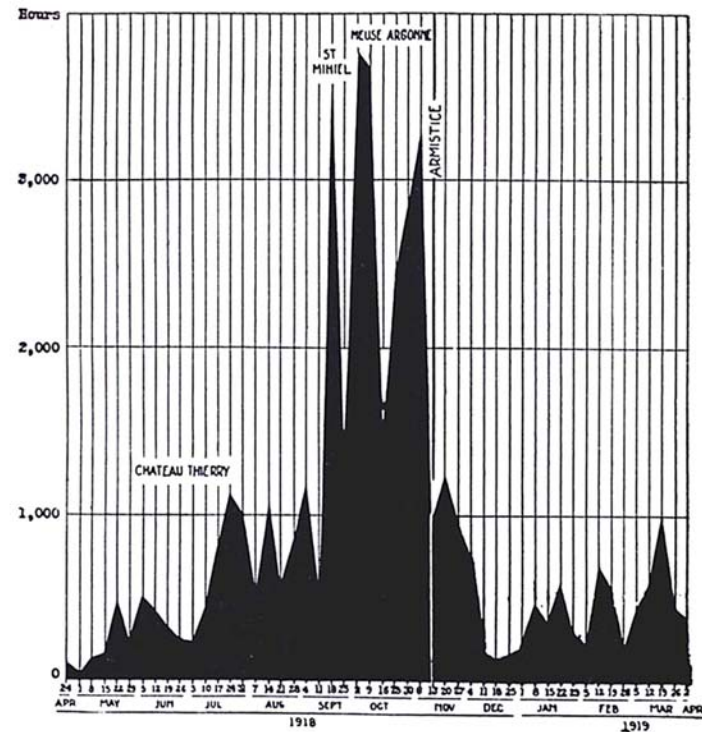
The total battle deaths of all nations in this war were greater than all the deaths in all the wars during the previous 100 years.

The American Government estimates the battle deaths of the Allies engaged in the great war as follows:

Russia	1,700,000
Germany	1,600,000
France	1,385,300
Great Britain	900,000
Austria	800,000
Italy	330,000
Turkey	250,000
Serbia and Montenegro.....	125,000
Belgium	102,000
Roumania	100,000
Bulgaria	100,000
United States	48,900
Greece	7,000
Portugal	2,000
Total	7,450,200



Graph of comparative frequency of various diseases and defects found at mobilization camps in first million men. Ratios per 1,000 recruits from entire United States.



Hours Spent in the Air Each Week by American Service Planes at the Front

AIR SERVICE

The United States produced during the war 642 observation balloons and shipped overseas 369. We received 20 from the French, had 43 destroyed and gave 45 to the Allies.

At the end of the war we had 574 of these balloons in America and France. At the same date the Allies had on the Western Front 121 and the enemy 170.

We destroyed 71 enemy balloons and the enemy destroyed 43 of our balloons.

There were 8,602 men graduated from the elementary courses and 4,028 from advanced courses in the aviation training schools in the United States.

More than 5,000 aviation pilots and observers were sent overseas.

The total personnel of the air service—officers, students and enlisted men increased from 1,200 at the outbreak of the war to nearly 200,000 at its close.

When America entered the war the Government had 55 aeroplanes, virtually all of obsolete type.

Before the end of hostilities the Allies furnished us from their own manufacture 3,800 *service* planes.

There were produced in the United States to November 30, 1918, more than 8,000 *training* planes and more than 16,000 *training* engines.

Before November 11, 1918, 3,227 Haviland-4 Observation Day-bombing planes had been completed and 1,885 shipped overseas.

This plane was successfully used at the front for three months.

When the Armistice was signed, 13,574 12-cylinder Liberty engines had been completed, 4,435 were shipped to France and 1,025 were delivered to the Allies.

The first fliers in action in the American uniform were members of the Lafayette Escadrille, who were transferred from the French to the American service in December, 1917.

THE FIRST MILLION MEN

Items from Surgeon-General's Report (Bulletin No. 11)

Flat-foot (*pes planus*) is the greatest defect noted; it was found in nearly one-fifth of the men examined.

The distribution of hernia, actual or incipient, is controlled more by the urban factor than any other; since men from the large cities show a much greater proportion of hernia than do men from rural districts.

Venereal diseases are found predominantly in the southern tier of States; that is probably due to the large proportion of colored recruits from those States.

There was an excess of nearly 60 per cent in the incidence of mitral insufficiency in recruits from rural districts.

Defective vision is found more commonly in recruits from New England and New York City than from the Central States.

Men from the cities showed about 30 per cent more defective vision than men from rural districts.

Trachoma is prevalingly a rural disease.

The greatest incidence of mental deficiency is in the Southern States, the home of the largest proportion of colored recruits.

A high rate of underweight appears in Georgia and Alabama, where hookworm is prevalent. Also underweight is exceptionally prevalent in New England, New York, and New Jersey, probably due to the presence of small races in the population.

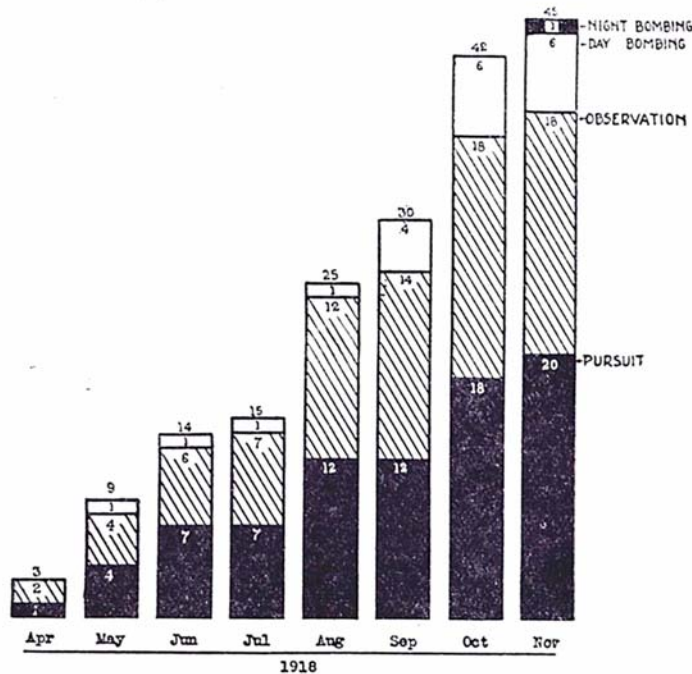
Defective physical development was found in the New England States in exceptionally high proportion.

Simple goitre was strikingly common in the territory adjacent to the Great Lakes.

Tuberculosis was found in exceptional amount in men from Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and California.

Chronic alcoholism was found much more commonly in cities than in rural districts.

Drug addiction was found more commonly in cities than in rural districts. New York City showed the largest percentage of drug addiction of all single cities. The cities of Kansas showed the highest ratio of drug addiction of the cities of any State.



American Air Squadrons in Action Each Month

American air forces at the front grew from three squadrons in April to 45 squadrons in November, 1918.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS, LIFE INSURANCE, ETC.

The splendid liberality with which the American people have provided through life insurance, "compensation" (pensions), allotments, etc., for the comfort and needs of their defenders in the Great War is indicated by the following estimates from an address by an official of the Government War Risk Bureau in May, 1919.

Total Government insurance death claims to date, approximately	\$900,000,000.00
Total premiums paid by soldiers and sailors, approximately	220,000,000.00
<hr/>	
Balance to be paid by Government	\$680,000,000.00
Allotments (Government) to families	194,509,381.00
Compensation (death pensions) per month	399,168.58
Compensation (injury pensions) per month	313,120.54

At the close of the War our soldiers and sailors held about \$40,000,000,000, of Government life insurance.

With regard to the cost the official said:

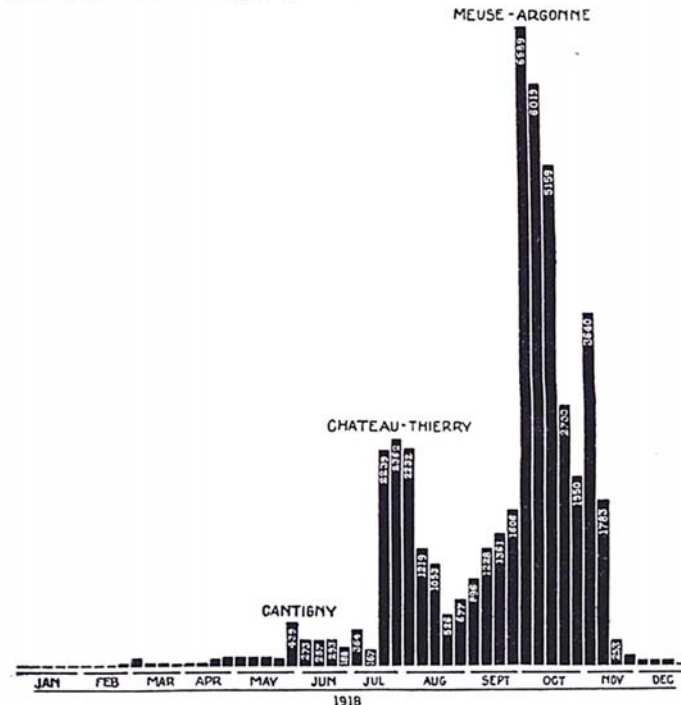
"The extra mortality over the American Experience Table of Mortality suffered up to the time of the Armistice would call for approximately an unloaded extra premium at the rate of about \$30 per thousand per annum if the men had to pay for the full cost. The premiums paid by the men will carry the payments of claims for a few years, after which Congress will have to appropriate money in order that the claim payments may be made. (The death claims are paid in instalments covering a period of 20 years). This means that the American people, by general taxation, will contribute the moneys for the payment of the claims of men who died in the service."

This shows not only that our country has dealt generously with our soldiers, but also why the Government could give the insurance at such low rates, which many do not understand. Every soldier and sailor should show his appreciation of this unprecedented offer of protection by keeping up his Government insurance after he leaves the service.

The latter had an equipment of 740 planes. Of 2,698 planes sent to the zone of the advance for American aviators 667, or nearly one-fourth, were of American manufacture.

The American air forces participated in the battles of Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne.

They brought down in combat 755 enemy planes, while their own loss was 357 planes.



Battle Deaths Each Week

CASUALTIES

The number of American lives lost in the war was 122,500, of which about 10,000 were in the Navy.

Russian battle losses were 34 times, German 32 times, French 28 times, and British 18 times those of the United States.

The casualty rate in the infantry was higher than in any other service, and that of officers was higher than that of men.

Of every 100 soldiers and sailors who served in the war, two were killed, or died of disease, during hostilities.

There were 768 soldiers lost at sea, of which 381 were due to submarine activity.

For every man killed in battle, 7 were wounded.

Medical science in this war has made a remarkable life-saving record, both in the field of surgery and of disease prevention.

COMBATING DISEASE

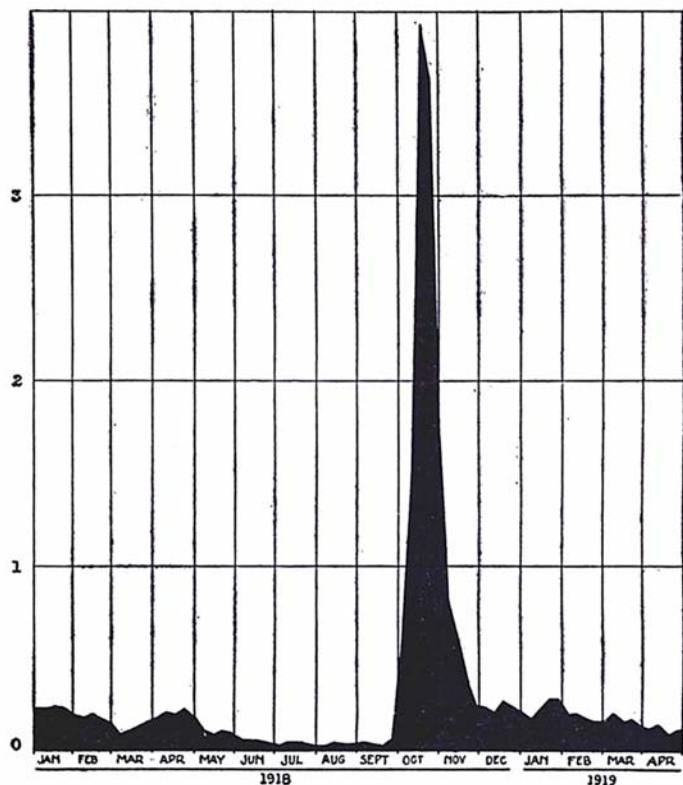
There were 31,251 physicians from civil life commissioned in the Medical Corps.

Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were returned to duty.

Deaths from battle were twice the number caused by disease in the expeditionary forces.

The death rate from battle was higher than in any previous American war.

Inoculation, clean camps and safe drinking water practically eliminated typhoid fever among our troops in this war.



Deaths Per 1000 Soldiers Each Week in the U. S. Showing Effect of Influenza Epidemic

"OTHER UNITS"

Among the 8,641 casualties occurring among "other units" there is one most interesting and not inconsiderable group, some of the members of which are included in "troops not in division," and the rest among the casualties of replacement and depot divisions. These are the men who deserted to the front. They went A. W. O. L. (absent without leave) from their organizations in the zone of supplies or in the training areas, and found their way up to the battle line, where many of them took part in the fighting and some of them were killed or wounded. These cases were so numerous that Gen. Pershing made special arrangements by which trained men who had rendered good service behind the lines could, as a reward, secure opportunity to go to the front and take part in the fighting.

The price paid for our military achievements was 286,000 battle casualties; a heavy price when counted in terms of the individuals who gave their lives or suffered from wounds; a small price when compared with the enormous toll paid by the nations at whose sides we fought.—Col. L. P. Ayres.

Division	Battle deaths	Wounded	Total casualties	
			Killed	Wounded
2nd	4,419	20,657		25,076
1st	4,204	19,141		23,345
3rd	3,102	15,052		18,154
28th	2,531	13,746		16,277
42nd	2,713	13,292		16,005
26th	2,168	13,000		15,168
4th	2,587	11,596		14,183
32nd	2,898	10,966		13,864
77th	1,990	9,966		11,956
27th	1,791	9,427		11,218
30th	1,652	9,429		11,081
5th	1,908	7,975		9,883
33rd	1,002	8,251		9,253
89th	1,419	7,394		8,813
82nd	1,338	6,890		8,228
78th	1,359	6,800		8,159
90th	1,387	6,623		8,010
35th	960	6,894		7,854
79th	1,396	6,194		7,590
80th	1,141	5,622		6,763
91st	1,397	5,106		6,496
29th	940	5,219		6,159
37th	992	4,931		5,923
36th	591	2,119		2,710
7th	302	1,516		1,818
92nd	185	1,495		1,680
81st	250	801		1,051
6th	97	479		576
88th	27	63		90
Total	46,739	230,664		
Other units	2,170	6,471		
Grand total	48,909	237,135		

Casualties Suffered By Each Division

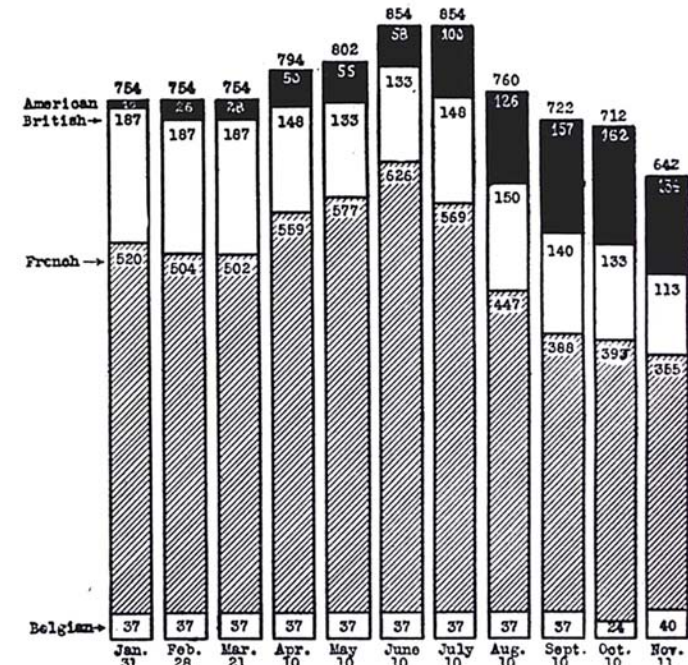
PRISONERS TAKEN

From the official records of the different divisions, it is found that a total of 63,079 German prisoners were taken. This total is somewhat higher than the rolls of American prisoner stockades have shown, but the difference is probably in prisoners turned over to the French or British. The total number of Americans taken prisoner by Germans was 4,434.

Division	Men Captured	Per cent
2nd	12,026	19.07
1st	6,469	10.26
89th	5,061	8.02
33rd	3,987	6.32
30th	3,848	6.10
26th	3,148	4.99
4th	2,756	4.37
91st	2,412	3.82
27th	2,357	3.74
5th	2,356	3.74
3rd	2,240	3.55
29th	2,187	3.47
22nd	2,153	3.41
90th	1,876	2.97
80th	1,813	2.87
37th	1,495	2.37
42nd	1,317	2.09
79th	1,077	1.71
28th	921	1.46
82nd	845	1.34
35th	781	1.24
77th	750	1.19
36th	549	.87
78th	432	.68
81st	101	.16
7th	69	.11
92nd	38	.06
6th	12	.02
88th	3	.00
Total	63,079	

German Prisoners Captured by Each Division

The 93d Division is worthy of special comment. It has not been listed among the combat divisions because it was always incomplete as a division. It was without its artillery and some other units, and was brigaded with the French from the time of its arrival in France in the spring of 1918 until the signing of the Armistice. Its service in the line was fully as long as that of many of the so-called combat divisions. The division was made up of colored soldiers from National Guard units of various states.



Kilometers of Front Held by Each Nation

EFFECT OF AMERICA'S ENTRANCE

The change in the situation effected by the entrance of the American Army is indicated by the increased rifle-strength of the Allies over the German forces on the Western Front, in 1918, by months:

	Allies	Germans
April	1,245,000	1,569,000
May	1,343,000	1,600,000
June	1,496,000	1,639,000
July	1,556,000	1,412,000
August	1,672,000	1,395,000
September	1,682,000	1,339,000
October	1,594,000	1,223,000
November	1,485,000	866,000

The length of the front varied with the advance and retreat of the armies. On January 31, 1918, it was 754 kilometers long, of which the Americans held 10. On July 10 it was 854 kilometers, of which the Americans held 100. On November 11, it was 642 kilometers, of which the Americans held 134.

The largest section of the front covered by the American Army was on October 10, when it was nearly one-quarter of the entire front.

Pneumonia killed more soldiers than were killed in action. More than 40,000 died of pneumonia. Of this number probably 25,000 resulted from the influenza-pneumonia pandemic which swept this country and caused thousands of deaths in the expeditionary forces.

From September 14 to November 8, 1918, 316,069 cases of influenza, and 53,449 of pneumonia were reported among troops in the United States.

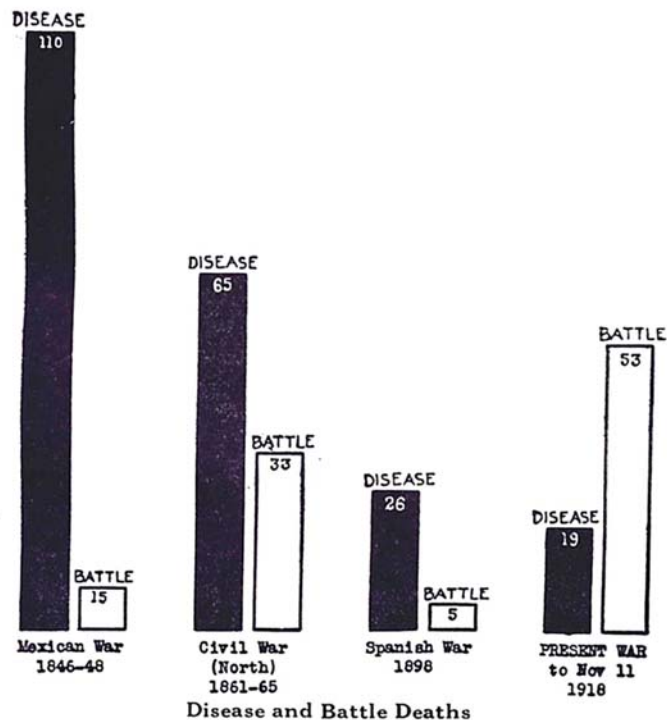
Meningitis was the next most serious disease, causing nearly 2,000 deaths.

Great success was had in the control of venereal diseases, as a result of a comprehensive program of education and medical prophylaxis.

The lowest point in the record was the beginning of September, 1918, when there was less than one venereal patient in the hospital for each 1,000 men.

During the 6 months after the Armistice the actual average was one new case each week among each 2,630 men examined.

The death rate from all disease in the Mexican War was at the rate of 110 per year in each 1,000 men; in the Civil War, 65; in the Spanish War, 26; in the World War, 19.



AMERICAN DATA FOR THE MEUSE-ARGONNE BATTLE

Days of battle.....	47
American troops engaged.....	1,200,000
Guns employed in attack.....	2,417
Rounds of artillery ammunition fired.....	4,214,000
Airplanes used.....	840
Tons of explosives dropped by planes on enemy lines	100
Tanks used	324
Miles of penetration of enemy line, maximum.	34
Square kilometers of territory taken.....	1,550
Villages and towns liberated.....	150
Prisoners captured.....	16,059
Artillery pieces captured.....	468
Machine guns captured.....	2,864
Trench mortars captured.....	177
American casualties.....	120,000

RECORD OF 29 COMBAT DIVISIONS

Twenty-nine combat divisions achieved the successes and bore the losses of active operations. The story of their achievements cannot be told within the limits of this account. There are, however, certain fundamental records which give us a picture of the accomplishments of these divisions.

The 1st Division was the first in line and the first to enter an active sector. It reached France in June, 1917, went into line in October and into an active sector in April, 1918. The next three divisions in order of length of service all reached France in 1917.

Three of the 29 divisions were still serving their apprenticeship and had not seen much severe battle service at the time of the signing of the Armistice. They were the 6th, the 81st, and the 88th. It is interesting that of the total of 2,232 days which American divisions spent in line, four-tenths were in active sectors.

The 77th National Army Division, composed largely of troops from New York City, made the greatest advance—a total of 71½ kilometers, or nearly 45 miles. This was more than nine per cent of the ground gained by all the divisions. If the advances are turned into miles, the total advance is 485 miles, and the average gain for each division 17 miles.

therefore of such importance as to warrant the most desperate measures for resistance.

On the first day, the 26th of September, and the next day or two after that, the lines were considerably advanced. Then the resistance became more stubborn. Each side threw in more and more of its man power until there were no more reserves. Many German divisions went into action twice, and not a few three times, until, through losses, they were far under strength. All through the month of October the attrition went on. Foot by foot American troops pushed back the best of the German divisions. On November 1 the last stage of the offensive began. The enemy power began to break. American troops forced their way to the east bank of the Meuse. Toward the north they had made even more rapid progress, and in seven days reached the outskirts of Sedan and cut the Sedan-Mezieres railroad, making the Germans' line untenable.

In the meantime (Oct. 2 to 28) our 2d and 36th Divisions had been sent west to assist the French, who were advancing in Champagne beside our drive in the Argonne. The liaison detachment between the two armies was for a time furnished by the 92d Division.

COMPARISON WITH CIVIL WAR

The Meuse-Argonne lasted six times as long as the Battle of the Wilderness. Twelve times as many American troops were engaged as were on the Union side. They used in the action ten times as many guns and fired about one hundred times as many rounds of artillery ammunition. *The actual weight of the ammunition fired was greater than that used by the Union forces during the entire Civil War.* Casualties were perhaps four times as heavy as among the Northern troops in the Battle of the Wilderness.

The Battle of the Meuse-Argonne was beyond compare the greatest ever fought by American troops, and there have been few, if any, greater battles in the history of the world. Some of the more important statistics of the engagement are here presented:

HOSPITALS

There were constructed in the United States 149 hospitals, with 123,899 bed capacity. Of these 48, with 6,056 bed capacity, were remodeled post hospitals.

On December 1, 1919, there were available in army hospitals 399,510 beds—287,290 were overseas and 112,220 were in the United States.

During the entire war American hospital facilities in France were in excess of the needs of American forces.

AMERICA'S WAR EXPENDITURES

Up to April 30, 1919, the war had cost \$30,700,000,000, of which \$8,850,000,000 were loaned to the Allies for war purposes.

The direct cost was \$21,850,000,000, which is 20 times the pre-war national debt. This vast sum nearly equals the entire cost of our Government from 1791 to 1914.

The amount chargeable to the Army was \$14,244,061,000.

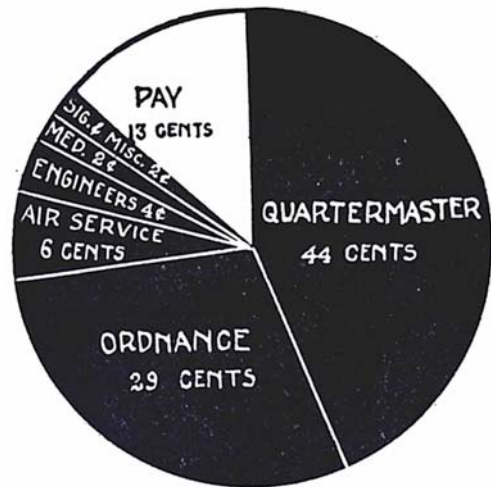
During the first three months of the war our expenditures averaged \$2,000,000 a day; during the next year, more than \$22,000,000 a day; during the final ten months, over \$44,000,000 a day.

The average cost was over \$1,000,000 an hour.

EXPENDITURES BY ARMY BUREAUS

	Expended to April 30, 1919	Per Cent
Quartermaster Corps:		
Pay of the Army, etc.	\$1,831,273,000	12.9
Other Q. M. Corps appropriations	6,242,745,000	43.8
Ordnance Department	4,087,347,000	28.7
Air Service	859,291,000	6.0
Engineer Corps	638,974,000	4.5
Medical Department	314,544,000	2.2
Signal Corps	128,920,000	.9
Chemical Warfare Service	83,299,000	.6
Provost-Marshall General	24,301,000	.17
Secretary's Office and miscellaneous	33,367,000	.23
Total	\$14,244,061,000	100.00

The total army expenditures shown in this table equaled the value of all the gold produced in the world from the discovery of America to the outbreak of the Great War.



Where the Army Dollar Went

THE AMERICAN BATTLE RECORD

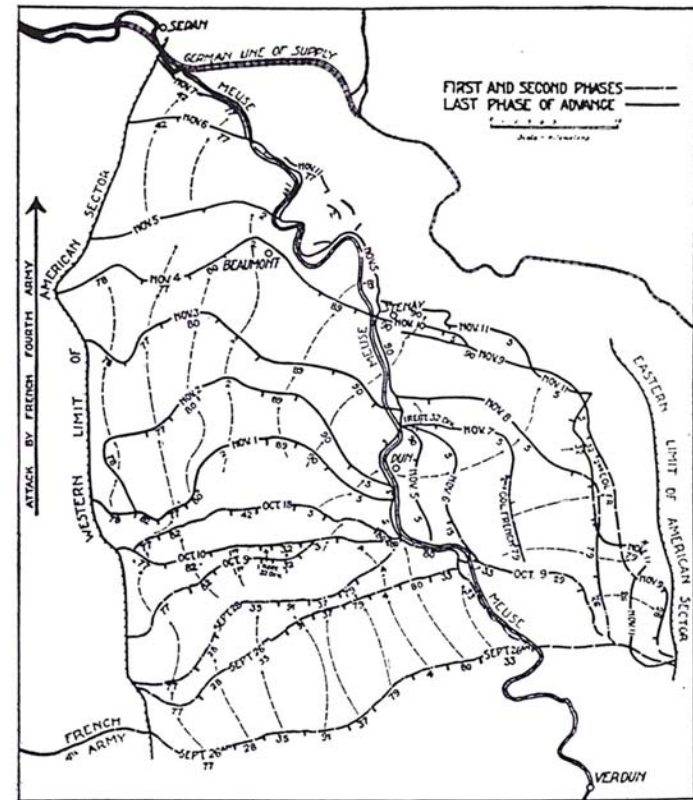
Of every three American soldiers who reached France two took part in battle—1,390,000 of the 2,084,000 in France saw active service at the front.

Of the 42 divisions in France, 29 took part in combat service. Of these divisions, 7 were Regular Army, 11 National Guard, and 11 National Army troops.

American divisions were in battle for 200 days, and participated in 13 major combat operations, as follows:

Operation	Approx. No. Americans Engaged
West Front—Campaign of 1917:	
Cambrai, Nov. 20 to Dec. 4.....**
West Front—Campaign of 1918:	
German offensive, Mar. 21 to July 18—	
Somme, March 21 to April 6.....	2,200
Lys, April 9 to 27.....	500
Aisne, May 27 to June 5.....	27,500
Noyon-Montdidier, June 9 to 15.....	27,000
Champagne-Marne, July 15-18.....	85,000
Allied offensives, July 18 to Nov. 11:	
Aisne-Marne, July 18 to Aug. 6.....	270,000
Somme, Aug. 8 to Nov. 11.....	54,000
Oise-Aisne, Aug. 18 to Nov. 11.....	85,000
Ypres-Lys, Aug. 19 to Nov. 11.....	108,000
St. Mihiel, Sept. 12 to 16.....	550,000
Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 20 to Nov. 11..	1,200,000
Italian Front, Campaign of 1918:	
Vittorio-Veneto, Oct. 24 to Nov. 4..	1,200

* At Cambrai scattered medical and engineering detachments served with the British; there were no serious casualties.



BATTLE OF MEUSE-ARGONNE

The object of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, said General Pershing in his report of Nov. 20, 1918, was "to draw the best German divisions to our front and consume them." This explanation expresses better than any long description not only the object but also the outcome of the battle. Every available American division was thrown against the enemy. Every available German division was thrown in to meet them. At the end of 47 days of continuous battle our divisions had consumed the German divisions.

The goal of the American attack was the Sedan-Meuzieres railroad, the main line of supply for the German forces on the major part of the Western Front. If this line were cut, a retirement on the whole front would be forced. This retirement would include, moreover, evacuation of the Briey iron fields, which the Germans had been using to great advantage to supplement their iron supply. The defense of the positions threatened was

ing, the history of the A. E. F. entered upon a new stage. The St. Mihiel (Sept. 12-16) and Meuse-Argonne (Sept. 26-Nov. 11) offensives were major operations planned and executed by American generals and American troops.

In addition to the 12 operations above mentioned, American troops participated in the battle of Vittorio Veneto, Italy, (Oct. 24 to Nov. 4), which ended in the rout of the Austrian Army.

BATTLE OF ST. MIHIEL

The first distinctly American offensive was the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, carried through from September 12 to September 15, largely by American troops under the orders of the American commander-in-chief. In the attack the Americans were aided by French colonial troops and French and British air squadrons.

The attack began at 5 A. M., after four hours of artillery preparation of great severity, and met with immediate success. Before noon about half the distance between the bases of the salient had been covered, and the next morning troops of the 1st and 26th Divisions met at Vigneulles, cutting off the salient within 24 hours from the beginning of the movement.

Two comparisons between this operation and the Battle of Gettysburg emphasize the magnitude of the action. About 550,000 Americans were engaged at St. Mihiel; the Union forces at Gettysburg numbered approximately 100,000. St. Mihiel set a record for concentration of artillery fire by a four-hour artillery preparation, consuming more than 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. In three days at Gettysburg Union artillery fired 33,000 rounds.

The St. Mihiel offensive cost only about 7,000 casualties, less than one-third the Union losses at Gettysburg. There were captured 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns. A dangerous enemy salient was reduced, the American commanders and troops demonstrated their ability to plan and execute a big American operation.

FIVE GERMAN DRIVES OF 1918

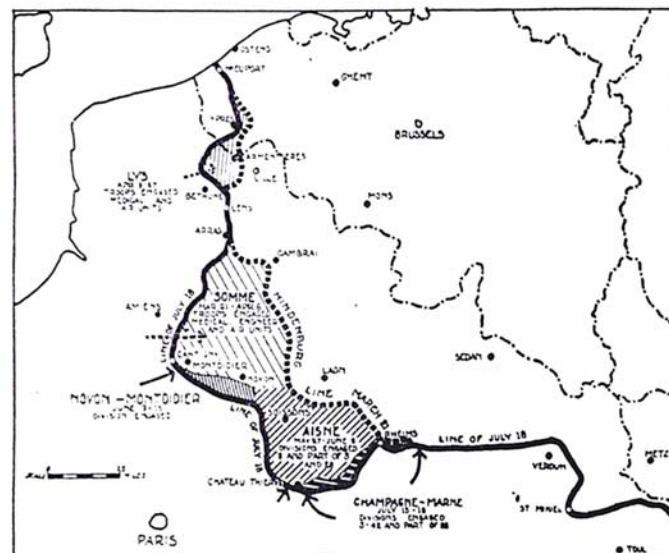
In the first German drive (Somme), March 21-April 6, the Germans in 17 days advanced to within 12 miles of Amiens. Approximately 2,200 American troops served with the British and French.

The second German drive (Lys), April 9-27, advanced the enemy 17 miles. A small number of Americans served with the British in this battle.

The third German drive (Aisne), May 27-June 5, resulted in the enemy reaching the Marne Valley in the direction of Paris. At this critical moment, the American 2d Division, with elements of the 3d and 28th Divisions, were thrown into the line. By blocking the German advance at Chateau-Thierry, they rendered great assistance, stopping the most dangerous of the enemy's drives. The 2d Division not only halted the enemy on its front, but also recaptured from him the strong technical positions of Bovesches, Belleau Wood, and Vaux.

The fourth German offensive (Noyon-Montdidier), June 9-15, was halted after an advance of 6 miles. The extreme left of the salient was defended by the American 1st Division. Before this drive began, this division captured and held the town of Cantigny (May 28).

The fifth, and last, German drive (Champagne-Marne),



The Five Great German Offensives of 1918

July 15-18, occurred on both sides of Rheims. His path was everywhere blocked and his gains were slight. In this battle 85,000 American troops were engaged, the 42d Division to the extreme east of Champagne, and the 3d and 28th to the west, near Chateau Thierry.

ALLIED OFFENSIVES OF 1918

This was the turning point of the war. The initiative now passed from the Germans to the Allies, and a series of allied offensives began, which, while continuous, may be distinguished by 6 phases or major operations, in which the American troops took part.

MARNE SALIENT

The moment chosen by Marshal Foch for launching the first counter offensive was July 18, when it was clear that the German Champagne-Marne drive had spent its force. The place chosen was the uncovered west flank of the German salient from the Aisne to the Marne. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32d and 42d American Divisions, together with selected French troops, were employed. When the operation was completed (August 6) the salient had been flattened out and the allied line ran from Soissons to Rheims along the Vesle.

CHIPILLY RIDGE

Two days later the British struck at the Somme salient, initiating an offensive which, with occasional breathing spells, lasted to the date of the Armistice. American participation in this operation was intermittent. From August 8 to 20 elements of the Thirty-third Division, which had been brigaded for training with the Australians, were in the line and took part in the capture of Chipilly Ridge. Later the 27th and 30th Divisions, who served throughout with the British, were brought over from the Ypres sector and used in company with Australian troops to break the Hindenburg line at the tunnel of the St. Quentin Canal (Sept. 20-Oct. 20).

OISE-AISNE ADVANCE

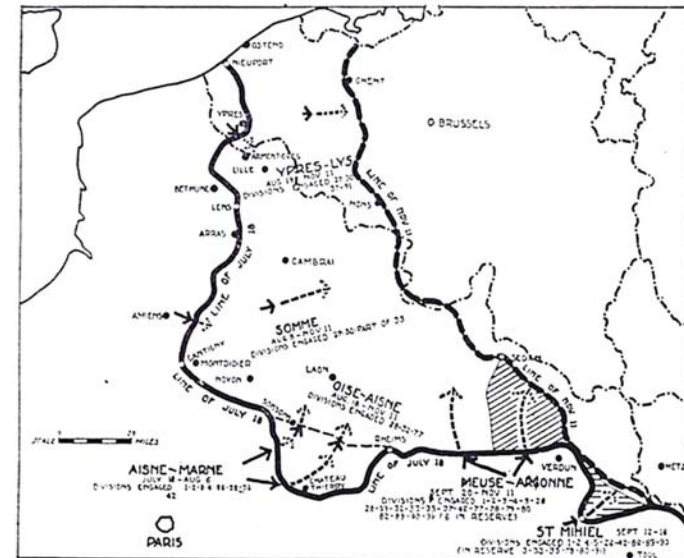
In the meantime simultaneous assaults were in progress at other points on the front. On August 18 Gen. Mangin began the Oise-Aisne phase of the great allied offensive. Starting from the Soissons-Rheims line, along which they had come to rest August 6, the French armies advanced

by successive stages to the Aisne, to Laon, and on Nov. 11 were close to the frontier. In the first stages of this advance they were assisted by the 28th, 32d and 77th American Divisions, but by Sept. 15 all of these were withdrawn for the coming Meuse-Argonne offensive of the American Army.

YPRES OFFENSIVE

The day after the opening of the Oise-Aisne offensive the British launched the first of a series of attacks in the Ypres sector which continued with some interruptions to the time of the Armistice and may be termed the "Ypres-Lys offensive." Four American divisions at different times participated in this operation. The 27th and 30th were engaged in the recapture of Mount Kemmel August 31 to September 2. The 37th and 91st were withdrawn from the Meuse-Argonne battle and dispatched to Belgium, where they took part in the last stages of the Ypres-Lys offensive (Oct. 31 to Nov. 11).

With the organization of the American First Army on August 10, under the personal command of Gen. Persh-



American Participation in the Allied Offensives of 1918

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