

# LIBERTY'S VICTORIOUS CONFLICT

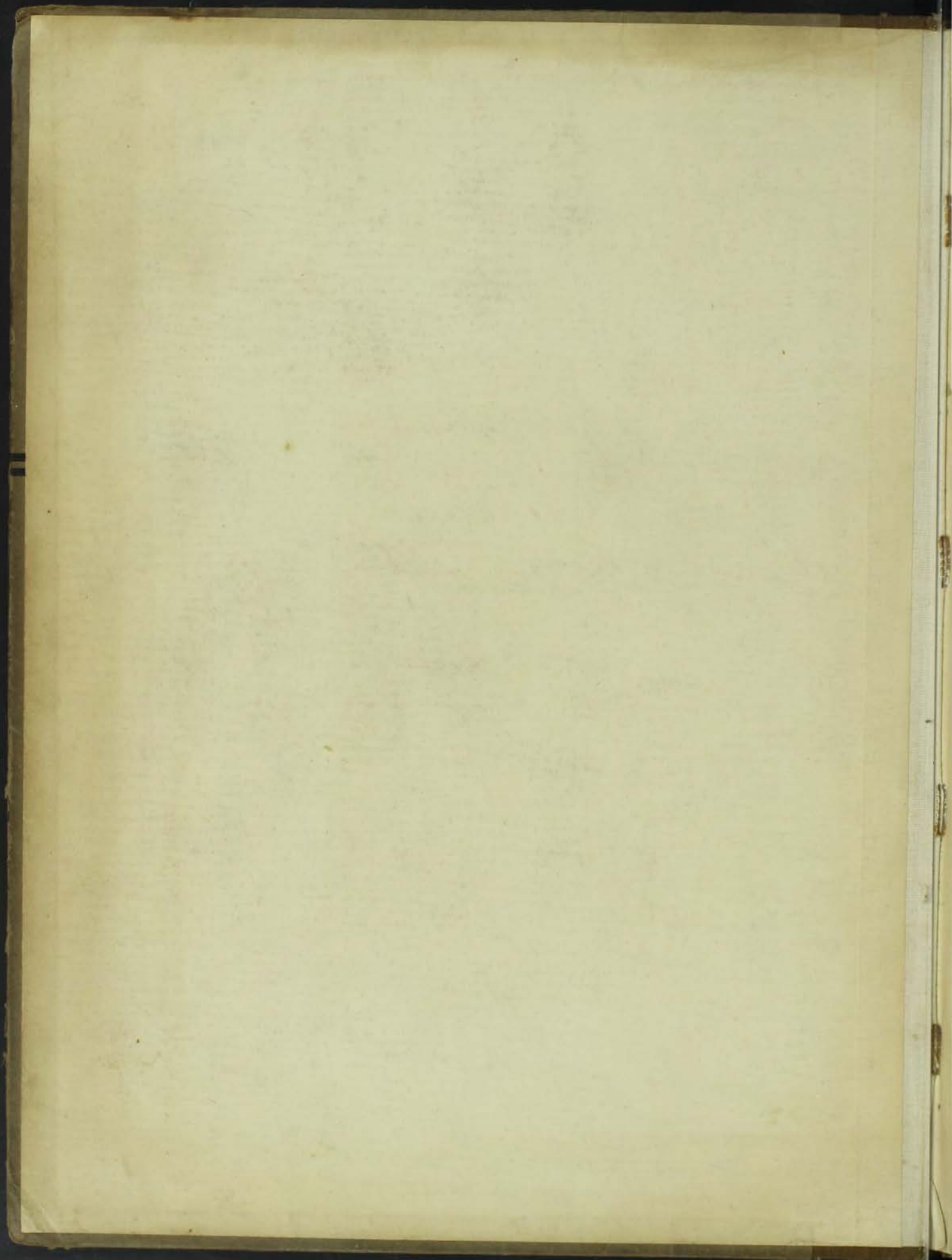
A Photographic History of the World War



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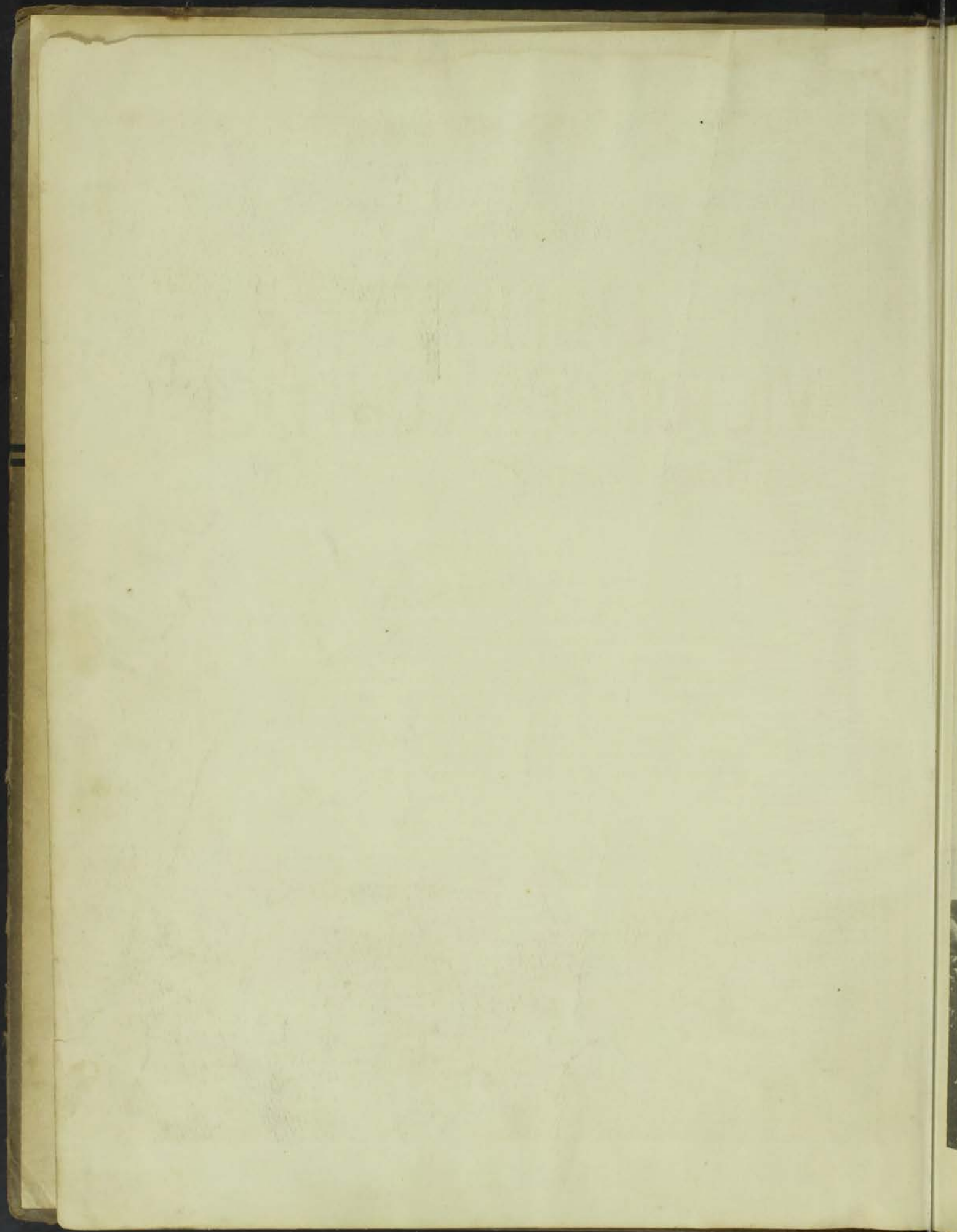
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# LIBERTY'S VICTORIOUS CONFLICT

A Photographic History of the World War

## FOREWORD

IN years to come, when studying The Great War, the most authentic records will be found in photographs. Men may disagree in their recollections, opinions may be colored by personal bias, but photographs cannot but show facts without any modification. Wherefore carefully selected pictures, such as appear in this collection, will form the most valuable data concerning the history of this period. Therefore to all this book has an appeal; for its value today in showing what our boys went through; for its value in the many tomorrows as an historical document which the children will love, because it pictures what brother or father did in the great days.

*Woman's Weekly.*

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## AMERICA'S WAR AIMS

*As stated by President Wilson in his message to Congress, April 2, 1917, recommending a declaration of war on Germany.*

WE are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic Governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the Nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. *The world must be made safe for democracy.* Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquests, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them. . . . But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free people as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.



## Principal Events of the War

## 1914

## 1916

- June 28. Murder at Serajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
- Aug. 4-26. Belgium overrun: Liege occupied (Aug. 9); Brussels (Aug. 20); Namur (Aug. 24).
- 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); Przemyśl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12). Fall of Przemyśl (Mar. 17, 1915). Dec. 4, Russians 3½ miles from Cracow.
- Aug. 26. Germans destroy Louvain.
- Aug. 26. Russians severely defeated at Battle of Tannenberg, in East Prussia.
- 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).
- Oct. 9. Germans occupy Antwerp.
- 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. 28. De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.
- 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.
- Dec. 8. British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.
- 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. 24. British naval victory in North Sea off Dogger Bank.
- Feb. 4. Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British Isles after Feb. 18.
- Feb. 18. German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines begin campaign of "piracy and pillage."
- Feb. 19. Anglo-French squadron bombards Dardanelles.
- Mar. 17. Russians captured Przemyśl and strengthened their hold on the greater part of Galicia.
- Apr. 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.
- Apr. 26. Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
- Apr. 30. Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.
- May 7. Cunard line steamship "Lusitania" sunk by German submarine (1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans).
- May 23. Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
- June 3. Przemyśl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
- June 22. The Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
- July 15. Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.
- July 12-Sept. 18. German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lublin (July 31); Warsaw (Aug. 4); Ivangorod (Aug. 5); Kovno (Aug. 17); Novogeorgievsk (Aug. 19); Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25); Vilna (Sept. 18).
- Aug. 4. Capture of Warsaw by Germans.
- Aug. 19. White Star liner "Arabic" sunk by submarine; 16 victims, 2 Americans.
- Oct. 5. Allied forces land at Salonika, at the invitation of the Greek government.
- Oct. 6-Dec. 2. Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Serbia. Fall of Nish (Nov. 5); of Prizrend (Nov. 30); of Monastir (Dec. 2).
- Dec. 19. The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Sulva Bay (Gallipoli Peninsula).

- Jan. 8. Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
- Feb. 10. Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning.
- Feb. 16. Kamerun (Africa) conquered.
- Feb. 21-July. Battle of Verdun. Germans take Ft. Douaumont (Feb. 25). Great losses of Germans, with little results. Practically all the ground lost was slowly regained by the French in the autumn.
- Mar. 8. Germany declares war on Portugal.
- Mar. 24. French steamer "Sussex" is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.
- Apr. 17. Russians capture Trebizond.
- Apr. 24-May 1. Insurrection in Ireland.
- Apr. 29. Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut-el-Amara.
- May 16-June 3. Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.
- May 31. Naval battle off Jutland.
- June 4-30. Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukovina. Czernovitz taken (June 17); all Bukovina overrun.
- July 1-Nov. Battle of the Somme. Combes 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-Jan. 15, 1917. 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).
- Nov. 6. British liner "Arabia" torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.

## 1917

- Jan. 22. President Wilson addresses the Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace.
- Jan. 31. Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.
- Feb. 3. United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed.
- 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.
- Mar. 11. Bagdad captured by British under Gen. Maude.
- Mar. 11-15. Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II. (Mar. 13). Provisional government formed by Constitutional Democrats under Prince Lvov and M. Milyukov.
- Mar. 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.
- Apr. 6. United States declares war on Germany.
- Apr. 9-May 14. British successes in Battle of Arras (Vimy Ridge taken Apr. 9).
- Apr. 16-May 6. French successes in Battle of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims.
- 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.
- 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 26. First American troops reach France.
- June 29. Greece enters war with 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 Lvov.



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. 15. Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.  
 Aug. 19. New Italian drive on the Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Monte Santo captured (Aug. 24).  
 Sept. 3. Riga captured by Germans.  
 Sept. 15. Russia proclaimed a republic.  
 Oct. 24-Dec. Great German-Austrian counterdrive 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).  
 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. 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 counterattack 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. 6. U. S. destroyer "Jacob Jones" sunk by submarine, with loss of over 40 American men.  
 Dec. 6. Explosion of munitions vessel wrecks Halifax.  
 Dec. 6-9. Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally administration in Portugal.  
 Dec. 9. Jerusalem captured by British force advancing from Egypt.  
 Dec. 15. Armistice signed between Germany and the Bolshevik government at Brest-Litovsk.  
 Dec. 23. Peace negotiations opened at Brest-Litovsk between Bolshevik government and Central Powers, under presidency of the German foreign minister.

## 1918

Jan. 5. Premier Lloyd George outlines British peace terms.  
 Jan. 20. Naval battle at entrance to Dardanelles.  
 Jan. 21. Americans placed in charge of sector on French front.  
 Jan. 24. Chancellor von Hertling speaks on German war aims.  
 Jan. 30. Peace strikes occur in Germany.  
 Feb. 5. U. S. Transport Tuscania is torpedoed.  
 Feb. 6. Ukraine-Teuton peace treaty signed.  
 Feb. 19. Gen. Sir Henry H. Wilson made British chief of staff.  
 Feb. 21. German troops occupy Rovno and Reval, in Russia.  
 Feb. 22. British capture Jerico.  
 Feb. 28. Allied ambassadors leave Petrograd.  
 Mar. 2. Russia accepts German peace terms.  
 Mar. 4. Roumania accepts German armistice conditions.  
 Mar. 5. Bolshevik government flees from Petrograd to Moscow.  
 Mar. 7. Finland and Germany sign peace treaty.  
 Mar. 14. Russian congress of soviets ratifies peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk.  
 Mar. 20. United States and Britain requisition Dutch ships.  
 Mar. 21. Germans begin big offensive on western front at St. Quentin.  
 Mar. 23. Paris bombarded by gun seventy miles away.  
 Mar. 27. Premier Lloyd George asks United States to hurry troops to Europe.  
 Mar. 28. Allies placed under supreme command of Gen. Foch.  
 Mar. 29. Gen. Pershing places American forces at Gen. Foch's disposal.  
 Mar. 30. American troops march to front.  
 Apr. 5. Japanese force lands in Vladivostok.  
 Apr. 9. Germans begin Flanders offensive.  
 Apr. 15. Secretary Baker returns from Europe.  
 Apr. 16. Bolo Pasha executed for treason.  
 Apr. 20. Americans win battle of Seicheprey.  
 Apr. 23. Ports of Zeebrugge and Ostend blocked by sinking old British cruisers.  
 Apr. 30. Gavrio Prinzip, assassin of Franz Ferdinand, dies in prison.  
 May 8. Germans meet defeat near Ypres.  
 May 10. Additional vessels sunk at Zeebrugge and Ostend harbor entrances.  
 May 17. Sinn Fein leaders arrested in Ireland.  
 May 27. Germans begin another phase of great offensive, crossing the Aisne.

May 28. Americans take village of Cantigny.  
 May 31. U. S. Transport President Lincoln sunk, returning from France.  
 May 31. Germans reach Chateau Thierry, on the Marne, but are stopped by French and American Marines.  
 June 3. German submarine raid off the American coast.  
 June 6. American marines gain two miles in battle near Veully.  
 June 7. Americans win second battle northwest of Chateau Thierry.  
 June 9. Germans begin offensive between Montdidier and the Oise.  
 June 11. Americans capture Belleau wood.  
 June 15. Austrians begin offensive against Italians and cross the Piave.  
 June 18-22. Austrian offensive ends in disastrous failure.  
 June 26. Americans win battle north of Belleau wood.  
 July 1. U. S. transport Covington sunk.  
 July 1. Americans capture village of Vaux.  
 July 6. President Wilson and cabinet decide to take joint action with allies in Russia.  
 July 9. Richard von Kuehlmann resigns as German foreign secretary.  
 July 9. Italian and French troops begin successful advance in Albania.  
 July 13. Three American army corps formed in France.  
 July 15. Germans cross the Marne and threaten Chalons and Epernay.  
 July 15. British and American troops occupy the Murman coast of Russia.  
 July 18. French, Americans and British begin great counter-attack on German right flank and win important victory.  
 July 19. United States cruiser San Diego sunk.  
 July 20. Germans hurriedly retreat across the Marne.  
 July 20. Liner Justicia torpedoed and sunk.  
 July 21. Americans and French capture Chateau Thierry.  
 July 30. German Crown Prince flees from the Marne and withdraws army.  
 Aug. 2. Soissons recaptured by Foch.  
 Aug. 4. Americans take Fismes.  
 Aug. 5. American troops landed at Archangel.  
 Aug. 7. Americans cross the Vesle.  
 Aug. 16. Bapaume recaptured.  
 Aug. 28. French recross the Somme.  
 Sept. 1. Foch retakes Peronne.  
 Sept. 12. Americans launch successful attack in St. Mihiel salient.  
 Sept. 28. Allies win on 250-mile line, from North Sea to Verdun.  
 Sept. 29. Allies cross Hindenburg line.  
 Sept. 30. Bulgaria surrenders, after successful allied campaign in Balkans.  
 Oct. 1. French take St. Quentin.  
 Oct. 4. Austria asks Holland to mediate with allies for peace.  
 Oct. 5. Germans start abandonment of Lille and burn Douai.  
 Oct. 6. Germany asks President Wilson for armistice.  
 Oct. 7. Americans capture hills around Argonne.  
 Oct. 8. President Wilson refuses armistice.  
 Oct. 9. Allies capture Cambrai.  
 Oct. 10. Allies capture Le Cateau.  
 Oct. 11. American transport Otranto torpedoed and sunk; 500 lost.  
 Oct. 13. Foch's troops take Laon and La Fere.  
 Oct. 14. British and Belgians take Roulers; President Wilson demands surrender by Germany.  
 Oct. 15. British and Belgians cross Lys river, take 12,000 prisoners and 100 guns.  
 Oct. 16. Allies enter Lille outskirts.  
 Oct. 17. Allies capture Lille, Bruges, Zeebrugge, Ostend and Douai.  
 Oct. 18. Czechoslovaks issue declaration of independence; Czechs rebel and seize Prague, capital of Bohemia; French take Thiel.  
 Oct. 19. President Wilson refuses Austrian peace plea and says Czechoslovak state must be considered.  
 Oct. 21. Allies cross the Oise and threaten Valenciennes.  
 Oct. 22. Haig's forces cross the Scheldt.  
 Oct. 23. President Wilson refuses latest German peace plea.  
 Oct. 27. German government asks President Wilson to state terms.  
 Oct. 28. Austria begs for separate peace.  
 Oct. 29. Austria opens direct negotiations with Secretary Lansing.  
 Oct. 30. Italians inflict great defeat on Austria; capture 33,000; Austrians evacuating Italian territory.  
 Oct. 31. Turkey surrenders; Austrians utterly routed by Italians; lose 50,000; Austrian envoys, under white flag, enter Italian lines.  
 Nov. 1. Italians pursue beaten Austrians across Tagliamento river; allied conference at Versailles fixes peace terms for Germany.  
 Nov. 3. Austria signs armistice amounting virtually to unconditional surrender.  
 Nov. 4. Allied terms are sent to Germany.  
 Nov. 7. Germany's envoys enter allied lines by arrangement.  
 Nov. 9. Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates.  
 Nov. 10. Former Kaiser Wilhelm and his eldest son, Friedrich Wilhelm, flee to Holland to escape widespread revolution throughout Germany.  
 Nov. 11. At 11 a. m. the armistice which had been signed by the German plenipotentiaries takes effect and fighting in the great war is at an end.





**The Tragedy That Began the World War**

Funeral of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his wife who were slain at Serajevo, June 28, 1914, by a Serbian conspirator. The ceremony depicted was in Trieste.



Photographs from Underwood & Underwood.

**Archduke Franz Ferdinand, His Wife and Children**

He was the nephew and heir of the aged Emperor Francis Joseph. His assassination caused an ultimatum to be addressed by Austria to Serbia, where it was claimed the plot had been hatched.



**Charles I, Emperor of Austria, and Empress Zita**

Born in 1887, upon the death of his grand uncle, Francis Joseph, Charles became Emperor. Zita is of the Bourbon House of Parma. Their way to the throne was cleared by the assassination at Serajevo. Charles abdicated his throne in November, 1918.





**Austrian Atrocities in Serbia**

The Austrians seemed determined to wipe out entirely the inhabitants of the conquered districts of Serbia. Not satisfied with wreaking their vengeance on soldiers and practically starving the entire civilian population, on the flimsiest of excuses, they hung many noncombatants. This is a typical scene with innocent civilians on roadside gibbets.



**Peter I. of Serbia**

A member of the Karageorgevitch family, he ascended the throne June 15, 1903, as the result of a palace revolution. Owing to his feeble health, Crown Prince Alexander became regent.



**King Peter in the Serbian Retreat**

Fleeing before the German hosts the aged Serbian monarch is escaping from his country riding on an artillery limber drawn by oxen.





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From U. & U. Official Italian Photo

### The Gallant Serbians, Though Driven from Their Country, Fought On

To the left is Gen. Vassitch, who commanded the Serbian army. To the right, view of mountain fighting, showing a line of sentries at their posts. Below, a Serbian supply depot situated behind the Serb trenches in the Balkans.



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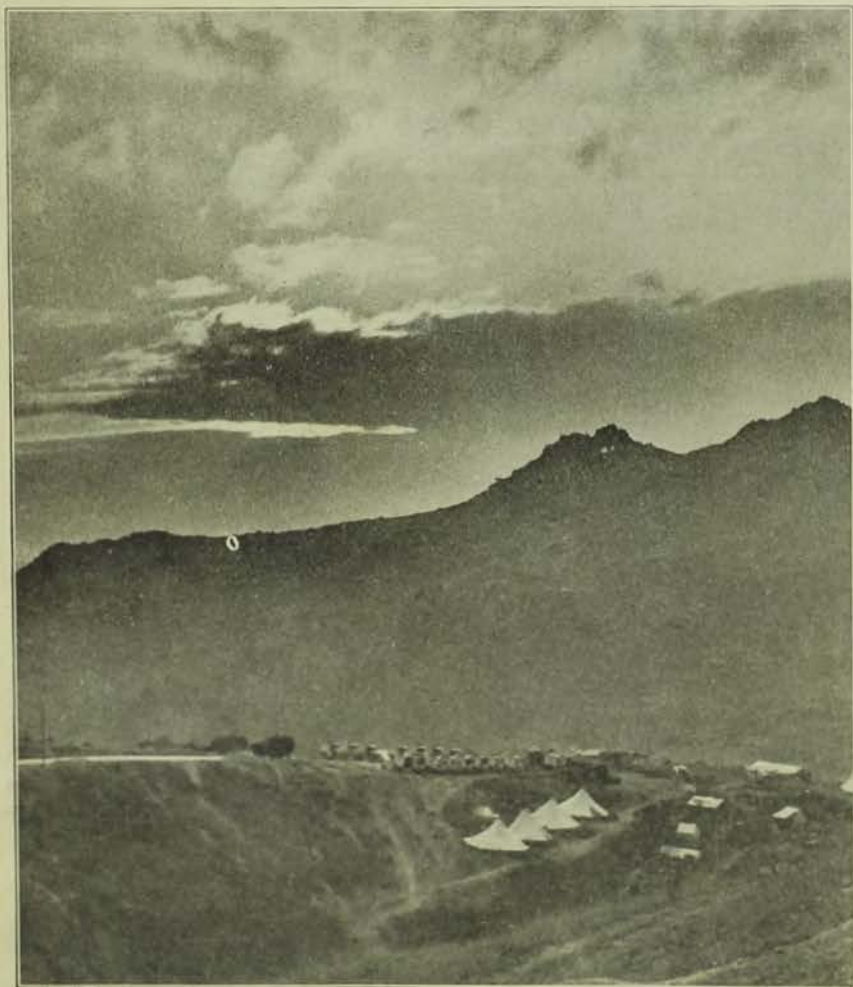




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### British Use Double Litter to Carry Wounded in Balkans

Litters slung between two donkeys were used by the British hospital men to bring in wounded during the Balkan fighting. This photograph was taken about 50 miles from Salonika.



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### The American Red Cross in the Balkans

The rays of the setting sun are falling across the tents and the motors of the American Red Cross Ambulance Section on the Serb front.

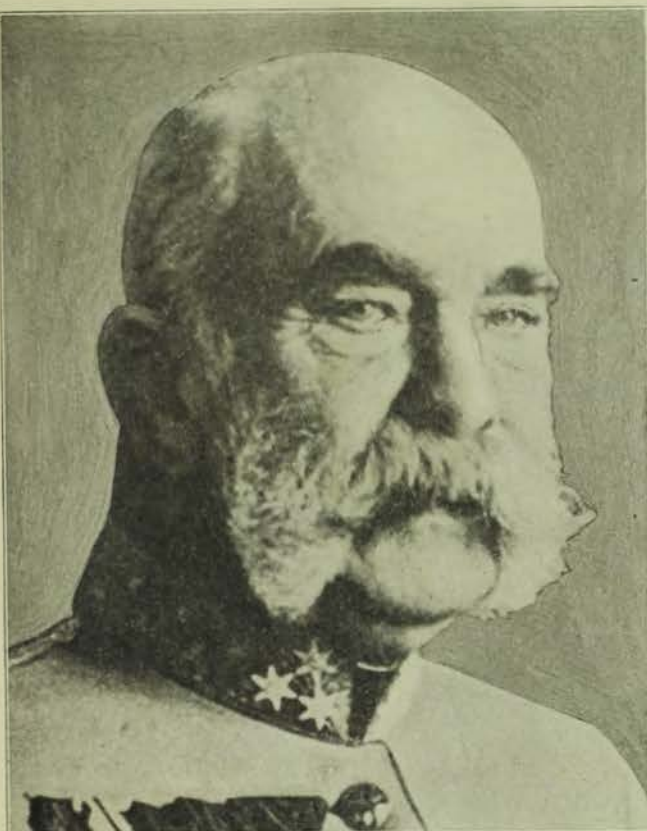


British Official Photograph.

### British Observer Uses Parachute

Attacked by a hostile airplane, he is descending from his balloon by means of a parachute.





The late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who died in 1916.



William II, King of Prussia and German Emperor from June 15, 1888, until his abdication in November, 1918.

The Kaiser and His Subordinate Monarchs of the Central Powers



Photograph from U. & U.

Mohammed V, Sultan of Turkey



Ferdinand I, Czar of Bulgaria, who was Prince of Saxe-Coburg. He abdicated in October, 1918.





Capt. Boy-Ed, German naval attaché to United States, who was dismissed by the United States Dec. 4, 1915.



Dr. Constantine F. Dumba, Austrian Ambassador, who was given his passports by the United States on Sept. 8, 1915.



Left to right: Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and his Chief of Staff, Ludendorff, were the real leaders of Germany until defeat came.



Capt. Franz Von Papen, German military attaché to United States, who was dismissed by our Government Dec. 4, 1915.



Alfred Zimmermann, former German foreign minister.



Count Von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States.



Photographs from U. & U.

Frederick William, former German Crown Prince, in a favorite pose.



Dr. Theobald Von Bethmann Hollweg, who was German chancellor when the war began.



Dr. Richard Von Kuhlmann, who was forced to resign as German foreign minister in 1918.



Count George Von Hertling, the Bavarian, made German chancellor, 1917.



Field Marshal Von Mackensen, a noted German general.

### German Personages Prominent in the War





From U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### Albert I. King of the Belgians

The most heroic royal figure of the war. He succeeded to the throne Dec. 23, 1909, on the death of his uncle, Leopold. His democracy, bravery and patience won him the admiration of the world.



© U. & U.

### Brand Whitlock

The American minister to Belgium won a lasting place in history by his services during the German occupation until war was declared by our country.



Photograph from U. & U.

### The Mother of the Belgian Soldiers

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium was forever on the lookout for the comfort and good-keeping of the soldiers, especially when they were injured. She did a great deal of work in the hospitals and was looked upon by the soldiers as the "Good Angel."



Photograph from U. & U.

### Edith Cavell, Martyr

An English nurse in Brussels; she was condemned in secret by a military court for assisting Belgian youths to escape across the border. She was shot at 2 a. m., Oct. 13, 1915.





**German Officers in Front of Ruins at Dinant, Belgium**

Lieut. Col. Boeger (smooth faced) arriving at Dinant as its German commandant. The bearded man was a German professor charged with reorganization of the school there.



**Bridge Wrecked by Belgians and German Pontoon at Liege**

Pont des Arches, the stately stone bridge across the Meuse River, was destroyed by the Belgians to prevent the advance of the Germans.



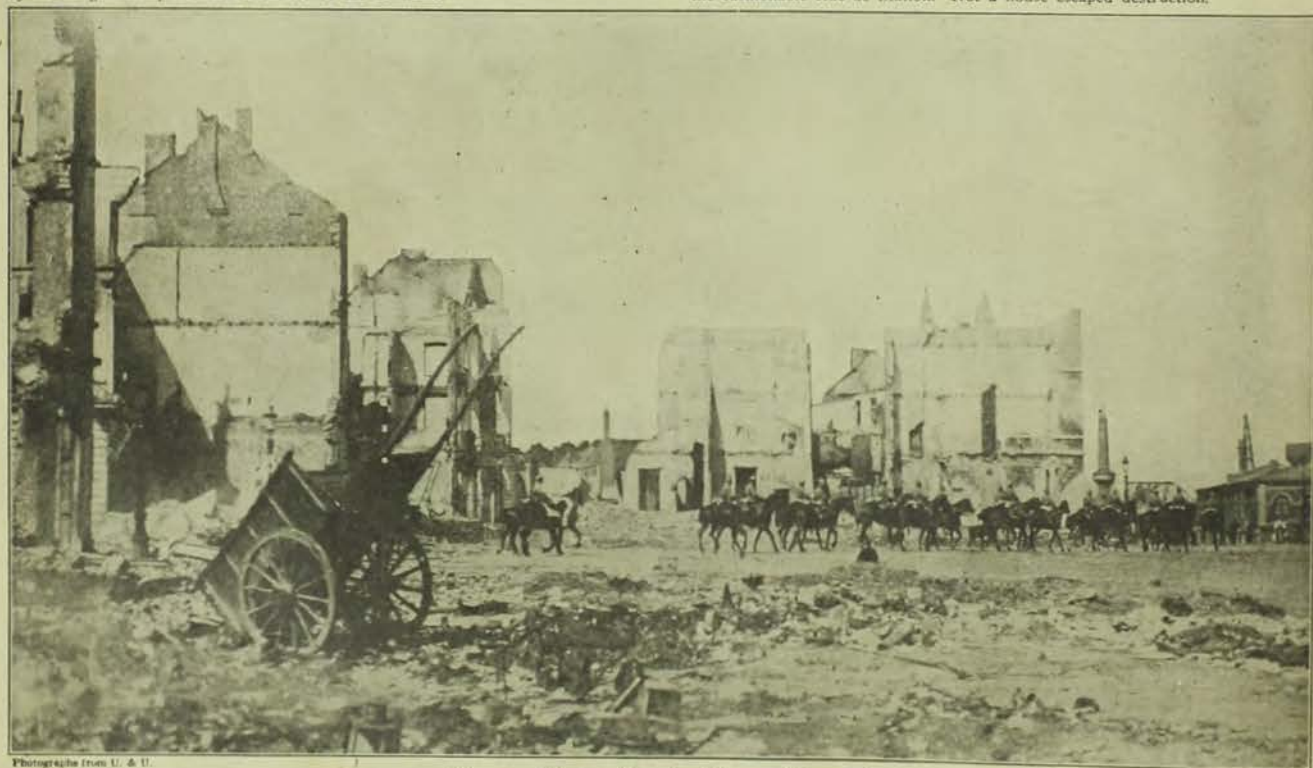
**The Ruins of Louvain**

On Aug. 26, 1914, the German army deliberately and systematically destroyed this center of art and learning with its treasures of old buildings and libraries.



**Louvain After the Germans Left It**

A scene of the ruin and devastation left in the wake of the Germans along the fashionable Rue de Station. Not a house escaped destruction.



Photographs from U. & U.

**German Troops Passing Through Louvain**

A view of the ruins of the University after the German invasion. A squadron of German cavalry is passing by the ruins. The University is completely gutted and only the celebrated Hotel de Ville was spared.





Germans Camped in Ball Room

German soldiers made themselves comfortable in the ball room of an estate near Aerschot.



Homeless Belgian War Victims

Belgian refugees sleeping in a stable on straw scattered on the floor and covered with blankets. Men, women and children deprived of every belonging and claiming only the clothes on their backs were compelled to suffer almost beyond description as they fled from their hearths and homes.





**Belgian Militia Attacking Uhlans Near Ypres**

Hastily called from civil pursuits, the Belgians fought heroically against overwhelming odds of the German regular army.



**Belgian Trenches in Overflowed Land**

The old device of opening the dikes and letting the sea flow over the fields was adopted successfully in the defense of Flanders.



**Before the Ruins of Termonde**

Before the Belgians had been driven from the greater part of their country they saw many cities ruined by German shells.



Photographs © U. & U.

**Field Guns in the Battle of Hofstade**

The artillery of the Belgians, while hopelessly outnumbered, nevertheless fought with skill and bravery, and killed thousands of the invaders.



**The Belgian Retreat from Antwerp**

Nearly all the Belgian army and their British allies were able to escape from Antwerp when the Germans broke down the defenses.



**Belgians Leaving Bruges in Retreat**

It was a pathetic time for the people left behind when the Belgian army boarded trains, fleeing before the Hun horde, to join the allied armies.



**Machine Guns Drawn by Dogs**

The dogs of Belgium have been famous for centuries as burden carriers and were used to haul the machine guns which were so effective in delaying the Germans.



**Marching in Defense of Antwerp**

Artillery was moved to the entrenchments surrounding Antwerp and fought bravely until the giant German siege guns began firing from miles away.





David Lloyd George. Prime Minister.



King George V and Queen Mary.



Photographs from U. & U.

Herbert Asquith, who was Prime Minister when the war began.

The Prince of Wales.

British Leaders in the War





**Admiral Sir David Beatty**

Commander of the Grand Fleet of the British Navy. He married a daughter of Marshall Field of Chicago.



**Earl Kitchener of Khartum**

Famous British soldier who became Secretary of State for War in 1914, and was killed on H. M. S. Hampshire, June 5, 1916.



**Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts**

Once a Boer leader against the British who was a member of the Imperial War Conference.



**Gen. Sir Julian Byng, K. C. B.**

Commander of British third army who led the attack on Cambrai Nov. 20, 1917, where tanks broke the German line.



**Field Marshal Viscount French**

Commander of the British Expeditionary Corps in France, 1914-15, being replaced by Sir Douglas Haig.

Photographs from U. & U.



**Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig**

Commander-in-chief of the British forces in France and Flanders, succeeding Viscount French in 1915.





Interior of Dublin Post Office Where Sinn Feiners Made Their Stand, Easter, 1916

This was one of the first buildings taken by rioters and was completely wrecked during the fight between the revolutionists and the British troops.



Sir Roger Casement

A German ship attempted to land troops on the Irish coast; Sir Roger Casement who was on the vessel was taken off and made a prisoner and the boat was sunk. Casement was shot in the Tower of London.



Real Sufferers of the Rebellion

Children of Ireland were sufferers of the Irish Rebellion. Many learned what it was to be without food for days at a time.



Wounded Treated in Dublin Castle

Part of Dublin Castle was turned into a hospital. Wounded rebels and soldiers were cared for here. A soldier with bayonet fixed was on guard all the day.



Buildings in Dublin Wrecked

The uprising made Dublin look like a bombarded city. Buildings were indicated by mountains of rock and dirt. Blocks of the city were on fire.





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### Jerusalem Delivered from Turk and Hun

Carrying out the customs of the Crusaders who centuries before delivered the Holy City from the infidels, Gen. Allenby, commander of the victorious British forces, entered Jerusalem on foot, after he had succeeded in wresting it from the sway of the Turk. The Turks and their Teuton allies evacuated the city. The British commander made his triumphal entry through the Jaffa gate. Accompanying Gen. Allenby are his staff and the commanders of the French and Italian forces who co-operated with the British in the drive in Palestine.





### Beersheba, When the British Entered It

General Allenby's forces in Palestine on their drive for Jerusalem captured this ancient citadel after hard fighting.



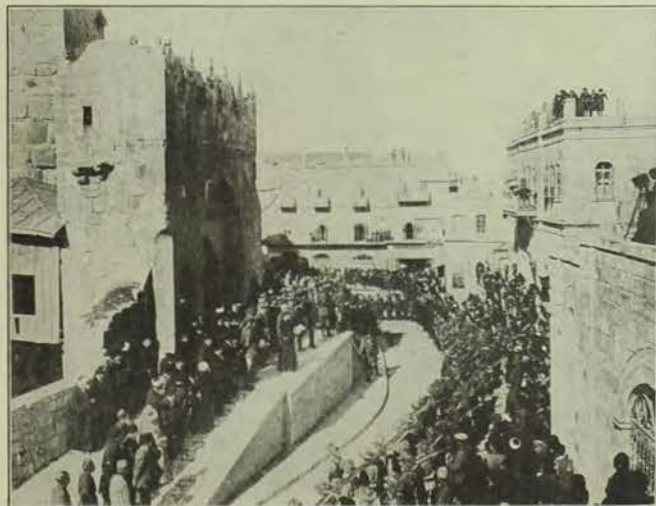
### British "Camelry" Ammunition Train

This train is resting in the dried-up bed of the river Wadi, before one of the battles that punctuated the advance on Jerusalem.



### Allied Leaders in Jerusalem

General Edmund H. H. Allenby, the commander of the British forces, is saluting, behind him is a French officer and behind the latter an Italian officer.



### Reading the British Proclamation

A priest is reading the British proclamation to the people of the Holy City from the steps of the Tower of David, which was standing when Christ was in Jerusalem. An honor guard of troops is in front.



### British "Tommies" Visit Solomon's Pools

The group shown is visiting the spring that furnishes the water for the Pools of Solomon, in Jerusalem.





### The City of the Arabian Nights

British troops are shown marching in the streets of Bagdad, which looks the same today as in the time of Haroun-al-Raschid.



### Marching Turkish Prisoners Through Bagdad

British soldiers are escorting their Turkish prisoners through New Street in the ancient city.



### Turkish Observation "Nest"

British troops captured a pole where the Turks had placed an observation post. The top was well covered, shielding the observer from airmen.



British Official Photographs. © U. & U.

### Laying Telephone Wires Over Desert in Mesopotamia

Indians attached to the British Royal Engineers are laying a telephone cable in Mesopotamia. A British officer is in command. The British laid the first telephone wires known in the Mesopotamian desert.





A Pontoon Bridge

This bridge was constructed by the British Royal Engineers across the Diala River. A shell burst can be discerned in the right background.



British Official Photographs. © U. & U.

A Machine Gun Ambush

Hidden in shrubbery, this Lewis gun crew is working its deadly weapon with the enemy only 100 yards away.



Marching in the Desert

These husky British troopers are marching on the sands of Mesopotamia, wearing the uniform of the tropics.





#### British Capture Turks at Kara Tepe

As the British were steadily advancing in Mesopotamia, they took many Turkish prisoners who seem to have been through a pretty bad gruelling.



British Official Photographs © U. & U.

#### Signaling in the Desert

The intense sunlight of Mesopotamia afforded the British force plenty of opportunity for signaling with the heliograph. This signaler is working at the advanced British headquarters at Kara Tepe.





British Official Photograph © U. & U.

### It Takes More Than a River to Stop British Armored Motor Cars

This is not a new type of motor launch, but a British armored motor car ploughing through the river Diala during the Mesopotamian campaign. In the rear can be seen a long line of artillery ready to ford the river.



© U. & U.

### Armenian Refugees Camp at Port Said

The photograph shows a band of Armenian refugees encamped on the sand at Port Said. The Armenians suffered terribly from massacres at the hands of the Turks until the end of the war.





**Armenians in Defense of City of Van**

A detail of Armenians engaged in the defense of the city against an assault by the Turks, entrenched behind a stone wall.



**Armenians Holding a Strong Point**

Finding they were threatened with massacre by the Sultan's hordes, the Armenians armed themselves for defense and gathered in fortified places.



**Armenian Refugees Escape to Egypt**

Several thousand Armenian refugees succeeded in escaping and with the aid of a French cruiser made their way to Egypt.



**Where the Turk Has Passed**

Bodies found by Serbian troops on entering Kumanovo where Turkish soldiers had tortured Christians and left their mutilated bodies.



**Safe from the Murderers**

Armenian refugees, fleeing from the Turks, resting on the other side of the Turkish frontier after they had reached it in safety.

Photographs from U. & U.





### Fleeing German Air Raiders

Dugouts and caves were utilized by London families to seek shelter from the ruthless German air raiders.



### Clearing Away the Marks of an Air Raid

A wrecking gang is at work in front of a London store that suffered in one of the Zeppelin raids.



### Babes in Arms Hidden from Ruthless German Raiders

Air raids over London claimed the lives of many babies in arms. Every conceivable sort of cave, underground passage and concrete dwelling was utilized for protection. This dugout accommodated about seventy children and a few of their parents.



### Homes Wrecked by Raiders

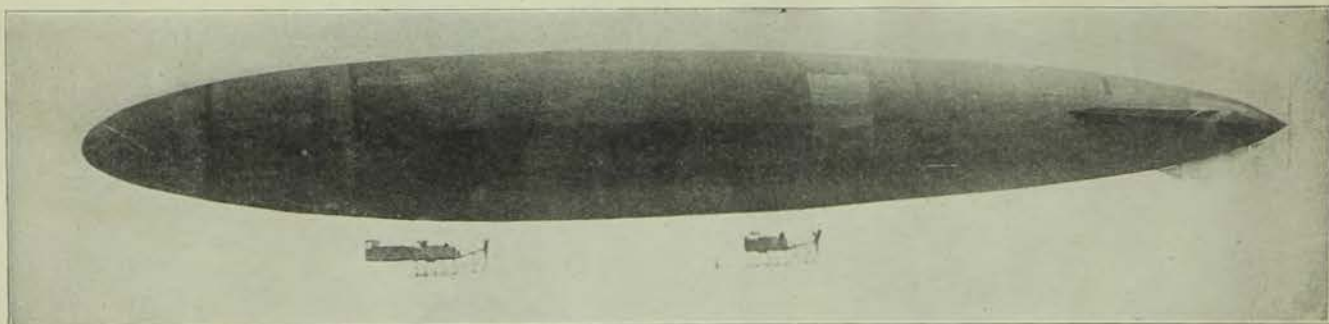
In these suburban cottages two schoolboys were killed by Huns seeking to spread "Kultur."



### Mother and Son Inspecting the Ruins

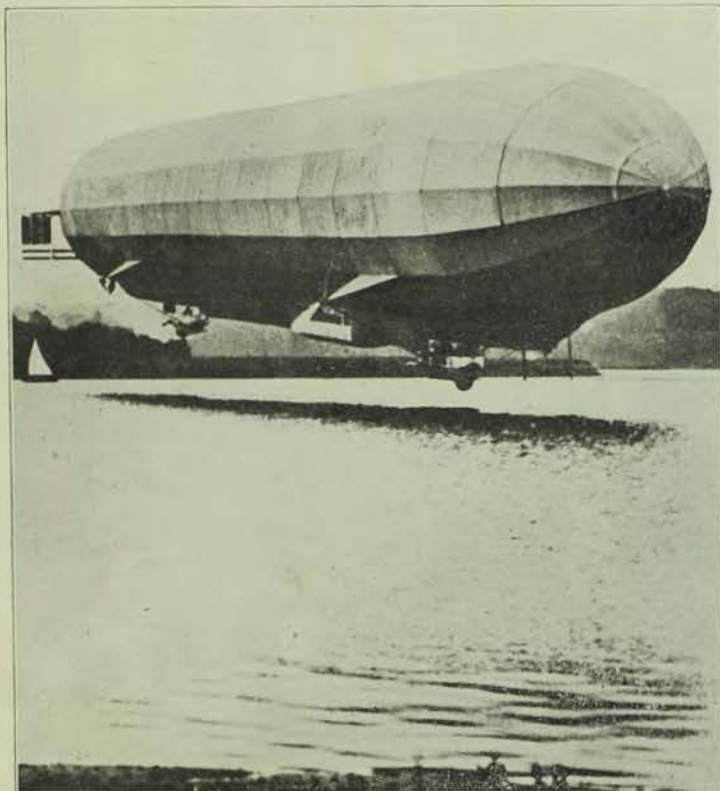
A mother and her little son have returned from a visit and this mass of ruins greets their eyes, where they had left their home.





### German War Zeppelin Returning to Its Harbor

Back from a reconnoitering trip into the enemy's territory. The early successes of the German army were due in great measure to the Zeppelins which located the positions of the enemy and their strength.



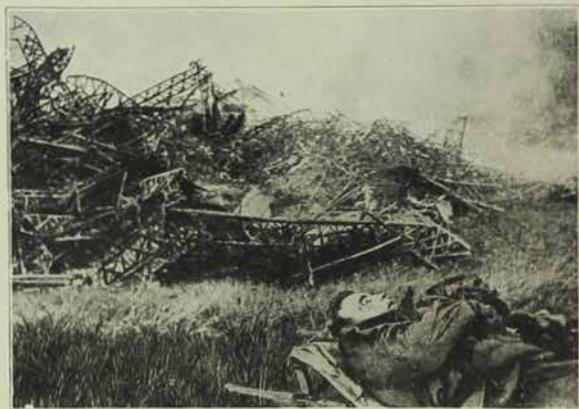
### Dirigible "Hansa" Arriving at Potsdam Harbor

The "Hansa" was one of many smaller dirigibles used by the German Army.



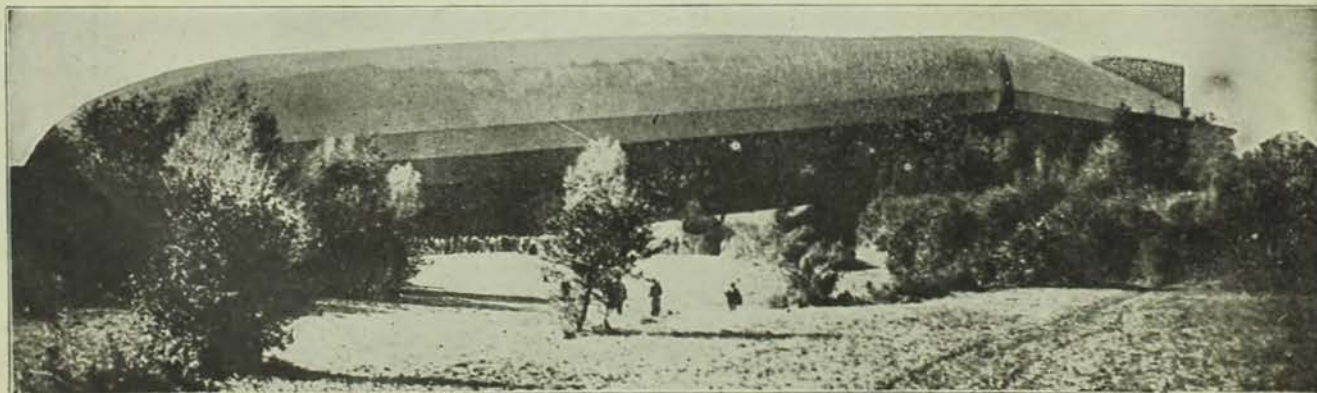
### A Zeppelin of the German Navy

The airship is shown flying over Heligoland, the great German naval base.



### The L-44, Brought Down by the French

The body of its dead commander is seen lying on a stretcher in front of the tumbled mass of steel and aluminum that was once the huge super-Zeppelin L-44.

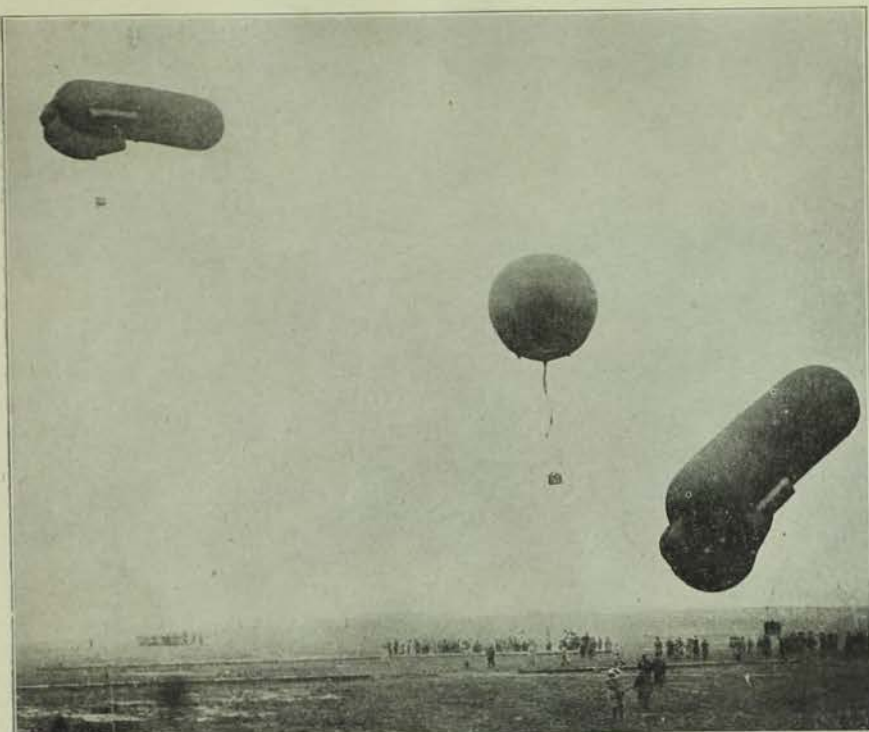


Photographs © U. & U.

### A New Zeppelin Made Prisoner

The first new German Zeppelin to be captured with practically a "whole skin," was downed by French aviators while it was returning from a raid over London. The German commander attempted to destroy his machine, but a Frenchman who happened to spy him ordered him to stop and enforced his order with a rifle. The photo shows the huge gasbag lying helpless in a field near Bourbonne-les-Bains.





From U. & U.

### "Sausages" Used in Observation Work

"Sausages" are captive balloons used at the front to direct the artillery fire and for observation work. They played a prominent part in the observation work of the various armies afield.



© U. & U.

### The Observer's Parachute Leap

An observation balloon is falling in flames, and over it is a parachute, containing the aviator.



From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### New Type of "Sausage" Used by French

It flew over the enemy lines and wired information as to ranges of batteries and the like to the post with which it was connected.



From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### The "Sausage" Going Up

The lines connecting this balloon with the apparatus below can be distinguished. Sometimes telegraph and telephone wires connected it with the post.

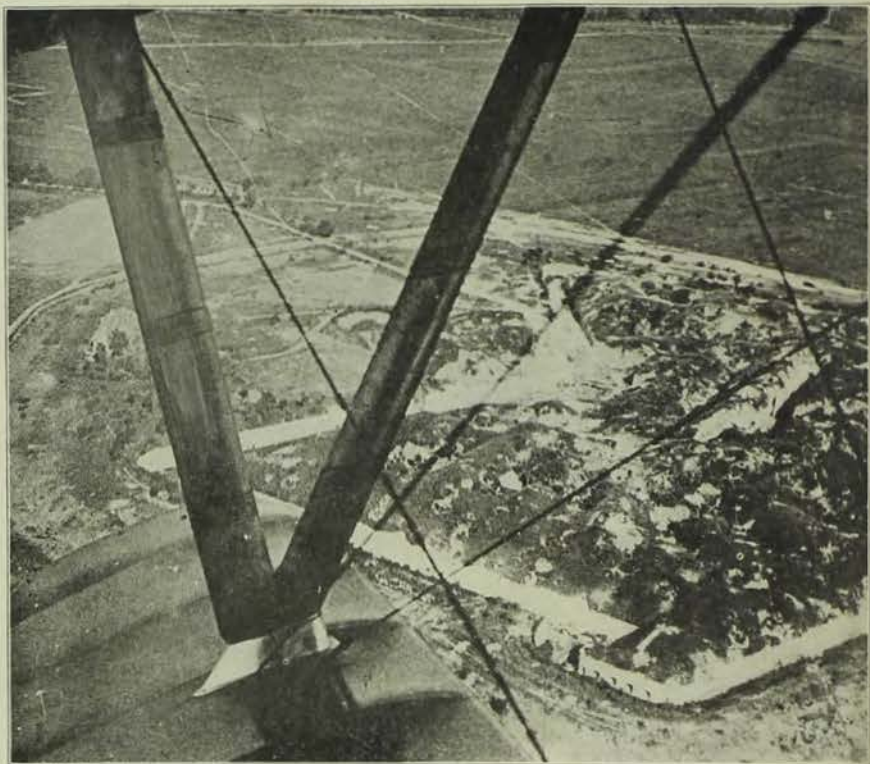




© U. & U.

### St. Quentin in German Hands

A photograph taken by a French aviator after the city fell a second time to the enemy in 1918.



From U. & U.

### Aerial View of Fort Troyon

This photograph was made from an aeroplane the wings of which can be seen in the foreground. It gives a striking view of the place that held out for eight days in the first battle of the Marne.



© U. & U.

### Remarkable Photo of the Germans Burning Rheims

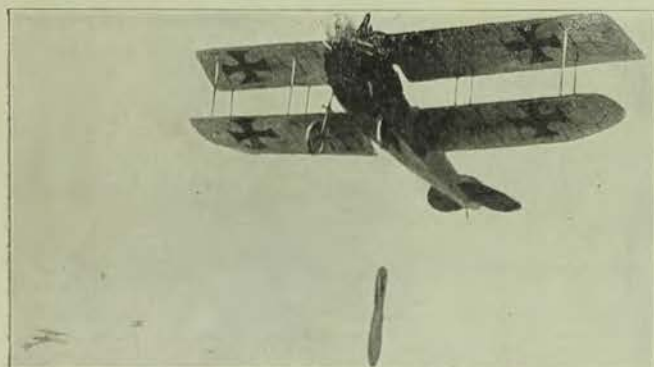
This remarkable photograph made from an aeroplane shows the City of Rheims ablaze from the shells dropped into the city by the Teutons.





### Pigeons Form Auxiliary Wireless

The British navy made good use of carrier pigeons in the war. They proved invaluable as a form of auxiliary wireless for seaplanes, submarines and trawlers. A seaplane pilot is shown affixing a message to one of the pigeons.



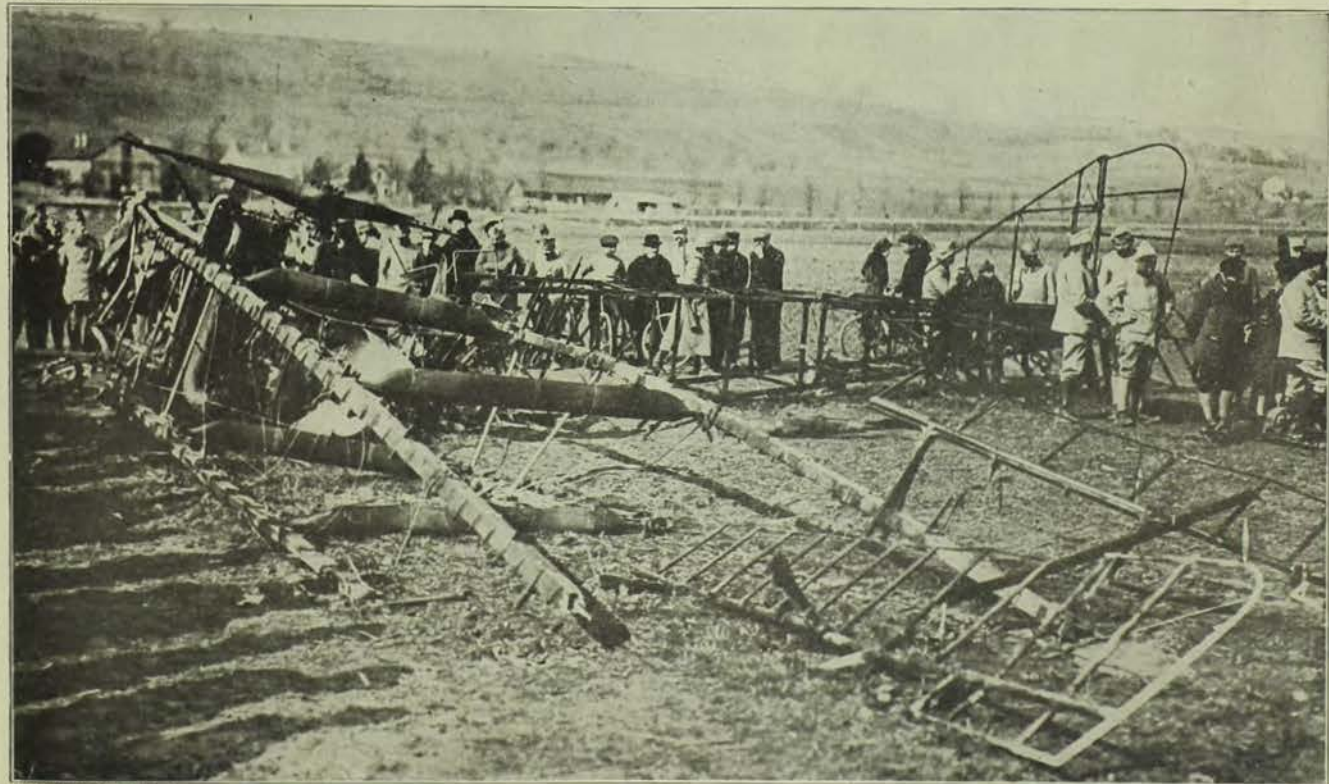
### Dropping a Bomb from the Air

An actual photograph of a raider letting go a bomb, taken from an accompanying plane.



### A Lucky Escape

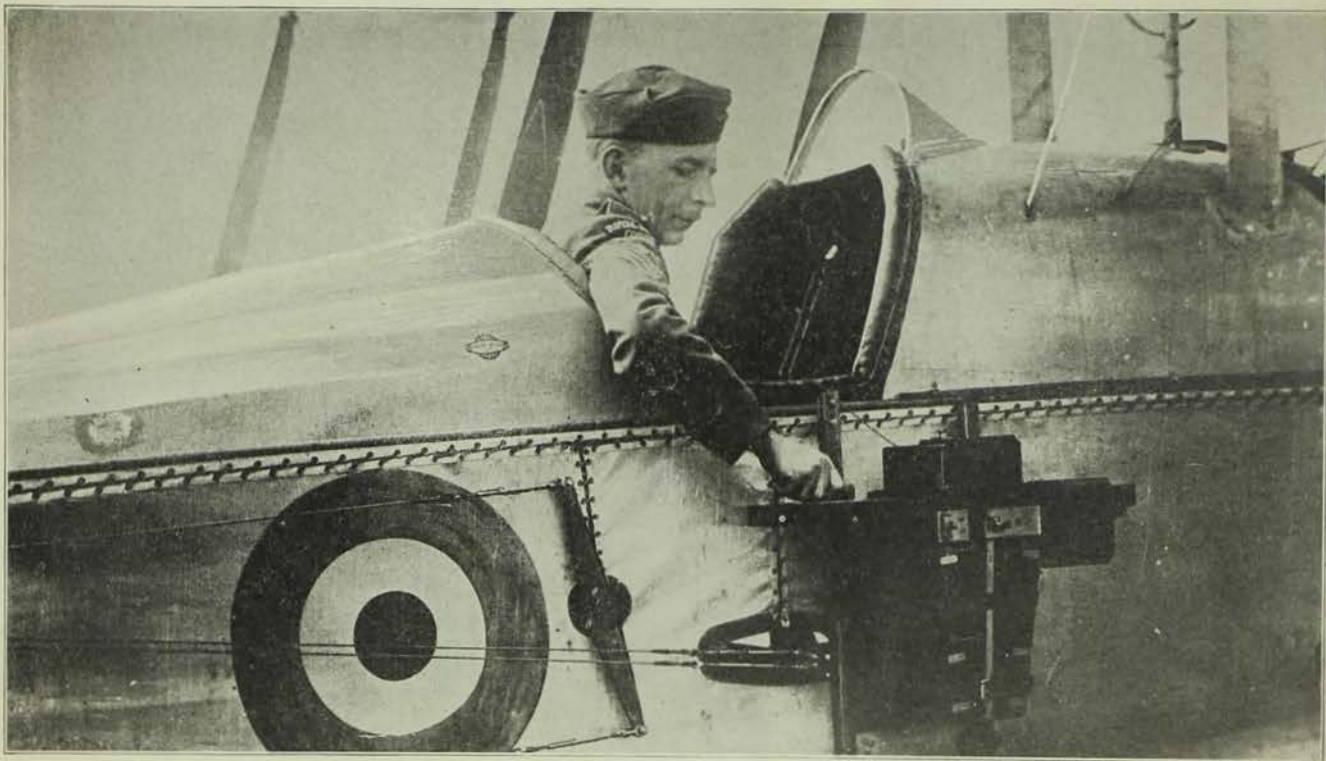
This British airplane crashed into a tree and was badly damaged. By great good fortune no one was hurt.



### Wreckage of Big German Plane Brought Down Near the Marne

The giant bimotor that propelled the latest type of German Gotha plane can be plainly seen amidst this tumbled mass of wreckage. It fell at Chateau Thierry, on the Marne.





#### How We Got Our Aerial Photographs from the Front

A British flier ready to make a picture over the enemy lines. The camera is fastened to the side of the plane and so arranged that a simple finger pressure operates the shutter and makes the photograph.



British Official Photograph © U. & U.

#### British Air Scouts Bring In Reports on Germans Making Drive in Flanders

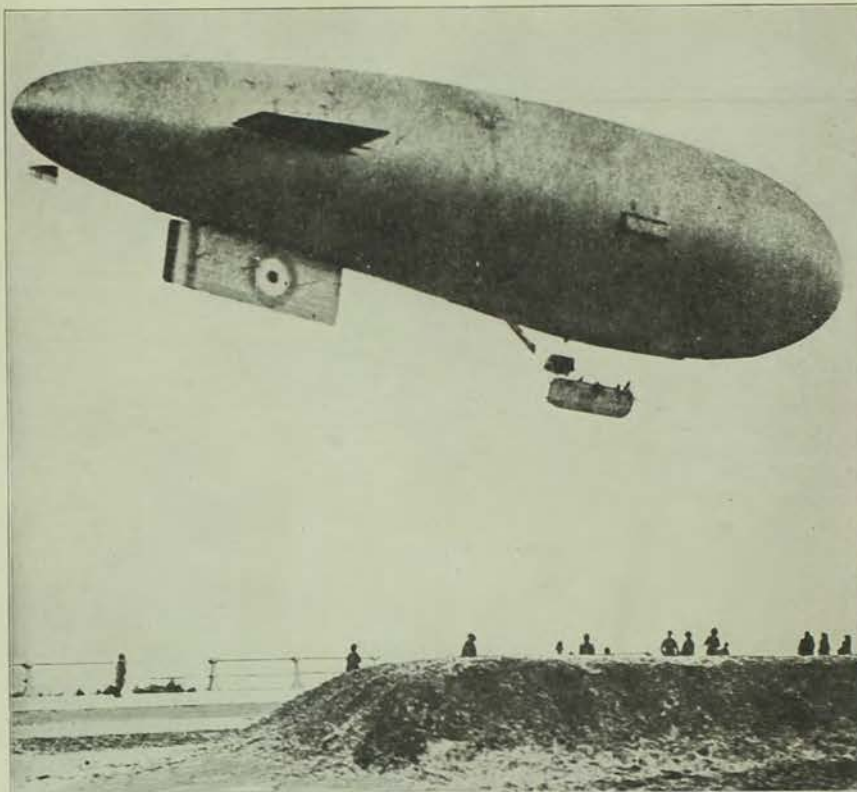
This pair of British aviators is making a report on the observations they took in a flight over the lines of the Germans. This photograph shows unusually well how twin-machine guns were arranged so that their fire converged on the target. With the use of tracer bullets leaving a trail of smoke deadly marksmanship was made easy.





#### Navigating the Air

Pilot and observer in a British airplane are consulting a map.



#### Giant Dirigibles Guarding British Coast

A British dirigible is shown moving along the English coast. Airships of this type kept a never-failing watch along the shore.



#### Fixing the Bombs to a Big British Plane

Air mechanics are fastening bombs to the bottom of one of the big bombing planes ready to start on an expedition into Germany.

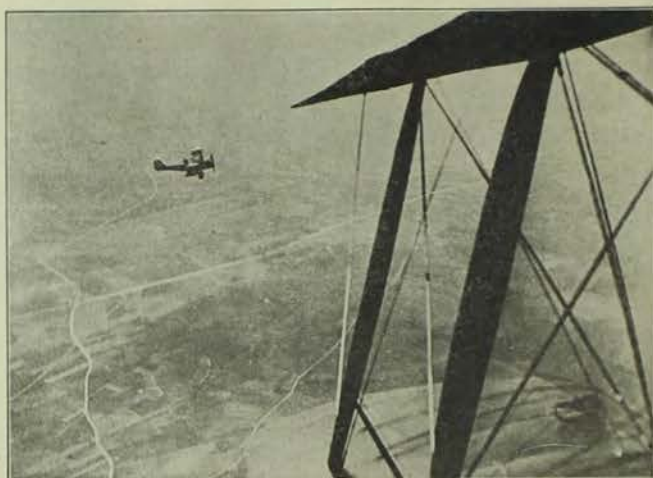




From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### Sixteen American Planes in Battle Formation

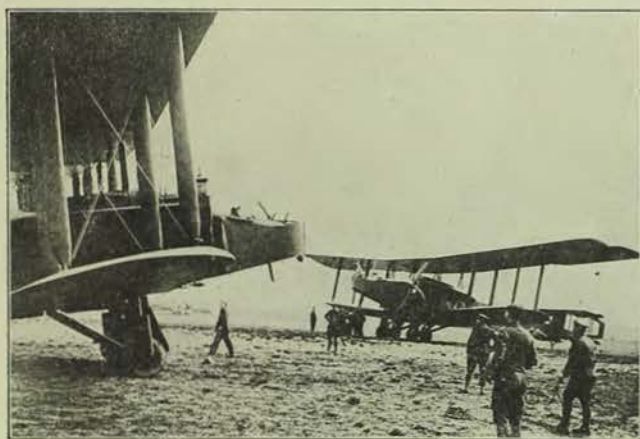
This photograph was taken at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.



© U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### British Flying Over German Lines

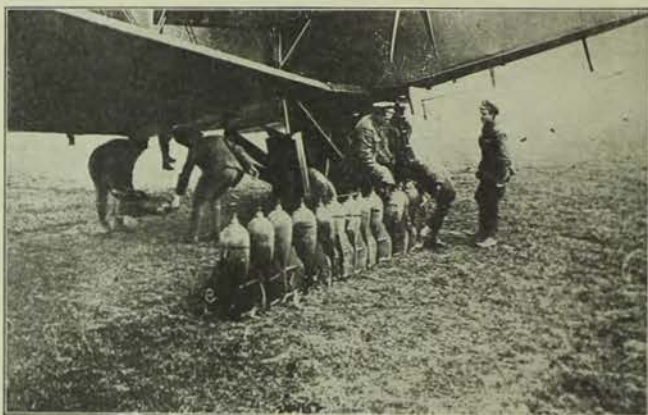
A duo of airplanes making a flight for purposes of observation.



© U. & U. French Official Photograph.

### Bulldogs of the Air

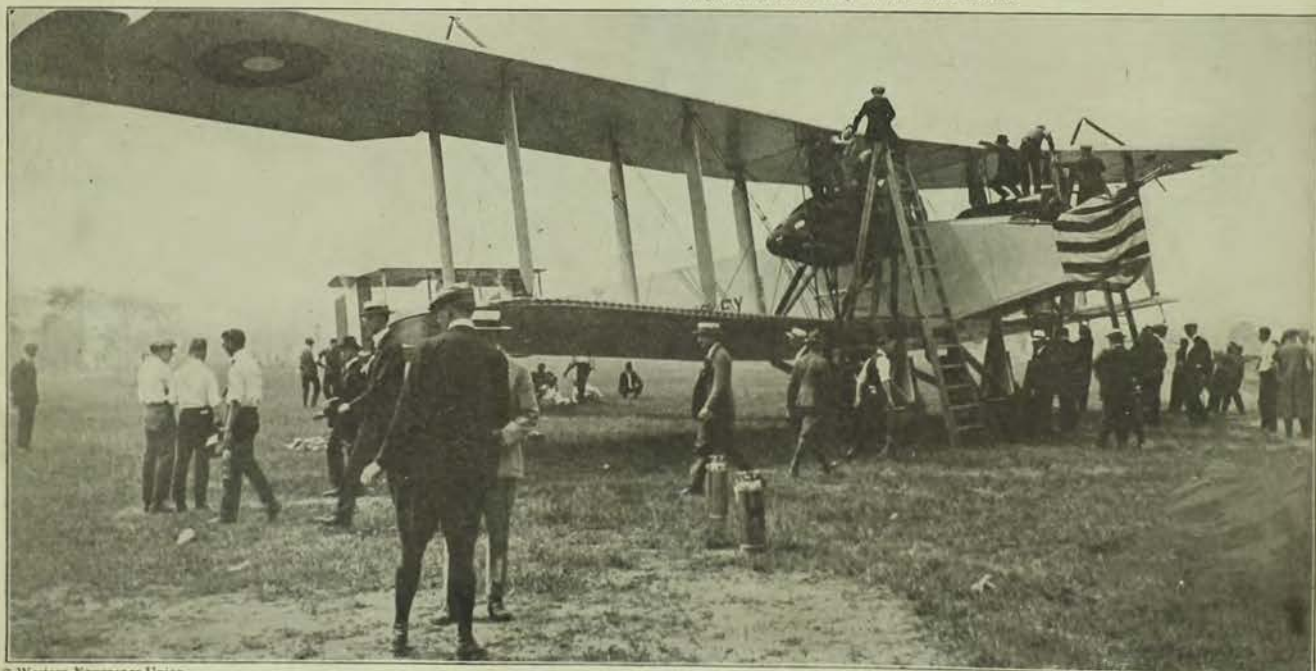
One of the British giant bombing planes just starting on a bombing raid into German territory.



© U. & U. French Official Photograph.

### Loading Up with Aerial Torpedoes

Making preparations for the departure of a Handley-Page machine at an English aviation camp on the Aisne front.

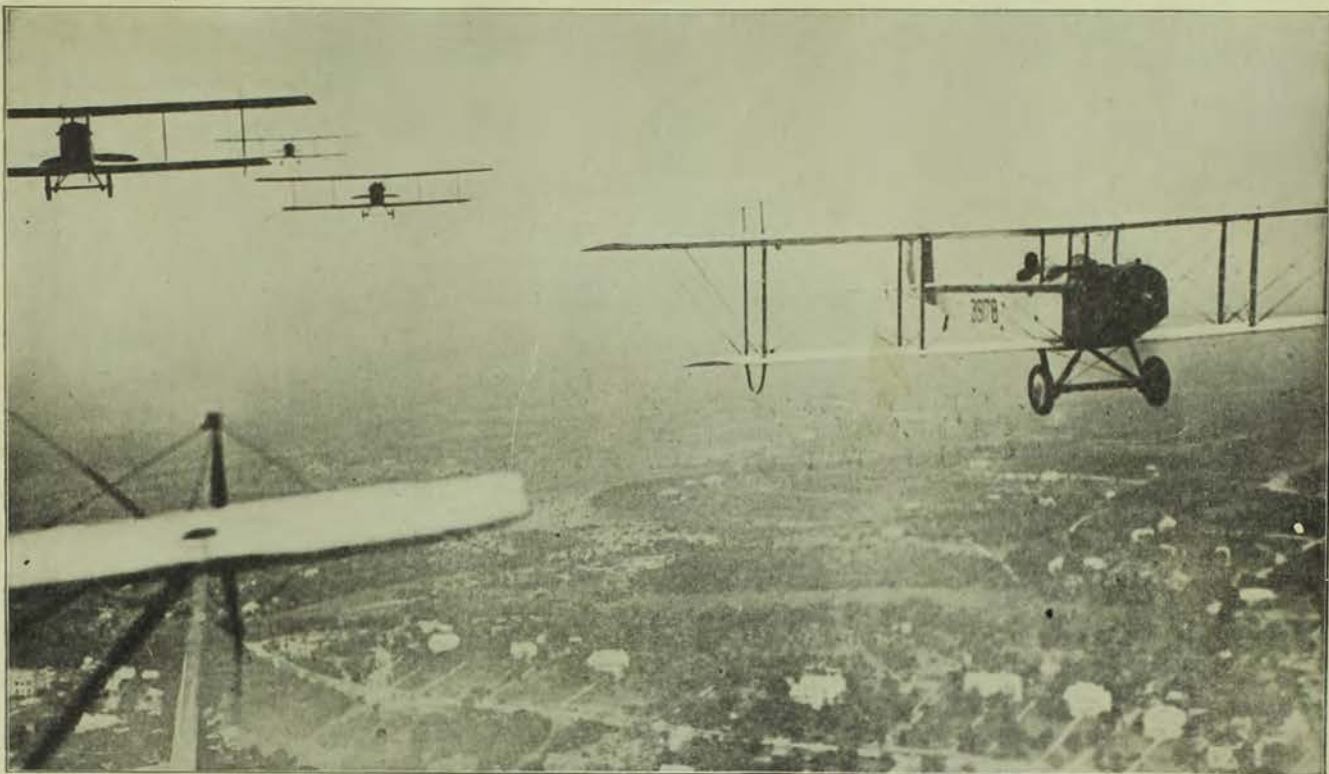


© Western Newspaper Union.

### A Pioneer of the Proposed Trans-Atlantic Bombing Fleet

This is a close view of the Handley-Page aeroplane Langley, being prepared for launching at Elizabeth, N. J. This is the type of machine which was proposed for a giant Trans-Atlantic bombing fleet.





From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### American Air Squadron in Flight

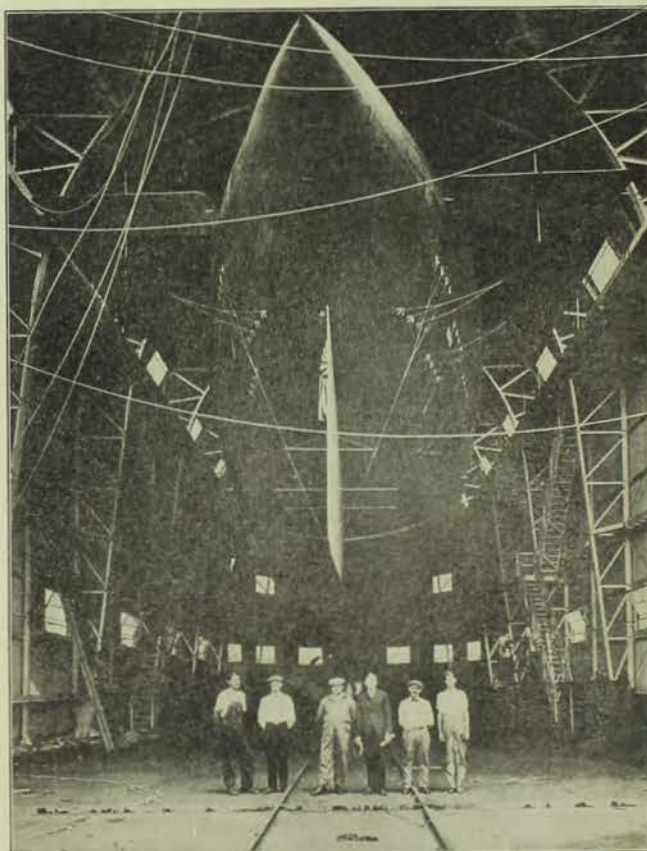
This remarkable photo was taken in the air from an aeroplane, thousands of feet above the ground, and shows a squadron of American aeroplanes in actual flight in V formation, at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.



From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### U. S. Searchlight Keeps Watch for Enemy Aircraft

A climbing mast, fully elevated, manned by members of the Mobile Anti-aircraft Section of the Engineering Corps, U. S. A.



From U. & U.

### Latest U. S. Dirigible Just Before Her Maiden Flight

Dirigible D U-1 is the latest type tried out by Uncle Sam.





Photo from U. &amp; U.

Maj. Raoul Lufberry, American aviator ace, who met his death in the air after destroying many Germans.



© U. &amp; U.

Lieut. Henry Farre, the French ace and painter of aerial warfare. The scenes below are reproductions of his paintings.



Photo from U. &amp; U.

Capt. Georges Guynemer, greatest of French aces, who, before his death, destroyed fifty-two enemy airplanes.

## Famous Air Fighters and Air Combats



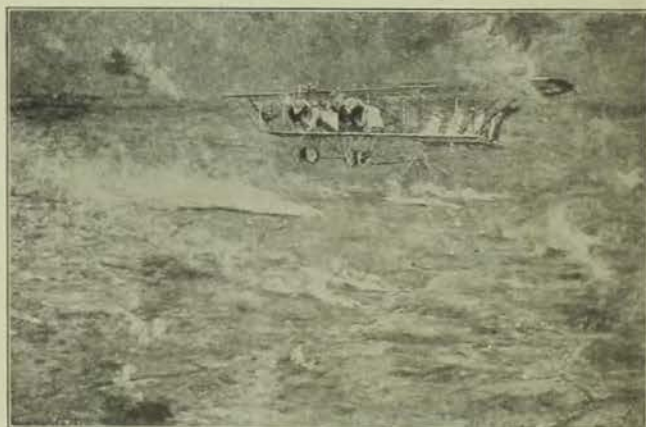
A seaplane, in distress, attacked by an enemy land flyer.



Victory of a Nieuport (French) over a Fokker (German)

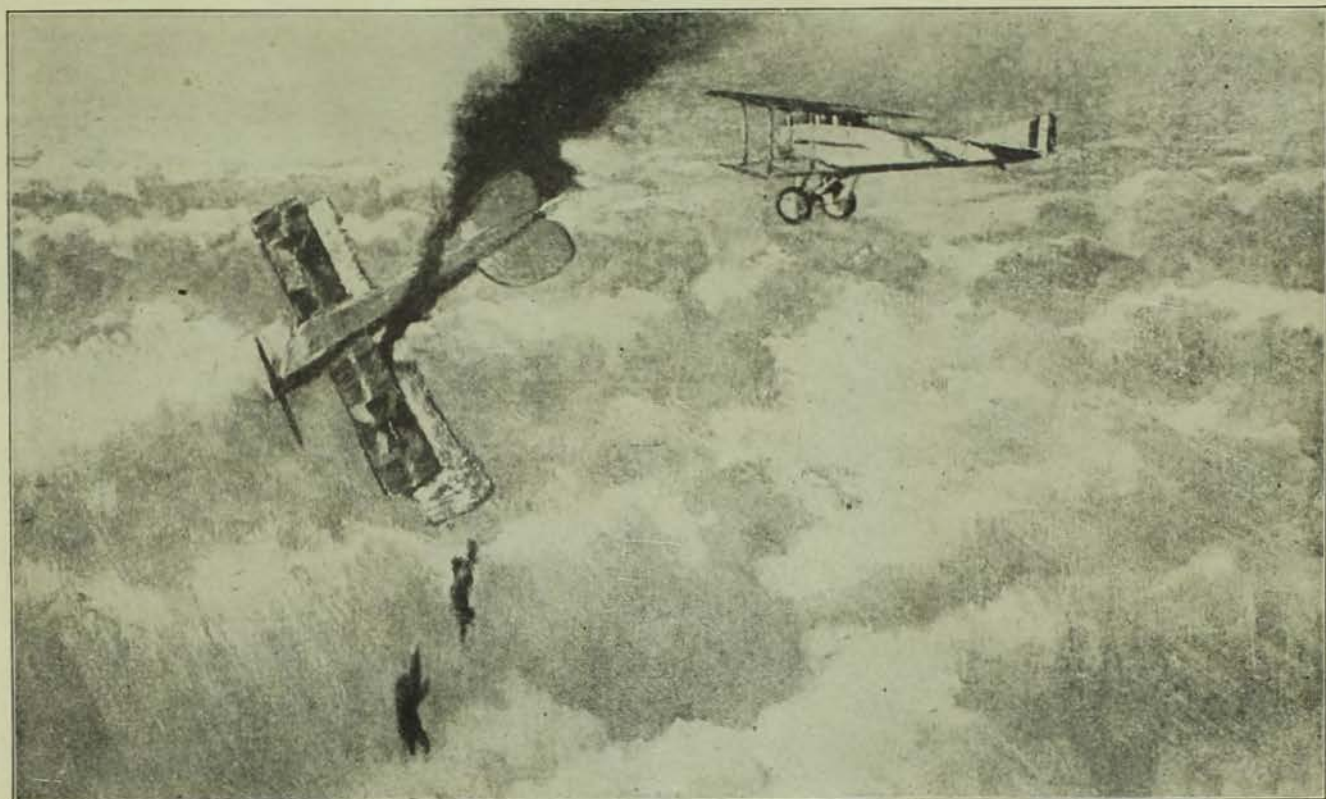


An F. B. A. seaplane in distress, the pilots being rescued by a sister plane.



A twin motored Caudron at 3,000 feet signaling the position of infantry in the battle of Verdun

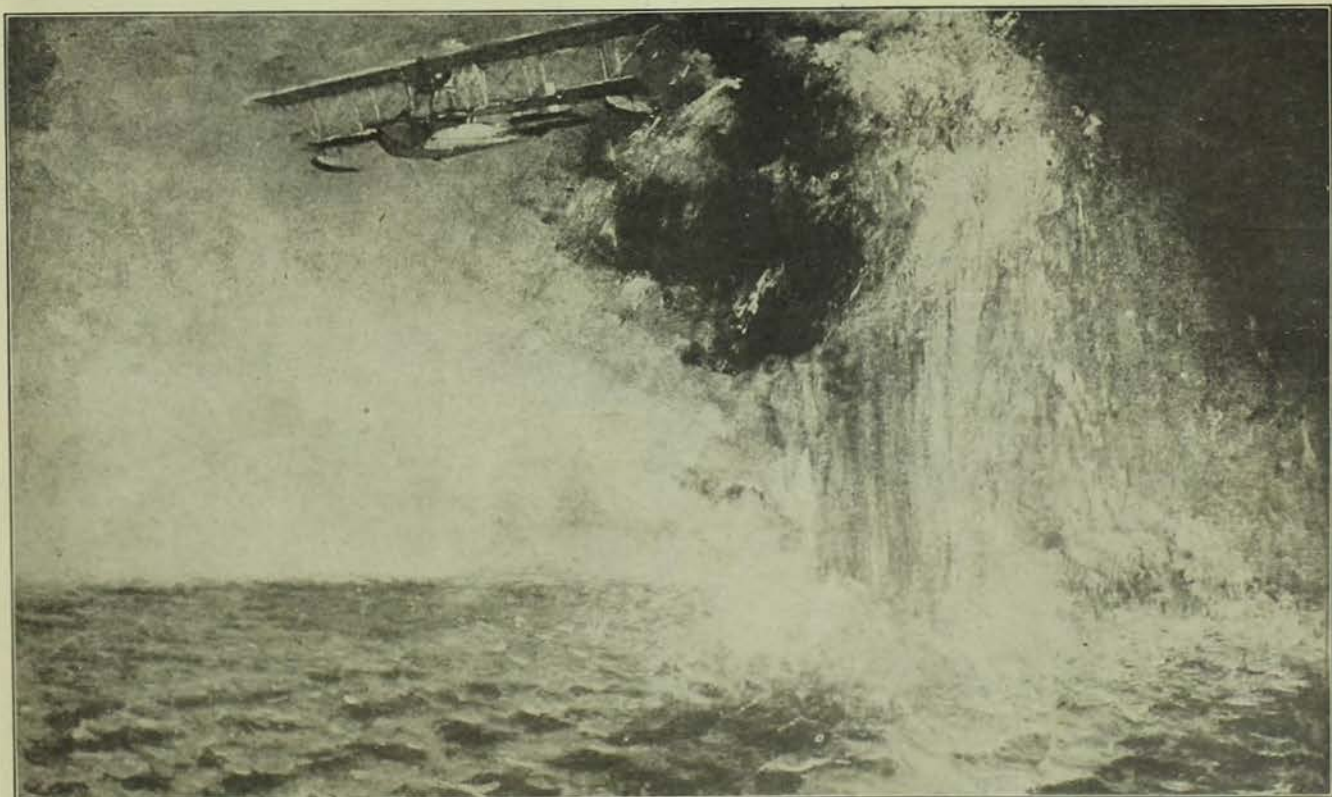




From a painting by Farrer.

### Guynemer's Forty-fifth Victory

The German is shown in a spinning nose dive by the violence of which the pilot and observer have been thrown out.



From a painting by Farrer.

### Destruction of a Submarine

In 1916 a French F. B. A. seaplane destroyed an enemy submarine in the North Sea, dropping bombs from an altitude of 175 feet.





© U. &amp; U.

### Thirteen Miles from the Halifax Explosion

This remarkable photograph was taken fifteen seconds after the Halifax (N. S.) explosion on a vessel bound for a European port.



© U. &amp; U.

### Wreckage of Halifax Disaster

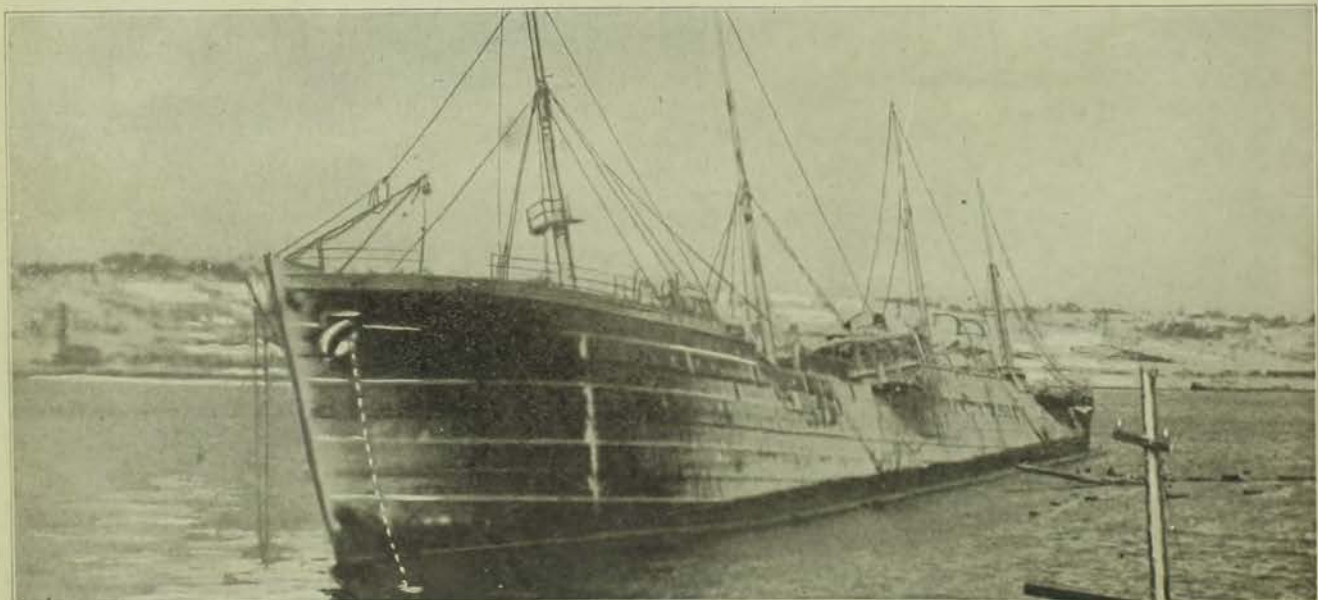
A few of the wrecked homes in Halifax and a number of Canadian soldiers who were of considerable assistance in digging for bodies and clearing the debris away.



© U. &amp; U.

### Some of the Dead

Bodies of victims of the great Halifax disaster are lying on the ground which is rapidly being covered by snow.



© U. &amp; U.

### Collision of This Vessel, S. S. Imo with Mont Blanc, Caused Great Halifax Disaster

Close-up view of the S. S. Imo, Belgian Relief Ship, which collided with the munition-laden French vessel, Mont Blanc, and caused the greatest disaster ever experienced in Canada. The devastated section of the City of Halifax can be seen in the background. The explosion occurred Dec. 6, 1917.





© U. & U.

### Ready to Strike

King Ferdinand of Roumania reviewing an infantry brigade reorganized by French officers, ready to enter the war.



Ferdinand I. King of Roumania.



Queen Marie of Roumania.

### Crossing the Danube

Roumanian troops crossing the Danube on one of the army pontoon bridges made to maintain communication between Dobrudja and the left bank.



Photographs from U. & U.





© U. &amp; U.

**Ex-King Constantine, Ex-Queen Sophie, and their Children, in Exile**  
Constantine and Sophie, sister of the German Emperor, taken at their Swiss residence, the Villa "Wehrli"



From U. &amp; U.

**The Real Rulers of Greece**

Left to right: Eleutherios Venizelos, the prime minister of Greece, with General Sarriail, first French commander of the Allied forces in Greece.



© U. &amp; U.

**Spy Shot by Grecian Police**

A Bulgarian spy, caught and tried by court martial, has been promptly executed.



From U. &amp; U.

**Villages Wrecked by Shell Fire**

Official photograph taken on the Salonika front. A sample of the desolation and waste caused by the war.





© U. &amp; U.

### Germans Raze Peaceful Macedonian Village

German war planes raided this village and dropped many incendiary shells. Nothing was saved.



From U. &amp; U.

### Annamese Troops Fighting for France

Annamese troops fought at Salonika. Annam is a French protectorate.



© U. &amp; U.

### Night Battle Scene on Salonika Front

An attack on the edge of Dorian Lake on the Salonika front. British shell can be seen bursting to the right of the Bulgar searchlight.

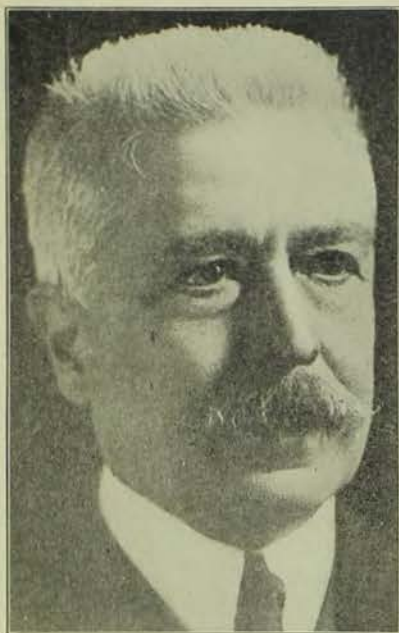


© U. &amp; U.

### Greek Rebels, Fighting King, Advance on Military Base

Greek rebels, dressed in French uniforms and carrying French guns, marched through the main street of Salonika on their way to give battle to the King's force before Constantine's abdication.





**Premier Vittorio Orlando**  
Made Premier of Italy Oct. 30, 1917.



**Victor Emmanuel III**  
He came to the throne of Italy July 29, 1900.



**General Count Cadorna**  
Commander-in-Chief of the Italian armies until replaced November, 1917, by Gen. Diaz.



Photographs from U. & U.

### The Two Italian Army Leaders

Cadorna is shown with his staff officers. To the right is a portrait of the present Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Diaz, who replaced him after the Isonzo disaster.





● U. & U. Official Italian Photograph.

### Where the Italians Fought

In the most jagged and perhaps the most rugged mountain country in the world, the Italians faced the Austrians. The terrific mountain battles were fought on peaks and edges of mountain sides.





### Bringing Up the Guns

A monster Italian gun being carried across a deep valley in the Trentino Alps by means of a cable swung from opposite heights.



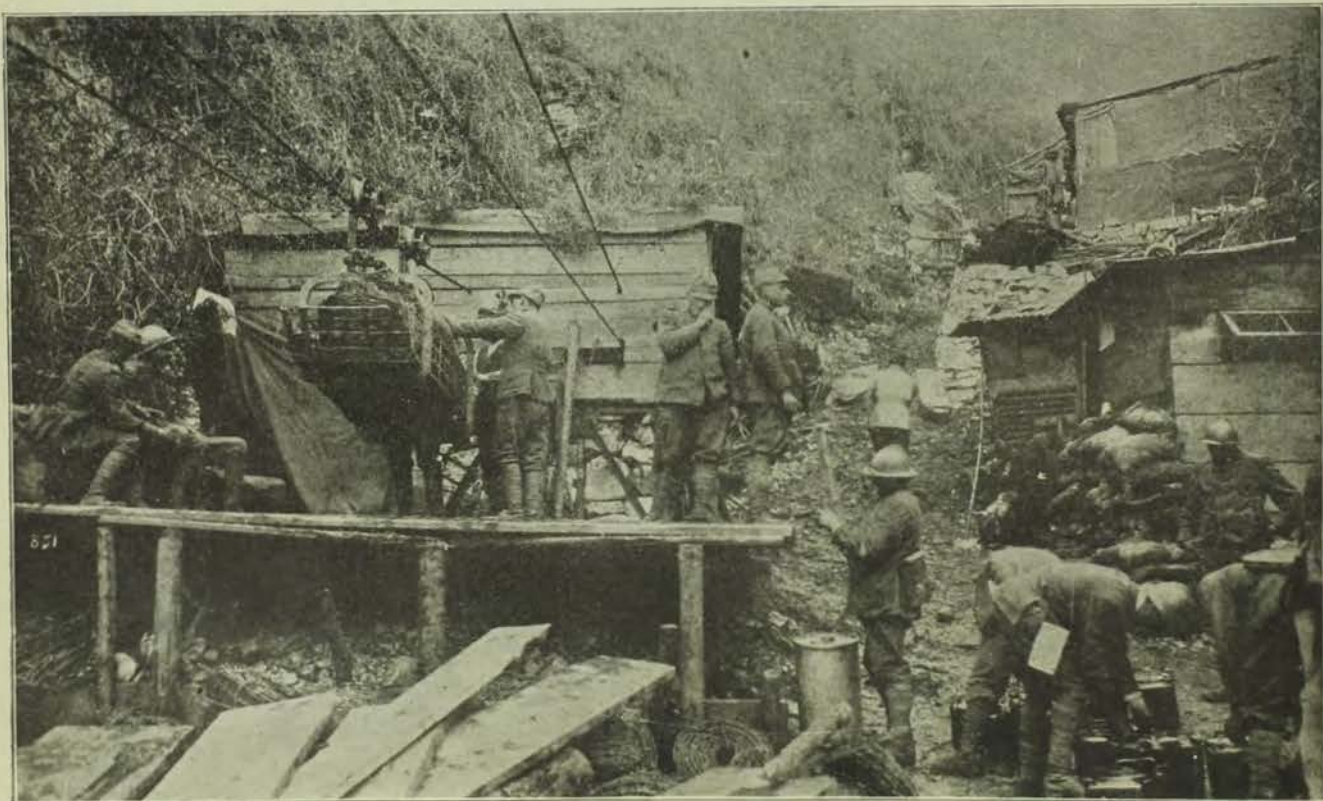
### Italian First Aid Station

This photograph was taken near the first line between the Brenta and Piave. Note the protection afforded by the sand bags.



### Traveling Via the Air

One of the aerial trolleys the Italians swung across from opposite high peaks. The passage through air saved a journey in a roundabout way over the jagged rugged country.



Official Italian Photographs, © U. & U.

### Aerial Ferry Transports Food and Wine

The greatest difficulty of mountain fighting is transportation. The Italians overcame this difficulty through the use of aerial ferries.





In the Front Line

Communication trenches on Mt. Asolone overlooking the Brenta River



Behind Nature's Barriers

Barracks on the back slopes of Mt. Asolone



An Italian Stronghold

Reinforcements arriving at second line positions back of Mt. Grappa





© U. &amp; U.

### The Italian Ski Patrol

In uniforms of white to match the snow, the members are practically invisible to the enemy. They are advancing on their mission cautiously as they are near the enemy lines.



From U. &amp; U.

### An Austrian Wireless Station

A tiny motor generates current for sending messages through the air.





© W. N. U.

### Near the Alpine Crest

Passage on the rocky heights at the greatest altitude reached by the armies.



765

### Austrian Trenches

Advanced outpost on Col del Rosso, newly conquered by the Italians.



© W. N. U.

### Lookouts

Italian sentinels keeping watch upon enemy movements below.



© U. & U.

### A Mountain Fortress

While a lone sentinel keeps watch his comrades are keeping warm in the dugouts.





#### A Mountain Ambush

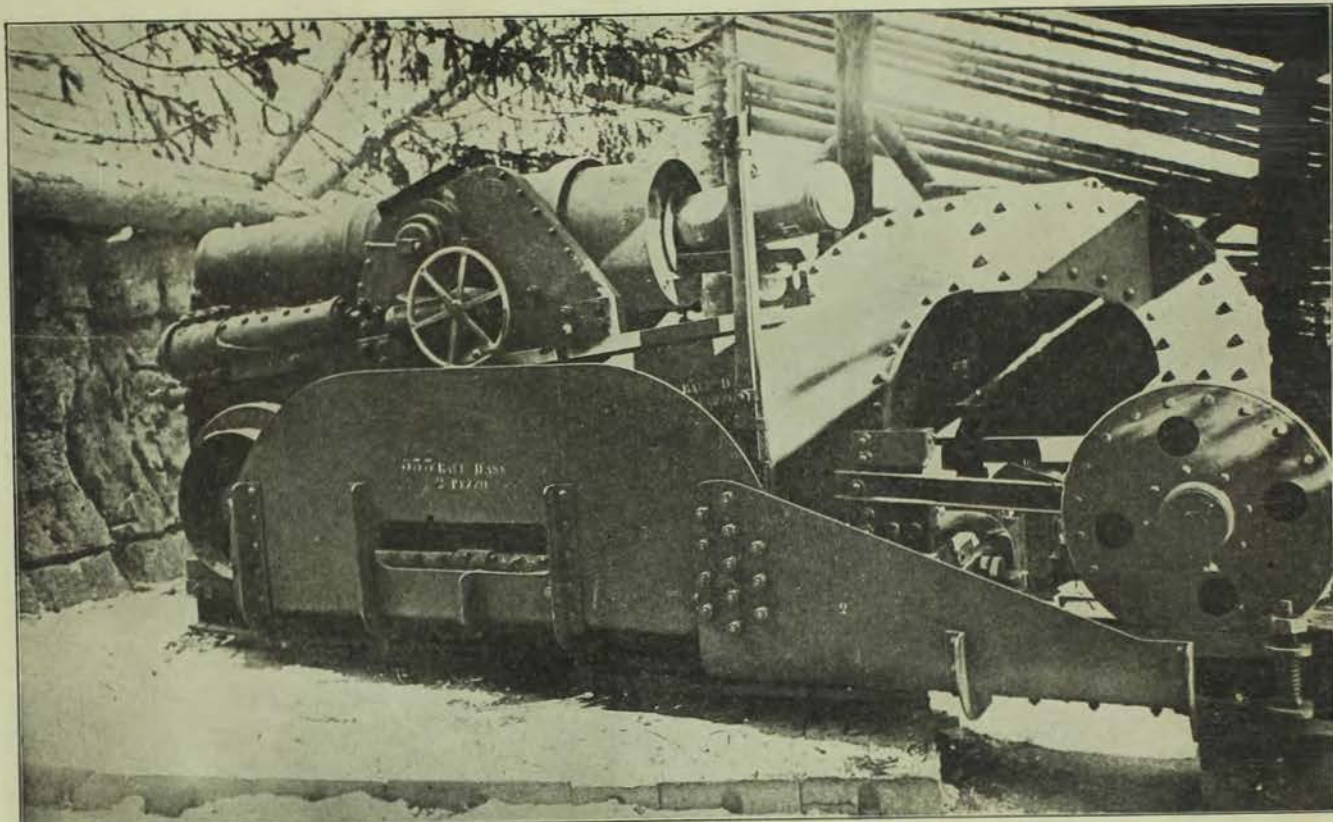
Machine gun outpost and barbed wire entanglements on the Upper Piave.



#### Waiting Their Chance to Fight

Italian reserve troops just brought up behind Mt. Tonale Pass.





© U. & U.

### Italians Use Heavy Howitzers Against Teutons

This is one of the heaviest guns the Italians are using in mountain fighting. It helped win the great victory on the Piave.



© U. & U.

### Hauling the Big Guns Up Mount Grappa

The Italians are shown hauling their big guns up the slope of Mount Grappa, where most sanguinary fighting occurred in the last disastrous attempt of Austria to break through.





From U. & U.

### The Last Czar of Russia and His Family

On March 15, 1917, Nicholas II abdicated the throne which he had ascended Oct. 20, 1894. Alexandra, his wife, was a Princess of Hesse. Nicholas was shot in 1918 and the fate of his son was left in doubt.



U. & U.

### The Czarina's Favorite

Gregory Rasputin, the famous Russian monk, who was the power behind the Russian throne, surrounded by a group of admirers at the Imperial Palace at Tsarsky Selo. Rasputin was murdered by Russian noblemen.





© U. & U.

### Russian Infantry

This is the type of soldier that composed the first Russian armies.



From U. & U.

### Russian Cavalry

Advance guards in the invasion of Galicia which nearly reached Cracow.



© U. & U.

### Pouring into Hungary

Part of the Russian forces that carried the fight to enemy territory.



© U. & U.

### Siberian Infantrymen Arrive in Warsaw

Siberian troops arrived in Warsaw in 1914 just in time to save the city from the Germans, when the Kaiser's forces first began to attack the city.



© U. & U.

### Russians Advancing

Marching along a railway on the great plains of Poland.

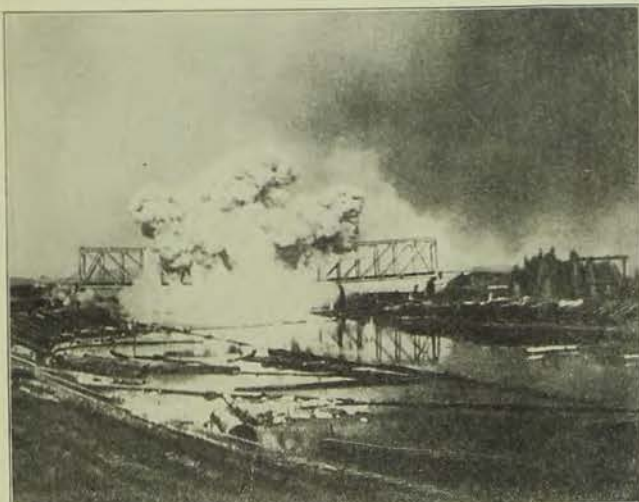


From U. & U.

### Austrian Prisoners

Serving breakfast to some of the thousands of prisoners taken by Russia.





© U. &amp; U.

### Blowing Up a Bridge

The span can be seen buckling under the strain of the explosion, and water spouts show the effect of the mines planted in the river. This was one of the episodes in the Russian retreat.



© Brown &amp; Dawson, Stamford, Conn.

### A Przemyśl Ruin

Inhabitants of the Galician city compelled to use boats over the San river after the Russians left.



From U. &amp; U.

### Russians in Flight

Russian infantry following an alarm that the German cavalry had broken through the last defenses, stampeded.



© U. &amp; U.

### Russians Blow Up Village

The Russians had transformed many villages near the front into munition depots and when they had to retreat they blew them up.



© U. &amp; U.

### Russian Infantry and Cossack Prisoners

Ten thousand Russian prisoners in one column. Notice the line along the road in the distance. All these prisoners were captured in one of the battles in Galicia.



© Brown &amp; Dawson, Stamford, Conn.

### The Great German Drive Through Galicia

By some brilliant infantry charges and masterful maneuvering the Germans came out victorious in the battle of Stuckoff. They captured a lot of prisoners, guns and supplies.





© U. &amp; U.

### Street Fight in Petrograd

Soldiers and students are seen firing across the Moikia canal at police hidden in the houses on the opposite bank.



© U. &amp; U.

### Revolutionists in Raid

Soldiers have fixed red flags to their bayonets and taken possession of a motor for a raid.



From U. &amp; U.

### Machine Guns Mow Down People

The scene of this fight is the Nevsky Prospekt. On the roof of the Public Library, the large building in the background, were stationed the machine guns, the result of whose fire can be seen in the numbers lying dead and wounded in the streets. On the extreme left the wounded are being sent away in a vehicle. Near the foreground a woman can be seen protecting her child.





© U. &amp; U.

A Girl Soldier



© U. &amp; U.

Defending Kerensky

The Battalion of Death, composed of Russian women, who organized to shame the men into fighting, opposed the Bolsheviks and is reported to have been destroyed.



Mme. Botchkareva



© International Film Service.

Legion of Death on Parade

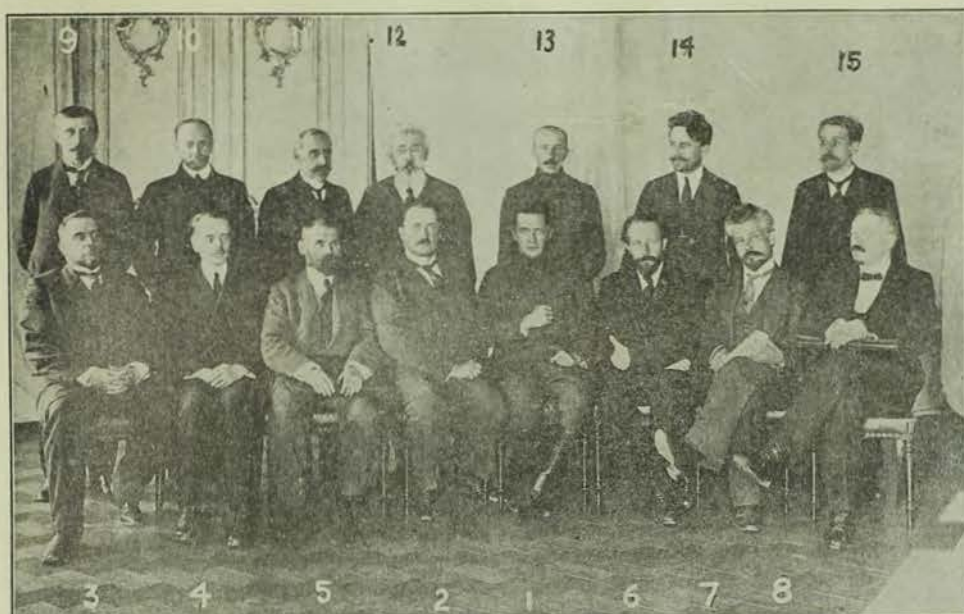
Its commander, Mme. Vera Botchkareva, is third to the right in the group of four officers. She wears on her breast medals won in battle.



© U. &amp; U.

Sharpshooters of the Legion of Death





Kerensky and His Cabinet

Kerensky escaped from Russia. Most of the cabinet have been imprisoned by the Bolsheviks. Number 1 is Kerensky; 2, Nekrasow; 3, Orenin; 4, Kokoshkin; 5, Pesheehonow; 6, Aukscutiew; 7, Chernow; 8, Nikitin; 9, Kartashew; 10, Oldenleure; 11, Zarudney; 12, Efremou; 13, Sarenkow; 14, Skolelew; 15, Prskojovitz.



From U. &amp; U.

Alexander F. Kerensky

As premier he made the last stand in Russia for a constitutional government and loyalty to the Allies.



© U. &amp; U.

Council of Soldiers' Deputies in Session in the Duma, Petrograd  
This revolutionary body was the incubator that hatched the Bolsheviks.





© U. &amp; U.

### Kremlin in Moscow Wrecked by Bolsheviki

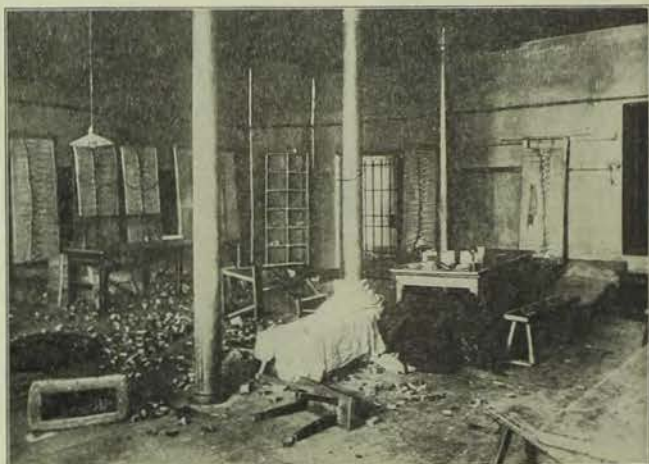
The room shown was irreparably wrecked. The whole beautiful structure, famous throughout the world, suffered considerably.



© U. &amp; U.

### A Prison Wrecked

Litovskii Prison, Petrograd, was attacked, the prisoners freed, and the structure burned.



© From U. &amp; U. Photo by Pathé.

### The German Curse in Russia

A Petrograd police barracks after the revolution. The police fought until they were overwhelmed by the mobs. Some of these rooms looked like a slaughter house after the mobs got through.



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### Burning Royal Symbols

Files of Imperial Eagles and royal arms torn from government buildings serve for a bonfire.





Photograph by Donald Thompson. From U. & U.

### The Bolshevik Leaders

Leon Trotsky, Minister of War, is speaking; Nicolai Lenine, Prime Minister, stands behind. The insert is Ensign Krylenko, Commander-in-chief.



© U. & U.

### Trotsky and Lenine

They established anarchy in Russia and delivered the country into Germany's hands.

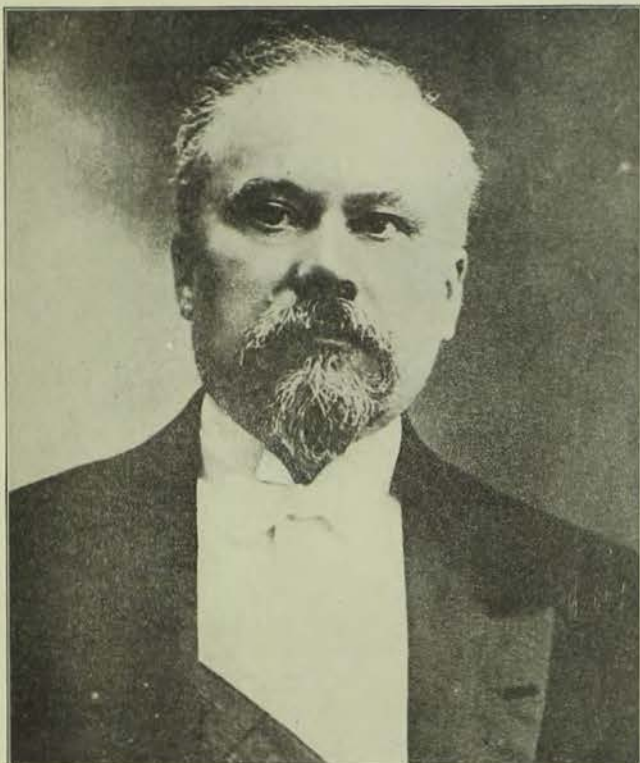


From U. & U.

### Signing the Armistice at Brest-Litovsk

The historic meeting at Brest-Litovsk on December 15, 1917, when the Russians and Teutons signed the armistice that started the peace negotiations. Prince Leopold of Bavaria is shown on the left signing the armistice for the Central Powers. The Bolshevik representatives are seated opposite.





From U. & U.

**Raymond Poincaré**

Elected President of France, January 17, 1913.



© U. & U.

**Foch and Petain**

From left to right are: Gen. Foch, the French general named supreme commander-in-chief of all the Allied Armies and Gen. Petain, the commander-in-chief of the French forces on the Western Front.



© U. & U.

**General Petain Decorates Wounded Nurse**

One of the nurses who by her individual bravery saved the lives of many wounded soldiers in the French hospital at Dugny, when it was bombarded by the Germans. She received the Croix de Guerre.



From U. & U.

**Recent Photograph of General Foch**

Under Ferdinand Foch was unified the command of the allied armies so that the attack would be much more effective.





© U. &amp; U.

### Marshal Joffre's First View of New York's Skyscrapers

M. René Viviani, foreign minister and ex-premier and head of the French Commission, on arm of Joseph H. Choate, followed by Marshal Joffre and escort walking into the City Hall of New York where Mayor Mitchell officially received them. Marshal Joffre is looking upward, getting his first real view of New York's skyscrapers. The insert is Marshal Joffre.





© U. &amp; U.

### German Raider "Seeadler" Wrecked

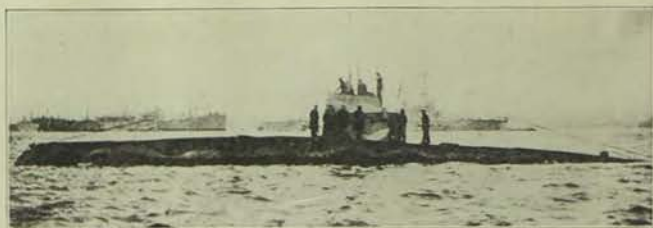
The "Seeadler" (Sea Eagle) is held fast in the sands near Tahiti. She was wrecked October 8, 1917.



From U. &amp; U.

### German Submarine Mine-Layer

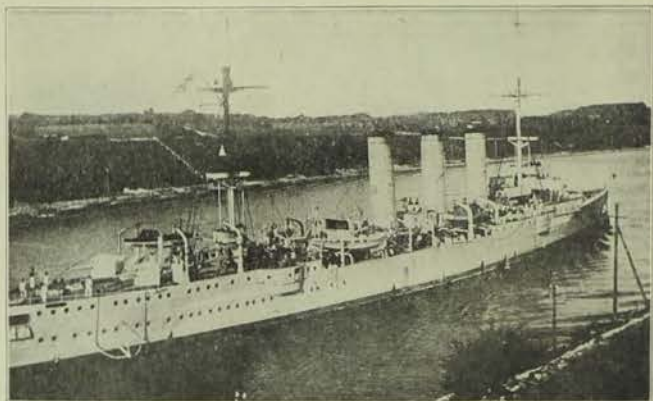
The German submarine mine-layer U-C 5, lying in the Thames off Temple Pier, London. The vessel was a prize of the British Navy.



From U. &amp; U.

### Camouflaged Teuton U-Boat

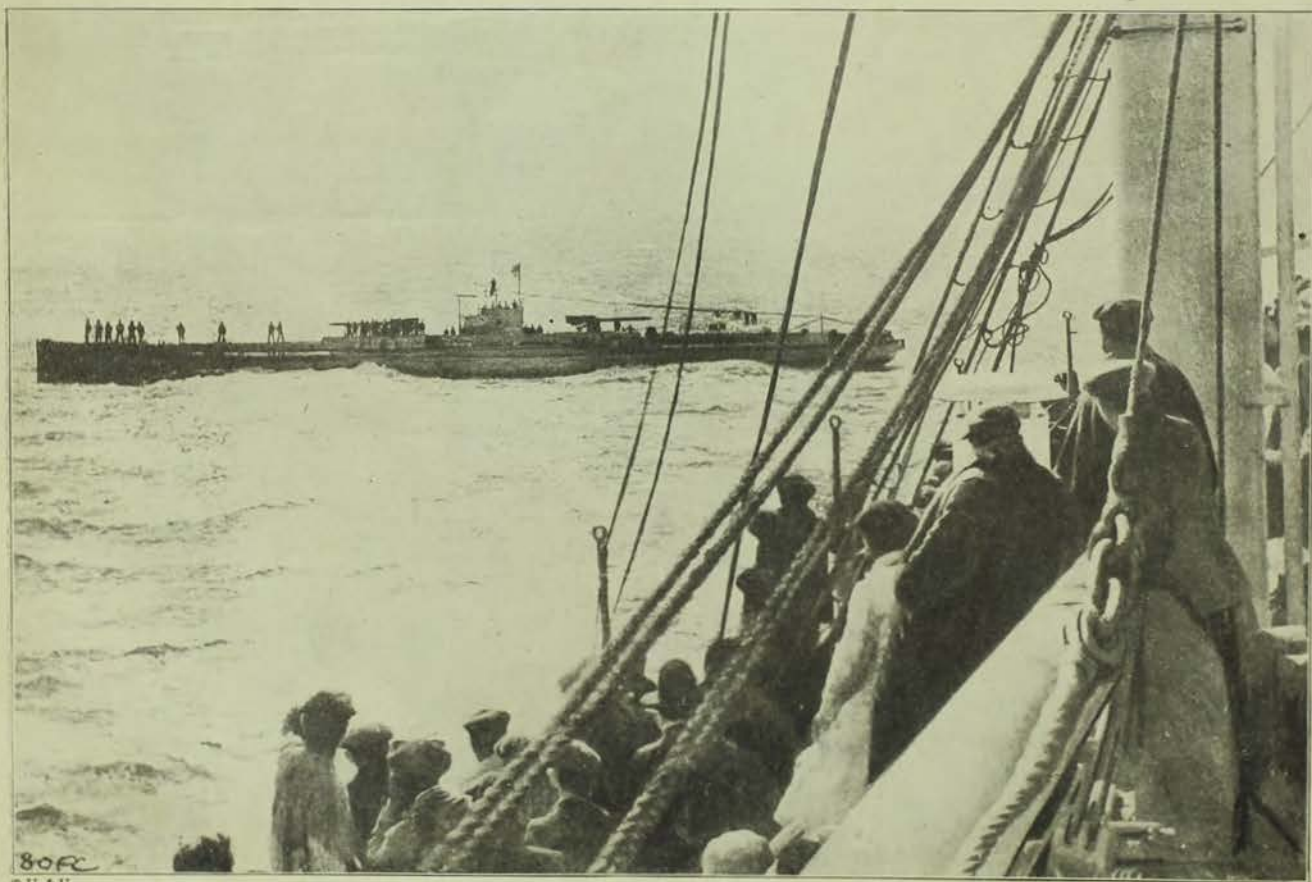
This boat is painted a solid sea green with a long wave length of foam color superimposed on the hull and the conning tower.



From U. &amp; U.

### The Emden

This German cruiser ran a spectacular course as a commerce raider from August 11 to November 10, 1914, under Capt. von Muller. It was destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney.



© U. &amp; U.

### Submarine Stops Spanish Liner Off Cadiz

This submarine, of the largest type employed by the Teutons for long-range cruises, stopped the Spanish mail steamer Infanta Isabel de Bourbon off Cadiz. The submarine is shown circling about the steamer while 5 officers and 15 men of the crew were busy searching the detained ship.





From U. & U.

**Admiral Alfred Von Tirpitz**

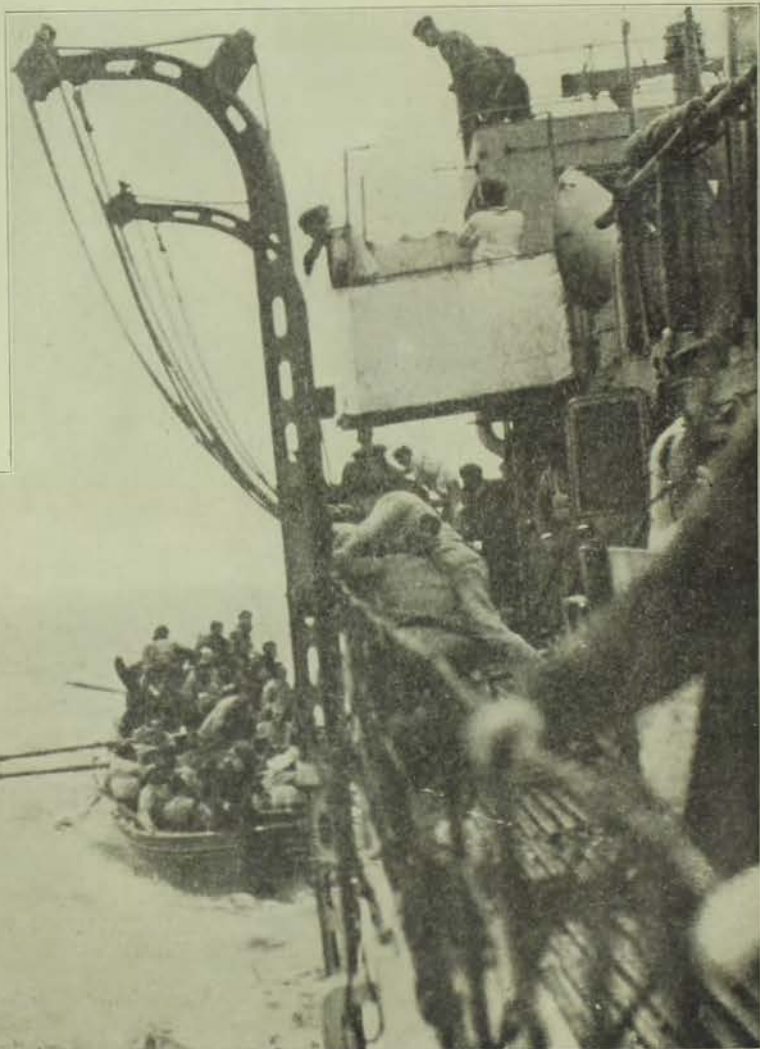
His advocacy of ruthless submarine warfare cost him his place as German secretary of the navy, but his policies were later adopted.



© U. & U.

**Last Minute Escape from a Torpedoed Vessel**

The photograph was taken after the steamer had been torpedoed by a German submarine. The vessel sank by the bow, her stern lifting slowly out of the water. Men can be seen sliding down the ropes as the last small boat is pulling away.

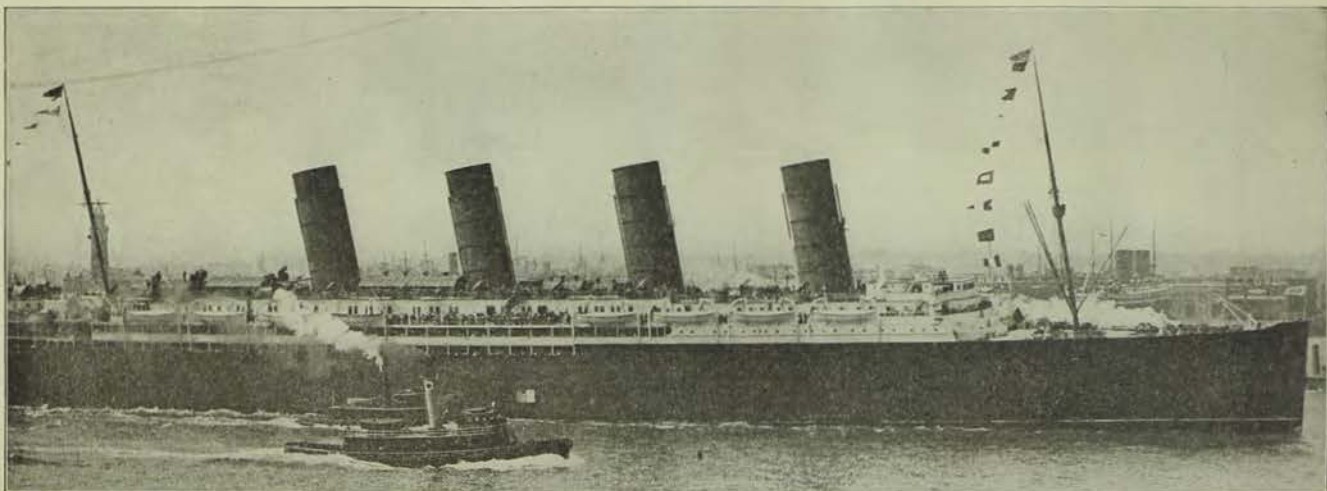


© U. & U.

**Torpedoed Liner Sinking in Mediterranean**

The vessel, a ship of about 10,000 tons, was attacked without warning by a German submarine and sank in a few minutes. Of the many passengers and a crew on board, about fifty, including the captain, were lost.





© U. &amp; U.

### The Lusitania

This is the great Cunard liner as she left New York harbor to be torpedoed May 7, 1915, by German submarine U-39, with a loss of 1,154 men, women and children, of whom 114 were Americans.



© U. &amp; U.

### Captain William T. Turner

Commander of the Lusitania on her last trip. He escaped.



© U. &amp; U.

### Burying Lusitania Victims

At Queenstown, May 10, 120 of the victims whose bodies had been recovered, were buried in one grave.



© U. &amp; U.

### Reclaimed From the Sea

Bodies are being removed from the S. S. New York which had recovered them from the scene of the disaster.



© U. &amp; U.

### To Their Last Resting Place

Coffins containing bodies of Lusitania victims hauled through Queenstown covered with the Union Jack.





© U. &amp; U.

### Hospital Ship Torpedoed

British hospital ship "Gloucester Castle" sinking in the British Channel after being torpedoed by a German U-boat despite the plainly visible Red Cross signs.



© U. &amp; U.

### The Final Plunge

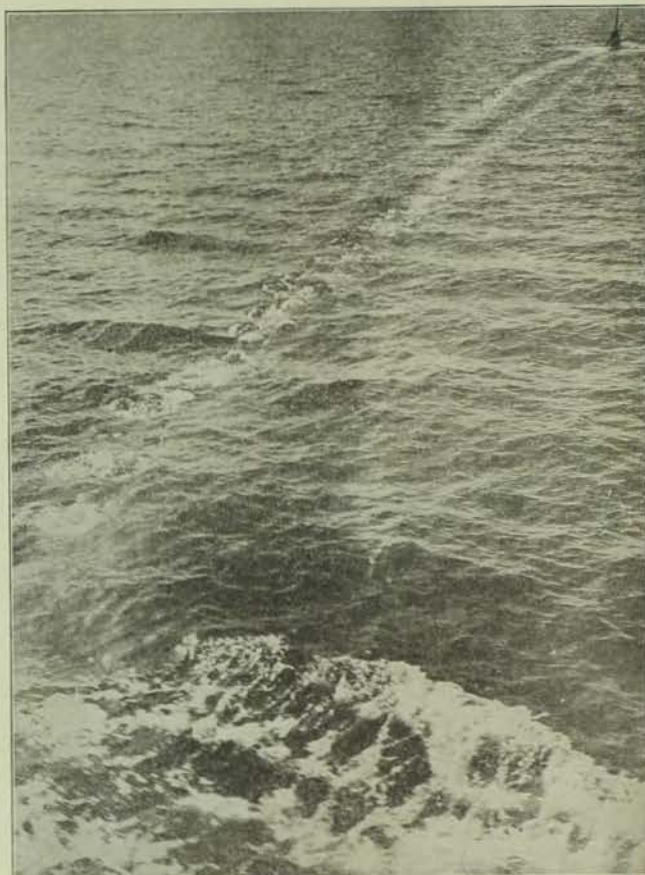
The sinking of a ship torpedoed by a German U-boat. A rescue ship is seen close by.



British Official Photograph. © U. &amp; U.

### British Destroyer Rescues Survivors

Survivors of a torpedoed vessel landing from a British destroyer at a British port.



British Official Photographs © U. &amp; U.

### The Wake of a Torpedo

The dreaded silver trail left by the engine of death fired by a lurking submarine.

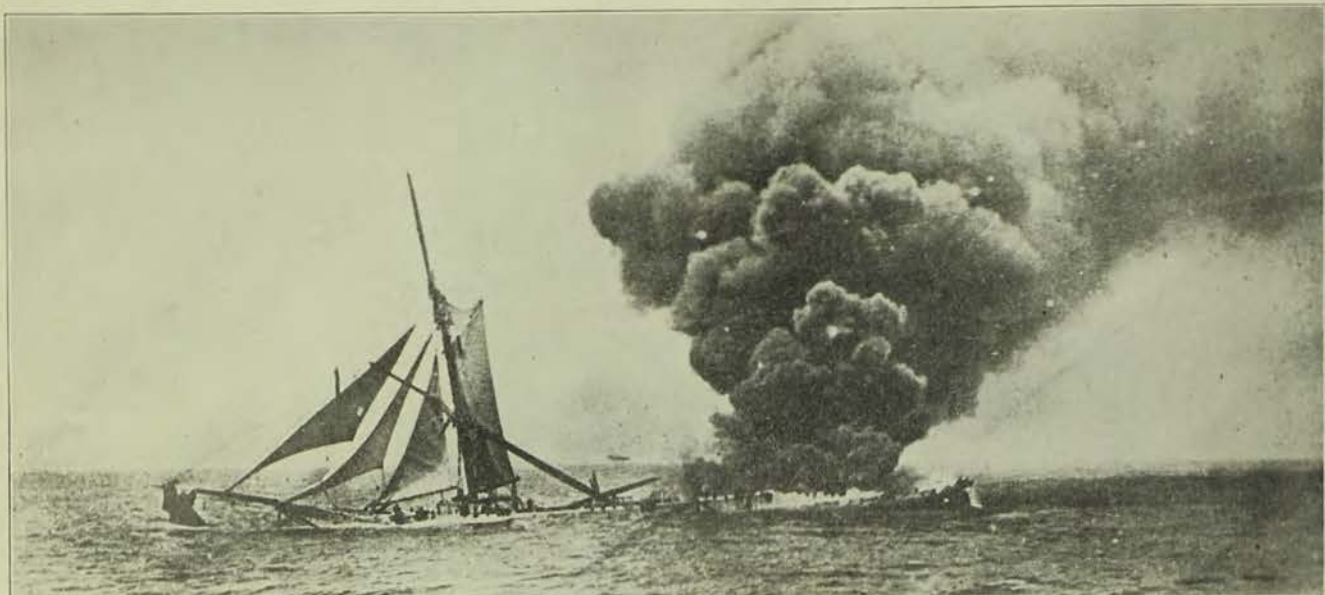


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### Victims of the Submarine

An actual photograph of a swamped boat from the Cunard liner Ivernia, a transport sunk in the Mediterranean Jan. 1, 1917. One hundred and fifty-three men perished.





© U. &amp; U.

### Submarine Victim in Flames

A schooner is on fire as a result of the explosion of a German torpedo. A graphic illustration of German frightfulness.



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### British Transport Torpedoed

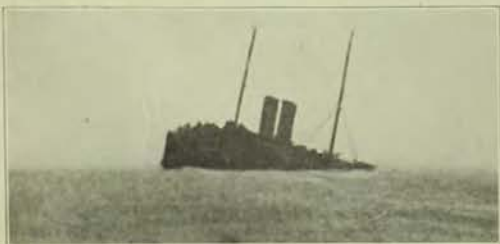
This vessel, torpedoed in the Eastern Mediterranean, was run on the rocks in an effort to beach her. Men can be seen sliding down the ropes. At the stern is a lifeboat hanging by the painter.



© U. &amp; U.

### Torpedoed French Transport Sinking

The big French transport *Medie*, torpedoed in the Mediterranean, went down in two minutes after the munitions on board exploded.



© U. &amp; U.

### Taking Its Final Plunge

The P. and O. liner *Arabia* was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Mediterranean. There were one hundred and seventy persons on board.



From U. &amp; U.

### Pose While Facing Death

Soldiers on the transport *Ivernina*, sunk in the Mediterranean Jan. 1, 1917, posed for this photograph before getting into lifeboats.

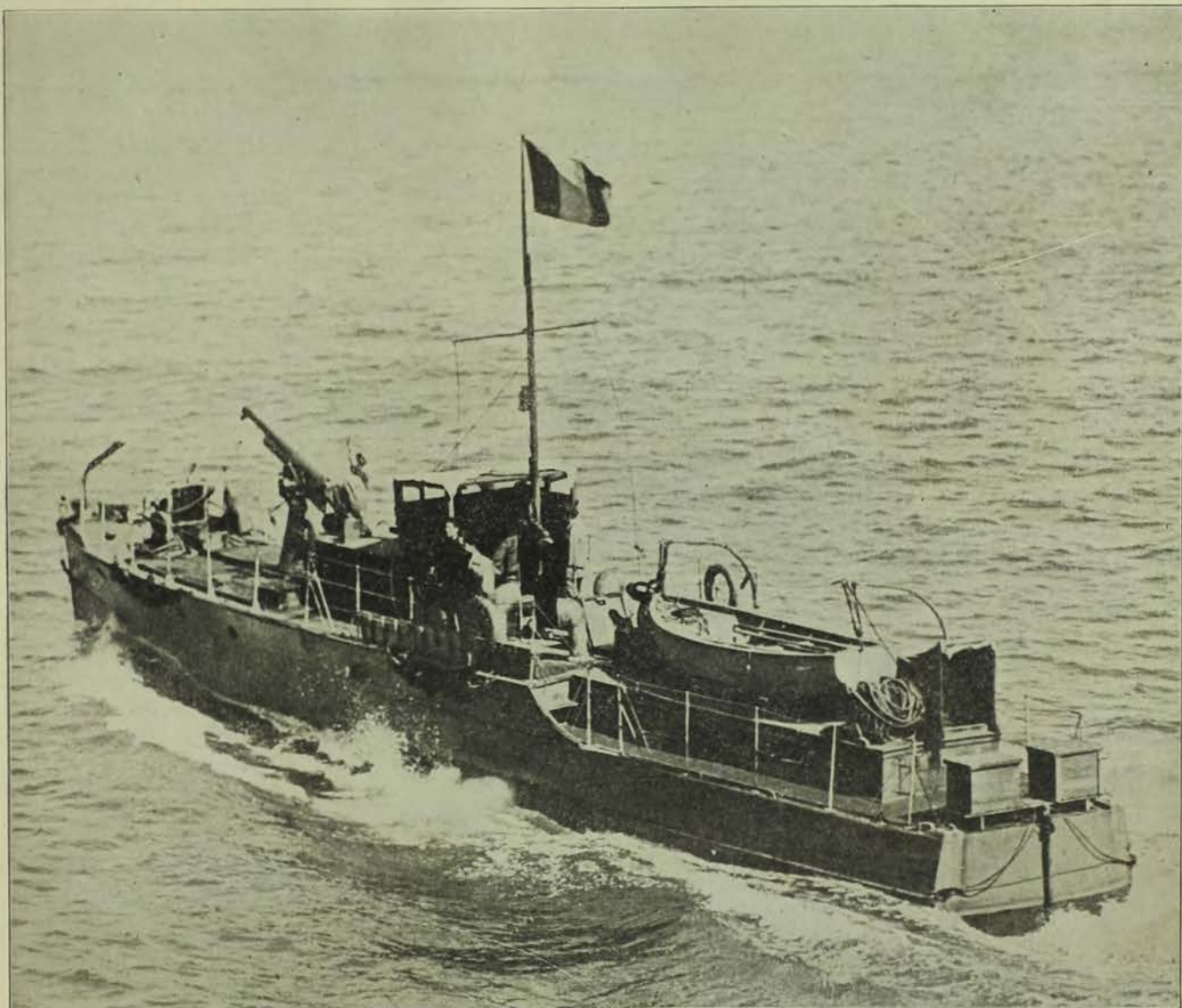


From U. &amp; U.

### Troopship That Struck a Mine

When the British troopship "*Tyndareus*" struck a mine off Cape Agulhas, the Tommies on board lined up and went through the "Birkenhead Drill" and sang. Two rescue ships made their appearance in time.





### French Submarine Chaser Armed with Famous 75

There was little comfort for the U-boats when the French submarine chaser with the famous 75 mounted on its deck hove in sight. The French 75 is probably the most famous gun of the war, and they did very effective work on the chasers.

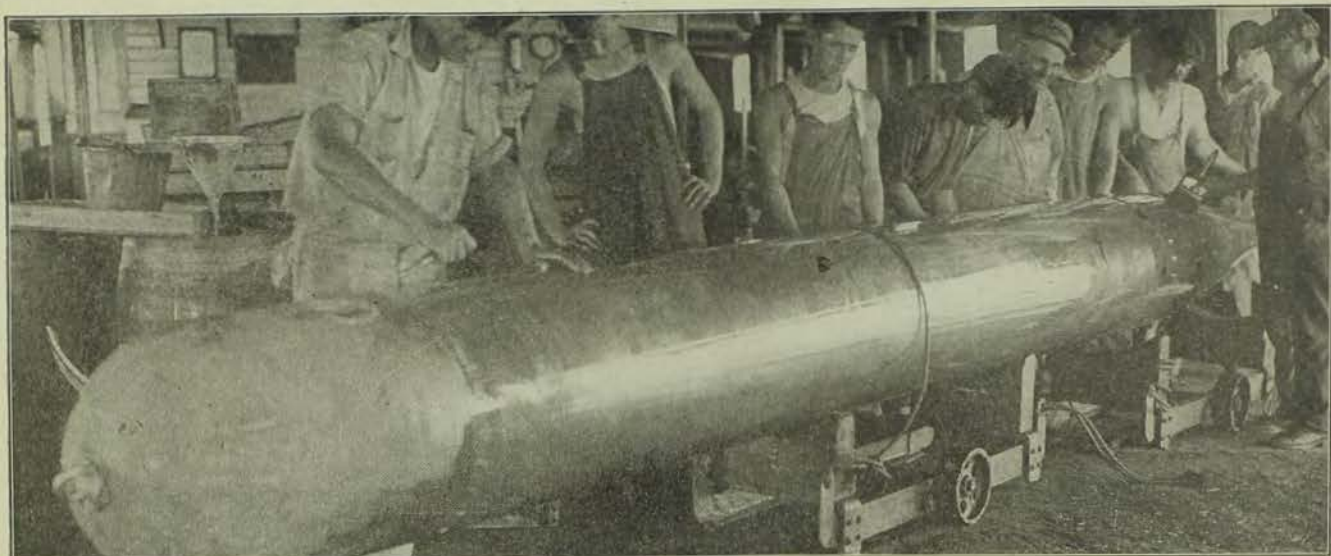


From U. & U.

### Fitting Finish for Giant U-Boat

One of the big German U-boats lying a total wreck on the coasts of Wissant, near Calais, France. The submarine was captured by the French and the crew taken prisoners by Belgian cavalry.

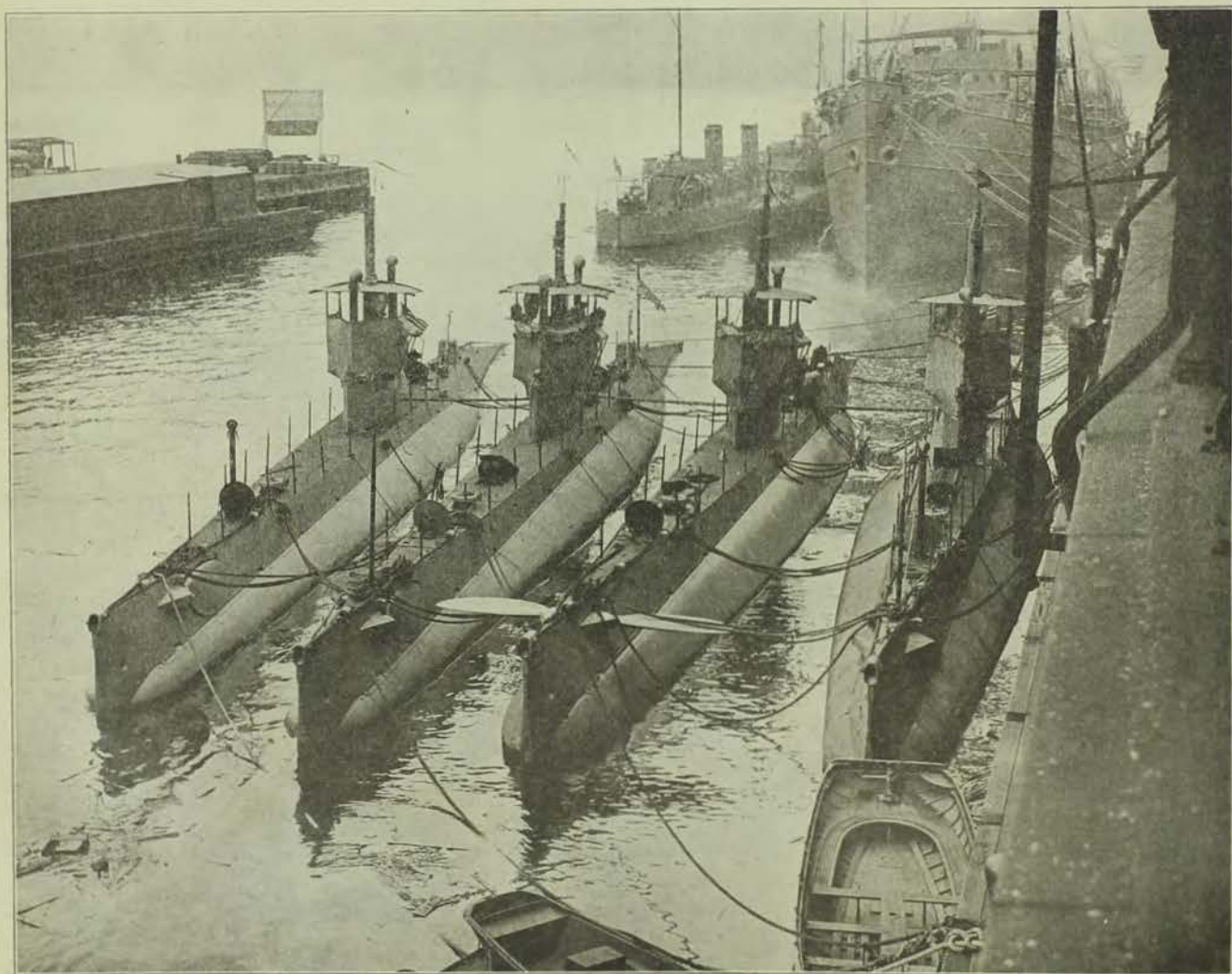




© U. &amp; U.

### An American Torpedo

One of the giant torpedoes destined for use by America's big battleships in process of assembly. The torpedoes are shipped in parts from the factory at which they are made to a barge moored in a little port somewhere along the coast. Here they are assembled and then tested.

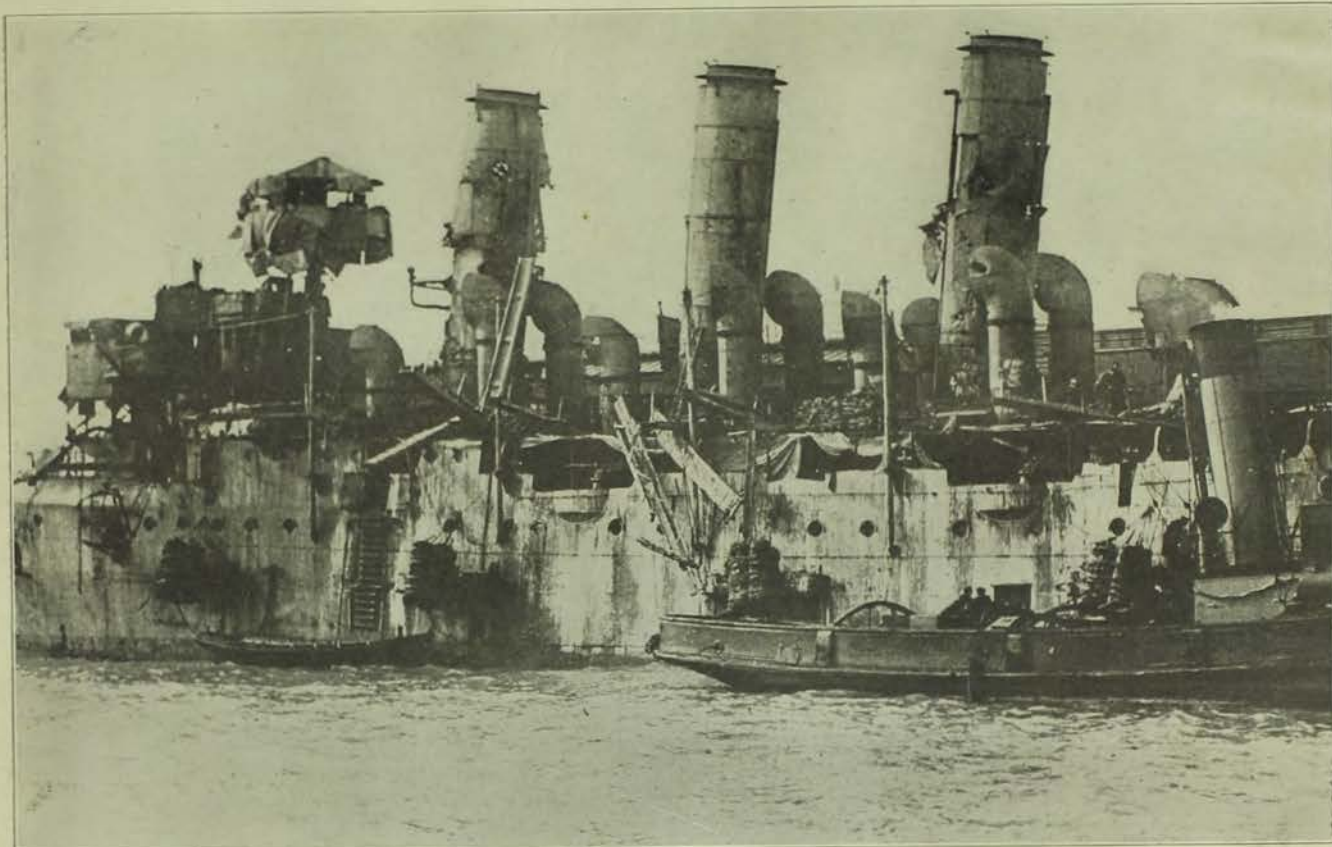


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### United States Submarines

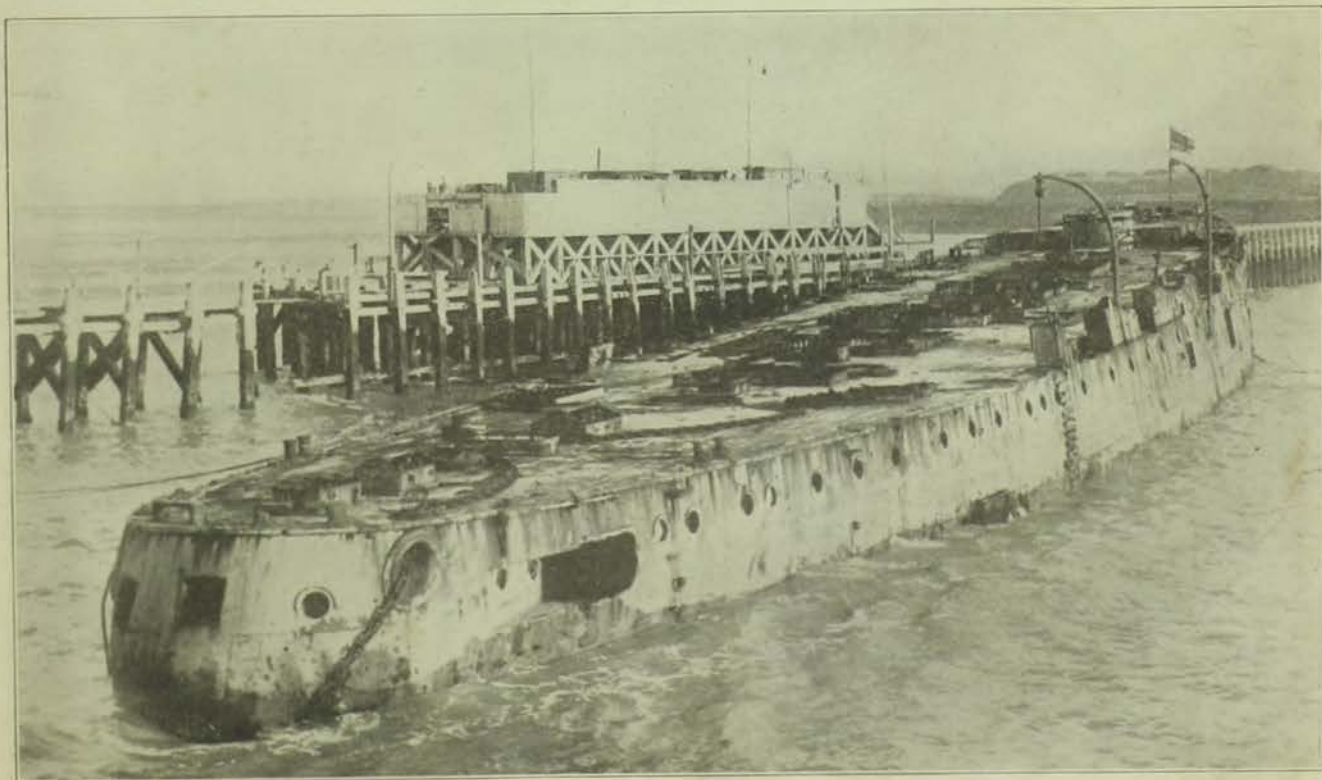
These are the K1, K2, K5 and K6, lying in an American harbor. They are of the smaller type used for coast defense.





© U. & L. **Battered Wreck of the Vindictive, Martyr Ship**

This remarkable picture shows the warship after the raid, April 23, 1918, when it carried a landing force to Zeebrugge, Belgium, while other vessels were sunk to block the harbor. Though battered by German shells, the Vindictive returned to its home port.



© W. N. U. **The Vindictive as It Now Lies In Ostend Harbor**

On May 9, 1918, the Vindictive, filled with cement, was run into the entrance of Ostend harbor and sunk to block the harbor. The Germans, with all their skill, were unable to remove this serious obstruction to submarine navigation.

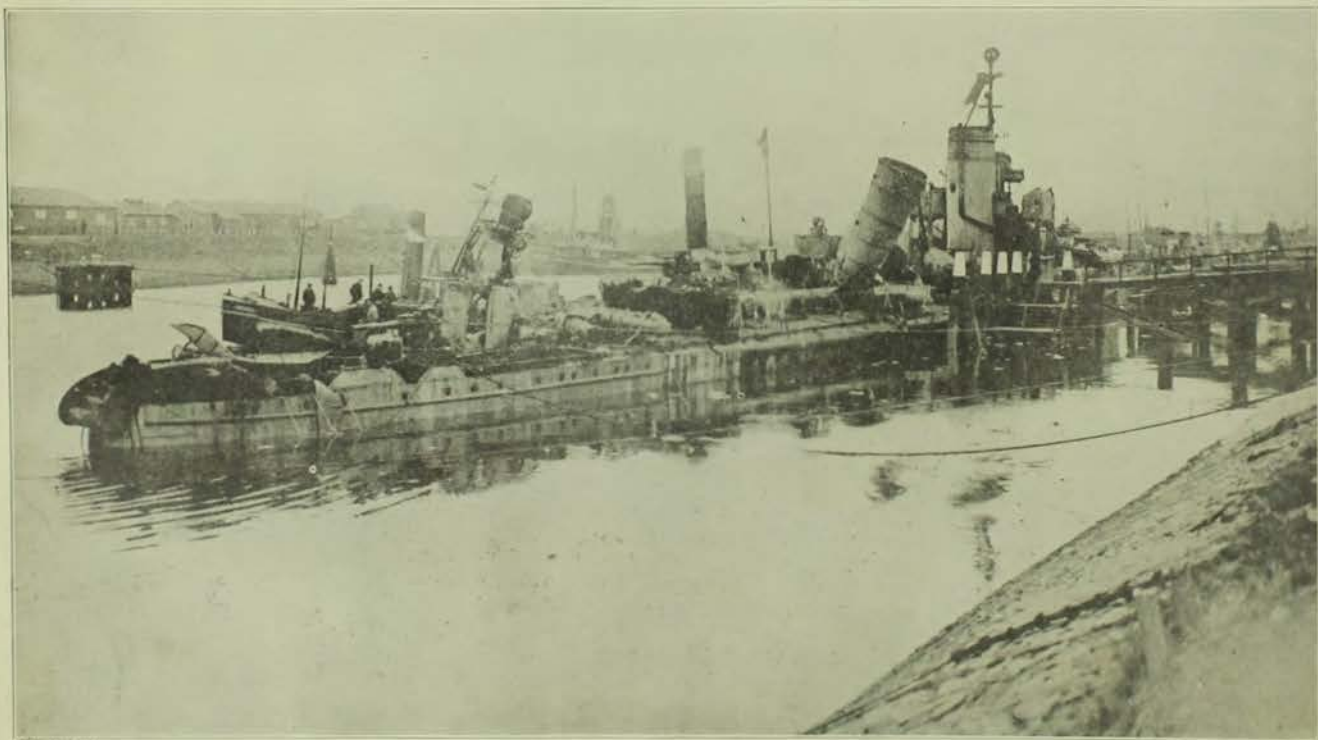




From U. & U.

### What British Shell Did

This is a close view of the deck of the German destroyer V-69, after a battle with British light sea forces in the North Sea.



From U. & U.

### German Destroyer V-69 After a Battle

The destroyer was damaged in a battle between German and British light sea forces and was taken into the harbor of Ymuiden, Holland, by her crew. One of her funnels was tilted at a dangerous angle and her deck was covered with wreckage and debris, havoc wrought by British shell fire.

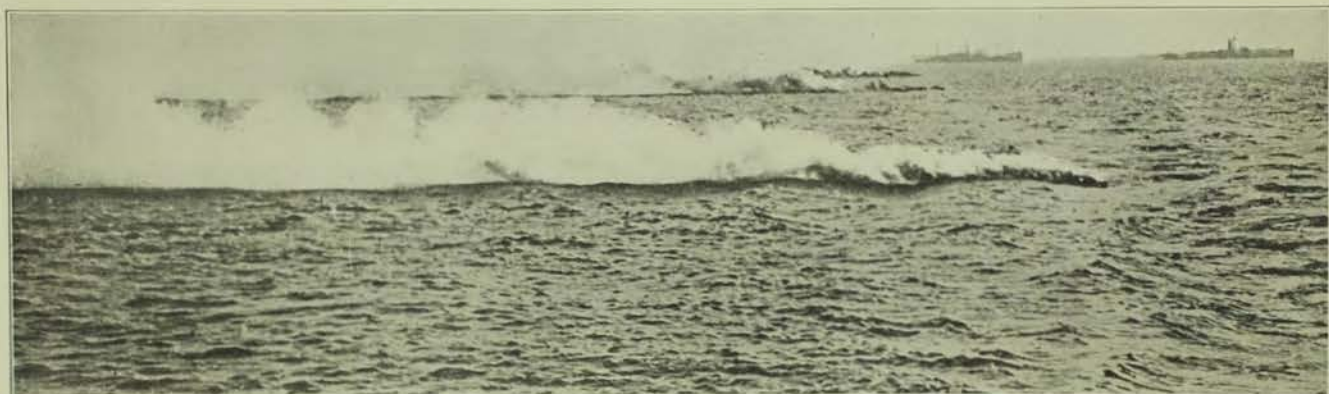




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**"Smoke Screens"**

British destroyers at sea making smoke screens to hide them from the submarines and other enemy craft. The smoke screen perfectly disguises the vessel.



© U. &amp; U.

**"Smoke Screen" Protects a Convoy**

Allied merchant ships, under convoy, are hidden from Teuton submarines by the screens of dense smoke sent up by the guard of war ships.

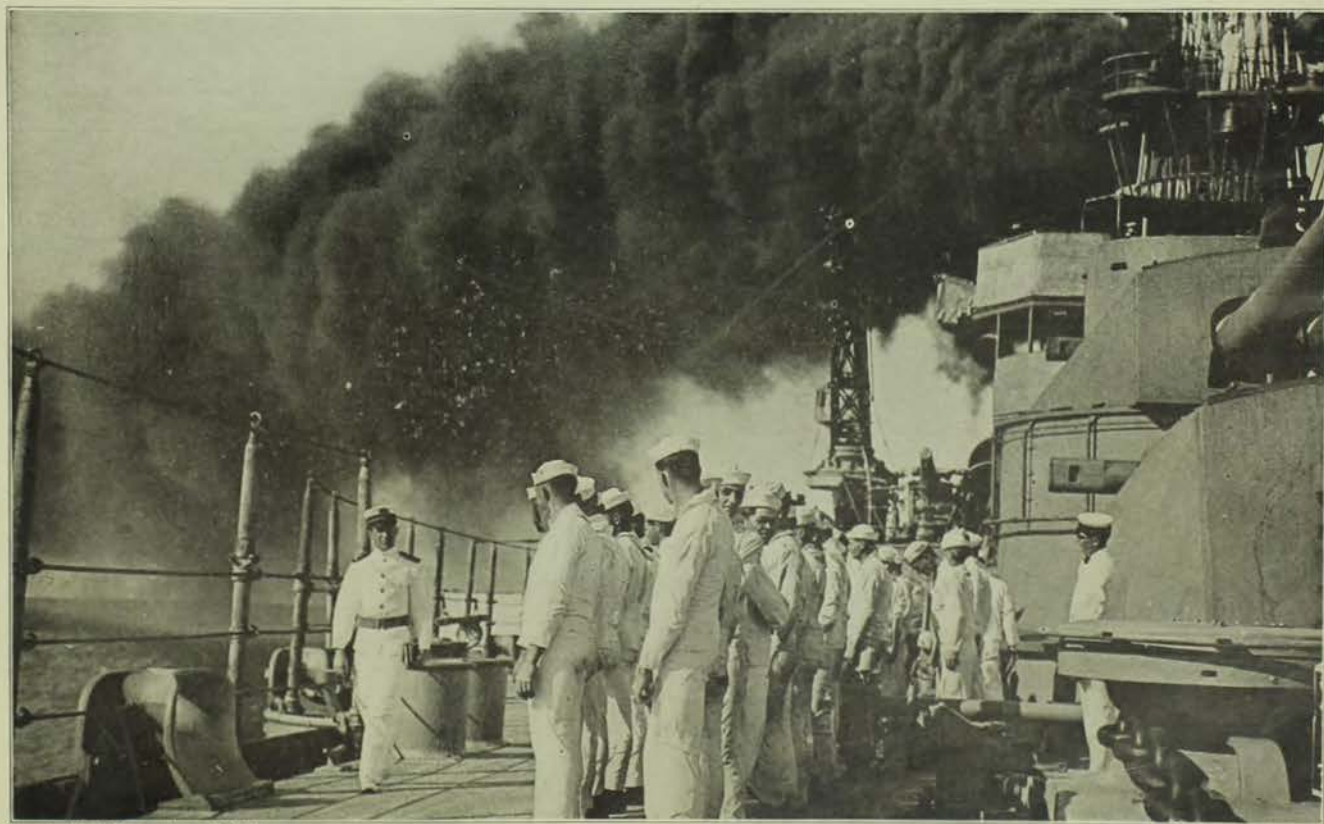


Photo by N. G. Moser. From U. &amp; U.

**"Smoke Screen" on a Battleship**

This smoke screen, developed by the U. S. S. Arkansas, entirely envelops the ship in a few minutes, making it indistinguishable to the enemy. A division is seen at muster in the foreground.





© U. &amp; U.

**German Floating Mine**

This enemy engine of death was washed up on the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean.



© U. &amp; U.

**Mine Sweeper Strikes Mine**

Instead of gathering up a mine, this trawler struck one and her entire bow was smashed in.



© U. &amp; U.

**Sweeping Vermin Off the Seas**

This British official photograph shows one of the British drift fleets that are making their worth felt in service in the North Sea and the waters about the British Isles.



© U. &amp; U.

**Putting Finishing Touches on French Submarine Mines**

Here are some of the devices which are helping keep Germans off the seas. This photograph shows a scene in a factory at Toulon, France, where skilled workmen are putting the finishing touches on submarine mines.





© U. &amp; U.

### Loading Torpedoes on British Submarine

The mother ship of a brood of British submarines is lowering torpedoes to the submersibles.



© U. &amp; U.

### A Queer Fish Out of Water

A submarine looks queer out of water. The one shown in this British official photograph is the B-9, beached for repair.



© U. &amp; U.

### The Deutschland at Baltimore, Md.

The German submersible merchantman, "Deutschland," commanded by Captain Paul Koenig, made two trips to America in 1916.

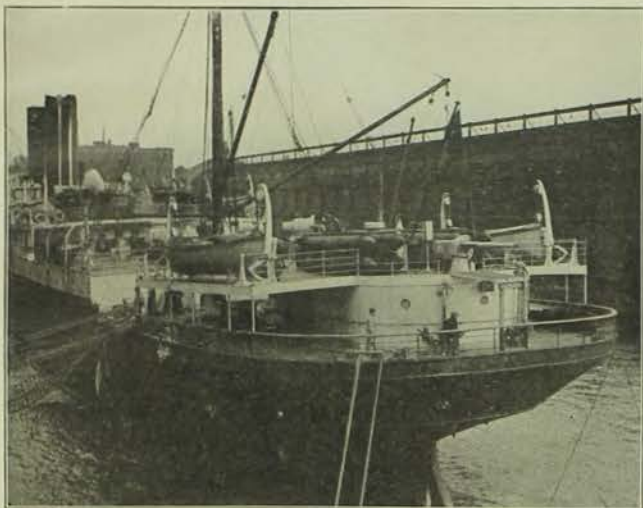


From U. &amp; U.

### A British Submarine

The B2 is one of the smaller type of submarines in the service of the British navy when the war began.

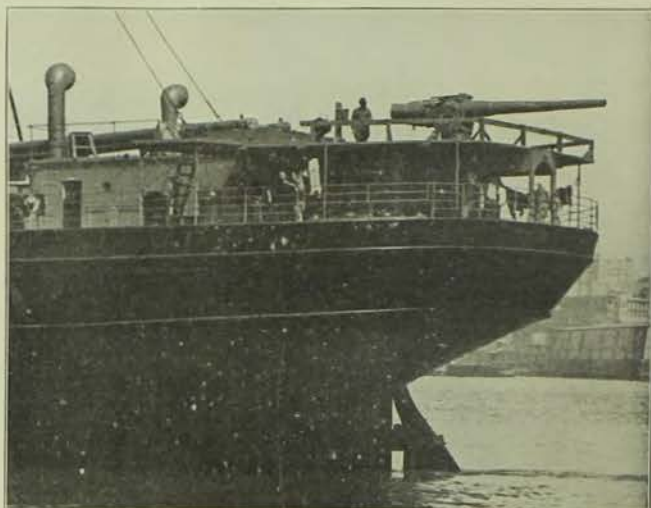




© U. &amp; U.

### Sails with Gun Mounted on Deck

On the first trip after unrestricted submarine war was declared in 1917, the S. S. Rochambeau sailed with a gun mounted on her deck. Few of the passengers cancelled their reservations.



© U. &amp; U.

### Gun That Sank a Submarine

This gun on the American steamship Mongolia sank the first German submarine to succumb to an American shell.



© Committee on Public Information, From U. &amp; U.

### Crew on Sinking Submarine

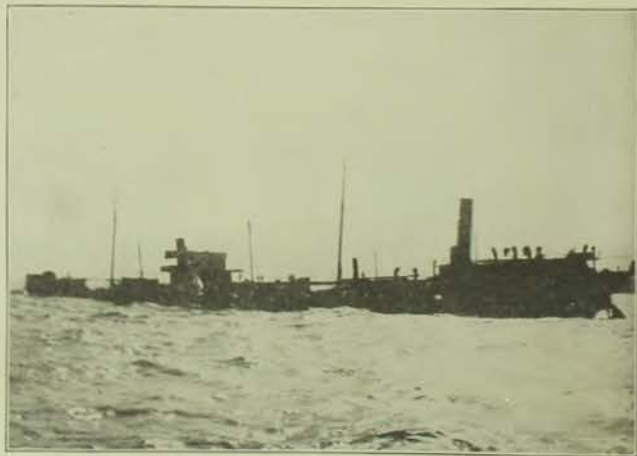
As this big U-boat slowly sank, the entire crew clambered on deck. A few were drawn under with the craft, the rest were rescued by the American destroyer "Fanning," as they struggled to keep afloat.



From U. &amp; U.

### The "Rockingham"

The American steamship, the "Rockingham," formerly the Nebraskan, was sunk in the Irish Sea. Thirteen were lost.



© U. &amp; U.

### Last Plunge of the "Gulflight"

Torpedoing of the American steamer "Gulflight," off Scilly Islands, May 1, 1915. The Gulflight is settling by the head.

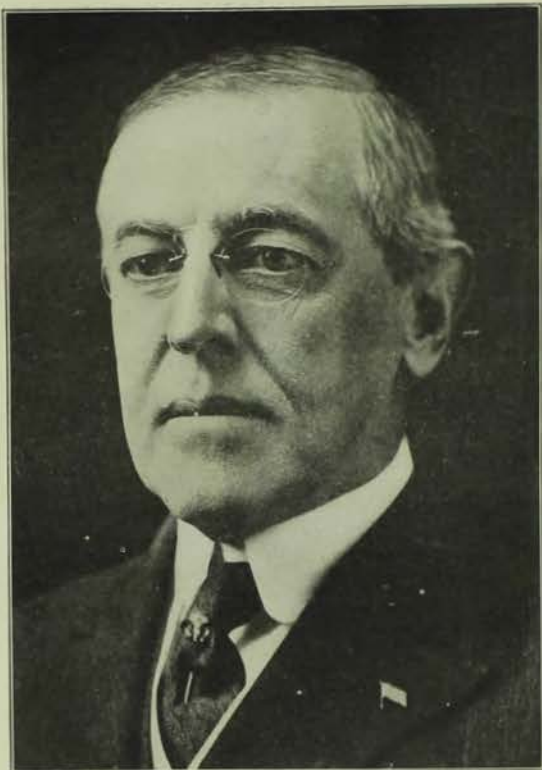




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**William G. McAdoo**

Appointed Secretary of the Treasury at the beginning of President Wilson's first term, Mr. McAdoo assumed after war was declared the important duties of General Director of the United States Railroad Administration. He directed the financing of the war with conspicuous success.



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**Woodrow Wilson**

President of the United States and the acknowledged spokesman for the democracies of the world since the United States, under his leadership, declared war on the German Empire.



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**Robert Lansing**

He succeeded William Jennings Bryan as Secretary of State and filled that office with distinction in the trying days that preceded the declaration of war with Germany. He was trained by years of experience in the school of American diplomacy, which places honesty above intrigue, and frankness above evasion and deceit.

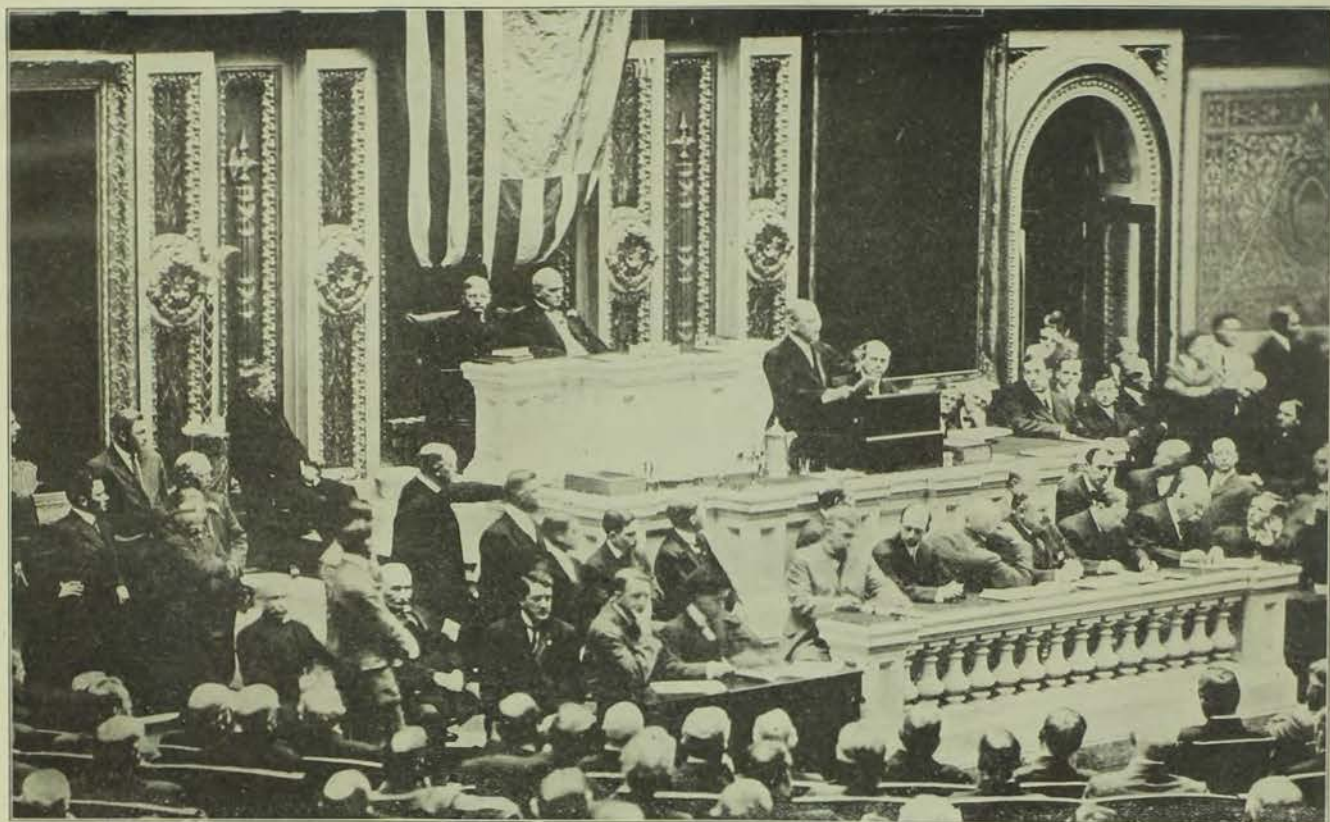


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**President Wilson and His War Cabinet**

On the extreme left is the President. Back of the table, left to right, are William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, and W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. In front of the table, left to right, are Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General; Franklin Lane, Secretary of the Interior; W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce.





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### President Wilson Calls for War on Austria in Address to Congress

An impressive moment during President Wilson's stirring address to the joint session of the reconvened Sixty-fifth Congress. Speaker Champ Clark, of the House, right, presided jointly with Vice-President Marshall, president of the Senate, on the left, while President Wilson made his address.



Photo by G. V. Black, Wash., D. C.

Duncan U. Fletcher



Frederick Hale



James Hamilton Lewis



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John B. Kendrick



Miles Poindexter



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John H. Bankhead



Park Trammell



Photo by G. V. Black

William D. Cahier



F. M. Simmons



Bert M. Fernald



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Hoke Smith



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Charles Curtis



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William E. Henry

United States Senators Who Led in Supporting the President





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Reed Smoot



James A. Reed



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Francis E. Warren



Chas. E. Townsend



G. W. Norris



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Thomas P. Gore



Joseph I. France



Ollie M. James



C. S. Page



Frank B. Brandegee



Atlee Pomerene



Photo by Clinebinst

Wm. H. Thompson



James E. Watson



Morris Sheppard



W. L. Jones



Henry F. Ashurst

### Leaders in the Senate

Some of the most prominent members of the greatest deliberative body in the world who helped wage the world war for liberty.





SAMUEL E. WINSTON    ALBERT F. ROLF    HAROLD KNOTSON    ALVAN T. FULLER    GRANT CLARK    EDWARD W. GRAY    R. B. SNELL    T. D. MCKEDOWN    JOHN A. REY



J. D. SCHALL    NIELS JUUL    JESSE D. PRICE    H. D. FLOOD    JAMES W. GOOD    DUDLEY BOULITTLE    W. E. VARE    J. L. BENECOT    W. C. BORLAND



GEORGE YOUNG    L. W. FAIRFIELD    CHARLES LINTHICUM    JOHN I. TILSON    HARRY E. HULL    WM. A. CARY    D. E. GARRETT    W. W. VENABLE    CHARLES A. SULZER



CHARLES LINCOLN    R. E. MEIER    M. F. HAZAN    EDWARD COHEN    WM. K. WILSON    EDWARD READING    J. L. HANFORD    JOHN E. BAKER    GUY CAMPBELL



ALFRED WILFELD    HENRI MORGAN    W. E. WALTER    BRANTLEY    R. A. FISHMAN    J. M. WATKINS    J. B. WOOD    LINCOLN BROWN    J. L. MURPHY



H. A. WHALEY    A. E. RICEY    M. C. CARLSON    JAMES GREENMAN    C. K. REED    J. C. GIBSON    WILLIAM CARTER    W. D. SYRMS    JEFF. M. LINDSEY

#### Members of the War Congress

On this page and the next are the leaders in the House of Representatives of the historic Sixty-fifth Congress, which declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary, and voted the selective draft law to raise the American armies.





TOM CONNALLY



W.P. STEVENSON



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R.W. PARKER



H.L. CANDY



EDGAR R. RIEBS



C.N. MCARTHUR



Photo by Melrose  
S.W. DEMPSEY



AIME C. DE VEYRA



J. BAGHARACH



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H.T. RAINEY



CLIFFORD IRELAND



Photo by Emerson  
E.E. EDINON



J. MCLAUGHLIN



E.E. FULLER



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D.A. HOLLINGSWORTH



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G.H. ROWLAND



ALBERT E. JOHNSON



J.H. SMALL



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National Food Administrator



H.E. GOFFIN  
of Air Craft Advisory Board



COL. E. HOUSE  
President's Unofficial Advisor



E.N. HURLEY  
Chairman of Shipping Board



HENRY FORD  
Builder of Motors, Tanks and Sub-chasers



HARRY A. GARFIELD  
Fuel Administrator



THOS. A. EDISON  
Great Inventor

CHAS. M. SCHWAB  
Master Ship Builder



JOHN D. RYAN  
Asst. Sec. of War - Air Craft Production



GEORGE CREEL  
Chairman of Public Information



CHAS. A. PIEZ  
Vice Pres. of Emergency Fleet Corporation

### Leaders of Civilian War Activities



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### The Council of National Defense

The Council of National Defense and the Advisory Commission in joint session in the office of the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. Seated, left to right, are: Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston; Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels; Secretary of War Newton D. Baker; Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, and Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson. Standing, left to right: Julius Rosenwald, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies; Bernard M. Baruch, in charge of raw materials; Daniel Willard, transportation; Dr. F. H. Martin, medicine and sanitation; Dr. Hollis Godfrey, science and research; Howard Coffin, munitions, and W. S. Gifford, director of the council.





© G. V. Buck.

**Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March**

This photograph was taken in Washington immediately after he took possession of the Chief of Staff's office in the War Department.

© U. & U. **Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War**

Though accused of being a pacifist, this former mayor of Cleveland, O., directed the activities which placed an American army of 1,900,000 men in France in 1918, and defeated Germany.



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**Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss**

Gen. Bliss was Chief of Staff of the American armies in France and a member of the Inter-Allied Military Conference.



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**The American War Council**

The War Council aided Secretary Baker in keeping the machinery of the Army running smoothly. It was composed of the heads of the different Bureaus of the War Department. From left to right: Charles Day, civilian member; Major General William Crozier, Major General E. M. Weaver, General Tasker H. Bliss, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, Major General E. H. Crowder, Col. Palmer E. Pierce, and Col. U. S. Grant.





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### Generals Foch and Pershing

The smile of confidence and assurance of victory which these two "men of the hour" wear was typical of the spirit of the leaders and of the men fighting the great battle for freedom.



© U. &amp; U.

### Pershing the Man

An intimate photograph of the American general who commanded our armies in France.



© U. &amp; U.

### Pershing and Joffre

The hero of the Marne and the leader of the American Expeditionary Forces exchange views.



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### General Pershing and Staff on Arrival in England

General Pershing, commander in chief of American troops abroad, surrounded by members of his staff, photographed on arrival in England. General Pershing is seated second from left.





From U. & U.

### In Uncle Sam's Service—Before and After

From left to right: Private Tobe White, Company K, First North Carolina Infantry, who comes from Buncombe county of that state, and Private W. C. Bryson of the same company. The photo on the left was taken at Camp Glenn, Morehead City, N. C., August, 1916, while the one at the right shows the same two men January 20, 1917, five months later at Camp Stewart, Texas, showing White a gainer by 30 pounds and Bryson, heavier by 50 pounds.

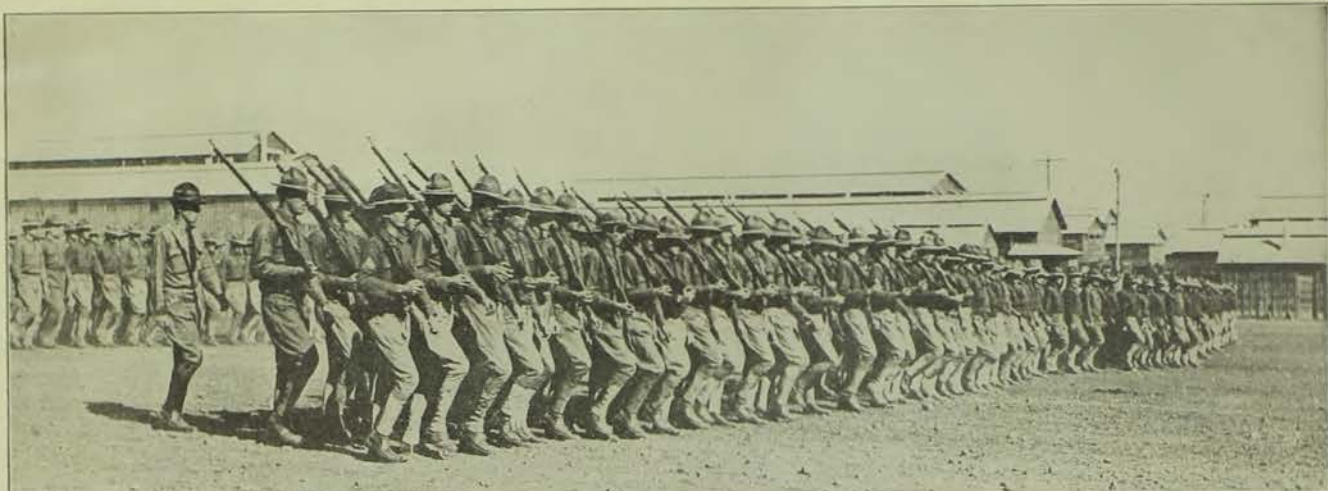


From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information

### Aerial View of a Charge Over the Enemy's Trenches

Americans rushing over a perfect network of trenches at a training camp somewhere in this country. These trenches were not only of unusual construction, but of unusual design.





From U. & U.

### Cowboys and Cattlemen Make Good Soldiers

Though now they are well trained soldiers, a few months ago these National Army men were totally unfamiliar with soldiering and the handling of military rifles. They are Texas cattlemen.



© U. & U.

### Wash Day in Camp

The soldiers of the 56th U. S. Infantry, stationed at Camp McArthur, Texas, are shown washing their own clothes.



© U. & U.

### A Bayonet Duel

Two men at the Princeton Officers' Training Camp are using the Canadian equipment, consisting of steel helmets, wire masks and padded canvas jackets. They were instructed by Canadian officers.



From U. & U.

### Teaching Boxing to Our Soldiers

Willie Ritchie, former lightweight champion, who changed his uniform as boxing instructor to that of a private in the National Army, is shown here at his work teaching the soldiers of Camp Lewis to box.

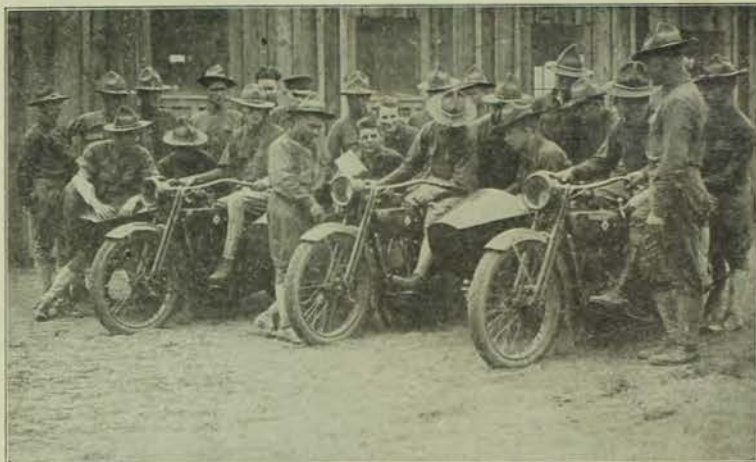




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**An Army Wireless Outfit**

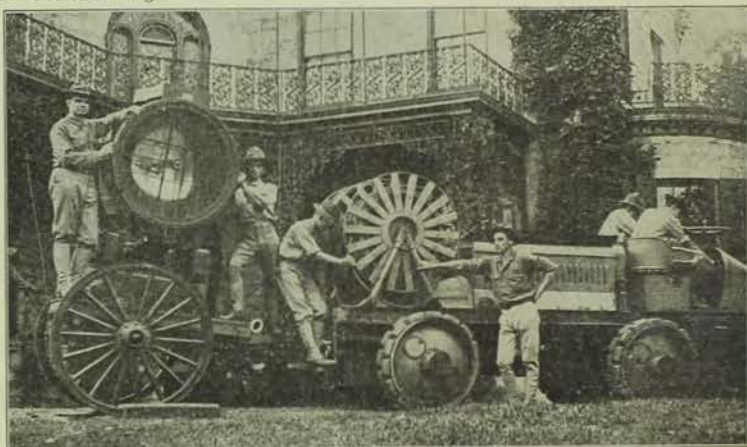
Members of the U. S. Signal Corps on an armored automobile with a wireless and signal tower.



© U. &amp; U.

**Signal Corps Men in Training**

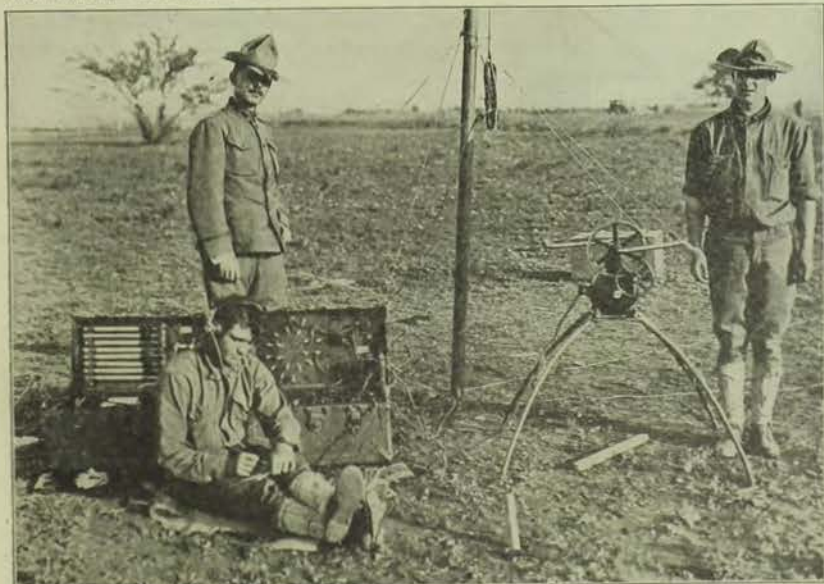
They must know how to operate motorcycles as well as how to run telephone wires and a score of other things.



© U. &amp; U.

**Field Generator and Tractor with Searchlight Trailer**

This apparatus was designed by Sergeant Lowmuller of the Marine Corps. It was used with great success at night for signaling, discovering bodies of troops and bridge-building.



© Western Newspaper Union.

**American Army Wireless Operators**

This picture shows wireless operators of the U. S. Army sending practice military messages to San Antonio, Texas.



© U. &amp; U.

**Barbed Wire Entanglements**

The latest forms of barbed wire entanglements, at Camp Dix, N. J. The soldiers in training learned to get through this wire at the greatest possible speed.





**Camouflage Artists in Training**

Members of the camouflage squad are working on a model in which they will develop methods of concealing batteries, roads, etc., from enemy view, making them look like something entirely different.



From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

**A Camouflaged Road in France**

Members of the 42nd Division in France are camouflaging a road near their headquarters.



From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

**Camouflaged Quarters for the Marines**

The huts of the Marines in training behind the lines in France were covered with brushwood to keep them from being seen by enemy fliers.



© U. & U.

**Learning the Art of Camouflage**

This man is wearing the costume for rock-camouflage. Of course, it does not deceive when he's in the open, but if he gets into position alongside a rock he looks its twin brother.





From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### Americans in France Being Taught Use of Liquid Fire

Our troops in France were taught every phase of modern warfare. The picture shows the troops seeking to rout the enemy from protected positions in woods on left. The trees and bushes have already caught fire.



© U. & U.

### Digging In Under Fire

This was a most important part of training, for a soldier must know how to shelter himself in all circumstances.



From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### Realistic Hand Grenade Practice

Hand grenade practice at our cantonments was a mighty good imitation of the real thing at the French front.

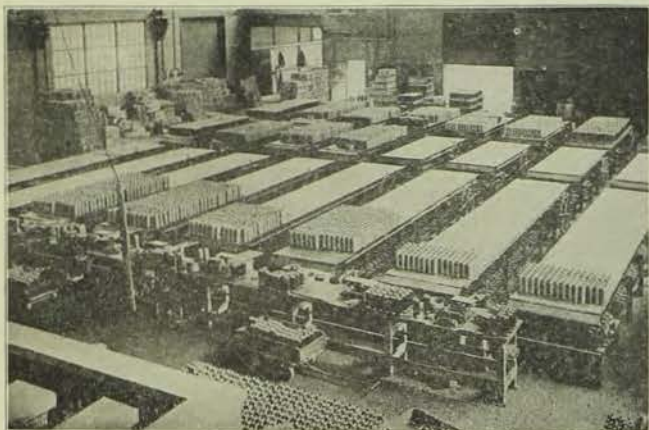


From U. & U.

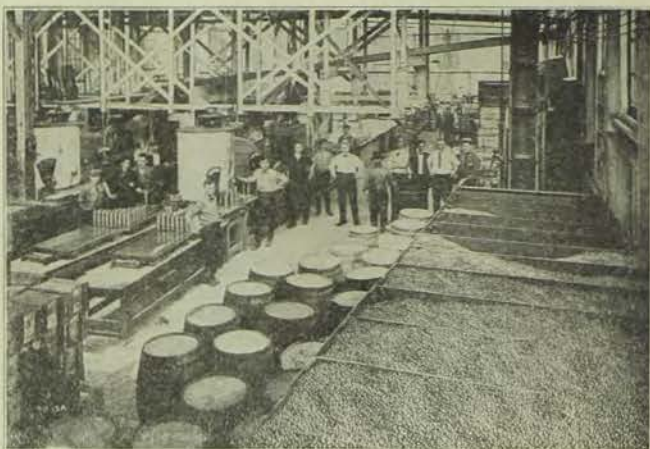
### Putting on Gas Masks at Top Speed

The 102nd Engineers putting on their gas masks immediately after the explosion of a real gas shell, the trained French dogs running down the line to herald the fact that the gas attack had begun.





From U. &amp; U.

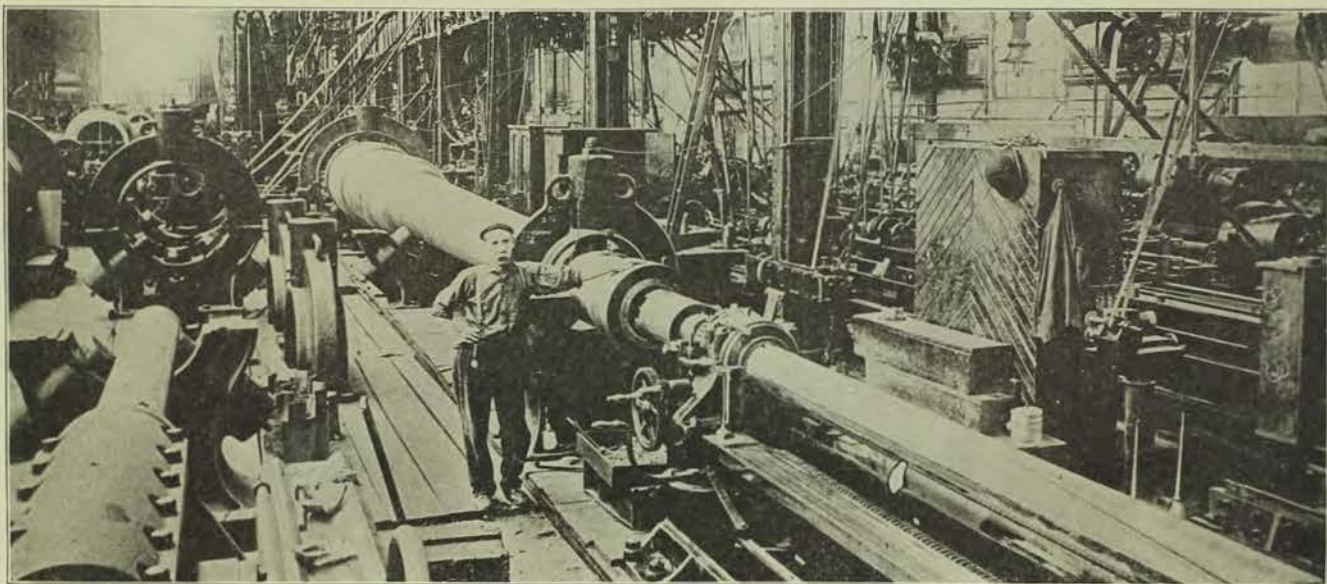


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### Speeding Up Production of Munitions

Thousands of shrapnel shell cases before being loaded and capped with time fuses. A scene in one of the shops of the Bethlehem Steel Works.

Here, lying in bins, are tons and tons of metal ready to be placed in shells. Millions of these shells were needed for the great offensive.



From U. &amp; U.

### Making Big Guns

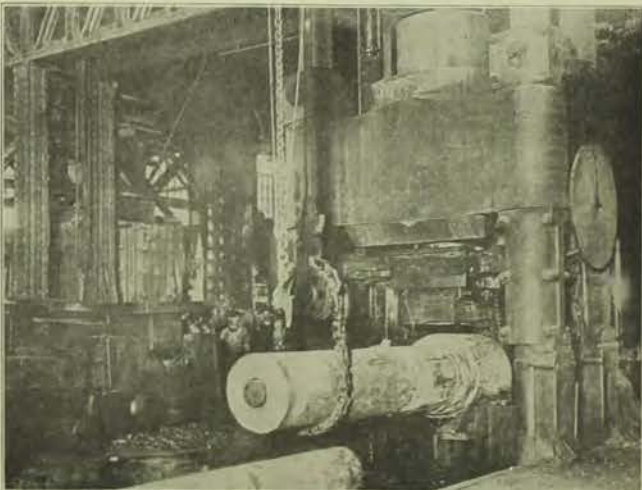
One of the shops of the Bethlehem Steel plant. Some of the great rifles that now swing round U. S. battleship turrets were constructed in this plant.



From U. &amp; U.

### Rifle Manufacture

Where 20,000 barrels were inspected at one time at one of the Government's arsenals.



From U. &amp; U.

### Forging Our Weapons

Pounding a big gun into shape with one of the largest hammers; a scene in the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Works.





### The Largest Concrete Ship

The "Faith," built in San Francisco, averaged more than 10 knots on her trial trip, here pictured.



© U. & U.

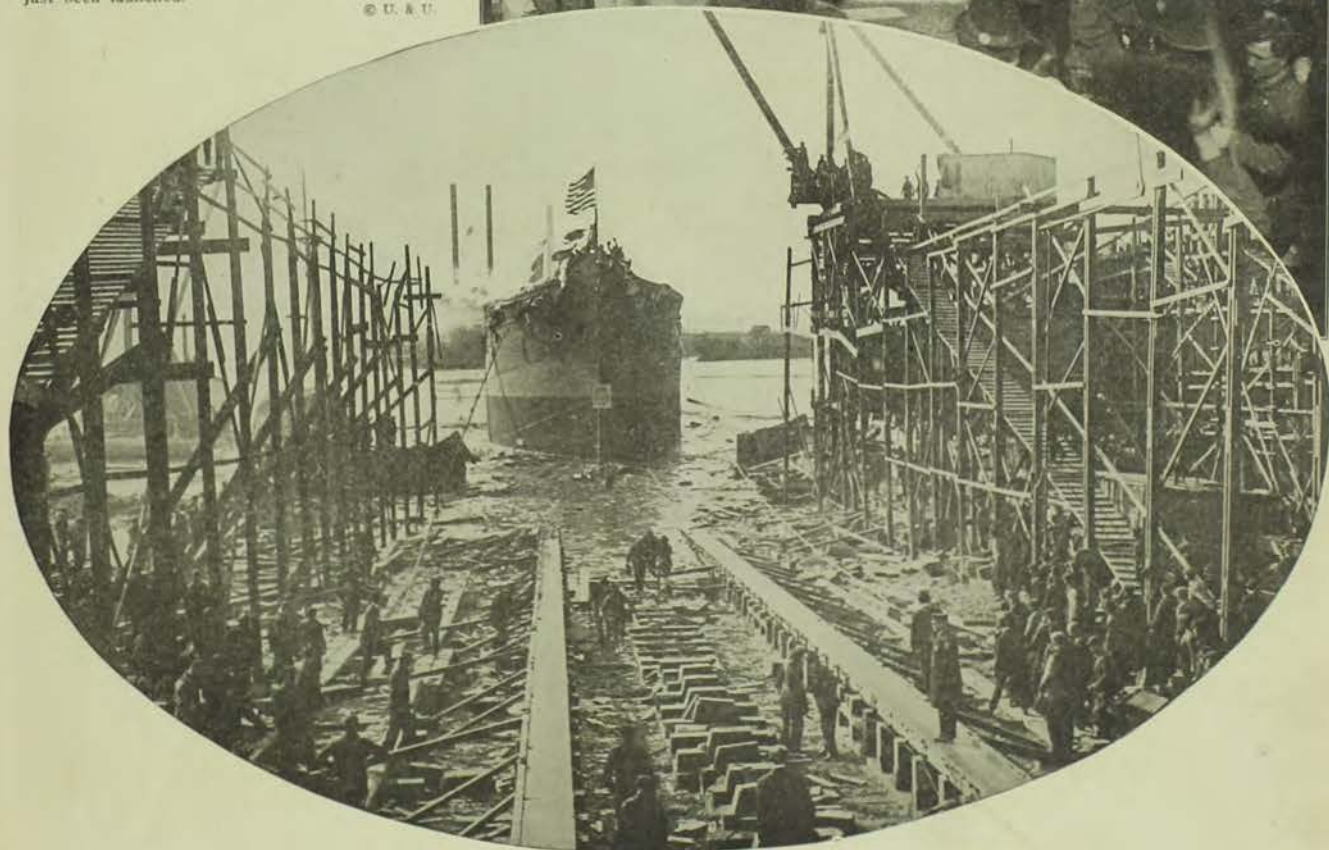
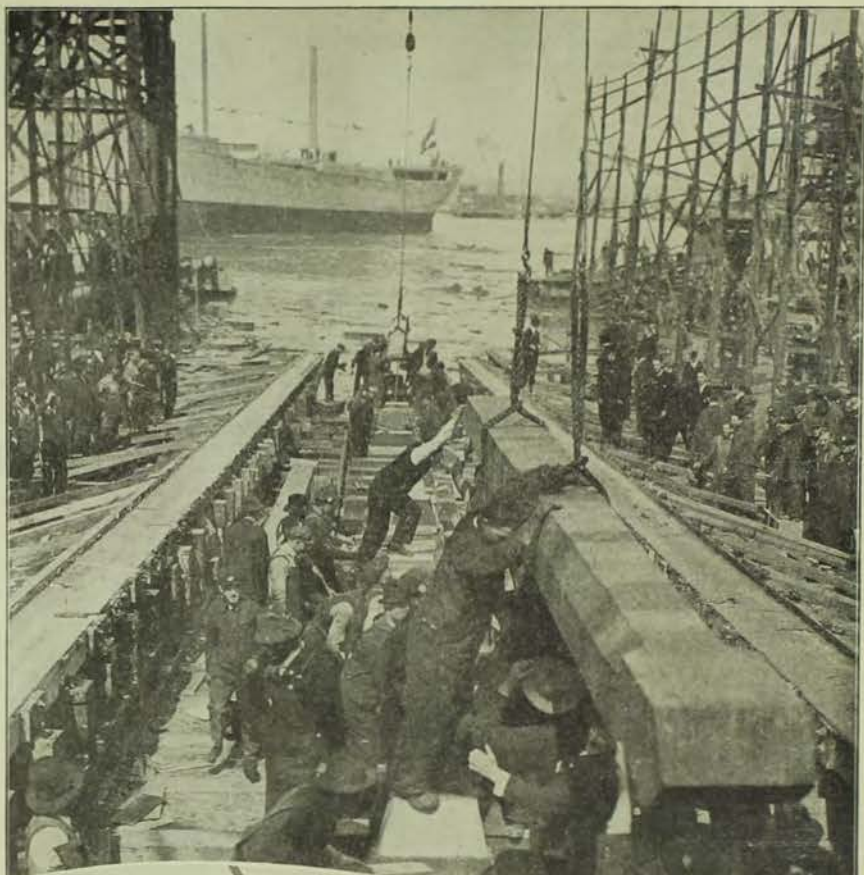
### Building the "Faith"

With a gross tonnage of 7,900, this ship is ten times larger than any other vessel previously built of concrete in America.

### Rushing the Job

Workers at an American shipyard are laying the keel of a new ship in the way from which one has just been launched.

© U. & U.



© U. & U.

### A Wooden Dreadnaught

The launching of the Coyote, first wooden ship constructed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation.





© Western Newspaper Union.

**Admiral Sims**

In command of the American naval forces in European waters.



© U. &amp; L.

**U. S. S. New York**

Flagship of a division of the fleet, leading the way



© G. V. Buck.

**Josephus Daniels**

Secretary of the Navy, who foresaw and prepared for war.



© G. V. Buck.

**Admiral W. S. Benson**

Ranking officer of the United States Navy and Chief of Naval Operations.



From U. &amp; L.

**Our Navy of the Air and Undersea**

A submarine and seaplane, the submarine on the left being partly submerged with its conning tower above water.

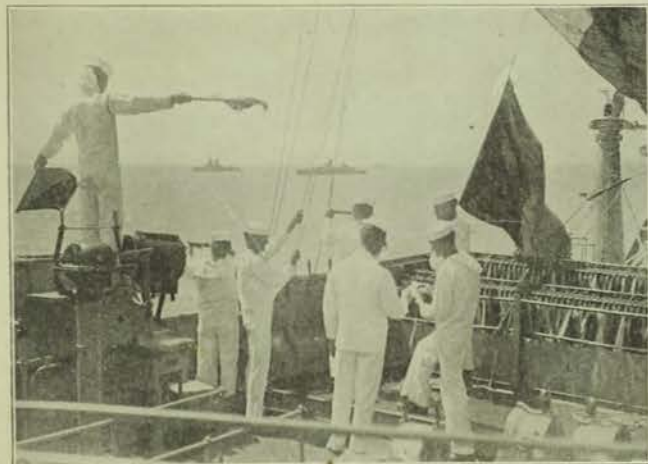




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### Cape May Naval Reserves Get First Boat Drill

These blue-jackets, though they appear amateurish, will soon be first-class oarsmen. This is the first time they have been in the boats.



From U. &amp; U. © N. G. Moser.

### Signaling from the Bridge of the Pennsylvania

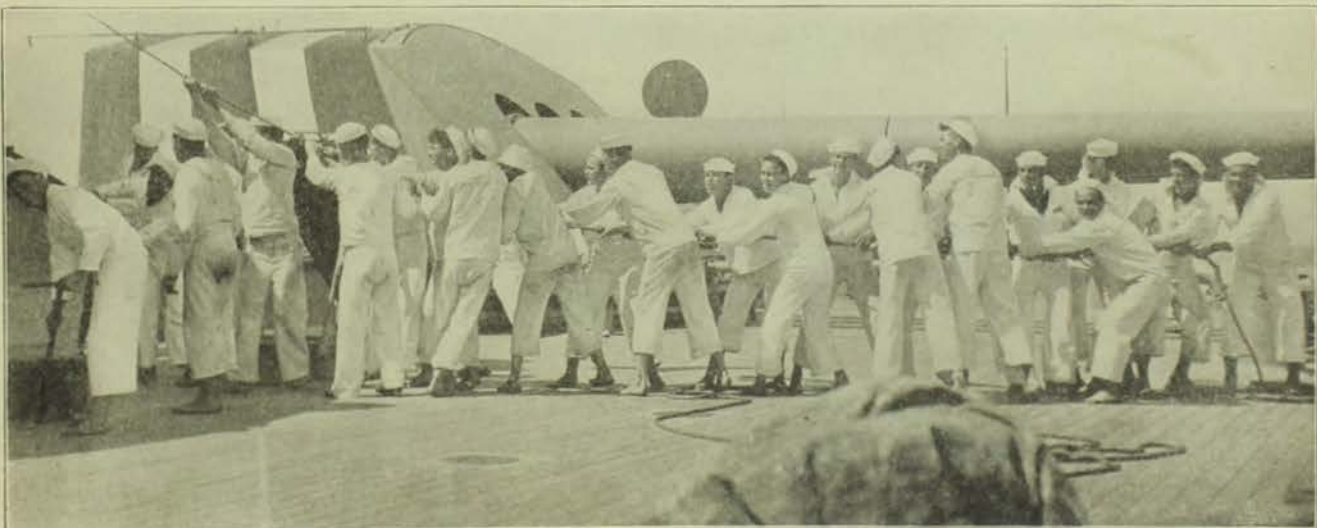
Many methods of visual signaling are employed in our navy. Here the signalers are using flags and wig-wag alphabet.



From U. &amp; U. © N. G. Moser.

### A 3-Inch Gun Crew

A gun crew of the auxiliary supply ship Celtic, loading and standing by for probable emergency.

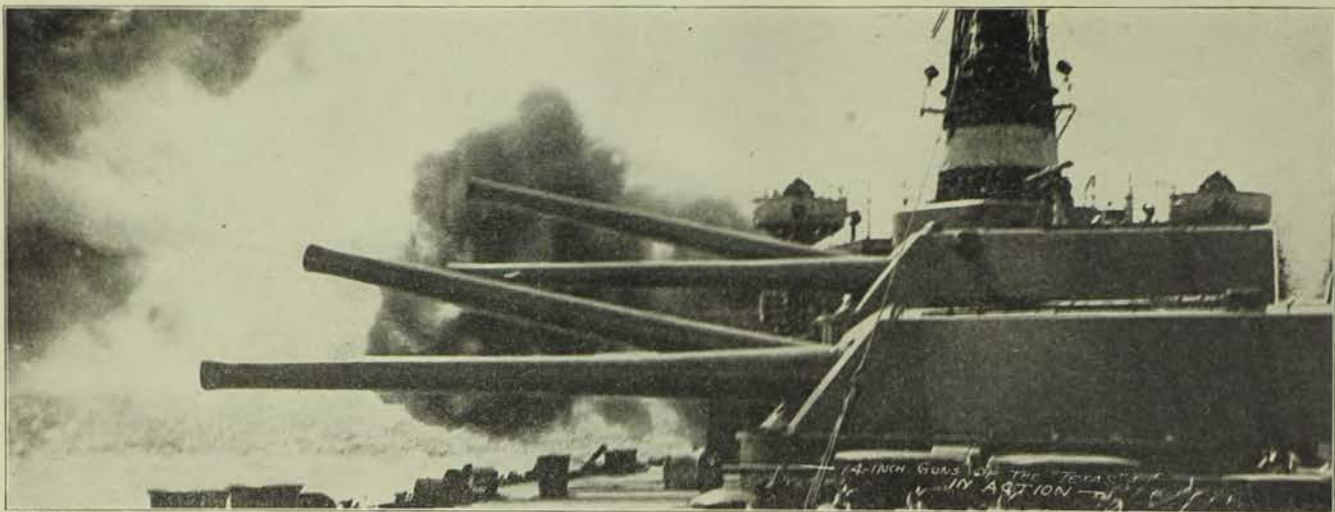


From U. &amp; U. © N. G. Moser.

### Making Ready the Big 14-Inch Guns

The Flagship Pennsylvania has a larger number of young men in her complement of over twelve hundred men than any other ship of our navy. This group is hauling away at a tackle in final preparations of "clearing the ship for action."





© U. &amp; U.

The 14-Inch Guns of the U. S. S. Texas in Action



© U. &amp; U. British Official Photograph.

American Destroyer Rocking in Rough Sea

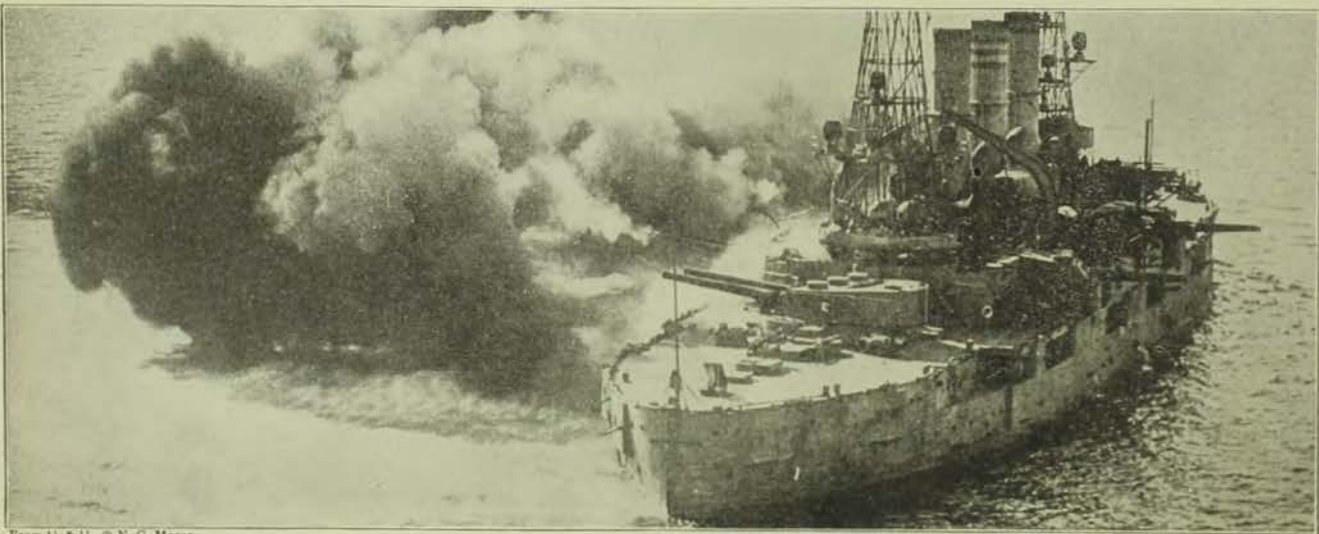
These fiery little craft are tossed about in an alarming manner where their duty carries them into uneasy waters.



© U. &amp; U. British Official Photograph.

The Stern of a U. S. Destroyer

Heavy seas are sweeping over the deck. In racks astern can be seen the depth bombs, called "ash cans" by the sailors.



From U. &amp; U. © N. G. Moser.

A Broadside

Tons of steel are being hurled at enormous speed from the guns of the U. S. S. New Hampshire.



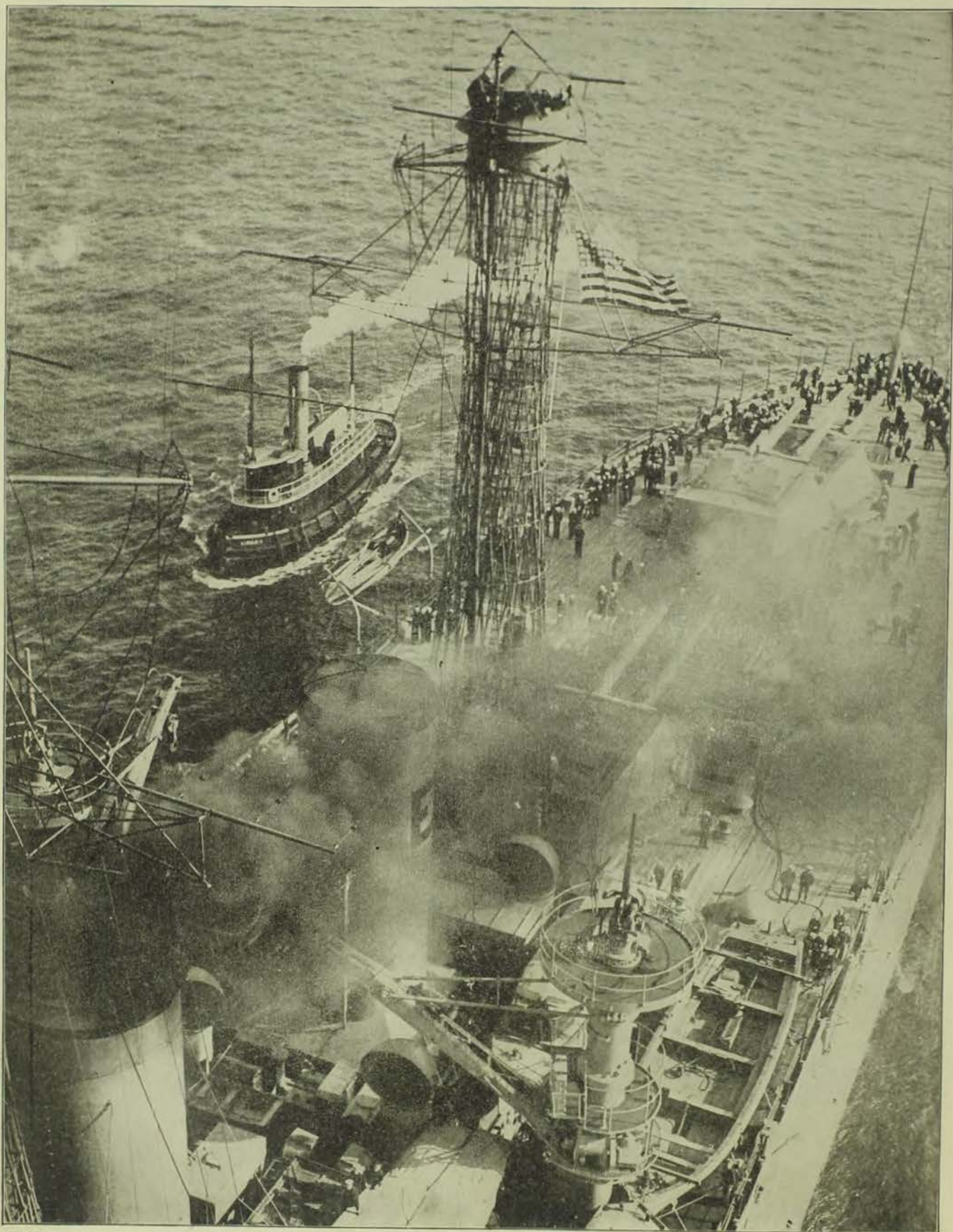


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### Fire on the U. S. S. Wyoming at Sea

The blaze was quickly put out by the crew. Every man on a battleship has a certain duty in case of fire. The wonderful system and the precision with which each man does his task mean that a fire has small chance aboard a U. S. battleship.



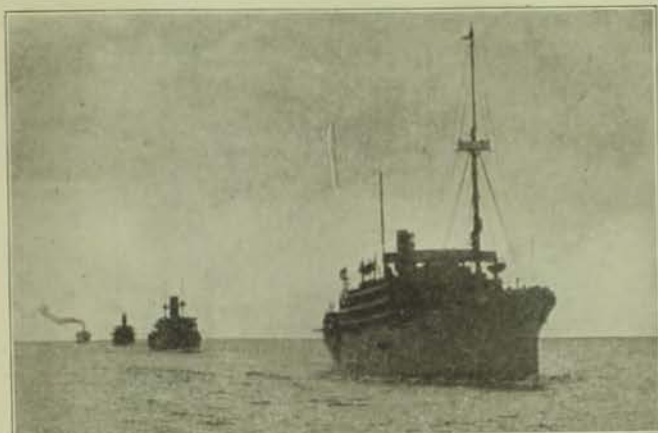


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### U. S. S. Texas Off to Join Atlantic Fleet

This photograph of the U. S. S. Texas leaving the New York Navy Yard to join the Atlantic Fleet at Hampton Roads was taken just as the big sea fighter was about to pass under the Manhattan Bridge.





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### An American Convoy

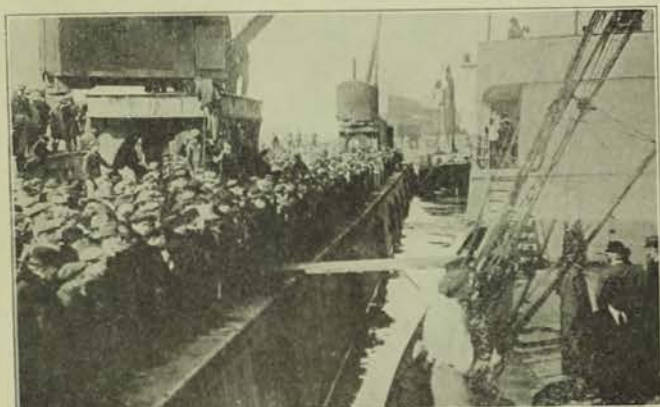
Transports conveying American troops, photographed in foreign waters.



From U. &amp; U.

### A Convoy Scattering

An authentic photograph of a convoy maneuvering after a submarine has been discovered.



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### Ship That Dared Submarines

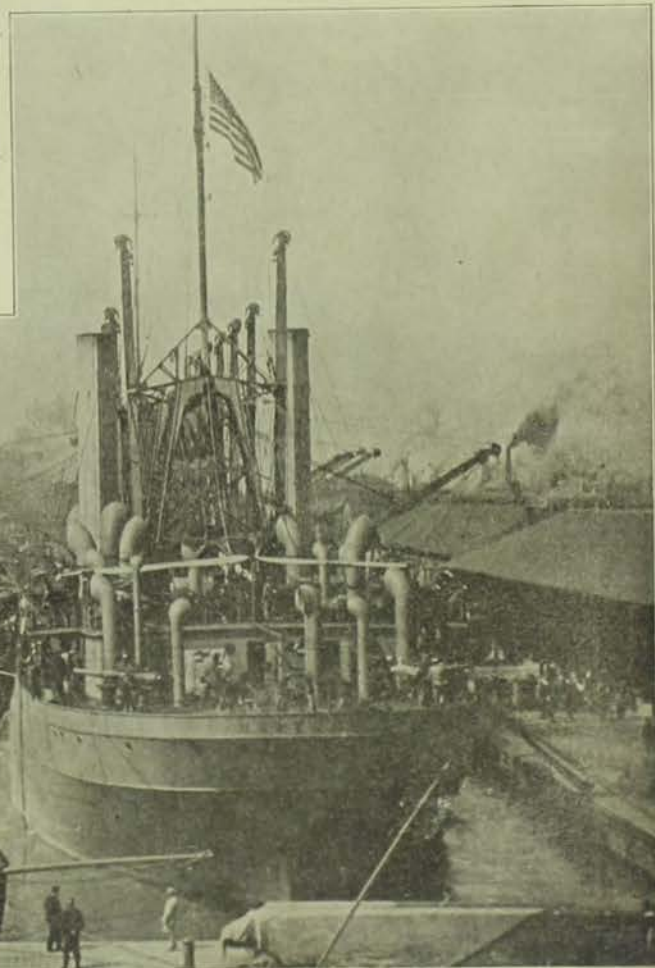
The S. S. Rochester was one of the first ships to sail from New York unarmed after the German declaration of a barred zone. Crowds greeted her arrival at Bordeaux.



© U. &amp; U.

### U. S. Marine Transport

This ship, built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is sailing with a load of marines for Europe.



© U. &amp; U.

### U. S. Transport "Neptune"

On this ship the first American troops of the Expeditionary Forces sailed to Europe.

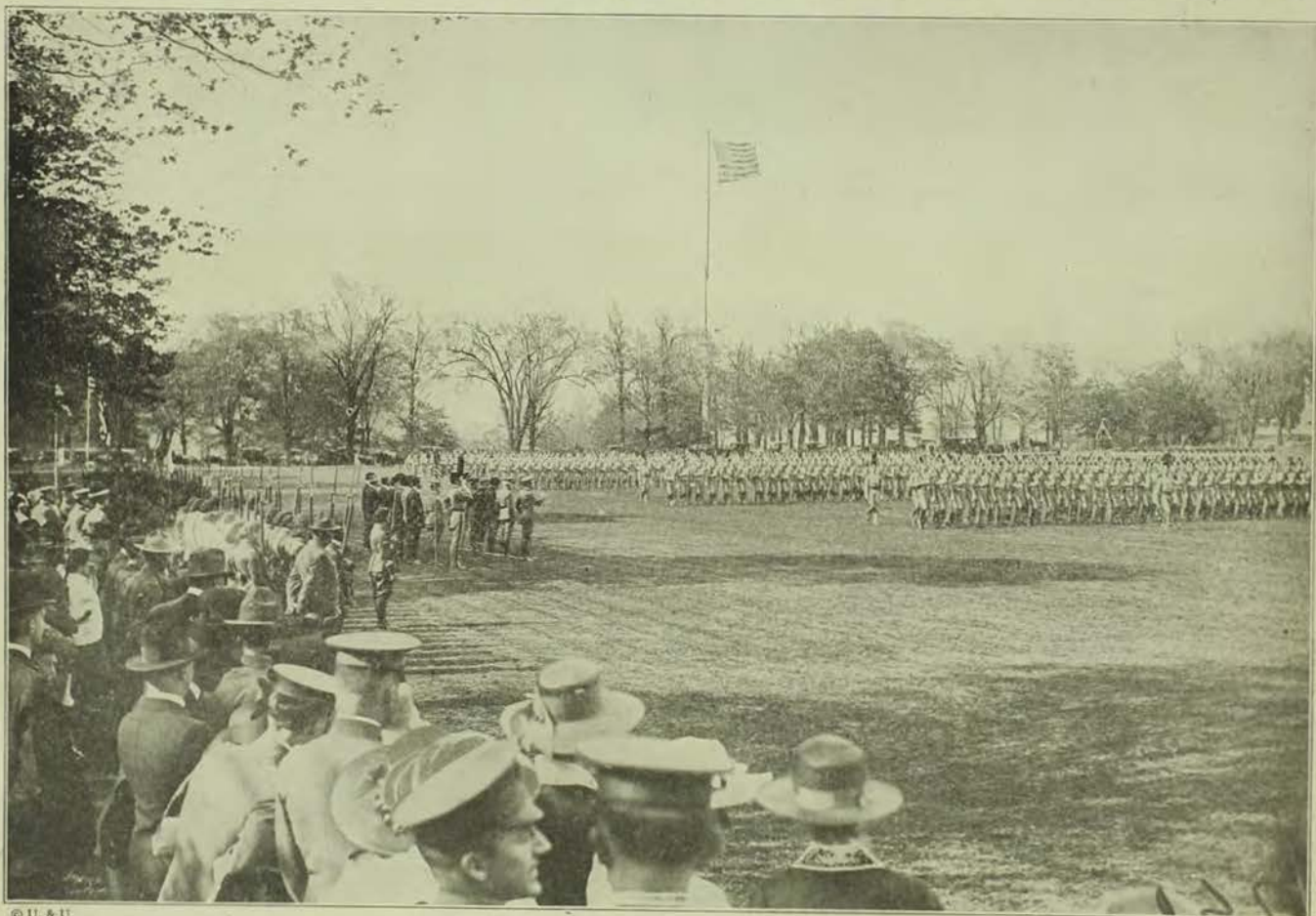




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### Allied Soldiers and Civilians in Paris Congregate on the Boulevard

The bombing of Paris had little effect on the high spirits of its populace and its fighters, as this photo of Allied soldiers and civilians sunning themselves indicates.

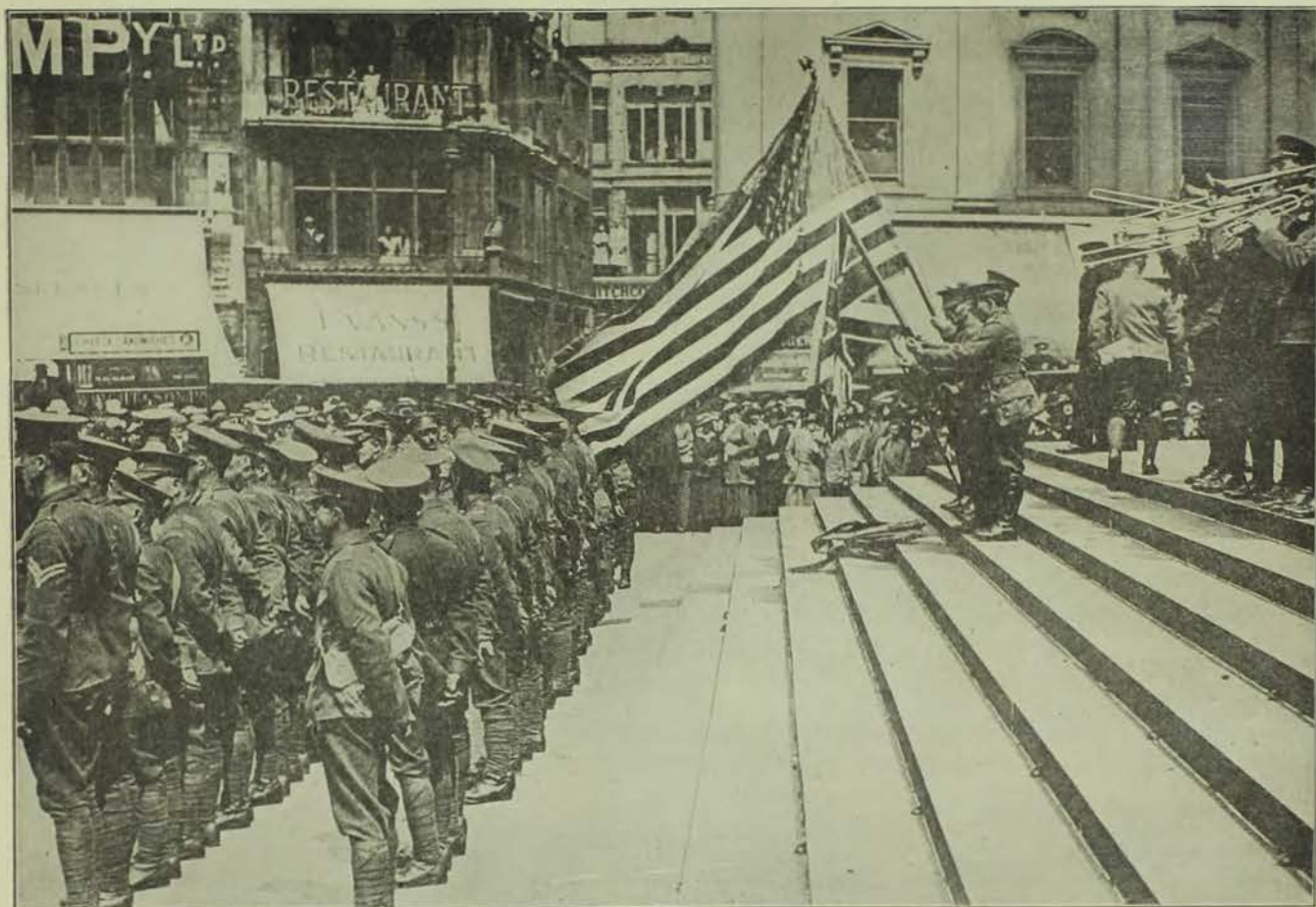


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### Blue and Gray in a New Meeting

The "Blue Devils" of France and their commanders are reviewing the West Point Cadets. The "Blue Devils" went to West Point to inspect the Military Academy and see Uncle Sam's gray-coated cadets on dress parade.





From U. & U.

#### American Flag Placed in St. Paul's

The flags of the American Legion, the first to be brought over from America, were placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, the occasion being attended with much ceremony. Dr. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, attended. Photograph shows the scene on the steps of the Cathedral with the band playing the National Anthem.



© U. & U.

#### American Troops in London

National Army men passing a detachment of Horse Guards at Whitehall.





© Committee on Public Information. From Underwood & Underwood.

**Yankee Troopers Rest Along the Road to the Front in France**



© Committee on Public Information. From Underwood & Underwood.

**Canteen Always Ready During Army Hikes**

The canteen is the first tent to be pitched when the men are on a hike, for ice cream bricks are always welcome.





From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information  
**Marines with New Model Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun**

The German Taube and other air machines served as targets when the American Marines were on the job in France.



© U. & U.

#### Americans Charge Through German Entanglements

Under the protection of a perfect barrage these American fighters have gone over the top and are charging through the German barbed wire entanglements.



From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information

#### American Artillery in France

American batteries were given much of the credit for the successful French counter-offensive on the Marne. This photo shows a Field Artillery Battalion lined up for final inspection.



© U. & U.

#### Our Troops Encamped on the Aisne

Hidden in a quiet wood near the front is the camp of the American troops who were fighting over there.





From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### Mess Time in Trenches

Lunch hour is always observed even at the front.



From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### Americans Win French Decorations

General Gaucher of the French army is decorating an American officer and an American soldier for bravery in a recent bombardment.



© U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### American Machine Gun in Action in France

"Somewhere in France" this machine gun was in action. These American fighters have received an intensive training in the use of the gun.





From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### Brigade Ready for the March

This entire brigade in heavy marching order is standing with stacked guns waiting the word of command. This picture gives an excellent idea of the size of a brigade.



© U. & U. British Official Photograph

### American Troops Digging In

While the soldiers are digging a trench on the French front, a Y. M. C. A. man is serving crackers and fruits to them.



From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### Americans Throwing Hand Grenades

A group of American soldiers in shell holes on the Western front are throwing hand grenades into the German lines.





From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### U. S. Marines Wearing Gas Masks in France

These Marines are equipped with the latest gas masks and steel helmets.



© U. & U. British Official Photograph

### Trophies Captured by Americans at Battle of Seicheprey

These doughboys are wearing German hats and displaying other souvenirs; a Boche gun, gas mask, wire-cutter and canteen.



From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### Both Men and Horses Wear Gas Masks at the Front

German gas shells dropping nearby have compelled this driver of a British limber to put gas masks on himself and his horses.



From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### American Engineers in France

American engineers of the ——— Division marching to the front lines.





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### Barrage Covers Grenade Attack on the Marne

French troops are leaving their trenches to make a grenade attack on the German lines. The way has been prepared for them by barrage fire.



From Western Newspaper Union © Committee on Public Information.

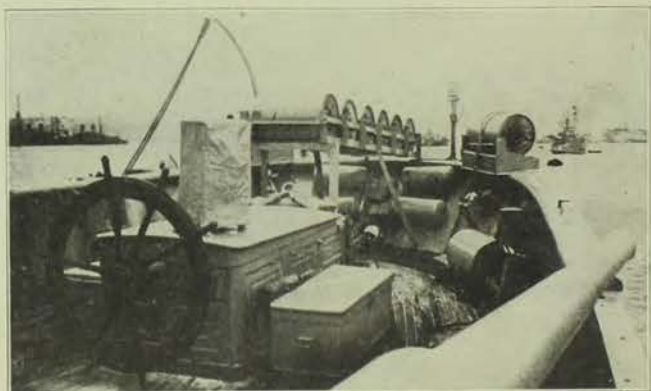
### Yankees Going Through the German Wire



From Western Newspaper Union © Committee on Public Information.

### American Firing Anti-Aircraft Gun

An officer, on second line of defense, firing an anti-aircraft machine gun at several German airplanes which are trying to spot American positions.



© U. &amp; U.

### Depth Bombs on American Patrol Boats

A scene on the Harvard, a transformed yacht. The deadly depth bombs are the things like oil cans on the rack.



From U. &amp; U. © Committee on Public Information.

### Americans Grooming Their Horses

Before starting out on the way to the front these members of the field artillery are washing their horses in a stream in France.





© Western Newspaper Union—British Official Photograph.

### Funeral of British Nurse

This Red Cross nurse was killed during a Hun air raid on a hospital.



© Western Newspaper Union—British Official Photograph.

### American Wounded in England

They are recuperating from their wounds in a beautiful garden.



© Western Newspaper Union—British Official Photograph.

### American Soldiers Forget Wounds

Convalescing in the open air in the beautiful grounds of American Red Cross Hospital No. 21, the gift of an Englishwoman.



British Official Photograph © U. & U.

### "When a Man's Down" Then Enmity Ends

The German wounded who fell into the hands of the British received the best of treatment from the hands of the British doctors and ambulance men.



© Western Newspaper Union—Canadian Official Photograph.

### Questioning a Wounded "Fritzie"

A Canadian medical officer is examining a wounded German, who tightly clasps his big steel helmet to his breast.





© Committee on Public Information.

**American Hospital Train**

One wounded soldier is being lifted into a hospital train in France, while two others lie on stretchers waiting to be put aboard.



© Western Newspaper Union.

**Convalescing in London**

Two smiling Sammies, who tasted some of the heavy fighting on the Western front in France, recuperating from their wounds in a London hospital.



© U. &amp; U.

**Hospital Car Provides Every Comfort**

Nurses are shown ministering to soldiers who are playing sick for the occasion in the hospital car designed and standardized by the Erie Railroad Mechanical Department.



© Committee on Public Information.

**Decorated with Croix de Guerre**

Privates Dewey S. Smith and George A. Hopkins, and two Red Cross nurses who were awarded the Croix de Guerre, France.

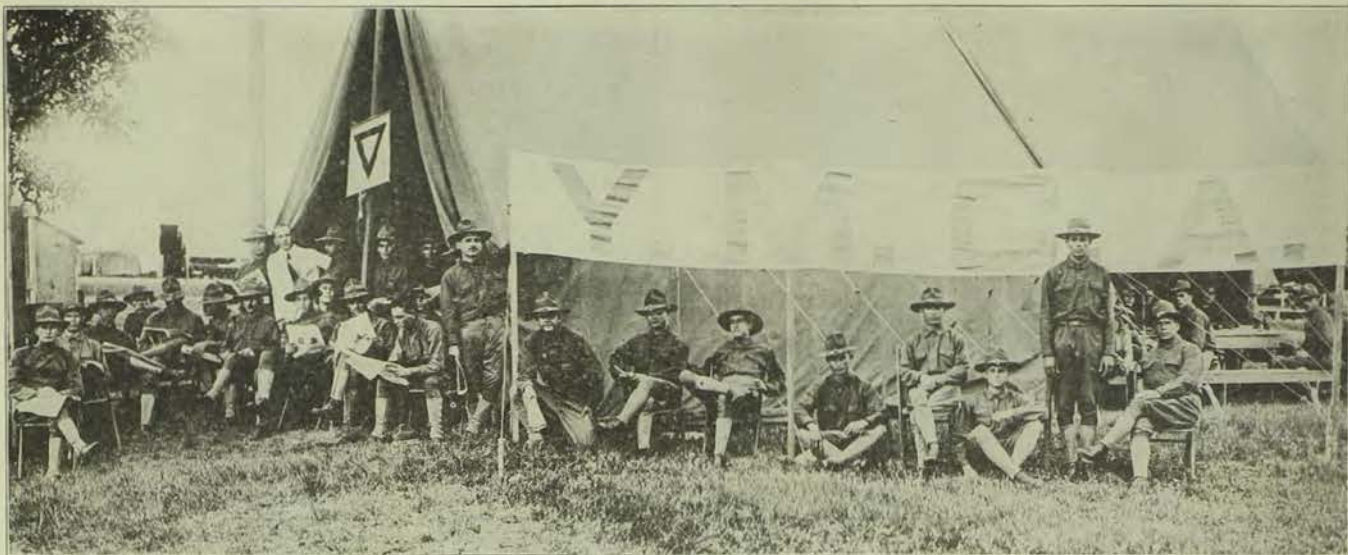


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**American Officers Convalesce**

Hon. Mrs. Spender Clay reading to Americans at her estate in Lingfield, Surrey, which was American Red Cross Convalescent Home No. 1.





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### Y. M. C. A. Gives Comfort to Porto Ricans

In the Y. M. C. A. tent are installed tables with paper and ink, newspapers, a phonograph, etc. The Porto Ricans were the first of Uncle Sam's Colonials to get ready to take up the fight. The men were eager to do their bit.



© Committee on Public Information.

### Brave Bullets to Bake Pies

As heroic as the American soldiers in the trenches were the courageous Salvation Army girls who braved enemy fire day and night to bake pies and doughnuts for our fighting men.



© Committee on Public Information.

### Army Checkerboard Strategist

In a Y. M. C. A. hut just behind the lines, one soldier is executing a flank attack on the checkerboard front, while his opponent is calmly bringing up his mental reserves.



© Committee on Public Information.

### Welcome in Many Languages

The hand of goodfellowship was spread broadcast by the Y. M. C. A., and the mingling of troops of different nationalities in the huts gave them a chance to fraternize.



© Committee on Public Information.

### The Postoffice at the Front

American boys were always eagerly looking forward to a letter from Mother. The picture shows the interior of a post office in France.





© Committee on Public Information.

**Taking Cover**

A member of the American Field Battalion, Signal Corps, First Division, is shown carrying an aged French woman into a cellar while a Hun air raid is going on.



British Official Photograph © U. &amp; U.

**German Ammunition Wagons Destroyed**

The remains of what was once a train of German ammunition wagons which were destroyed by the effective fire of British gunners.



British Official Photograph © U. &amp; U.

**British Salvage Work**

Members of the Salvage Corps bringing in rifles and equipment from No Man's Land.



British Official Photograph © U. &amp; U.

**Wasted Powder**

A German ammunition dump blown up by the Huns before retreating.



British Official Photograph © U. &amp; U.

**Little French Refugees**

Just like their daddy, these little French refugees have donned steel helmets.



© U. &amp; U.

**Chateau-Thierry Liberated**

Taken after the battle of Chateau-Thierry, where Americans defeated the Germans in their drive on Paris.



British Official Photograph © U. &amp; U.

**German Souvenirs**

Stacks of rifles, shell cases and other material gathered from the field where Germans were defeated.

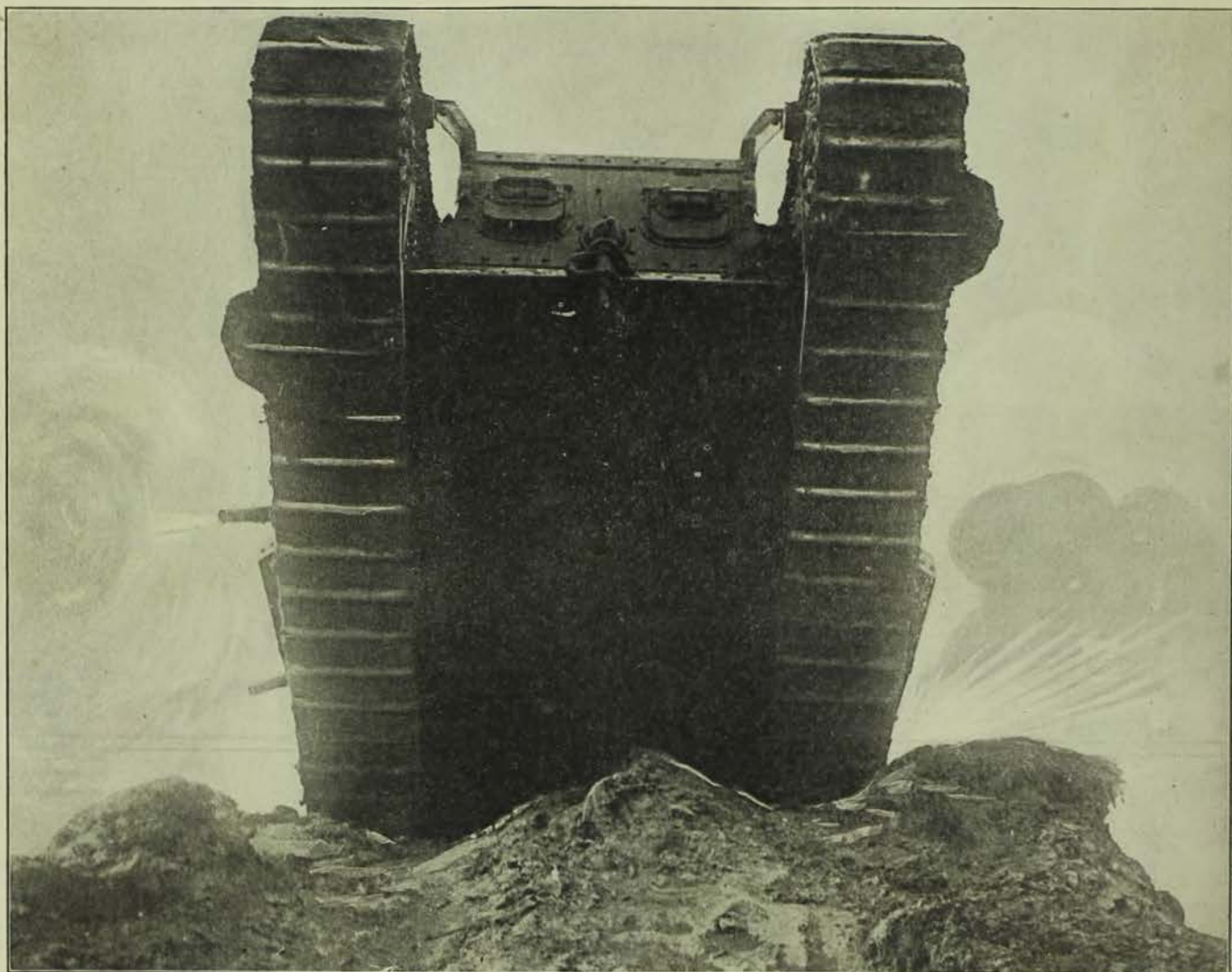


British Official Photograph © U. &amp; U.

**British Booty**

A collection of captured German rifles and stores gathered by the Salvage Corps.





British Official Photograph—Courtesy of Pathé Company.

### British Tanks in Action

British, French and American tanks continued one of the chief weapons of the Allies in resisting the German onrush. In open fighting their terrorizing aspect and mobile qualities made them invaluable aids to the infantry. In the lower picture one is shown moving through a shell swept village to the front.



U. & U. British Official Photograph.





© U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### Companions in Combat

British troops and tanks going up to check the Germans in Flanders.



© U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### A British Gun in a Soft Spot

One can easily judge how heavy this gun is and how difficult it is to move.



From Britain's Bulwarks, Official British War Pictures, Released by Pathe.

### A Good Haul

Prisoners taken by British in 1918 battle of Flanders.



British Official Photograph. © U. & U.

### British Guns Work Overtime

The photograph shows a heavy gun the instant it has fired at the Germans.





Photo from U. & U.

### Real Dogs of War on Duty

Real war dogs in the trenches were not ferocious fighters, but succored those who had fallen.



© U. & U. French Official Photograph.

### French Cantonment in the Oise District



© U. & U. French Official Photograph.

### French Mosquito Tanks

These swift tanks were the final model.



Photo from U. & U.

### New Heavy French Artillery

The gun crew of one of the 280 mms. at work, sheltered from the eye of the air scout.



Photo from U. & U.

### The Gas Attack Gong Sounded



© U. & U.

### French Drive Back Raiders with Hand Grenades





Photo from U. & U.

### Enough Dynamite to Blow Up an Army

A large number of 66 millimeter bombs, Ausalde type. Although they are hand missiles, they are very heavy and only the men with stronger arms could hurl them to check the German advance.



© U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### British Gunners

The men of a 6-inch Howitzer battery working in the sweltering heat on the western front shelling the Germans.



From Western Newspaper Union © Committee on Public Information.

### American Troops Repairing Motorcycles

A motorcycle dispatch service repair shop in a ruined French village back of the lines. The American soldier motorcyclists did important scouting.



From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

### U. S. Marines Advancing in Motor Trucks

The rapid pursuit of German hordes in retreat made necessary the rapid transportation of fresh troops to the front lines. The marines are leaving to keep the Hun on the run.

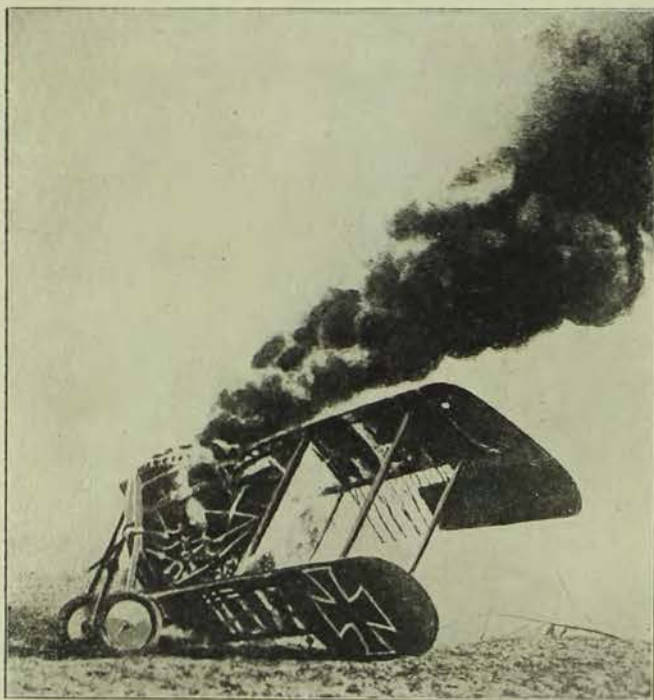


© Western Newspaper Union—Canadian Official Photograph.

### Hun Planes Disturb Canadians' Game of Poker

A Canadian anti-aircraft gun crew, a few seconds before enjoying a friendly game of poker, is rushing to give a Boche airman reception.

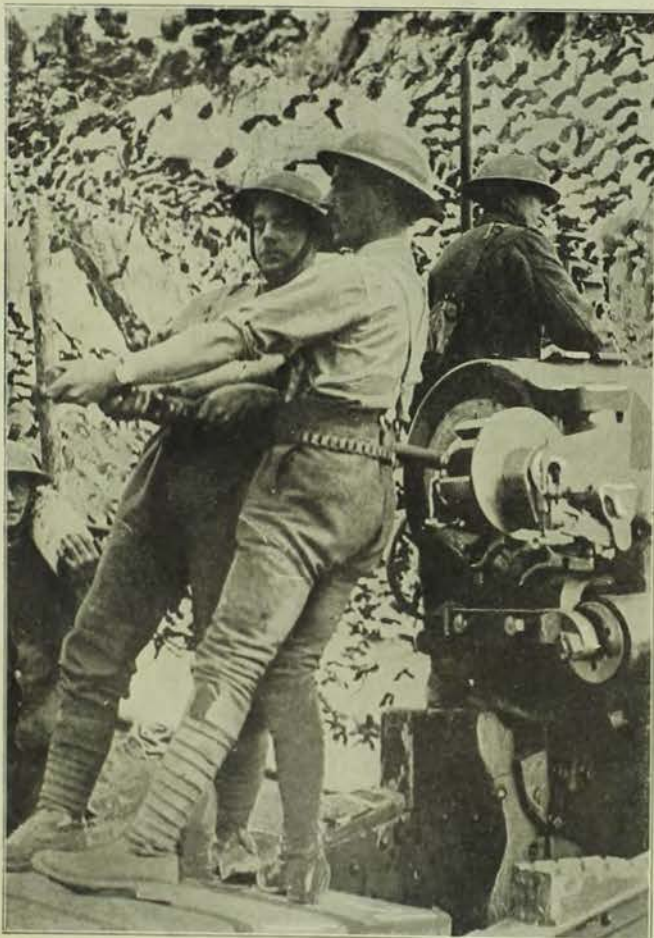




British Official Photograph. © U. & U.

### German Plane Brought Down in Flames

Shot down during an air battle on the Western Front, this German biplane is still burning after crashing inside the Allied lines.



British Official Photograph. © U. & U.

### British Send Shell into German Lines

Tommies are shown ramming a shell into a large calibre English gun.



© U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### British Wounded Passing French Line During German Drive

British wounded are being carried through the lines of the French who aided them against the German drive in Flanders.



© U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### British Airmen Examine Richthofen's Machine Guns

Officers are carefully examining the two machine guns that were on the plane of Baron Richthofen when he fell to his death inside the British lines.





© U. & U. British Official Photograph

### British Troops Barricade Village

This picture shows the type of open fighting during the German drive. British troops are hurriedly erecting a barricade across the streets of a French village to check the German advance.



© U. & U. British Official Photograph

### German Scout Plane Brought Down

Happy British flyers are wheeling the fuselage of a German scout plane along a road behind the lines. The wings of the craft were shot to pieces when the British flyers caught it scouting over their lines during the Flanders battle.





© U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### A Clearing Station

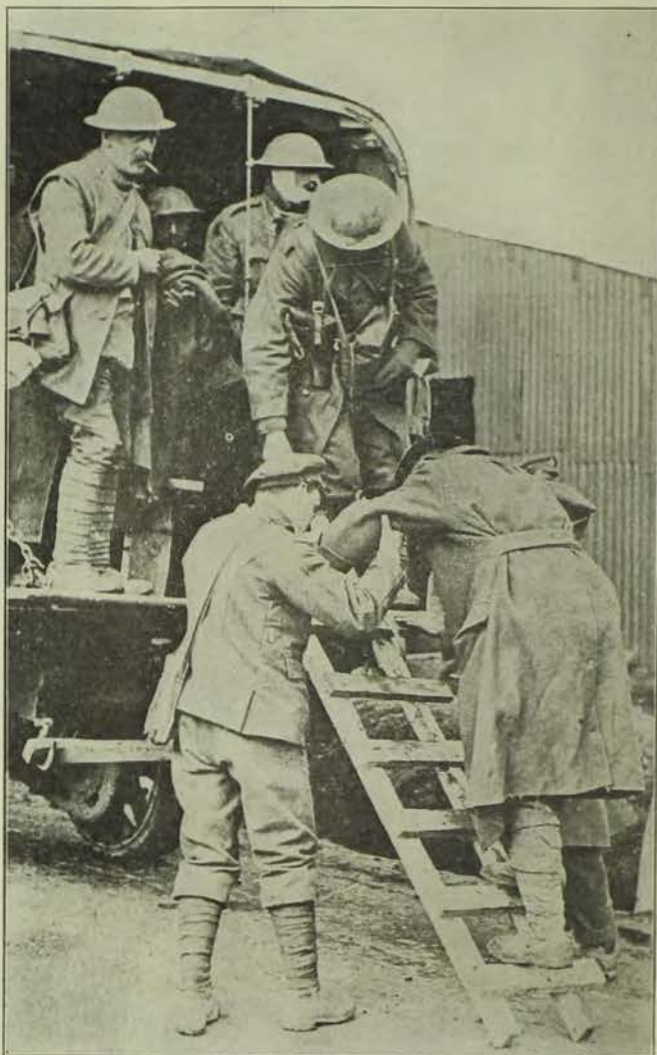
Wounded British in Flanders waiting transportation to hospital.



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### A Doughboy's Prisoner

Paul Meier, 259th German Reserves, taken prisoner by U. S. Infantry in raid.



© U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### The Field Ambulance

Slightly wounded British sailors are being lifted to the first aid station on a motor lorry. After this preliminary treatment they make their way to the field hospital behind the lines.



© U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### Brothers in Arms

British and French infantry in open fighting in Picardy.





© U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### Tommies Rest After a Battle

Worn out but happy despite the strenuous fighting, these Tommies are resting in a French village.

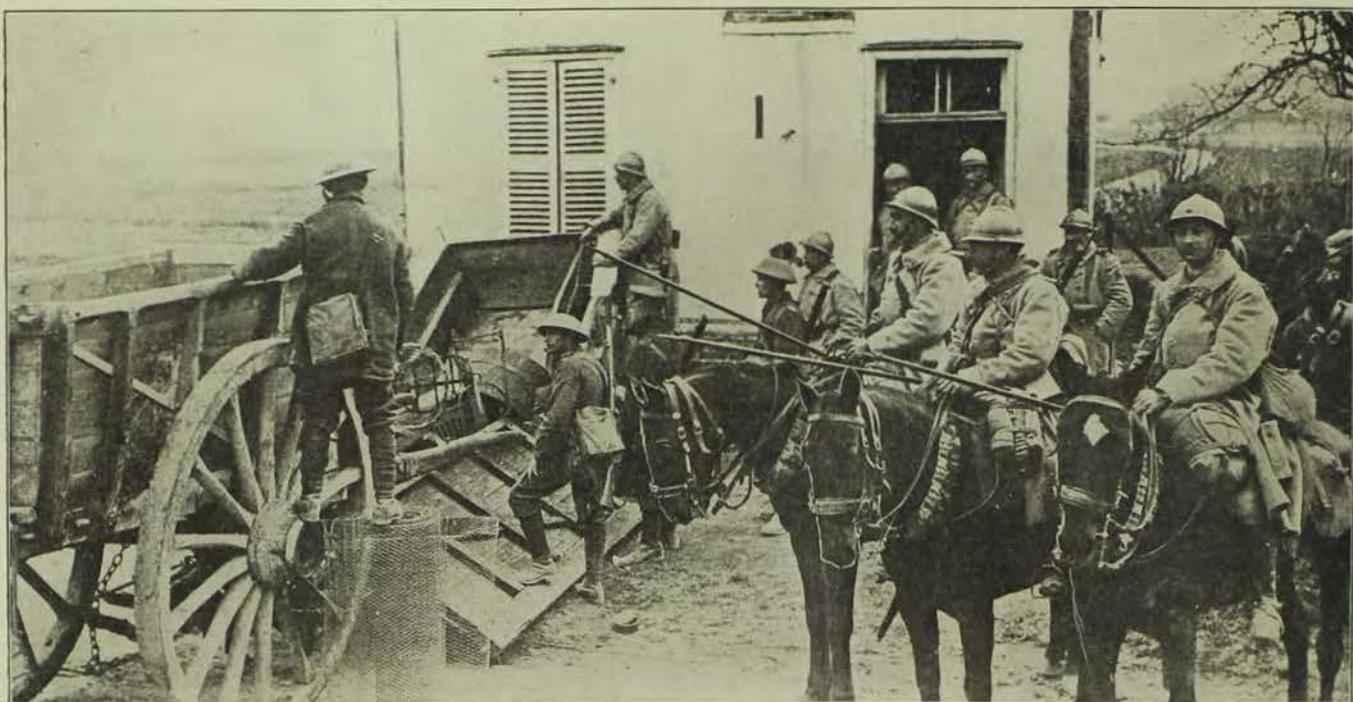


© U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### The Stretcher Bearers

These Tommies, gas masks slung in front of them ready for any emergency, are carrying their wounded comrade along the narrow foot-path of duck-board.





© U. & U. British Official Photograph.

### The Cavalry Comes Back

French cavalry with British Tommies waiting for the Boches in a small village behind a barricade.



From Britain's Bulwarks. Official War Pictures. Released by Pathe.

### A Wrecked German Observation Post

This photograph was taken after the first battle of Messines Ridge.





An Anti-Air Automobile Gun

This is one of the highly mobile accurate anti-aircraft guns which the French used so effectively in the Picardy fighting.



Range Finding for Anti-Air Gun

Officers of a French automobile battery are shown in the Picardy offensive giving the range of enemy airplanes to the guns.





© U. &amp; U. British Official Photograph

### The Effect of a High Explosive Shell

But an instant before this photograph was taken a high explosive shell hit this group of buildings. Dust and smoke can be seen rising from the ruined edifices which the Tommy is passing.



© U. &amp; U. British Official Photograph

### Waiting for Customers in Shell Shattered Shop

Shop and house are almost totally destroyed by the fierce enemy shell fire, yet the aged storekeeper pathetically keeps his post, waiting for chance customers to purchase the slight stock of goods that has escaped the general destruction.





© U. &amp; U.

### Fighting with Stones

French soldiers in the Vosges mountains hurling stones at Germans in the valley below.



© U. &amp; U.

### Storming Monkey Mountain

French troops are shown in a charge which carried the strong position north of the Aisne.



© U. &amp; U.

### A French Gas Attack

Dense clouds of the gas are rolling over the Teuton lines. Through the rifts in the clouds the Germans, protected by gas masks, are seen moving about.



From U. &amp; U.

### Camouflage Road Masks Movements

A typical camouflage road on the Marne front. This road extends for several miles. The camouflage masks the railway seen in the foreground.



© U. &amp; U.

### Making a Charge in the Open

A photograph taken while the action was the hottest during the battle of Chemin des Dames. An officer can be seen with his hand upraised cautioning his men not to advance too rapidly.





British Official Photograph © U. &amp; U.

### British Artillery Battery Going into Action

The gun has just been unlimbered and swung into position while the ammunition limber has been drawn into position beside the gun.



British Official Photograph.

### Pulling British Anti-Aircraft Gun into New Position

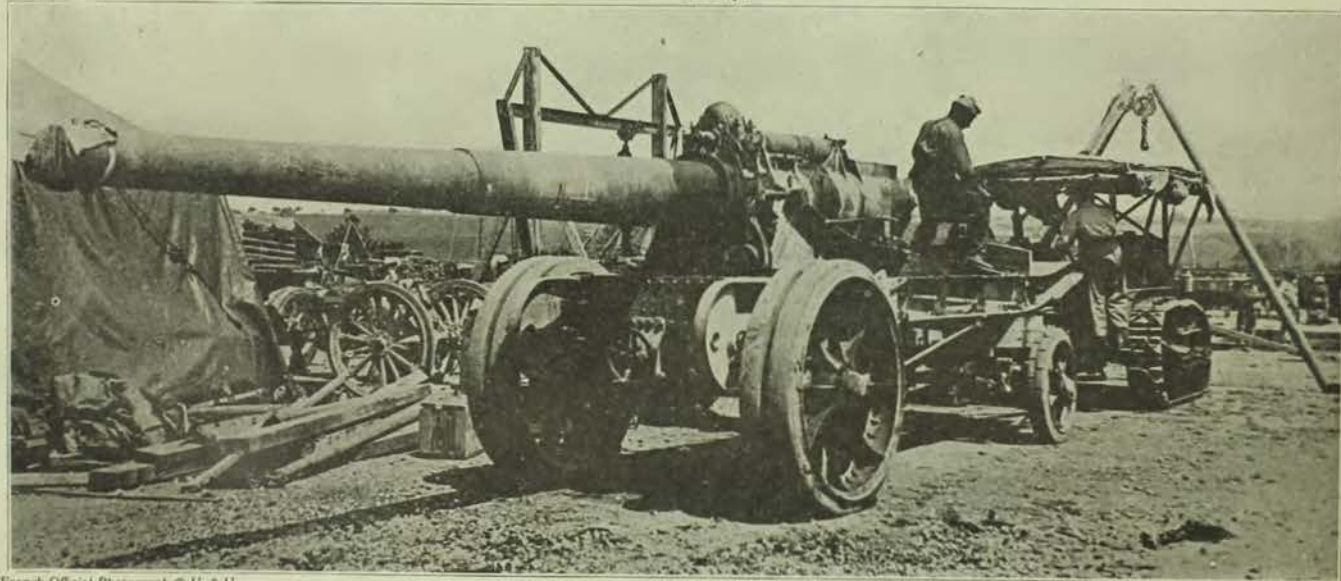
Gunners like these do wonderful work warding off the prying eyes of the enemy. Anti-aircraft field pieces are usually placed a short distance behind the front lines.



British Official Photograph © U. &amp; U.

### Into Action on the Gallop

Royal Horse Artillery approaching a battery position. The R. H. A. are the most mobile branch of the artillery and generally co-operate particularly with the cavalry.



French Official Photograph © U. &amp; U.

### Guns Like This Won the War

Taken in the Oise district, this photograph shows a French Filloux gun being pulled by a caterpillar tractor.





From U. & U.

### Pursuing the Hun

In their retreat from Picardy the Germans tore up, blew up, and destroyed every means of transportation to impede the progress of the oncoming foe. The pursuing troops hastily rebuilt bridges good enough to permit men to cross.



© U. & U.

### The French Small Tanks

By furnishing a means of advancing artillery along with the infantry, these small armored cars helped turn the Germans back from Paris in 1918.



French Official Photograph © U. & U.

### Captured German Tank

The tank shown was captured by the French, damaged by heavy gunfire, and it took twelve days of work under enemy fire to put it in order again.



© U. & U.

### French "Whippet" Tanks Going Into Action

Like cavalry of steel, they swept across the plateau of Cutry, broke down enemy wire entanglements and crushed the German masses like rows of shrubbery in the Franco-American counter-attack of July 18.

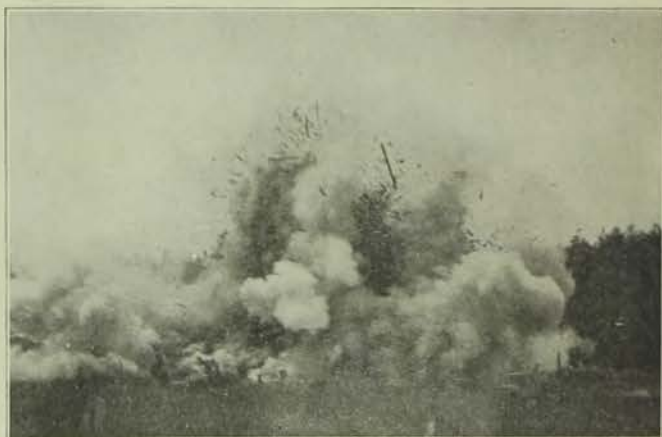




From U. & U.

### Explosion of Ammunition in French House

A large house in a French village where the Germans had stored a great quantity of ammunition, was burned before their retreat. The great explosion occurred only a few seconds before the British arrived.



© U. & U.

### Redoubt 30 Feet Underground Blown Up

After three and a half days of tunneling the Canadians reached a German redoubt 30 feet under ground. It was constructed of concrete and beams. The photograph was taken from a parapet 100 yards away.



© U. & U.

### Discarded Shell Exploded

Getting rid of a dump of damaged shell and land mines presented a difficult problem. Finally they gathered the 52½ tons of explosives in one spot and set them off.



© U. & U.

### A Dump Exploded

Enemy fire set off this British ammunition dump which was near a village.



© U. & U.

### Liquid Fire Attack

Tommies give a demonstration of the liquid fire attack for the Queen of England's benefit. It was on the first visit Queen Mary paid to the fighting line in France.





British Official Photograph. © U. &amp; U.

### A Shell Swept Road

British troops going up to the French line along a shell-swept road. Dead horses, bent trees and torn up roads show the result of German shell.



From U. &amp; U.

### Where the Wave Receded

This gruesome photograph shows a German soldier lying dead on the battlefield in France. He was killed in the Franco-American counter offensive.



© U. &amp; U.

### Bringing in the Wounded

A light military railway close to the Western front is being put to a use for which it was not originally intended.



© U. &amp; U.

### German Made Trenches Occupied by French

In the French advance many German-made trenches were captured, and the French directed their fire from them. Note the bodies of Germans killed in the attack, and the trees shot down during the artillery engagement.





© Western Newspaper Union.

### Concrete Gun Pits

Captured by the Canadians, they resisted the shell fired by their constructors.



British Official Photograph © U. &amp; U.

### They Feel at Home

British soldiers make themselves comfortable in captured German dugouts.



### A German Headquarters

Entrance to a deep dugout used by the commanding officers of a German force.



© Western Newspaper Union.

### Built to Last Forever

Now that the Germans have been driven from this concrete gun pit, Canadian gunners find protection in it from Hun fire.





French Official Photograph. From U. &amp; U.

### An American Haul of Prisoners

A lone U. S. Infantryman is guarding this long line of German prisoners, captured in the counter-offensive on the Marne.



© U. &amp; U.

### Prisoners Counted as They File By

British soldiers counting the endless stream of German prisoners as they file by. They were captured in a terrific battle near Beaumont Hamel.



British Official Photograph © U. &amp; U.

### Waiting to Be Questioned

German prisoners taken in the Teuton drive of March, 1918, by the British troops.



© Committee on Public Information.

### Military Police Bring in Prisoners

These military police attached to the first division of the U. S. Army are leading to the rear a batch of German soldiers.



British Official Photograph © U. &amp; U.

### Glad to Be Out of It

The happy look on these German faces is typical of prisoners captured in the Allied offensive of 1918.



French Official Photograph.

### French Prison Camp Near the Oise

They cried "Kamerad!" That's why they were sent to this French prison camp near the Oise river.





© U. &amp; U.

### An Attack by Grenadiers

British experts in grenade throwing are leading an advance upon the German trenches preceded by a barrage fire.



© U. &amp; U.

### Holding to the Last Man

The surviving members of a British outpost surrounded by Huns, are displaying the courage so common in this war, fighting to the last.





British Official Photograph. From U. &amp; U.

### British Cavalry in Peronne

After a successful attack upon the city of Peronne, which the Germans were forced to evacuate after displaying stubborn resistance, British cavalry marched into the city. The ruins of the cathedral are shown.



From Western Newspaper Union.

### Patrols on the Belgian Front

A raft on the Yser river serves for a reconnaissance of the enemy lines.



British Official Photograph. Western Newspaper Union.

### The Advance on Bapaume

British infantry and a tank in the last great offensive of the entente.



British Official Photograph. From I. F. S.

### The Cavalry in Waiting

A British horseman waits under shell fire for the signal to advance.

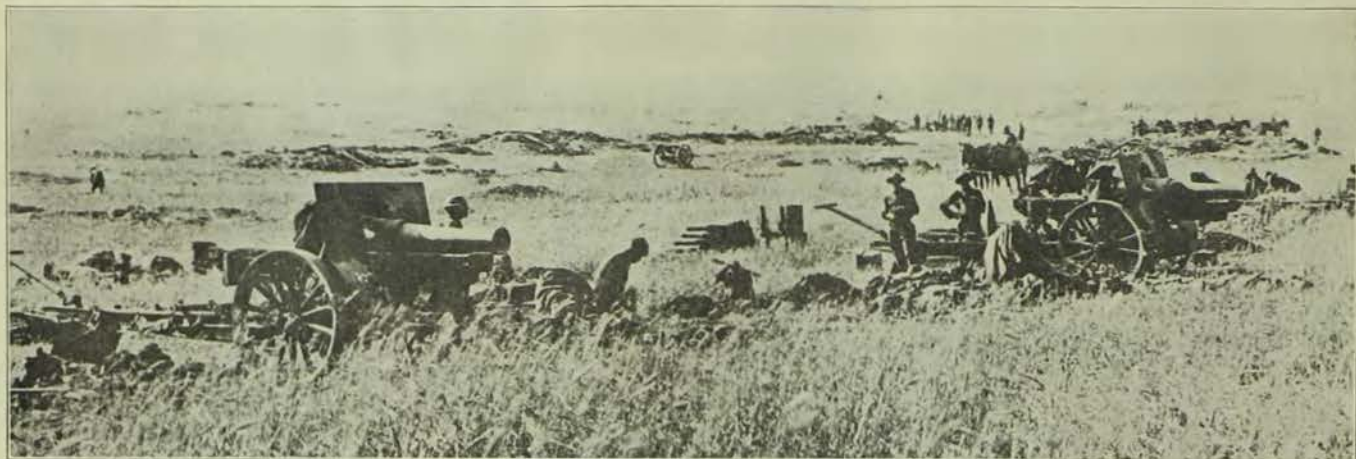


French Official Photograph. From U. &amp; U.

### The Historic Marne

Here the Americans and French stopped the last German offensive, as Joffre had stopped the first.





© Committee of Public Information.

### American Artillery in Action

A battery of 6-inch guns being placed in an advanced position.



© Western Newspaper Union.

### The Cantigny Battlefield

Here the first American attack was made victoriously.



French Official Photograph. © U. &amp; U.

### On a Hill in Lorraine

A camp of doughboys, who are shown with their mascots.



© Committee on Public Information.

### Yanks Going into Action

In combat formation, they are going forward toward the Rhine in a wood in Alsace.





From I. F. S.

### Back to Where They Were Defeated

At this point the German armies made a desperate stand. Many prisoners taken in the environs of this town were brought back to the scene of the fighting as prisoners of war.



© Western Newspaper Union

### The War Is Over for Them

A batch of German prisoners, taken by the British in the heavy fighting in and around Bapaume, were escorted to concentration camps.



© I. F. S.

### All Packed Up for Prison

These Germans carried bags of clothing which they had prepared in advance.



From Western Newspaper Union.

### Huns Carry Canadian Wounded

Their guard is a wounded man whom they are assisting to a hospital.





© U. &amp; U.

### Americans Build Telephone

Signal Corps men are manning a cable through a French town.



© U. &amp; U.

### Replanting Ruined Orchards

Trees that the Germans cut down are being replaced by French soldiers.



© U. &amp; U.

### Clearing Away Debris

American soldiers begin reconstruction work in Montdidier.



© Western Newspaper Union.

### Rebuilding a Bridge

Canadian engineers are at work replacing a bridge which the Germans destroyed.





© Committee on Public Information.

### French Peasants Return Home

Walking back to the villages which the American advance had liberated from the Huns.



© U. & U.

### "Home!"

All that the Germans have left of a once prosperous home and restaurant.



Canadian Official Photograph

### Giving Thanks for Deliverance

Abbe Thuilliez of Cambrai conducting in the Cathedral of Cambrai, October 13, 1918, a service of thanksgiving.



© Western Newspaper Union

### French Reclaim Buried Valuables

After the allied forces had recaptured the town of Hombleux, the inhabitants were able to retrieve the valuables they had buried to keep them from the thieving Huns.





"The  
Watch  
on the  
Rhine"



