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Panthéon de la guerre; panorama of the world war and its heroes, the largest painting in the world, 402 feet long--45 feet high, painted by twenty-eight famous French artists, assisted by more than one hundred other artists under the direction of Pierre Carrier-Belleuse and Auguste-Francois Gorguet and ...

Pierre Carrier-Belleuse

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PANTHÉON DE LA GUERRE

Panorama of the World War and Its Heroes

The Largest Painting in the World

402 Feet Long---45 Feet High

Painted by Twenty-eight Famous French Artists

Assisted by More Than One Hundred Other Artists Under the Direction of

Pierre Carrier-Belleuse and Auguste-Francois Gorguet

and Containing

Six Thousand Life-Size Portraits

of World War Heroes and Leaders

REPRESENTING ALL THE ALLIED NATIONS

Belgium • Brazil • China • Costa Rica • Cuba • France • Great Britain • Greece • Guatemala
Haiti • Honduras • Italy • Japan • Liberia • Montenegro • Nicaragua
Panama • Portugal • Rumania • Russia • San Marino
Serbia • Siam • United States of America

With a Correct Landscape of the Battlefields of France and Belgium as They Appeared in 1914-1918

REPRODUCED IN FULL COLOR

With Complete Descriptive Text

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PRICE FIFTY CENTS A COPY

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A Great Artist's Tribute to the Painters of the Panthéon de la Guerre

ALL who understand these things, will congratulate the group of French artists, Pierre Carrier-Belleuse, Auguste-Francois Gorguet and their collaborators, who, immediately after the victory of the Marne, undertook this work of glorification by painting the Panthéon of the World War.

Innumerable portraits, some from life, some from photographs and documents sent by their families, are there on a canvas 402 feet long by 45 feet high. Here then is a picture of 18,000 square feet in size. The surprising, the prodigious thing is that it should turn out to be a work of art, and it is one, of fine composition, well painted, worthy of being seen and of being preserved.

On the steps of a huge staircase, topped by a winged statue of Victory, there stand facing us many thousands of heroic, officers of every rank or ordinary soldiers, infantrymen, gunners, cavalrymen, sailors, aviators, all recognizable, all chosen from among those mentioned in despatches and decorated with the War Cross.

The harmony of this vast composition could only have been accomplished by artists of assured merit. There are no gaps in this throng and yet it is not overcrowded; the colors, so different, with little shading, melt into the prevailing shade of blue; there is no vulgarity, no reminder of so many bad pictures of public celebrations, no useless exaggeration, for the great trial is over, but all those who are there, both living and dead, know at what cost.

At the other end of the Panorama, there rises another section of the composition, the whole height of the canvas, but how different in tone and meaning! It is entirely along simple lines, expressing solitude and devotion. It contains but a single living figure, a woman in mourning who remembers, and who is kneeling in prayer on the steps of the cenotaph.

Note the perfect arrangement of the architecture: These semi-circular walls with a passage between, decorated on top with a slender cross; this cypress grove, whose symmetrical arrangement suggests a sombre expanse beyond, a decorative ensemble of touching grandeur which could only have been painted by one familiar with Italian landscapes; this rectangular pyramid, rising just in the center of the entrance of the field of the dead, this high pedestal, surmounted by six bronze figures, six soldiers supporting at arm's length a coffin draped with the national flag. Admire the beauty of these stones, of the bunches of roses which discreetly adorn the columns placed at intervals along the white wall to right and left, bathe your eyes in the reflections of a violet coloring, so beautiful and so true, which, falling from the sky onto the steps, enlarges, as does snow, the outline of the stones; for the very time of day has been selected and the portraiture is most exact. It is not the morning light that this painter-poet has sought in this work; he has painted the richest hour of all, the beginning of twilight, when the colors start to fade, not all at once, but slowly like a caravan, stopping here and there, to make us believe for a little while that night has not yet won the victory.

From the memorial to the dead to the triumphal staircase, the huge canvas which joins together the two compositions is divided into two unequal sections.

Above the two semi-circles we have the French countryside, but not one invented or copied; it is the enormous battle field, from Calais to Belfort. When the visitor, after walking up the slopes of the Panthéon de la Guerre, arrives at the point where this landscape spreads out, he experiences surprise, and that kind of emotion which seizes the traveler who at last arrives on the top of a mountain and sees stretched out before him into the infinite distance the contour and color of the land. Everything is marvelously done; the fields, the roads with their inclines and turns, the streams, the hills or mountains which form the watersheds, the towns and villages placed as they are, on the heights or in the valleys. It called for remarkable landscape painters, of long experience, of all kinds of sources of information, and better still a genius, to successfully produce a panoramic view of such great size and such exactitude. I may say that no part of the work presented such difficulties; and the success of what was attempted is complete. Overhead the sky also is beautiful, not entirely clear, but traversed by long clouds, whose shape and effect and grouping, produced by the light and wind, have been faithfully observed. A General who fought in all the regions of this huge contour map, after carefully observing several sections with the detail of which he was familiar, said: "That's the very thing, unbelievably so." And one of our great aviators, after going over this landscape, had the same opinion and said "I thought I was the only one or almost the only one who had seen all these things."

We can see that this is not so. True artists invent reality, they discover it in the present or evoke it from the past, without one well understanding how, for generally they are not men of learning and do not worry much about apparatus or libraries. But poets or painters or musicians, masters in taking endless voyages in the land of dreams, have this marvelous gift, that of seeing better and hearing better the secrets of this world. Those who conceived the idea of the Panthéon of the World War, who assembled on this canvas so many personages and scenes of recent history, must be thanked for having so nobly employed their clear vision of things, their talent in painting them, and their great genius in bringing them all back to life.

RENÉ BAZIN,
of the French Academy.

How the Panthéon Was Created

THE world owes the conception of immortalizing, on the largest canvas ever painted, the heroes and leaders of the World War, against a background of the battlefields of France and Belgium, to the genius of Pierre Carrier-Belleuse.

It was not Carrier-Belleuse's first attempt at painting on a gigantic scale. Nearly fifty years ago he had created, for exhibition in America, what was then the largest panoramic canvas ever painted, a graphic representation of the Battle of Manassas, in the American war between the states of the North and the South. That work had established his fame as an artist, whose imagination could picture action on a gigantic scale and whose brush could convey to others the grandeur of his conception. Little did Carrier-Belleuse dream, however, when he conceived the Panthéon de la Guerre, that his work was again to be exhibited in America, the scene of his first great artistic triumph.

When the World War began, in 1914, this great painter, though too old to take an active part in the war, was yet at the height of his artistic powers. While the forces of the Allies were still engaged in their death-struggle with the Armies of the Central Powers, Carrier-Belleuse enlisted the interest of his friend, Auguste-François Gorguet, a celebrated painter in oils, and with his aid almost every artist in France who was not at the Front was brought into cooperation in this gigantic project.

Gorguet, like Carrier-Belleuse, had won fame on both sides of the Atlantic. His work ornaments many of the public buildings in France and one of his finest creations is a mural painting which he executed for the Morris High School in New York.

Let this great collaborator tell in his own words the story of the creation of this masterpiece of historical and commemorative art.

"In the month of October, 1914, my friend Carrier-Belleuse called at my studio to ask me to collaborate with him in regard to a panorama dealing with the war," writes Gorguet. "The battle of the Marne had just taken place, and I accepted without hesitating. We started to work, each of us making our first sketch; it was at first a project which had not taken on form, a kind of apotheosis of the army and France's first victory.

"It was Carrier-Belleuse's idea to paint portraits, many portraits, but how could five or six thousand portraits be grouped without becoming monotonous? At this juncture I recalled the study of architecture which I had pursued at the College of Fine Arts, in the studio of the great decorator Gallaud, and I made a proposition to my friend Carrier in which architecture, as a

matter of fact, played a considerable part. I suggested an antique temple, a temple of glory, in front of which would be erected a monumental statue of Victory, with a stairway to be not less monumental, upon the steps of which we might place our heroes; then, on the circular portion, pillars on which a considerable number of names of those who died upon the fields of honor would be inscribed and, finally, between these pillars the heroes and leaders of the Allies.

"The background, according to Carrier-Belleuse's ideas, should represent the country, towns in flames, all of the places where battles had been fought, and this formed the subject of our especial study and attention. For several months we worked at our sketching in close collaboration. But there remained to be found, for the side facing Victory, a Monument to the Dead.

"One morning I took to Carrier the first sketch for the monument which we adopted; it was almost entirely like the one executed afterwards, first in sculpture, then in a painting.

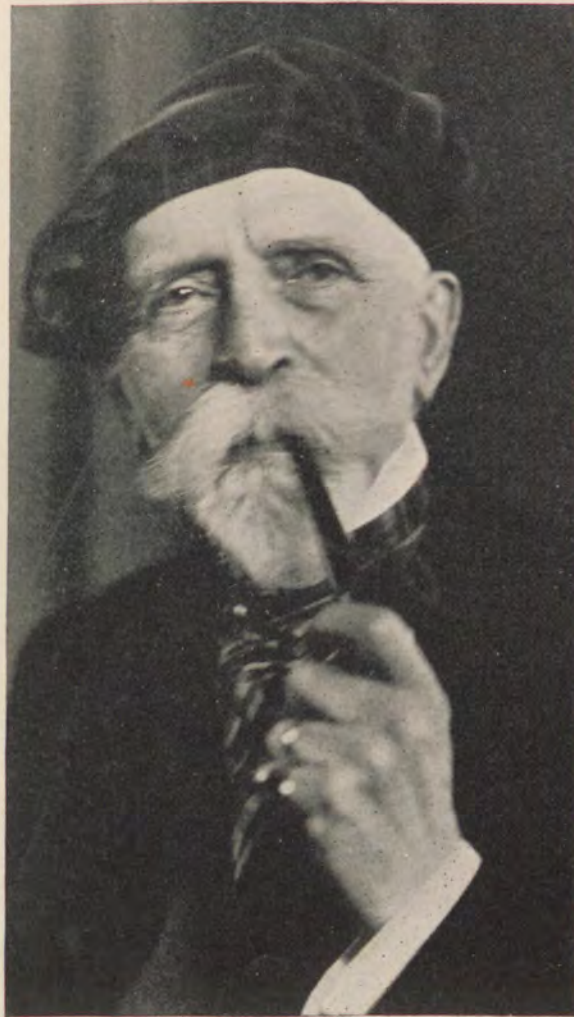
"Six soldiers lifting up on their arms a sarcophagus, over which a flag was thrown, thus holding aloft, to a sky reddened by the flames, one of their own, the Unknown Soldier. Upon the steps of this tomb, a woman dressed in mourning, the mother, the wife or sister, one figure alone was, to my mind, to personify all the sorrows and all the mourning; and, near her, also one wreath alone, wound in crepe, to honor the Unknown Heroes.

"While Carrier-Belleuse executed all of the portraits which we required for our work, it seemed as though there were passing before him all the heroes of the Great War, from the humblest soldier to the Generals.

"We worked with our best brother artists at the execution of the Panorama. Thus the tracing of the architecture was entrusted to a designer of perspectives, Mr. Rabuteau, who carried out his trust with rare skill. The landscaping was turned over to two of our best brother artists, H. Foreau and H. Grosjean. They worked won-

ders. Our illustrious and much missed master and friend, the painter Carmon, of the Institute, was entrusted with the series of the countries of the Allies and Serbia. He later found death in an automobile accident.

"Antoine Colbèt made England, Rene LeLong America, François Thévenot Belgium and Italy. I executed Russia, Rumania, Japan, Greece and Montenegro. I also executed the architectural part, assisted by my comrades André Luige-Loir, and Mignon and some decorators. Finally I painted the entire Statue of Victory, together with my friend V. Marec.



PIERRE CARRIER-BELLEUSE

The famous French artist who originated the idea of the Panthéon de la Guerre

"All the figures on the great staircase were executed by our colleagues Alfred Fourié and Georges Roux, and likewise those out in front, Joffre, Foch, etc., as well as the guns and the German trophies, in accordance with the studies I had made.

"Two artists who were experts in the field of the panorama, Messrs. L. Bombléd and Kowalsky, have likewise rendered us great service. To Bombléd we owe the figure of the life-guards of the front, and the cannon which are so perfect in their execution; Kowalsky aided us particularly with regard to all the armies who come marching in front of the Temple of Victory.

"I shall certainly not forget my dear friend Auguste Leroux, who so excellently carried out and painted the group of the 'Daddies.'

"As to the symbolical figure of Paul Déroulède, to whose memory Carrier wished to do special homage, it is he who painted it as it is and as he conceived it, that is to say, like a being returning from the Great Beyond to view the parade of Glory; and by the side of Déroulède, I painted the two small figures representing Alsace and Lorraine.

"At the end of four years of tremendous labor, pursuing our plan of victory through the gloomiest days in history, through all the difficulties which a war without precedent naturally brought about to prevent the realization of such an effort, we had the great joy of finishing our work on the day following the Armistice and of seeing it inaugurated on the 19th of October, 1918, by the President of the Republic, Mr. Poincaré."

Besides the artists specifically mentioned by Gorguet, some of the more famous of the many who took part in the creation of this huge work were E. Marché, Malteste, G. Brunet-Mahuet, Trinquier and Gendroid.

They were great hours, never to be forgotten, spent by Carrier-Belleuse and his collaborators, when Joffre and Nivelle, Foch and Pétain, all the generals and statesmen of the Entente, visited the artists who, while rapidly sketching their features, carried on a familiar conversation with them. Nor were the experiences the painters had with those of the lower ranks less memorable.

A soldier who had lost his arm, one of those whose name will

not go down in history, talking, while posing, remarked: "I am a lucky fellow. How many of my comrades have fallen never to rise again. As for me, I got out of it with the loss of a limb." General Galliéni happened along, and chatted familiarly with the mutilated man. The soldier, whispering into the ear of the painter, said with a smile: "Didn't I tell you I was a lucky fellow?"

Another day General Maud'huy, who had just come into the studio, found there a young lieutenant of a battalion that the General had commanded. The lieutenant wore on his breast the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

"Pardon me, General," he said timidly, "but every time one of the soldiers of your outfit was decorated you gave him your photograph, but you forgot me."

"Don't worry about that. You lost nothing by waiting, here is my portrait."

The lifelike quality of the portraiture of the Panthéon de la Guerre is illustrated by an incident which occurred when the painting was on exhibition in Paris. The guide was pointing out the notable figures to a group of American visitors. When he came to the portrait of Samuel Gompers he paused.

"There is the model," he said. "Compare it yourselves." Mr. Gompers, who was standing nearby, declared that no photograph could be more lifelike, and the visitors agreed.

Time has changed the faces of many of those still surviving who appear on this great canvas; we see them as they were when the war was still raging. To American spectators it is of especial interest to compare the pictures as they were then of such men as Mr. Hoover, Mr. McAdoo, Mr.

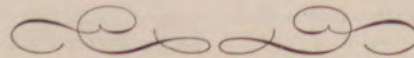
Baker, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Schwab and others, with their appearance now. And it is of especial interest to have preserved for us the portraits of the great Americans who played such a great part in the war and who have since passed on to join the Immortals of all time.

The name "Panthéon" was well chosen for this great work of art. It is from the Greek, and signifies a temple or memorial to all the Immortals. And among those must surely be numbered the great artists who conceived and put upon canvas this memorial to the great.



AUGUSTE-FRANCOIS GORGUET

*Collaborator in the creation of the Panthéon de la Guerre
and painter of several scenes*



The Story the Panthéon Tells

THE central and dominating feature of the Panthéon de la Guerre is the great bronze winged Victory, standing on her pedestal in front of the Temple of Glory, holding aloft the laurel wreaths with which heroes are crowned. The short and simple dedication, "To the Heroes" is inscribed upon the marble face of the pedestal, while perched upon it, at the feet of Victory, is the gamecock, latter-day emblem of France, loudly proclaiming the triumph of the Allies.

Upon the steps leading to the sacred sanctuary are portraits of more than five thousand heroes of every branch of the service, of every age and rank, proud warriors with beaming faces.

Here is the imposing throng of officers and soldiers, their breasts covered with decorations; of civilians, victims of devotion to their country; of eminent prelates who upheld the faith of the people on the ruins of their burned cathedrals; of brave nurses who did not forsake the wounded even on the battle fields. These are the heroes of France, entering triumphantly this Temple of Glory as Victory, brave and smiling, opens her golden arms.

The great French leaders are standing at the feet of Victory, under the shadow of her wings. Their attitude is simple but energetic. First of all are the three famous marshals: Joffre, the conqueror of the Marne, whose expression of paternal kindness gained for him the nickname of "grandfather" from his soldiers; Foch, with his genial and inspired expression; Pétain, the intrepid defender of Verdun. Here, too, among the leaders, generals and admirals, are de Castelnau, Maunoury, Gouraud, Mangin, Nivelle, Franchet d'Espèrey, Maister, Guillaumat, Admiral Ronarch, Admiral Gauchet, Admiral Biard and many more whose names will live forever in history on both sides of the Atlantic.

In front, a slender figure, his breast covered with decorations, is Guynemer, the French ace; he stands as the representative of the youth of France, of their bravery, audacity, daring and faith in which they joyously gave their lives for their country. Next

to him is Senator Reymond, grave and thoughtful, the ardent apostle of aviation, to the service of which he dedicated his life from the first hour of war. In this youth and this man are incarnated all France united in one supreme sacrifice.

In the forefront of all the heroes, resting on a carpet of enemy flags, is the greatest weapon of victory, the 3-inch gun, known affectionately to all Frenchmen as the *Soixante-quinze* or "Seventy-five," from its bore of 75 millimeters. Its famous inventors, Col. Deport and General Sainte-Claire Deville, are offering it to Mr. Poincaré. Laurel wreaths encircle its worn wheels and all the valor of its exploits resounds from its wounded frame.

President Poincaré, standing between Messrs. Dubost and Deschanel, the Presidents of the two Chambers of the French Parliament, views gravely the aggregation of France's heroes. He is surrounded by the leaders and soldiers behind the lines, those who, by their knowledge, their eloquence and arduous labors, quietly helped towards victory; our great engineers, our captains of industry, our great authors. Among these we find Albert de Mun, whose patriotic essays inspired the youth of France and gave the people of Paris strength to endure the hours of anguish.

To the right, straight as an arrow, rises the figure of courageous General Gallieni, who, by his almost ferocious attitude seems even now to be defying too daring an enemy. "You gave me the mandate to defend Paris, I shall defend it to the very end." And, from his furrowed brow, which bespeaks an enormous will power, sprang that ingenious and audacious idea

which saved France, the encamped Army which was sent in taxis as far as Meaux to reinforce the lines. He is surrounded by his general staff: General Clergerie, General Galopin, Col. Monteil and all those others who by their splendid cooperation checked the advance upon Paris.

Here stand a priest and an artist, two fervent Alsatians, Hansi and Father Wetterlè. Small and stocky under his black soutane,



THE TEMPLE OF VICTORY

Every figure on the Grand Staircase is a portrait of some hero or leader of France. All of their names are printed on the back of the colored reproduction of the Panthéon in the center of this book

Father Wetterlè became one of France's idols by his flaming protests as a deputy to the Reichstag. The war won his native province back for that France for whom he had always fought lovingly. Next to him is Hansi, the author of *Mon Village*, whose picturesque and humorous thrusts went far to keep alive the love of France in the hearts of the Alsations. At the outbreak of the war he entered the service of France as an officer and interpreter. Wetterlè and Hansi represent Alsace returning to France.

The flags seem to wave sparkling from their decorated staffs, a symphony in blue, white and red, enlivened by golden fringe and decorations pinned to their folds. Banners of the infantry, banners of the artillery, banners of the light brigade, glorious banners all of them, floating in the breeze of victory. Flag-bearers looking grave and proud, with heads erect, are holding them on high.

Who is the grey-haired man among them, who seems like the father of these young heroes? It is Collignon, formerly Secretary to the President of the Republic, Counsellor of State, who, starting as a common soldier in the 46th line regiment, defended unto death the flag which had been entrusted to him. Such was his bravery that, like another La Tour d'Auvergne, when the name of Collignon is spoken in the 46th regiment, they add "died on the field of honor."

The Return of the Armies

On the other side of the Temple of Victory we see the return of the victorious French armies. Nearest to the Temple steps are the dark fighters from France's domain across the Mediterranean.

Draped in their white burnouses, firmly seated on their small Arabian steeds, the African "goumiers" have left behind the mountainous stretches of the desert to fight in the French plains. Here they are, the Chiefs with bronzed faces, sparkling eyes. Their garments shine in the sunlight, their spirited steeds, with quivering nostrils, raise the dust of glory high towards the sky.

From the far horizon, serried ranks with their officers leading, the French infantry advances to victory. It is the light infantry with variegated pennants, the Colonials in khaki, with red-tasseled caps, the alert Alpine infantry, with berets pulled down on the side, all pressing forward to take their share of honor.

The French cavalry gallops past in a cloud of dust. Here are the cannons of every kind, the "75," the "120," the heavy artillery; with heavy gun carriages climbing the hills, Bridge builders, sappers, engineers follow them in their course. Finally the artillery of attack winds up the march past, while in the distance, on the white roads, in uninterrupted procession, the grey motor trucks quietly take their share of glory.

And, giving added effect to this cavalcade, aeroplanes are flying back and forth in the clear, bright sky, crowding around to take their place in this apotheosis.

Slowly, as if tired by long and heavy labor, the old reserves come forward heavily, their picks and shovels on their shoulders. They look like old conquerors returned from far-off wars in Gaul, these "Daddies," dressed in skins, with their clear, blue eyes and heavy, long moustaches. A brave cook follows them, his pail in his hand, his bran-cakes on his shoulder, preceded happily by his dog.

England

Passing to the right, we find the section of the Panthéon devoted to England.

How many brave Tommies, lying stretched out on the plains of the North, have seen, leaning over their wounded bodies, the blue-eyed faces of English nurses? When listening to them, how often did they not think they heard the voices of their mothers, their wives, their sweethearts, left behind in the fogs of London or the hills of Scotland?

On the battle field and even under shell fire, they picked up the wounded, and on the white hospital beds, like gentle angels in blue, they tended lovingly to alleviate their suffering. Here, in khaki, are the English girl chauffeurs, driving their light ambulances.

Coming from every English province, from every rank of society, duchesses, peasants or working girls, they enrolled in a veritable army of their own. Living in regiments like soldiers, as drivers, truck-women, helpers, nurses, factory workers, they resembled the Amazons of ancient myth, an army of women.

If there is a branch of the army in which the Allies from across the Channel earned justified renown for bravery and daring, it is that of aviation. Bombers, pursuit-men or observers, the English aviators daringly carried out their difficult task. Nothing stopped them; they attacked even when inferior in number. Making light of those air monsters, the Zeppelins, they insouciantly wounded to the death even those colossi.

Standing in aviation costume is the young and robust figure of Warneford, who was the first to win the glory of bringing down a Zeppelin, a very transient glory, for a few days afterwards he died in France as the result of an accident. His companions in arms surround him, Albert Ball, Cobden, and a few other figures who represent an army of knights of the air.

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THE RETURN OF THE BATTLE FLAGS
One of the most striking scenes of the Panthéon de la Guerre

George V inherited his sympathy for France from his father and, in the hour of danger, took his stand by her side. He is here, clad in an English Navy Officer's uniform, representing all of the British Empire.

The King is surrounded by his illustrious admirals: Lord Beatty, Jellicoe, Keyes, Tyrwhitt, and next to him, slender and charming, stands the youthful figure of the Prince of Wales. The generals are near by.

But who is the short man with the high forehead? One might say the fire of youth, ardor and enthusiasm speaks out of his deep, inspired eyes. That is David Lloyd George, whose every speech was a call to action, the Clemenceau of England. He

was at the most critical moment entrusted with the task of forming and presiding over a Cabinet of National Defense, through which the work accomplished by England was multiplied many times and adapted to the needs of that tragic hour.

Near him is Lord Kitchener, Minister of War at the outbreak of hostilities; he welded the British army into that prodigious body of soldiers which held the line while the new army was being built. But it was not given to Kitchener to behold the victory. On a trip to Russia in 1916, the ship on which he was sailing was torpedoed and perished with all on board. But Kitchener will live forever.

Near him stands Field Marshall Douglas Haig. As Commander-in-Chief of the English troops he proved himself to be a forceful leader of men and a chief of merit. Under his command the British army rivaled the bravery of the Allied armies and in the final brilliant offensive fighting he distinguished himself by liberating the northern provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

This part of the picture ends with such famous men as will adorn English history forever: Balfour, Bonar Law, Asquith, Lord Curzon, Lord Northcliffe, Lord Grey, all of them eminent members of Parliament, whose deeds are the completion and crowning of the deeds of the sword.

The British Empire spreads far away, beyond the seas. Its King-Emperor governs this immense dominion.

The faithful sons of their mother country from her remote provinces gathered under her banner; bronze-skinned Hindus and Mohammedan warriors, with eyes of jet and hearts of lions. Here they are in their striped turbans. Their Chiefs are here, glistening in bright garments, with exalted, proud mien, mighty Maharajahs, Princes of old stock to whom honor is a religion.

They have come, united in the same feeling, sons of scorching Africa, Boers who left the beloved vastnesses of their land, here under the command of their famous General Botha, while the intrepid Australians came from the end of the earth and Canadians answered the call to arms from across the ocean.

Edith Cavell

Here are two martyrs: Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt. Who does not remember their martyrdom?

Like a Saint in the frame of a church window stands Edith Cavell, in the glory of her halo, all frankness, gentleness, devotion, heroism and sacrifice. What was her crime? To tend the wounded, both friend and foe, leaning over their couch of pain day and night, nursing them, comforting them, saving them. But blind cruelty condemned the innocent one to death, and there ended the victim's agony with a revolver shot. Such horrors do wars produce.

Captain Fryatt, in charge of his peaceable merchant vessel, tried to defend his ship when attacked. Made prisoner after a desperate fight, he was shot without trial under the shameful pretext that he should not have defended himself. Another horror of war.

But, as an outcome of it all, naught but ineffaceable disdain has remained for those committing such atrocities, and fervent admiration for those who suffered as the helpless victims.

Flowers that will never fade, at Miss Cavell's feet, are a token of the homage of a whole world bowing before her in deep respect.

Belgium

No nation so small ever won renown so great as that which came to Belgium, where the first great shock of the war was felt and resisted. And one of Belgium's great war figures was Doctor Depage, the eminent physician of the Queen, who established the Ocean hospital at La Panne. Here is Doctor Depage, his head standing out against the white background of the banner of the Red Cross. Near him is a wounded soldier, pale, bandaged, lying on a stretcher, and being carefully lifted by two Belgian stretcher bearers, obscure heroes who, under bursting shells, are leaning over the dying.

There exists in the history of Belgium no nobler figure than that of Cardinal Mercier. This illustrious prelate, Bishop of Malines, shared the sad martyrdom of his town. He saw his cathedral go up in flames. And when the enemy

had crushed the people of Belgium, Cardinal Mercier, with disregard of the military authority of the invaders, faithful to his country, to his king, kept the love of their fatherland in the hearts of the defeated Belgians. Famous is his pastoral letter: "Patience and Endurance," in which he admonished the Belgian people to be faithful. He is there, the grand old man with emaciated features, pale and noble face, deep, pure eyes, in the majesty of his long scarlet robe, whilst at his feet are displayed the rescued vessels, chalices, censers, mutilated crucifixes, saved from the ruins of the churches.

Albert I, King of the Belgians, adored by his happy people in the beautiful days before the war, stepped to the front of history to remain there forever. The young sovereign of a little nation did not hesitate to draw his sword against the formidable invaders, when Germany, tearing up her treaties and going back on her promises, commenced to enter Belgium.

Faithful to his motto, "Right before Might," he stood at the head of his small army, defending foot by foot the towns and villages of Belgium, and remained constantly in this small corner of the world which force was unable to take away from him.

Queen Elizabeth, charming in the simplicity of her grace, is standing by his side. Sharing all dangers, she never abandoned her husband or his subjects. How often did one behold her, distributing with her own hand, charitably and compassionately, the small gifts which gave pleasure, saying encouraging words in tender tones. How often was she seen at the cot of the dying, bringing them comfort in their last moments, dressing the most frightful wounds; in the huts of the poor, sustaining old, exhausted persons, caring for the orphans. This heroic and kind queen was the worthy wife of her husband.

In front of her are the young prince and his sisters, while



THE RETURN OF THE FRENCH ARMIES

The picturesque "Goumiers" from Africa lead the troops home

at her feet lies the "scrap of paper," torn and crumpled.

The royal family is surrounded by the great figures of Belgian history, Mr. Max, the Mayor of Brussels; Mr. and Mrs. Carton de Viart; Vandervelde, the great Socialist; Emile Verhaeren, the poet; the Court Marshal Theodor, and many others.

One of those who also stand as a symbol of the very best that honor implies is General Leman, the stoic defender of Liège. As Governor of the town, he defended his fort to the very end, and, rather than surrender it to the enemy, shared its fate when the fort was blown up. Wounded, he was found and taken into captivity. The nobility of his conduct was recognized by the enemy, who did not take his sword from him, in token of their respect for his heroism.

The small Belgian army, under the high command of its king, defended the country bravely and cleverly. Led by courageous commanders such as generals Jacques, Bernsheim, Ruquoy, Michel, sustained by the farsighted policy of Mr. de Broqueville, the Minister of War and President of the Council, soldiers and officers united in the same sentiment of honor, this small army fought and suffered. It had hours of anguish and misery, painful reverses, tragic retreats, but it also had its hour of triumph when, throwing off the yoke which oppressed its country, it gave Belgium back to its king.

Its aviators were not less courageous, brave aces such as Tieffry, de Leulemestre, Coppens and many others who sacrificed their young lives.

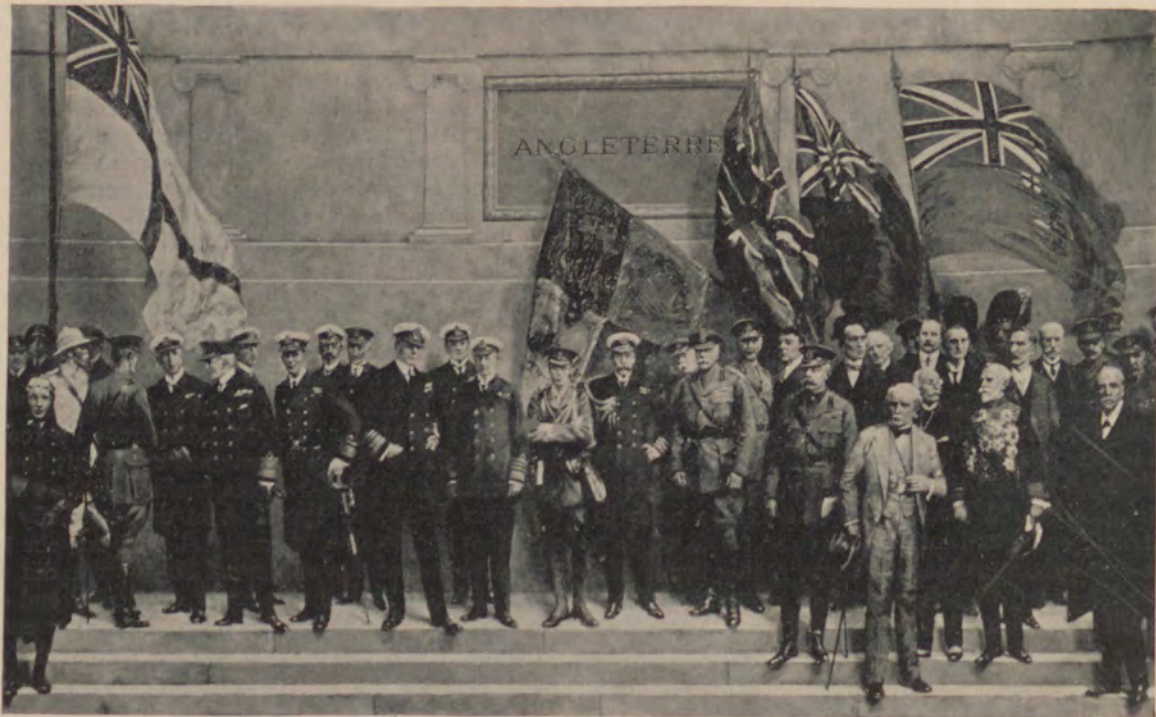
Italy

In May, 1915, Italy took her place by the side of the Allies. At the call of the great poet Gabriel d'Annunzio, the Italian army arose, strong, proud and mighty; it gave proof of remarkable bravery, for it had to face insurmountable difficulties. It should not be forgotten that besides the war in the trenches it had to carry on war in the mountains, on the heights of Meletta, on Mount Asolone; at an elevation of 13,000 feet in those unfriendly,

glacial Alps they had to establish permanent posts; men, horses, cannon, ammunition were taken up into this wilderness by sledges and deposited on the snowy heights, where the posts had to be established. The feeding of the post had also to be assured, which in this place could not be done by auto trucks, and the long mule teams laden with food often experienced great difficulty in climbing the devastated mountain sides. Even in the plains they encountered enormous difficulties, and after the victory at Carso they had the sorrow of being defeated and having to retreat. Remember the autumn of 1917 and their retreat back to the Po, without however for a moment giving up their courage. Aided and sustained by the English, by General Fayolle and his French corps, the Italians proceeded once more on their road to victory.

A small but imposing figure stands out from among the multitude of grey-green uniforms of the Italian army. Solidly planted on one of the steps, Victor Emanuel III, the king of Italy, is listening to the cheers of the poet d'Annunzio and his army. This sovereign, from the beginning of hostilities, spent his time among the soldiers, sharing their dangers, shooting with them, living in the trenches like the lowest of them, and encouraging them in critical moments by his presence and courage, a "soldier king."

He is there, surrounded by his staff: the Duke of Aosta, that wonderful leader who so skilfully checkmated the Austrian plans and opposed von Bülow on the Isonzo and the Carso; General Cadorna, the commander-in-chief at the beginning; General Diaz, who, after the frightful defeat of Caporetto, profited by the breathing space left him by the enemy to reorganize his troops, with the help of France and England, to strengthen and liven up the formation, increase its effectiveness, improve the morale of all and lead this practically new army to brilliant victory. There are also the royal family, the Count of Turin, the Duke of the Abruzzi, the members of Parliament, Messrs. Salandra, Sonnino, Tittoni, Orlando, Salvago Raggi and Barzilai; the French ambassador, Mr. Berrere, all of them, by their ardent patriotism and



THE BRITISH EMPIRE SECTION OF THE PANTHÉON

King George and the Prince of Wales are the central figures of this group and the names and positions of all the others are on the back of the central colored reproduction

their diplomatic genius, helped to realize the King's dream of a greater Italy.

Right in front on the steps, hat in hand, haranguing the crowd as he did in May, 1917, at the commemoration of the monument to the "Thousand," appears the great poet Gabriel d'Annunzio. This historic figure symbolizes the Italian alliance. From the beginning of 1914 his every effort was directed to having his country join in the War on the Allied side. Exerting an extraordinary influence over the entire nation, by his speech of May 5th, 1917, he succeeded in winning over Italian public opinion. A few days afterwards war was declared on Austria. With the commencement of hostilities the celebrated poet did not consider his task finished, but thought that he had yet his duty as a citizen and a patriot to fulfil. He enlisted in the air force, this fifth branch of the service which he had long greatly admired, and was twice seriously wounded over the enemy's lines.

Among a group of soldiers, easy to recognize by their red woollen shirts and wide neck scarves, appear the Garibaldis. They are four: the first, Riciotti, leaning on his crutches, is the son of the great Garibaldi, of him who dreamed in exile in America, on Staten Island, of Italy united and independent, and who went back to his native land and led his "red shirts" to make the dream come true. The other Garibaldis in the picture, his two brothers in French uniform, continued the tradition of their father, and in 1914 offered their services to France while Italy was still hesitating. Beppino alone was destined to return from the terrible struggles on the French front, the two others and numerous volunteers sleep their last sleep, far from their native land, in the forests of Argonne.

Let us point out an estimable old man among the group of Garibaldians. He is Giuseppe Carduchi, the poet of irredentism, who in 1882, in his magnificent poem, claimed Fiume and Trieste for Italy. Like Déroulede, he sees in this painting his dream now realized. He died too soon to take part in the triumph of his country, and the entrance of the Italians into Istria, returned to the mother country.



EDITH CAVELL

At the left stands Captain Fryatt

Portugal

The little republic of Portugal, under the presidency of Mr. Machado, was one of the first nations to join the Allies. Actively organized and led by young officers, under the command of General Tamagnini, the Portuguese army joined the volunteers of other nations in 1914, fighting in the French ranks. With the support of allied troops this young phalanx fought bravely and won distinction in the plains

of the North. Nearly one hundred thousand Portuguese fought in the Allied ranks to the end of the great conflict.

The Monument to the Dead

In conception and execution no single section of the Panthéon de la Guerre can equal in the poignancy of its appeal, the magnificent monument to the Dead.

The shade is restful, the air is still; a sad, mild, subdued light scarcely filters through the rows of cypress trees. The green moss of time grows in the chinks of the stones, the imposing silence of the dead extends its sombre shadow. A mausoleum of



SCENE FROM THE BELGIAN SECTION OF THE PANTHÉON

All of the portraits in this section are identified and their positions indicated on the back of the color reproduction of the entire Panthéon in this book

stone, a door of bronze closed forever, and these words: "Pro Patria"—for my country. Bronze giants, six heroes, poilus and gunners, guards and marines, infantry and airmen, raise at arm's length a proud coffin covered by the folds of the flag. Heavy is this coffin; how many soldiers, all their sufferings over, sleep within it in the eternal splendour of their glory!

And standing out from the flaming sky, still lit up by the burning of Rheims, it says to all: "Weep not, but forget not."

*How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!*

*When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.*

*By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung.*

*Here Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay
And Freedom shall a while repair
To dwell, a weeping hermit there.*

Before the cenotaph, France on her knees is represented by a woman wearing a long crêpe veil; as mother, wife, sister and sweetheart she endures in her heart all human suffering. Deep is her grief, but proud is her sorrow; her heart is crushed, but

her soul is beautiful, worthy of the cherished beings whom she loves still more for their heroic sacrifice. Not a sob, but tears of love for all those who, with a smile, gave their lives for France.

Near her, on the footworn steps, lies a wreath of immortelles, covered with black crêpe and inscribed, "To the Unknown Heroes." And those who have no mound of turf with its cross as evidence, doubly lost because they are doubly absent, have here at the foot of this resting place their palm of glory.

China

On account of the enormous distance, China could not send troops to Europe on the outbreak of hostilities; she collaborated, however, by sending an army of workmen, who, in the war factories, actively placed their intelligence and skill at the service of the Allies. And this practical assistance, which greatly helped to increase the output of war munitions, was largely due, even before the diplomatic break between the Chinese Empire and Germany, to the influence of his Excellency Hoo-Wei-Teh, Chinese ambassador and faithful friend of France, whose figure appears with that of Yuan Shi-K'ai, president of the Chinese Republic.

Here, near China, are all the flags of the allied nations: Brazil, Siam, Nicaragua, Guatemala, which lent their aid to the Allies, with General Menocal, president of Cuba, and the King of Siam, among the figures.

The United States

The section of the Panthéon de la Guerre devoted to the United States was inserted with difficulty, because the French artists, after three years' work, were nearing the completion of their great canvas when word reached them that we had entered the war. They erased a large area of the picture and into this space they placed the grouping of eminent men and women who were our outstanding leaders in that day.

Under a bust of George Washington, the artists built the American section, symbolizing the four branches of American manpower on which this country drew so heavily, the business man, the worker, the cowboy, and the Indian, led by a dashing West Point cadet, typical of our military leaders, while the Star-Spangled Banner, our own "Old Glory," flies proudly above them.

For thirty-two months, from August, 1914, to April, 1917, America had followed with utmost interest the terrible events which were steeping Europe in blood. President Wilson sent note after note, now first to protest against violations, then to inquire what was the aim of the belligerents' warfare. Finally America, remembering the Lusitania, broke off relations with the Central Empires in April, 1917.

Monday, April 2, 1917, the day when President Wilson read his War Message before the Congress of the United States, will remain one of the memorable days of the world's history.

Here he stands, beneath the bust of the immortal Father of his country, George Washington. He looks out at us from the Panthéon as he looked that day in the Capitol when he read, from the paper which he here holds in his hand, the undying words:

"Right is more precious than Peace, and we shall fight for the things that are dearest to our heart; democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice of their own gov-



ITALY'S SHARE IN THE PANTHEON

Gabriel d'Annunzio, the poet, waves a greeting to the King. All these figures are identified and located on the center folded strip

ernment; for the rights and liberty of small nations, for the universal empire of right, which is based upon the concert of all free peoples, which will bring about peace and security for all nations and, ultimately, set the world free. To such a task we may dedicate our lives, our fortunes, all that we are, all that we have, proud in the knowledge that the day has come when America is privileged to give her blood and strength in the service of those principles which called her into being, looking to that peace and happiness which is so dear to her. God helping us, we can do no other."

Members of the Cabinet and the President's close advisers stand near him, as do many other distinguished Americans who lent their aid to the war in various ways.

It is an interesting, almost an amazing fact that in this group are four Presidents of the United States. Besides Mr. Wilson, here are the figures of Theodore Roosevelt, whose son Quentin sleeps in French soil, and of William Howard Taft, Mr. Wilson's predecessor, while the youthful face of Herbert Hoover, Director of Relief in Belgium and U. S. Food Administrator, appears in the midst of the group. Here are Charles M. Schwab, master shipbuilder, and Samuel Gompers, labor leader, whose teamwork and leadership in the work of providing transportation for our men and the production of munitions did so much to win the war.

Other notable figures in the American section include: Generals Pershing, Bliss, Bullard and Liggett; Admirals Benson, Mayo, Wilson and Sims; Ambassador Herrick, who endeared himself to France when he declined to leave Paris when the French felt impelled to move the capital elsewhere; Edward V. Rickenbacher, the American aviator; Whitney Warren, the architect; General Leonard Wood; the elderly Alexander M. Thackeray, American Consul General at Paris during the war, and a symbolic figure of a United States Army nurse, who, serving the Navy as well, was present wherever there was fighting and suffering from the beginning to the end of our country's participation in the terrible struggle. Here, too, are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mrs. Edward Tuck of New England, and other courageous workers and nurses; Evangeline Booth, leader of the Salvation Army in the United States, revered by men who saw action in France and typifying a glorious service to the troops, and representatives of such effective

organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Knights of Columbus, the Young Women's Christian Association, the American Library Association, the War Camp Community Service, and the matchless Red Cross which at the very beginning of the war, when only the first act of the great tragedy had been staged, lent its aid to the cause of France and made our starry banner familiar on all fronts, where its voluntary ambulances testified to the indefatigable devotion of the women of America.

Long before we made a formal declaration of war, the American people were not satisfied to remain merely as onlookers in the fight between giants who were dividing the world, or trying to, and before as a nation we took our heroic part, our people played the part of charity and pity, multiplying their help for the wounded and suffering in France and prodigally bestowing upon them not only their money, but also their time, their labor, the service and courage of their benevolent ambulance workers. Many were those Americans who, when the war began, felt deep personal grief, as though they had been present at some attack on a beloved one, a chosen personage to whom were owing spiritual joys and tender feelings. Then, driven by a sudden impulse, they went to France with their love and their gold, organizing model hospitals, where so many noble women devoted themselves to charity of every kind, caring for orphans, aiding the soldiers, succoring the prisoners. To learn what they did, ask the French wounded, the children of the refugees from the invaded countries, all of the victims of the war. Food clothing and delicacies were distributed throughout the unhappy villages by their care. As godmothers of destroyed villages, some young American women had these rebuilt out of their own means. Wherever kindness was abroad, wherever their help could save, there they were, the first to hasten to the places of misery, hurrying along in their light vehicles. No obstacle could stop them in their work of devotion. It was one magnificent outburst of succor and help. The American woman in all her charity is standing here, due homage being given to her grandeur.

Montenegro

Having been the ally of Serbia during the war in the Balkans, the small kingdom of Montenegro did not intend to forsake her in the tragic hours of 1914. And in the first hours of the great war King Nicholas I. joined the Allies. The fight was hard for this small nation from the mountains who had fought the Austrians bravely. But his army was not large enough and his sup-

plies insufficient and the king was soon compelled to retreat and go to France with Queen Milena and her daughters.

Serbia

Prince Alexander, crown prince of Serbia, Regent of the Kingdom and Generalissimo of the Serbian army, added a page of glory to Serbia's history through the aid which his army gave, and also due to the military genius of the Voivode Putnick. The aggression of Austria in 1914 found him with sword in hand. He never forsook the army, be the days good or evil, dedicating to his country all his bravery and efforts, and gaining the admiration and love of all the world by his nobility and dignity in misfortune.

Here he is, on horseback, at the head of his troops; you also see a group of armed peasants glorifying the heroism of this small nation who, brutally driven from their country, persecuted by the Bulgarians, perishing from hunger and exhaustion, stood in fiery resistance against a barbarous enemy throughout their retreat. Near by, an order in his hand, is the Voivode Putnick, the great Serbian patriot, their leader.

Aged King Peter I. is seated on a gun carriage, bowed down with grief, yet proud, despite his misfortune. The sad exodus of his people, the tragic retreat at the time when he himself was exhausted and forced to leave his little country and fled before the invader in a farmer's cart drawn by oxen; all the suffering of this small nation is inscribed upon the pale countenance of this royal pastor of his people. But nothing destroyed his hope and faith, and he did not hesitate to fire a gun in the trenches. By his side are his faithful ministers: majestic old Patchich; the venerable, grey-bearded patriarch; Vesnitch, his ambassador to France and to whom Serbia owed much gratitude.

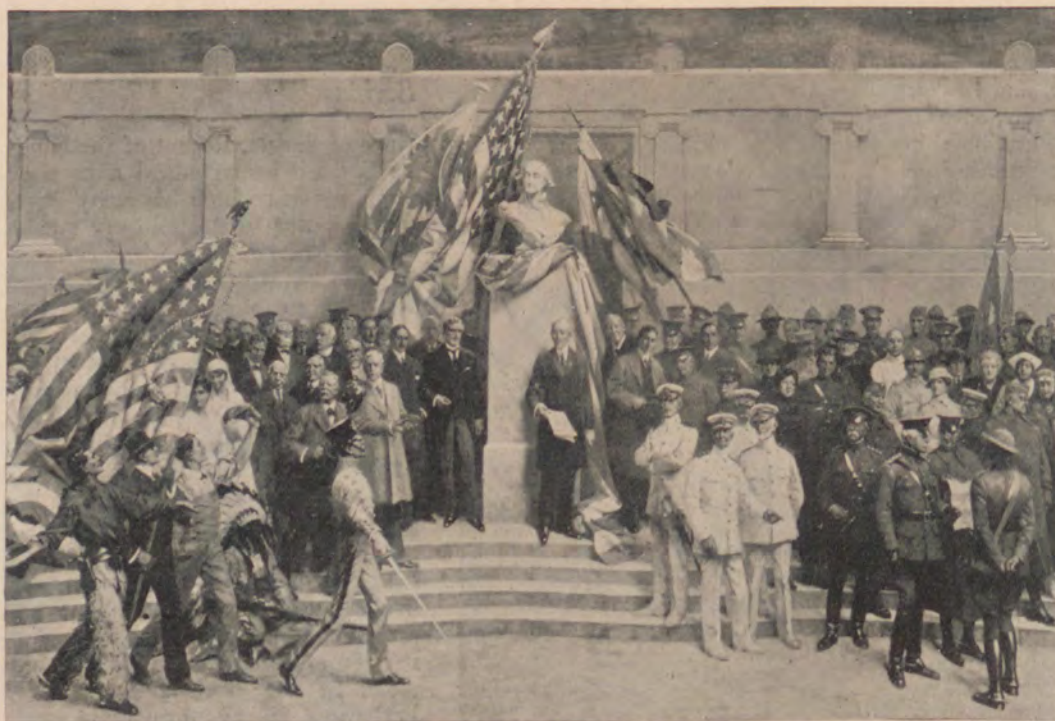


THE MONUMENT TO THE DEAD

Japan

Japan, the ally of Great Britain, joined the Allies upon the declaration of the war. On account of being so far distant, she could send no troops to Europe, and her activity was carried out more especially in the Far East, where, aided by the English, she undertook the policing of the seas. In the month of August, 1914, and with the help of the British squadron, the Japanese squadron attacked the stronghold of Kiao-Tcheu, a German colony, which fell after a resistance of two months.

A new part was given to the Japanese armies in 1918. They landed in great numbers in the region of Vladivostock and came to the aid of the Czecho-Slovakian troops, who, lost in Siberia, were struggling desperately against the Bolsheviki and the former



COMMEMORATING AMERICA'S PART IN THE WORLD WAR

Four Presidents of the United States appear in this section of the Panthéon. All these figures are identified and located on the back of the colored reproduction

prisoners of the Central Empires who had been liberated and armed by the traitors.

Another Japanese army came to the aid of the Allies at the start of the war: that of the laborers. Together with cannon of every kind, ammunition, food and equipment, the Japanese also sent laborers, whose presence made it possible for France to put more men in the field.

Russia

Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, had promised his father to continue in his Franco-Russian policy. In 1914 great indignation caused him to rise against Germany and Austria, when the assault in Serbia was perpetrated. The Russian army, being quickly mobilized, invaded Germany in the beginning of 1914, and one will never forget the wonderful drama of the invasion of eastern Prussia by Rennenkampf, which made the victory of the Marne possible by diverting the German army to the eastward.

Under the command of General Brousiloff, the Russian army met with disaster and retreat, but successful offensives and triumphs were equally her share, until the dark days of the revolution when, disorganized, she was nothing but the wreck of old Russia.

And Old Russia it is for which Nicholas II stands, surrounded by his son, the Czarevitch, in national costume, and the priests in their shining cloaks; Old Russia which, faithful to the alliance, inscribed beautiful pages of glory and heroism on the scrolls of her history.

Soon, however, nothing but smoke was left of all this heroism. While History inscribed on marble the sacred alliance of former days, when France and Russia were friendly countries, the revolution commenced to growl. Look at the Bolshevik, who has just set fire to Old Russia. The torch, lying half-extinguished upon the steps, carries away in its smoke the old régime and its institutions, interrupting with this incendiary gesture impassive History who beholds and mediates.

From the beginning of the World War Rumania had remained neutral, but when the will of the Rumanian people called for war, the sovereign followed his people faithfully and, at the head of his army, threw himself valiantly upon Bulgaria.

Queen Marie and her daughters donned the white nurse's veil, organizing hospitals, going to the cots of the wounded, tending them and bringing them tender consolation. Rumania, at first victorious, saw hours of enchanting and glorious victory, but, pressed by Austria, Bulgaria and Germany, forsaken by revolutionary Russia, she was compelled to retreat, losing a great portion of her territory. Then, like her sister Serbia, she knew the misery of invasion, the despair of retreat, the pangs of famine. During these tragic hours the queen became the support of her crushed people.

What could be more touching than this sublime and tragic picture: all these Rumanians appealing at the feet of their sovereigns. Pressed on all sides by pitiless enemies, they seek refuge with the royal family. Women implore, grey-beards rise up to fight once more. The war has made them beggars, their crops are in the hands of the enemy. Nothing is more impressive than this appeal of a people who had themselves chosen their destiny by refusing to make common cause with the enemy.

Déroulède and Alsace-Lorraine

We come back now toward the Temple of Victory, the goal to which the color-bearers are returning with their flags. But who is this, this figure shrouded in mystery, like a phantom; this tall, bent man, wrapped in his wide gray cloak, with bared head, like a man beholding his dream?

It is Paul Déroulède. All France is looking on through the eyes of this ardent patriot, the worthy elder of all these heroes, admirable in his perseverance, in the courage of his mission. Having passed over too soon to see that recovery of the lost provinces, whose enthusiastic and fervent missionary he was, he has come from the great beyond to view its triumph. In front of him are his two beloved, graceful children, Alsace and Lorraine, standing in noble silence, martyrs for more than forty years of bondage, now liberated, free, forever happy upon the breast of their mother country, stepping forward timidly strewing flowers at the feet of the soldiers. Here is Déroulède's dream come true, and the great man's eyes are beholding the vision which he will carry back with him on high.

The Return of the Flags

The Life Guards, in shining breastplates, with long horse-hair manes, are gaily singing the triumphal hymn of their return. Trumpets are sounding, their joyous rhythm inspiring the horses, who seem to touch the ground as though with dancing feet. Like the heralds of long ago, they are proclaiming victory and



RUSSIA AND RUMANIA

One of the most striking scenes in the entire Panthéon is the dramatic action in the center of this section. All of the portraits shown here are identified on the back of the central colored reproduction

the French army is marching past, with sounding trumpets, beating drums, flying banners.

Those banners! Torn, mutilated banners, on which the victorious battles are inscribed in relief, these pious tatters that are still stained with the blood of the brave who died to save them, that are spotted with mud from the trenches, those banners with faded colors and yet forever resplendent, trembling in the breeze of glory.

The Poilus are following them. All are seen here, infantry, reserves and marines; a sky of helmets, an infinite ocean of blue; they also are stained with the mud of glory, with the white dust of the roads, but they too, are beautiful like heroes.

Here are marines, those fusiliers who, a handful of men, led by brave commanders, one pitched against eight, stemmed the savage onslaught of the Germans, saving France from the terror of invasion. Marines from the Yser, the heroes of Dixmude, these fusiliers will stand out forever in the History of the World as living examples of courage and sacrifice, daring and unselfishness. The words of one of their leaders: "Hold fast or die," was their motto when, at the cry of "Justice and Freedom," a sublime intoxication inflamed their courage.

The flag that they have taken onto the battlefield, so often decorated and now adorned by a red cordon, the flag of the marine fusiliers, floats gaily upon the air of victory, in feeble homage of bravery, lifted high by one of these splendid officers who, escaping as by a miracle from the disaster at Bouvet, desired once again to have the honor of leading the marines on to the firing line.

In like heroism the Zouaves are following them towards the temple of glory. They have come with their glistening swords and bayonets of steel, after triumphant deeds, and how many names that from henceforth cannot perish, are here to be read!

Clemenceau

A group of civilians is crowding about the steps in front of the Temple. They, too, are enjoying the pure air of victory while salut-

ing the march past of the army. They are the French Ministers of State who labored without ceasing: Briand, Millerand, Ribot, Viviani, Pichon, Klotz, Leygues, Loucheur, Claveille. One among them stands out more wonderful than any. Unnecessary to describe him, his expressive countenance is familiar to all. It is the great Prime Minister, "The Tiger," as he himself likes to be called. After so many years of struggle bent towards one single goal, after so many furious battles, Georges Clemenceau smiles in triumph. "I am carrying on the war," said he with just pride; he might have added: "I won it with the Poilus." Despite his 78 years of age, his youthful faith enlightens his countenance. He seems to be listening to the voice of Victory, Victory resplendent and superb, floating above all, while the Gallic chanticleer at her feet, proudly raising his head, crows his victorious "cock-a-doodle-do" to the listening throng. Today the great Clemenceau, too, sleeps with his beloved Poilus who laid down

their lives in the struggle, in the bosom of their beloved France.

And here we leave them, these gallant heroes, all the brave galaxy of those who risked all for their fellow-men, for the sake of an ideal of Liberty.

We honor them, as the world must always honor them, because of what they risked and what they gave. Yet while we honor the heroes, must we not fervently hope that never again shall the occasion arise when such heroism, such conflict on such a scale shall threaten to blot out the civilization to which mankind has climbed through the ages?

War is a terrible thing. In all the history of the world no war was ever so terrible as that which this Panthéon commemorates. Never before were there so many men under arms, in conflict to the death. Let us all devoutly pray that such a fearful scene shall never again mar the face of the good, green earth.

Against the twenty-three million men mobilized by the Central Powers in this great war, the Allies mustered more than twelve million Russian men-at-arms, more than eight million, four hundred thousand soldiers of France, almost nine million fighting



THE SERBIAN SECTION

The events that precipitated the war occurred in Serbia, whose national heroes, depicted here, are identified by name and place on the back of the colored reproduction of the Panthéon in this book

men from all the far-flung reaches of the British Empire and its Commonwealth of Nations, more than five and one-half millions of gallant Italians, eight hundred thousand armed Japanese, three quarters of a million troops of Rumania, almost as many of Serbia. Belgium's ever-glorious and gallant little army of more than two hundred and sixty thousand, the two hundred and thirty thousand who were prepared for action in Greece, Portugal's hundred thousand and the fifty thousand of little Montenegro, brought the total of the Allied armed and mobilized forces up to the staggering figure of nearly thirty-eight million fighting men on land and sea and in the air. And, associated although not allied, Uncle Sam called to the colors another four million, three hundred thousand men, who rallied under the Stars and Stripes, bringing the number of those opposed to the twenty-three million of the Central Powers up to more than forty-two million.

Sixty-five million warriors in deadly conflict for four long, terrible years!

More than five millions of the soldiers of the Allies, besides one hundred and twenty-six thousand brave American boys, were killed in battle or died of wounds received on the field of honor, while more than three million of the youth of Germany, Austro-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria lie with them beneath the sod of the same Mother Earth. More than twelve millions of the sur-

vivors among the Allies and the Americans bear the brands of the awful conflict, honorable scars to forever remind them of the tragic years, while more than eight millions of crippled and injured keep alive the memory of war in the countries of the enemy. And even more starkly soul-rending is the roll-call of the missing.

In every capital of every nation which poured out its life-blood in the great war stands a monument to the Unknown Soldier. Beneath that tomb rest the bones of one who may have been any of the more than seven millions whose actual fate in war will never be known. Who is he, this Unknown Soldier? His name appeared on the rolls of his brigade at dawn but he never again answered the roll-call when the shattered ranks were once more called to assembly. He is merely one of those heroes against whose names stands the one grim word: "Missing."

And here, again, we leave these glorious, tragic memories, in the profound hope that out of the lesson of this greatest of all wars may come a realization of the futility and the horror of war, which shall guide humanity to that higher plane of civilization on which honorable peace shall forever prevail. May it indeed prove to have been, as the great leader of America through that conflict believed it might turn out to be, a war to end war.

The Bivouac of the Dead

The muffled drum's sad roll has-beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on Life's parade shall meet
The brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind;
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms;
No braying horn nor screaming fife
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust;
Their plumèd heads are bowed;
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud,
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And the proud forms, by battle gashed,
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout, are past;
Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that nevermore may feel
The rapture of the fight.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave;
Nor shall your story be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceless stone
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanished age hath flown,
The story how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Shall dim one ray of glory's light
That gilds your deathless tomb.

Theodore O'Hara.

How the Panthéon Came to America

WHEN it was finally decided to bring this great painting to America it was quickly realized that the problem of packing and transportation presented unique difficulties. Just as no picture ever before painted covered such an area of canvas—more than 18,000 square feet—so also had nobody ever been confronted with the task of removing anything so gigantic. Experts in handling canvas advised that the painted surface should be protected by specially woven velour and cotton padding to prevent any damage when the canvas was rolled up.

To the Foundation Company of New York, London and Paris, the job was entrusted. After a farewell ceremony in which high officials of the French Government and American diplomats participated and the cords which held the two ends of the canvas in place were cut by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt with a pair of golden shears, the painting, wrapped in velour and cotton, was wound upon a specially-built spindle. A tight covering of canvas was sewn around it all, and over that was soldered a sheath of soft metal, to protect the painting from dampness and vermin. The package was then placed on an oaken cradle and secured in place by metal straps. The completed package weighed ten tons and made a crate nine feet square on the end and fifty-two feet long! It is probably the largest single package ever handled.

Transportation to the port of Le Havre by rail or river was out of the question; French freight cars were not long enough, the bridges over the Seine were not high enough. The largest truck and trailer in France were employed to move the Panthéon to the sea, which was accomplished in 20 hours, with a ceremonial pause at the Arc de Triomphe, before the grave of the Unknown Soldier. All other traffic made way for the Panthéon, and all along the route citizens saluted with cries of "Vive l'Amérique" and "Bon Voyage."

At the French Line quay it was found that no loading crane was strong enough to hoist the great package on to the "Paris," the ship which was to bring it to America. Nor was any of the ship's hatchways large enough to admit the Panthéon to the hold. So with the aid of a floating crane the great picture was lifted to the ship's deck and secured there for the ocean voyage, which fortunately was not a rough one.



THE PANTHÉON AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER
Looking through the Arc de Triomphe at the Huge Package Containing the World's Largest Painting as It Starts on Its Journey to America.

In New York arrangements had been made for the exhibition of the Panthéon in Madison Square Garden, which was not quite large enough, but the largest space available. Part of the wall of the Garden had to be removed to admit the painting. During the eight weeks in which the Panthéon was shown there it was seen by nearly a million persons. Unfortunately no other exhibition space could be obtained in New York and at the close of the engagement at the Garden the painting went to storage, where it remained until it was taken to Washington for exhibition as a part of the George Washington Bi-Centennial celebration.

This final leg of the journey, which began at the historic home of the "Panthéon de la Guerre" in the Rue Université at Paris and ended at the Capital of the United States, presented further surprising and interesting transportation problems. Mr. Harry M. Crandal of Washington, president of the Panthéon Corporation, which acquired the great panoramic picture and its brood of 246 smaller studies, with his associates, Mr. Frank C. Walker and Mr. Michael Comerford of New York, widely known leaders in the theatrical and motion-picture world, planned the route.

By now the accoutrement that had to travel with the gigantic canvas, included the portable steel necessary for two immense observation decks, with much rigging and tackle, and it all amounted to 60 tons, which was conveyed by an imposing caravan of huge trucks that moved over highways in New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland before it could enter the District of Columbia.

The original idea was to pass over the new George Washington Memorial Bridge but it was found that the roads on the New Jersey side were not in readiness. So the procession moved by electric ferry out of New York, then at a steady gait through the states mentioned, until on the third day it passed the Capitol at Washington, even as it had passed the mighty Arc de Triomphe on its departure from Paris. Once again there was a halt as newspapermen greeted the column.

The historic canvas, which had been hauled all the way from New York to Washington, thus completed 3390 miles by land and sea from the spot where it was born when the World War raged in France, to its own building in the United States.



LOADING THE PANTHÉON ON THE "PARIS"
No Such Huge Package Was Ever Carried Across the Ocean Before. It Had to Be Carried on the Steamship's Deck.

The French

HAVE A WORD FOR IT



ONE of those admirable, subtle words that the French have a way of inventing . . . that give you a universe in a nutshell, and can't be precisely defined.

Soigné. . . It exhales in one breath all that you unconsciously feel in the atmosphere and tradi-

tion of the French Line . . . the sure taste . . . the close attention to detail . . . the instinct for doing things well. It expresses better than any other word the French philosophy of living.

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French Line



S. S. Ile de France—Salon de Thé

ILE DE FRANCE, July 30, August 27 • PARIS, July 22, September 2 • FRANCE, September 16 • CHAMPLAIN, August 20, September 10 • LAFAYETTE, August 6 and 30 • DE GRASSE, July 28, August 27 • ROCHAMBEAU, August 17, September 17

IDENTIFIABLE PORTRAITS WHICH APPEAR IN THE PANTHÉON DE LA GUERRE

FRANCE

MARECHAL JOFFRE, *Commandant de l'Armée Française*; **Marechal Foch**, *Commandant des Armées "Allies"*; General Weygand, *Attache de Foch. Il a sauvé Pologne en 1920*; General Sarraill, *Commandant de l'Armée en Orient*; **Marechal Franchet D'Esperey**, *Commandant de l'Armée en Orient, Victorieux contre la Bulgarie*; General Humbert, *General de l'Armée, Gouverneur à Strasbourg*; General Barfourier, *Commandant du 20e corps*; **Marechal Petain**, *Generalissime dans l'Armée Française*; General Antoine, *Commandant de l'Armée de la Somme*; Amiral Ronache, *Commandant de la flotte Dardanelles*; **Marechal Lyautey**, Amiral Boue De Lapeyriere, *Commandant de la Marine*; Amiral Biard, General Girandon, General Gouraud, *Chef de l'Armée. Entre le premier à Strasbourg, Gouverneur*

a Paris; M. Manchery, *General Commandant, Armée d'Orient*; General Duport, M. A. Sancere, M. Sancere, M. Dubose, M. Poincare, *President de la République*; Colonel Rimailhot, *Inventeur d'un canon*; M. Deschanel, *President de la Chambre des Deputés*; General Langlois, General Deville; General Lamaze, M. Lespinasse, General Michel, *Gouverneur à Paris*; General Galopin, *Gouverneur de la place de Paris*; General Gallieni, *Sauveur de Paris*; General Clergerie, *Collaborateur de Gallieni*, M. Remach, General Fronteau, General Cousin, Pierre Loti, *Commandant Viaud*.

M. RIBOT, *Ministre des finances*; M. Millerand, *Ministre de la guerre*; M. Briand, *Ministre des affaires étrangères*; M. Albert Thomas, *Ministre des munitions*; M. Viviani, *Ministre de la Justice*; Amiral La Caze, *Ministre de la Marine*; M. Bourgeois, *Chef de S. O. N.*; Jacques Dumen-

suel, *Aviateur*; M. Godard, *Ministre de l'Hygiène*; M. Painleve, *Ministre de la Guerre*; General Roques, *Ministre de la Guerre*; M. Clementel, *Ministre des Finances*; M. Roue, M. St. Pichon, *Negociateur du traité de Versailles*; M. Jules Cambon, *Diplomate*; M. F. Godard, M. Clavelle, *Ministre des Travaux Publics*; M. Leygues, *Ministre de la Marine*; M. Clemenceau, *Surnomme le Tigre, President du Conseil*.

GENERAL DE CASTELNAU, *Vainqueur de Grand-Couronne*; General Maunoury, General Dubail, *Gouverneur de Paris. Armée de l'Est*; General D'Urbal, General Graziani Bonnet, General Nivelle, *Generalissime de l'Armée Française*; General Baratier, *Un colonial*; General Mangin, *Chef tres puissant de l'Armée*. General Sieur, *Medecin Inspecteur*; General Marchand, *La mission Marchand a travers l'Afrique*; General Gerard, General Bail-

loud, *Un Colonial*; General Guillaumat, *Chef de l'Armée en Orient*; General Passaga, *Chef d'Armée*; General Bazelaire, General Debeney, *Chef d'Armée*; General Micheler, *Commandant de la dixieme armée*; General Bouysson, General Messimy, *Ancien Ministre de la guerre*; M. Guynemer, *Chevalier de l'air*; Senateur Raymond; *Aviateur mort au champ d'Honneur*.

GENERAL GARDAU, M. De Mun, *Orateur Catholique*, General Bourguet, M. Hudugue, M. Strauss, *Ministre de l'Hygiène*, M. Donnier, M. Delanney, *Prefet de la Seine*; M. Bakscoky, M. Appel, *Recteur Faculte Paris*; M. Rote, *Professeur Faculte Strasbourg*; M. Lancelot, M. Mithouard, *Conseiller municipal de Paris, Poete*; M. Distere, M. De La Meurthe, *Philanthrope*; M. Sarpane, M. Hansi, *Alsacien Protestataire Caricaturiste*, M. Sartraux, M. Wetterle, *Alsacien,*

depute protestataire au Reichstag, M. Darville, M. Tessiert, General Simonin, General Cottez, General Corvisart, M. Jean Baptiste Dumas, General Barthelemy, General Morrelle, General Lanrezac, *Commandant de la 5e armée*; General De La Villestreux, General Archinard, *Conquerant du Soudan Français*, General Putz, *Commandant Raynal, Defenseur du fort de Vaux*; General Deville, General Serret, General Belin, General Maistre, *Chef d'Armée Champagne*, General Leblois, General Malterre, M. Boelle.

M. JACQUES DE CHONDENS, M. R. Besnard, *Ministre du Commerce*; M. Preyrenet, M. Loncheur, *Ministre des Travaux Publics, grand industriel*; M. Mordaca, *Attache de Clemenceau*; M. Cochon, *Ministre sans portefeuille*; M. Klotz, *Ministre des Finances*; M. Barthou, *Ministre de la Justice*; General Majel, General Dubois, General De

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

(Names on the Pylon on the Face of the Picture Opposite this List)

M. REIGNEAU	L. BRAUN
H. BRAUN	H. LEFAUCHEUX
P. LEFAUCHEUX	
M. BARBET DE MONTIGNY	
DE SALIGNAC	FENELON
M. SUSS	L. ABBE ETUROIS
J. DEFORT	L. DEFORT
G. MICHEL	R. GROSSELIN
R. CAHEU	M. AUGER
E. AUGER	
A. ABBADIE DE ARRAST	
M. A. ABBADIE DE ARRAST	
DE BEAUREPAIRE	S. RENDU
R. FRELAT	S. DERME
H. CAGNINACCI	A. BAILLOT
M. DEBALORRE	S. DEBALORRE
H. SIMONNIN	F. DEBALORRE
J. BOUCHER	
J. AMYOT	D'INVILLE
REES-LEIVIS	J. HOLTZAPPEL
A. MONNIER	F. ROMAZZOTTI
C. MARTEL DE JANVILLE	
A. ARBIB	A. LEDUC
S. DUHIL	H. HERVIEU
L. ESCOLIER	
EYMARD DUVERNAY	
J. ODENT	P. ODENT
P. THAL	M. HOUYVET
R. GUYARD	C. ARCHAMBAUD
R. HOUDAILLE	W. FOURNIE
P. REGNIER	L. STOURM
BABERT DE JUILLE	
M. TROPLONG	M. NIGNON
J. LIBMANN	C. B. DE QUIROS
J. D'ABARTIAGUE	H. DE MONS
P. DE MONS	A. RENQUET
F. QUELLENEC	G. ANGELI
N. TROUVE	
POTIER DE COURACY	
L. TUFFIER	A. NICOLETIS
G. D'ANTENAY	C. MOUILLON
P. STRAUSS	H. APPERT
E. REGNARD	H. REGNARD
G. REVOIL	J. VANCY
R. A. MICHEL	J. CAILAR
DE LA TOUCHE	E. AL CROIX
H. VAN DEN VAERO	
M. BESLAY	

THE ITALIAN SECTION

IN the center, upon the third step, stands King Victor Emmanuel III. Behind him, in the uniform of a naval officer, wearing a green scarf, is the duke of Genoa, his uncle. Upon the second step, with a grey coat, is General Diaz, leading the Italian troops. Behind him, in sky-blue, two generals; seen full-face, General Fayolle and, seen in profile, General Maistre, who commanded the French troops on the Italian front. Above them, General Cadorna, who commanded the Italian troops at the beginning of the war, having back of him, to the left, Admiral Tahon di Revel, Minister of the Navy.

Upon the left is a group of Italian light infantry. In their midst, bare-headed, his right arm on the shoulder of his comrade, the Austrian Deputy Battisti, who entered the Italian army at the start of the war, was taken prisoner by the Austrians and hanged. In front, the Italian mountain artillery. Above, a group of some of the aviation aces. With waterproofs, Captain Salmone; at his right, Captain Barraca and Captain Olivari and, finally, his coat unbuttoned, Capt. Sala, the Ace of Bombardment.

Further to the left, near the pylon, two personages engaged in conversation. The white-haired Signor Bissolati;

with black hair, with hands in his coat pockets, M. Destrée, the Belgian Deputy.

To the right of the King will be found his three cousins. In white uniform, the Count of Turin, in grey, the Duke of Aosta. Behind the latter, in civilian clothing, wearing the green sash, Signor Tittoni, Prime Minister, having at his left Signor Manfredi, the President of the Senate, and in front of him Signores Salandra, Sonino and Orlando, Ministers of State. Back of him, in uniform, with black hair, in profile, M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome.

Upon the first step, holding his silk hat, Gabriel d'Annunzio, the aviator poet, the Dictator of Fiume, having behind him Signor Boselli.

On the second step, leaning on his crutches, with white beard, Signor Ricciotti Garibaldi, the son of General Garibaldi, who fought for France in 1870. To his left, his sons, General Beppino Garibaldi and his two brothers, who, continuing the paternal tradition, placed themselves at the disposal of France at the beginning of the war. Behind them, in red shirts, a group of Garibaldians. In their midst a grey-bearded old man, Carducci, the poet of Irredentism.

PORTUGAL

IN front, in civilian clothing, is Mr. Machado, the President of the Republic; behind him stands Senhor Norton de March, the Minister of War, who was appointed a delegate to the Peace Conference at St. Germain. In front of him is Col. Sidonio Paës, who was assassinated in Portugal

when he was about to sail for Oporto. Seen in profile is General Fernando Tamagnini de Abreu. Above them, standing out against the green and red flag, is General Tamagnini Barbosa, who was in command of the Portuguese troops on the French front.

IDENTIFIABLE PORTRAITS WHICH APPEAR IN THE PANTHÉON DE LA GUERRE

Mitry, *Chef d'Armee*; General Hely D'Oïssel, General Niessel, General Herr, M. Paul Dumont, *Heros de Verdun*; Mille Sudre, *Infirmiere*; M. Fichoux, M. Metrayet, M. Dedron, M. Colliard, M. Cochemec, Lieutenant Bruyant, *Director du Moral aux annees*; General Patey, General De Partonneaux, General Guerin, General De Boissoudy, General Muteau, General Brissaud Desmillet, General Demierziel, Capitaine Bouchot, Capitaine De Clermond Tonnerre, Capitaine Jacquot, Capitaine Imbert, Lieutenant Madinier, M. Tarnier.

GENERAL DUPORT, General Lestoquoi, General Laroque, M. Sordet, General Pont, General Lancremon, General Martin, General Cornelle, M. Maurice De Calbert, Capitaine St. Marie Perrin, General Ferry, M. Petitpas, General Gouet, General Malesset, M. Munier, *fils*; M. Albert Munier, M. J. Lovichi, M. Maurice

Thourin, M. Louis De Marolles, M. J. De Marolles, General Barthelemy, M. Robert Florney, M. De Sazilly, M. De Lestapis, M. De Lestrange, Capitaine Henry Peneux, M. De Bizefont, M. De Fosse Brissac, M. Robert Pinet, M. Jean Devemy, M. Bossut, General Marillier, General Menissier, General Gerome, M. Georges De Genser, General Cherier, M. Louis De Genser, M. Loiseau De Grand-Maison, M. Jean Loiseau, General Marzoulet, General Gallet, General Peillard, General De Montagon, General Lavergne, M. Langlois.

M. C. SANDBIER, General Guillemain, Capitaine Caffet, M. Lambert, M. Leclerc, M. Lorillon, General Chateau, M. Chevenel, M. De Saily, M. Hubert De La Neuville, M. De Boisseguin, Capitaine Alavoine, Sous Lieuf. Aussen, Lieut. Bayard, M. Julien, M. Delmotte, M. Lamy, General Petit Victor Amable, General Cartaing, General Boutieux,

M. Jean De Ramel, M. Delorme, M. Chainat, M. Lenoir, Lieut. Noel, M. Rochefort, M. Fonck, M. Madon, M. Ducos, Lt. Vaisseau Poiyer, M. Andrieux, M. F. De Marinier, Capitaine Happe, M. George Neret, Sergeant Robin, Colonel De Metz, Lt. Levailant, Capitaine Delassalle, Marechal Fayolle, *Comm. de l'armee en Italie*; M. Boulanger, Lt. Maunet, M. Bertrand.

COMM. DE MAUPEON, Capitaine Gamas, M. Ferrere, Aumonier Andrieux, M. Pavy, M. Roland Morillon, Comm. Lessort, Lt. Byene, M. Rageot De La Touche, M. Henri Fournier, M. Emile Rolin, Capitaine Jeannot, M. Guepin, Lt. Dalbiat, M. Roeckel, Capitaine De Dauremont, M. Gilbert, M. Beaumont, M. Bouchis, M. De Bricambeau, M. Chaput, M. Jean Loste, Lt. Metaine, M. Patridge, M. Fongeroux, M. De Boutel, M. Viallet, M. Flachaire, M. Pierre Mailard, M. Panot Lagarenne, M. Leon

Escollier, *Romancier*; M. Richard Champarnaud, M. Allard Meeus, M. Pierre Allegrini, M. Andre P. Grandchamp, M. R. Pecoud, M. Jean Cholley, M. Andre Poussin, M. Maurier Poussin, M. Bernard Lafargue, Capitaine Mitel Hauser, M. Dominique Catinchu, M. Jean Dartigue, M. De Gordon, M. Cesar Jasset, M. Goudot, M. G. Guyere, Capitaine Vesco.

COLONEL MARTIN DE PALMIERES, M. Dandu, M. Le Goffic, *Poete Breton*; M. Jacques Bonnet, M. Gautier, M. A. Ricordeau, M. Estang, M. Alexandre Mages, M. Louis Barthes, M. Autray, M. Hayane De Nolly, Colonel Felix Appert, Colonel Duruy, Colonel R. M. P. Bluzet, Capitaine Cardot, M. Jean Cordier, M. Georges Durand, M. Halbroun, M. Raymond Pollak, Lieutenant Koch, M. Georges De Balle, M. Andre Baillaud, M. De Bertrand, Capitaine Lafargue, Lieutenant Al-

lardi Meeus, Capitaine Vignes, Lieutenant Daubanay, Chien Lion, M. Soulier, M. Varcin, M. Odos, M. Ph. Leon, M. Mezergues, M. Jauget, M. Dormet, M. Nungesser, *Aviateur*; M. Peretti, M. Navarre, *Aviateur*; M. Pegond, *Aviateur*; M. Jean De Bonrepos, M. Lafon, General De Maudhuy, General Douchy, M. Meunier, M. De Rochefort, M. Violet, M. Jean Dramard, M. Sangnier, *Chef des Catholiques Sociaux*; M. Daucourt.

CAPITAINE GAGNEUR, M. Haie, M. Dauvin, M. Martidet, Aumonier Leonard, M. Jean De Crest, M. Victor Moriceau, M. Jacques Vincent, Capitaine Delarme, M. Duval, M. R. Duval, M. Jean Aubert De Vincelles, Colonel De Morolles, Lieutenant Colonel Pasquier, M. Sassoulas, M. Peronnet, M. Paul Chevroton, M. Mercadier, M. Hayaux De Tilly, Commandant De Marguery, M. Le Massue, Aumonier Trilles, Lieutenant

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

(Names on the Pylon on the Face of the Picture Opposite this List)

C. FLORENTIN	G. D'AMADE
G. FOCH	GERARD
HUGHES ET XAVIER	
DE CURIERES	DE CASTELNAU
C. SANDHER	H. D'ARAM
JEAN-CHARLES-EDMOND ET L. E. DESSIRIER	
G. SIBEN	M. VILLEROY
P. DE LA FORGUE	DE BELLEGAREE
ANDRE ET ALBERT DITTE	
P. CROZET	FOURNEYRON
G. J. C. BUNOUST	E. BUNOUST
LT. PHILIPOT	H. HARTUNG
R. BLANC	G. DAUNIS
G. BOUE DE LAPEYRERE	
ETIENNE GERARD	ROBERT DE BLOIS
G. ANSELIN	P. D'ANCHALD
G. DE POUVOURVILLE	
C. G. DE FERAUDY	
M. ANDRE	A. BONNAFONT
M. MERLIN	P. TASKIN
DE CAMONDO	
C. P. DE LESQUEN DU PLESSIS CASSO	R. DE LESQUEN DU PLESSIS CASSO
PIERRE ET PAUL DE CLERCK	
MAXENCE DE CHRETTE	
L. DE TERNAY	H. DE TERNAY
C. DE COURSON	
DE LA VILLENEUVE	
JEAN ROBERT ALAIN ET YVES	
DE COURSON	
DE LA VILLENEUVE	
DE VILLEBOIS MAREUIL	
O. DE LECHE	J. DANSETTE
S. DE MAUD'HUY	J. FOUQUERAY
E. BARDIAN	G. NICOLET
P. DETHOMAS	G. GENEVOIX
HENRI RENE ET LEON COLMEI D'AAGE	
J. L. CRUPPI	C. CARREAU
R. MAURY	J. TIESSET
G. SENEQUIER	M. HENCAEN
JOSEPH MAURICE ET LOUIS DE GONCOURT	
H. BOYER DE LA BOUILLANE	
L. FRANCHET D'ESPEREY	
GILBERT ROBERT LEON ET HENRY	
DE LA FORESTDIVONNE	
DE CLAUDE	P. D'IVOI
P. R. DUCASSE	C. BOSSUT
G. E. WITT	R. SIROT
M. KOWALSKY	

THE BELGIAN SECTION

IN the center is seen the King of the Belgians, Albert I; at his feet lies the treaty of the Hague, the violation of which brought England into the war. On the floor you see the ruins of Belgian Cathedrals which were destroyed, Louvain, Malines and others.

Upon the right hand side of the king is Queen Elizabeth, in front of her the Crown Prince and his sisters.

On the same step, in his red robe, is Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines. In front of him are M. Carton de Wiart, the Prime Minister, and Mme. de Wiart. Back of him, in uniform, embroidered in white, is M. Max, the Mayor of Brussels who was interned in Germany. Next to him is M. Vanderwelde, the great Socialist. M. Emile Verhaeren, the Belgian poet, is further on to the left. Wearing a Magistrate's head-dress, is the Marshal of the Court, Theodore, who was also interned in Germany. In front of the latter, in a dark blue uniform, with his left arm on his hip, is Tiéffery, the aviator; on his right, in khaki, you see Victor de Meulminster, who brought down 11 German planes. Behind him is the aviator Coppens who brought down 36 German balloons. On the floor are standing the Army Chaplains with their war dogs. Behind them, the physicians and nurses of the Ambulance of Panne, organized under the auspices of the Queen and directed by the

famous surgeon Depage, whose head stands out from the white background of the flag.

On the left of the king, with his hands on the guard of his sword, is General Rucroy, who commanded the Belgian troops. Then you see the Minister of State, Mr. de Broqueville, in civilian clothes; near him, in uniform and with his arms crossed, General Leman, the defender of Liège. Behind him, his principal helpers, General Gilain in his cap and General Jacques in his helmet and, with bared head, General Bernheim.

On the third step, holding his bicycle with his hand, is Otto Lysen, the 13-year-old boy who passed ten times through the enemy's lines and caused the capture of 11 spies.

Above him, cap in hand, is General Tombeur, who commanded the troops of the Belgian Congo, and on his right, General Michel. Behind them, wearing their police caps, the princes Sixtus and François Xavier of Bourbon of Parma, the two brothers of the Empress Zita of Austria, both of whom entered the Belgian army.

Standing in front is seen the royal guard (in the costume of guides), saluting the flag.

Finally, near a pillar, shown in profile, with his right hand in the pocket of his coat, is M. Destres, the Belgian Deputy.

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

(Names on the Pylon on the Face of the Picture Opposite this List)

A.
M.
J.
G.
JEAN E.
J.
R.
H.
A.
M.
J.
H. D.
G.
J.
B.
PH.
DE I.
H.
BERTHIE
GAL.
DE RO.
MO.
J.
GAL.
DE

IDENTIFIABLE PORTRAITS WHICH APPEAR IN THE PANTHÉON DE LA GUERRE

Colonel Eurard, Colonel Carlier, Capitaine De Lalene Laprade, M. Georges Rabilloud, Colonel Lazarrue, M. De Vain Kousseline, Lieutenant Colonel Fuchement, Lieutenant Colonel Gardon, Colonel Chiche, Colonel Balagny, Lieutenant Colonel Denis Boussat, Capitaine Edouard Boussat, Colonel Maxime Doe De Maindreville, Colonel Lerond, Commandant Du Bouchet, Lieutenant Colonel Cordier, Lieutenant Colonel Suberbie, Capitaine Jonanneaux, Lieutenant Colonel Daugan, Lieutenant Colonel St. Agnes, Corporal Goutandier.

GENERAL RENE BELARNE, Commandant Paul Jacquin, Colonel De Bersaucourt, Lieutenant De Bersaucourt, Lieutenant Buisson, Sergeant Tersal, Capitaine Forg. De Bosquenard, Soldat Mathieu Jony, Sergeant Varin, M. R. Moineau, M. J. Tissier, M. Marbeau, *Eveque de Meaux*; Cardinal Amette, *Archeveque de Paris*; Lieutenant Jacques Pony-

draguin, Lt. Colonel Lamiable, Lt. Jean D'Armau De Ponydraguin, General De Armau De Ponydraguin, *Gouverneur De Strasbourg*; Lieutenant Colonel De Patourneau, M. Audiat, Comm. Gombeaud, Comm. De Reydet, Comm. Gareur, Lt. Colonel Jeannot, Lt. B. Chanel, Colonel De Concourt, Lt. De Mangeron, Lt. Colonel Clerget, M. Paul Dumont, Capitaine Basse Assaix, M. Jean Yvon, Capitaine Bordeaux, *De L'Academie Francaise*; Lt. Bonchart, M. P. G. Mayer, Sergeant R. Duchesne, Soldat Courteau, Sergeant Beny, Capitaine Cordier, Colonel Levy, Lieutenant Colonel Tallon, Lieutenant Moreau Vanthiers, Capitaine Chevalier, Capitaine Bosquier, Capitaine De Leatard, Colonel De Payerne.

M. BONDET, Lieutenant Colonel Martelly, Colonel Micheville, General Amarich, Colonel Laignelot, Medecin Major Spillmann, Sous Lieutenant Luciani, Lieutenant Col-

onel Mondange, Lieutenant Colonel Genie, Commandant De Maiste, Commandant Jerouse, Capitaine Penot De Launeburg, Lieutenant Meunieur, Commandant Barthelon, Sous Lieutenant J. Ramel, Soldat Carriere, Commandant Lambert, Capitaine Richard, Commandant Calmon, M. Jacquet, M. Odant, Capitaine Jean Mortineux, Capitaine Andre Mortineux, Commandant Fricornot De Rose, Lieutenant Guerrier, Commandant Louis Vichier Guerre, Capitaine Du Bouays, Capitaine Joseph Vichier Guerre, Capitaine De Marmier, Capitaine Rich, Caporal Schimier, Caporal Mouchebeuf, Nisbergue S. V. Dordezon, Mecanicien Bous, Commandant Isidore Delpeche, Sous Lieutenant Vegrier, M. Maurice Neret, Sous Lieutenant Rieger, Capitaine Schwartz, Capitaine Gaston Joachim, Caporal Poullin, Commandant Chevalier, Soldat Roland Popot, Sous Lieutenant Sourbelle, Capitaine D'Epinay, M. Valois.

CAPORAL PERRONNE, Lieutenant Jeannin, Caporal A. Peugeot, *Premier soldat tue*; Lieutenant Colonel Dumesuel, Caporal Chantard, Sous Lieutenant Dural, Capitaine Sisteron, M. Leon Chollier, M. Pierre Mathieu, M. Andre Ducasse, M. Eucharis, Sous Lieutenant Terenbach, Capitaine Jean De Malherbe, Lieutenant De Malherbe, Sous Lieutenant Charles De Malherbe, Sergeant Chainat, M. Pierre Baschet, Lieutenant Lepet, Lieutenant De Vachai Neuzillet, Sous Lieutenant Le Gimo, Commandant Lilleman, Sous Lieutenant Senin, Capitaine Frantz, Capitaine Relet, Capitaine Gammes, Sergeant Quefellec, Caporal Cannary, Capitaine De Juniak, Commandant De Boissier, Lieutenant Rollin, Sergeant Lashabe, Capitaine Pugh, Sous Lieutenant Bonney, Caporal Berthonieux, Commandant Pignal, Lieutenant Colonel Borins, Lieutenant Remmene.

COMMANDANT PESSIRIER, Sergeant Martin, Sergeant Delcampe, Capitaine A. De Verdizan, Commandant H. De Verdizan, Colonel Destenase, M. Jacques Woffe, Lieutenant Woffe, M. Paul Woffe, Lieutenant Saloz, Lieutenant Granger, Sergeant Gouverne, Capitaine Charue, Commandant Boisselet, Colonel Nuillene, Capitaine De Girval, Lieutenant Leclerc, Lieutenant Rozier, Capitaine Martin, Commandant Obbet M. Zouave Piraud, Capitaine R. Blasselle, Capitaine Riand, Marechal Des Logis Leledier, Capitaine De Pothevan, Capitaine Theriet, Lieutenant Clerc, Lieutenant Ancelin, Capitaine De Brises, Sergeant Belkrere, Premier Maitre Menez, Sergeant Le Messager, Lieutenant Bender, Sergeant Gervais, Sous Lieutenant Chauvier, Sous Lieutenant Verchere.

P. MAITRE J. MENET, Second Maitre Le Teine, Soldat Boutilleule, Matelot Robert Deffardius,

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

(Names on the Pylon on the Face of the Picture Opposite this List)

A. HERBAULT
M. MICHAU
J. CHARLOT
GUILAUME
JEAN ET PAUL BOREL
J. TROULLIER
R. HORRY
H. LESAGE
A. RIVALS
M. DIRIKEN
J. DE RESKE
H. DE PIMODAN
G. KERMINA
J. DAGNAN
BOUVERET
PH. CAMBEFORT
DE LARMANDIE
H. VENET
BERTHIER DE WAGRAM
GAL. DESVALLIERES
DE ROCHECHOUART
MORTEMART
J. MURAT
GAL. BATAILLE
DE CHEVEUSE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE SECTION

IN the center, in the uniform of a naval officer, stands His Majesty, King George V. At his right, with crossed arms, in field uniform, is his son, the Prince of Wales. By his side is Admiral Jellicoe, behind whom Admiral Wemyss is standing. With both his hands in the pockets of his coat, there is Admiral Beatty, who was in command of the English fleet in the naval battle off Jutland, and behind him are Admirals Roper and Tyrwhitt.

With his left hand on the hilt of his sword, is Admiral Keyes, who commanded the engagements at Ostende and Zeebrugge; on his right, turning his back towards them, is Admiral Fisher.

Upon the second step, with gloved hands, stands the aviator Warneford, who brought down the first Zeppelin over Ghent. Upon the same step, with his right hand on his hip, stands Capt. Robinson, who brought down the first Zeppelin over England; near him, dressed in black leather, Capt. Ball, the aviator, and, behind him, in khaki, the Canadian Lieutenant Cobden, the ace of aces of English aviation.

On the floor, with her hands behind her back, is Miss Wirth of the Canadian Red Cross. Higher up, on the steps, a group of English Red Cross nurses.

To the left of the king is Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the English troops; behind him are Marshals French and Wilson.

Upon the third step is Lord Kitchener, the organizer of the English army, who perished in the wreck of H. M. S. "Hampshire" on his way to Russia. By his side, all dressed

in grey, is Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England, with Lord "Bertie" Cecil, the English Ambassador in Paris. Behind him and, on his left, in uniform, wearing the wide ribbon of the Legion of Honor, is M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador in London.

Behind him is a group of eminent members of Parliament; from right to left they are: Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Grey, Lord Derby, Mr. Asquith, Lord Curzon and Lord Northcliffe.

On the second step, in a black overcoat, is Lord Balfour, by his side, with his stick in his hand, General Robertson, and on the floor, with his right hand raised, General Plumer. Above him, in his white uniform, is Marshal Allenby, who conducted the campaign in Palestine, having on his right General Currie who commanded the Canadian troops.

On the third step, with his left hand upon his hip, is General Maude, behind him General Smuts, who directed the operations of the African Center, and in front of the latter, with bared head, is General Botha, the commandant of the South-African troops.

In front of him in a white turban, wearing a blue scarf is the Maharajah Pertab Singh, who commanded the Indian cavalry.

In front of the pylon at the right stands Miss Edith Cavell, in a halo of glory, the heroic nurse who was shot by the Germans. To her right is Captain Frvatt who was shot without trial for having courageously defended his merchant vessel.

DEAD ON THE OF HONO

(Names on the Pylon on the Picture Opposite)

A. BIARD
COSMAO
C. JEANNIOT
LE DOUGET
BOURCIER
L. J. CARISSAN
P. DE MAUSSION
AURIC
DUMAS
M. DE MONTGO
MARCOTTE
HERAUD
A. AMET
R. BESSON
P. D'AYMAR
DE CHATEAUREN
J. ROULIER
BOISSAT
PAISSAC
M. FERRY
J. WINCKLER
J. LEBLANC
DE LA COQUERIE
E. LADONNE
E. BLEAS
DEMAUX
E. LANGLOIS
DE KERANGUE
LAUNAY
SALIERES
E. HARDY
E. DE BLIC
C. CLAUSSE
J. VASSEROT
M. SIMIAN
U. GIRARD
J. DELAUNAY
TREGUIER
F. DORIZON
L. POURDARD
M. ROY-POULET
AUGUSTE ET JACQUE
GOMELIN
G. TRIBOULET
J. BLUMENTHAL
KERBOUL
P. BOUSQUET
PRADERE
R. LEYGUE
J. DE FONTENI
B. REY
HENRY DE POL
DE MONTE BE

IDENTIFIABLE PORTRAITS WHICH APPEAR IN THE PANTHÉON DE LA GUERRE

NT PESSIRIER, Ser-
gent Delcampe,
Verdizan, Comman-
dizan, Colonel Des-
es Woffe, Lieutenant
Woffe, Lieutenant
Granger, Sergeant
aine Charue, Com-
et, Colonel Nuillene,
rval, Lieutenant Le-
t Rozier, Capitaine
tant Obbet M. Zou-
itaine R. Blasselle,
Marechal Des Logis
ine De Pothevan,
Lieutenant Clerc,
lini, Capitaine De
Belkrere, Premier
ergent Le Messager,
er, Sergeant Gervais,
Chauvier, Sous Lieu-

Sergent Gund, Capitaine Pettier,
Lieutenant Palerme, Capitaine Abel,
Lieutenant Raphael, Capitaine Gail-
lard, Capitaine Malafort, Lieutenant
Pinguet, Soldat Jean Gardin, Cap-
itaine De Bonglon, Adjudant Rival,
Commandant Nicolas, Capitaine Rey-
rel, Capitaine Hisan, Soldat Henault,
Capitaine Henault, Capitaine Collo-
net, Caporal Bernard, Lieutenant De
Nerva, Lieutenant Capitaine Bedieu
Angland, Capitaine Dijon, Capitaine
Masere, Capitaine Jurion, Sergeant
Parmene, Soldat Pierre Corneille,
Capitaine Leon Robert, Sous Lieu-
tenant Garon, Sous Lieutenant Du-
maine, Capitaine D'Epinau, Abbe
Brother, Lieutenant Ragnellet, Cap-
itaine Bourdeaux, Aumonier Sorepel,
Mme Manger, Capitaine Joseph Guil-
laume, Commandant M. Guillaume.

**LIEUTENANT CAPITAINE
GROSS, M. Julien Bruiner, Lieu-
tenant Colonel De Malleray, Com-
mandant Baron, Capitaine Hordant,**

Canonier Pennetier, Adjudant Qui
A Abattu *Le, Premier Zeppelin
a-Reugny*; M. Alexandre Ferrard,
Caporal Coste, Capitaine Raymond,
Colonel Helly, Lieutenant Hertzog,
Soldat Santel, Lieutenant Cot, Sous
Lieutenant Callery, Sous Lieutenant
Seguin, Lieutenant Lothelain, Cap-
itaine Richard, Capitaine Frenot,
Medecin Pierre Didier, Capitaine
Floquet, Commandant Gueneau, Lieu-
tenant Colonel Geze, M. Huat, Mar-
rin Carion, M. Jean Carrier, *Aviateur*;
M. De Chomereau De St. Andre, M.
Pierre Collet, Lieutenant Colonel
Gardin, Colonel Burette, Comman-
dant Jollier, Lieutenant Carbonne,
Commandant P. Gouraud, Capitaine
Lallenand, Soldat Delbeck, Sergeant
Buisson, Lieutenant De St. Bidier,
Lieutenant Hyardin, Capitaine Au-
bert, Lieutenant Fond, Colonel Pher,
Soldat Gario, M. Briand, Capitaine
Bourlet.

**CAPORAL CHEVRIER CE
CORCELLES, Sous Lieutenant
Schmitt, Caporal Rat, Sous Lieu-
tenant Richard, Soldat Fresche, Lieu-
tenant Denecke, Capitaine Dufas,
Lieutenant L'Elen, Moliere Adjudant
Major, Soldat Chaussivert, Adjudant
Monailles, Adjudant Delefolle, Lieu-
tenant Lepine, Lieutenant Barnedes,
Capitaine De Guet, M. Cornet
Auguier, M. C. Auguier, Capitaine
Villiers, Adjudant Forest, Capitaine
Girandean, Lieutenant Brail, Cap-
itaine Carrade, Sous Lieutenant Fe-
tray, Capitaine Blanc Jean, Sous
Lieutenant Charreyan, Capitaine
Charreyan, Capitaine Renaud, Com-
mandant Nicolau, Commandant Va-
ginay, Capitaine Du Pavillon, Adju-
dant De St. Anomau, Adjudant Sic,
M. Teychene, M. Petit Jean, Lieu-
tenant Colonel Oisat, Adjudant Ser-
pette, Capitaine Martel, M. Maigrat,
Capitaine Ducarot, Capitaine Cla-
raud, Sous Lieutenant Perot, Mare-
chal Du Logis Boudier, Sous Lieu-**

tenant Montjardet, Capitaine Bou-
vier, Adjudant Weismuler, Lieuten-
ant Peignot.

**CAPITAINE ROBERT, Capitaine
Huillart, Capitaine Foessel, Ad-
judant Belamere, Sous Lieutenant
Marchand, Lieutenant Auglade, Sous
Lieutenant Marot De Quiviere, M.
Dietz, Lieutenant Giard, M. Pierre
G. De Villaine, Commandant Pier-
son, Capitaine Gaillard, Capitaine
E. Auessier, Lieutenant A. Aiz-
meric, Lieutenant De Vaisseau Henri
Raymond, Commandant Heppe, M.
C. Caussy, Lieutenant Ch. Simian,
Sous Lieutenant Simian, Colonel
Theriet, Capitaine De Lorne, Cap-
itaine Latil, Lieutenant Colonel Re-
guis, Capitaine Ventrillon, Comman-
dant Collet, Marechal Du Logis
Flachaire, Capitaine E. Dions, Ser-
gent Bellabeau, Capitaine Labisse,
Capitaine Ferrier, Commandant Bar-
nay, Aumonier Koehler, Comman-**

dant Comangeon, Medicin Gerbaux,
Capitaine Vernet.

**COMMANDANT PISTON, Sergeant
Eraphley, Capitaine Pizot, Cap-
oral Caracova, Capitaine Le Pihan,
Capitaine Pugatte, Commandant Pon-
cellet, Capitaine Veyron, Capitaine
Vaillant, Commandant Julien, Ser-
gent Fried, M. Becquiert, M. Le
Dantec, Lieutenant S. Boinoumeaux
De Chevigny, Cycliste Bedel, Cap-
itaine Guepin, Sergeant Baudry, Sol-
dat Chassague, Capitaine Font, Cap-
itaine Bouillette, Capitaine B. Fonde-
cove, Commandant De Pelacot, Cap-
itaine Peyber, Abbe Grandin, Briga-
dier G. Raymond, Capitaine De
Guval, Capitaine Heurtel, Caporal
Gaspard, Capitaine De Verdilles,
Capitaine Dimochon, Soldat Vernier,
Capitaine Vautrin, Commandant
Heynequin, Sous Lieutenant Buhot
De L'Epine, Lieutenant Cheron, Ser-
gent Drahole, Caporal Collet, Cava-**

lier Courtillet, Commandant Seguin,
Lieutenant Seguin.

**LIEUTENANT SAMSON, Cap-
itaine Chenoriot, Lieutenant Fran-
chet, Aumonier Dhaleine, Brigadier
Jean Claude, Lieutenant Vidal, Cap-
itaine Saison De Jouchay, Soldat
Salifou, Capitaine Moulart De Vil-
maret, Capitaine Berge, Sous Lieu-
tenant R. Brusley, Commandant Alex,
Lieutenant Launey, Soldat Caniere,
Soldat Travers, Capitaine De Pascal,
Capitaine Salier, Commandant Hum-
bert, Sous Lieutenant Bour, Pilote
De La Gorgue De Rosney, Medecin
Major Vendeuvre, Medecin Riser,
Adjudant Forestier, Lieutenant Vives,
Lieutenant Banecure, Lieutenant
Fride, Sous Lieutenant Friche, Ad-
judant Arondel, M. S. Friche, Sol-
dat Moser, M. Eaugny, Matelot Jac-
ques, M. Choron, Capitaine Beliard,
Capitaine Beniard, Capitaine Villai-
rose, Capitaine Muthenon, Lieuten-**

. MENET, Second
Teine, Soldat Bou-
Robert Deffardius,

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

(Names on the Pylon on the Face of
the Picture Opposite this List)

A. BIARD	ENO
COSMAO	DUMONAIR
C. JEANNIOT	H. D. AGUOLT
LE DOUGET	CHERDEL
BOURCIER	F. PION
L. J. CARISSAN	ILIOU
P. DE MAUSSION	DE CONDE
AUTRIC	DAUCH
DUMAS	
M. DE MONTGOLFIER	
MARCOTTE	DE SAINTE MARIE
HERAUD	C. BALANDE
A. AMET	L. SERIEYX
R. BESSON	R. ARNOULD
P. D'AYMAR	
DE CHATEAURENARD	
J. ROULIER	J. DELAGE
BOISSAT	MAZERAT
PAISSAC	BIOCHE
M. FERRY	R. MOLINE
J. WINCKLER	HEUDE
J. LEBLANC	F. BAIN
DE LA COQUERIE	W. D'ABOVILLE
E. LADONNE	L. COLLES
E. BLEAS	M. BEGOUEN
DEMAUEX	A. THIBAUDIER
E. LANGLOIS	Y. NOUËL
DE KERANGUE	P. OLGIATI
LAUNAY	L. DOEMON
SALIERES	G. FAY
E. HARDY	R. GUERIN
E. DE BLIC	E. JANVIER
C. CLAUSSÉ	P. DVREL
J. VASSEROT	O. VERGOIGNON
M. SIMIAN	C. REGNARD
U. GIRARD	L. VIORT
J. DELAUNAY	R. GUEPIN
TREGUIER	J. HILLEMACHER
F. DORIZON	M. LE METAIS
L. POUPARD	H. VARIOT
M. ROY-POULET	M. WOOG
AUGUSTE ET JACQUES COCHIN	
GOMELIN	B. CITROEN
G. TRIBOULET	BONNETON
J. BLUMENTHAL	A. BOUTTIAUX
KERBOUL	M. BRISSON
P. BOUSQUET	P. ROGER
PRADERE	NIQUET
R. LEYGUE	
J. DE FONTENILLAT	
B. REY	
HENRY DE POLIGNAC	
DE MONTE BELLO	

FRANCE WELCOMING HER VICTORIOUS ARMIES

AT the foot of the pedestal of the statue of Victory are the great army chiefs.

In the center shown full-face, with his hands behind his back, is Marshal Joffre, the conqueror of the Marne; on his left, with his white-gloved hand resting upon the sword hilt, Marshal Foch, the Generalissimo of the allied armies; at his side, with a light blue cape and cap, is General Weygand, his Major General; with uncovered head General Sarrail; in front of him, in his cavalry cloak, Marshal Franchot d'Esperey, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Orient; upon the second step, wearing a sky-blue cape, is Marshal Pétain, the defender of Verdun, and behind him Generals Humbert, Balfourier, Degoutte and Antoine. To the left of the latter, his right hand upon his hip, Admiral Ronach, who commanded the marines at the battle of the Yser; near him with his arms crossed, Admiral Guépratte who commanded the French Fleet of the Dardanelles; at his side, in khaki, Marshal Lyautey, the Governor of Morocco, at whose left, seen in profile, stands Admiral Boué de Lapaillère, formerly Minister of the Navy; then follow three generals in khaki: with his hands in his pockets, General Bailloud, the Governor of Algeria; with crossed arms General Giraudot; with his left hand upon the hilt of his sword having lost his right arm, there is General Gouraud who commanded the Army of the Champagne in the final offensive.

Upon the right of Marshal Joffre, in profile, with a white glove in his right hand, is General Castlenau, the

defender of Grand Couronné of Nancy. Back of him with his hands on his sword hilt, his left eye bandaged, is General Maunoury, who commanded the army of the Ourcq in the first battle of the Marne; at his right, in sky-blue, General Dubail, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, and to his right General Durbal. Then come two generals in sky-blue, seen full-face, General Nivelles, who commanded the French troops in Italy, and seen in profile, General Mangin, who commanded the Moroccan troops. On the right of the latter, in his cavalry cloak, General Marchand, the explorer of Inner Africa, and next to him, with his right hand on his hip, General Guillaumat.

In front of this group, upon the first step, with his hands behind his back, the ace of aces of aviation: Captain Guynemer (20 years old), who brought down 54 flyers before he was killed. Next to him, upon the second step, is Senator Aviator Raymond, who organized the aviation service.

Still at our left, in front, a group of four personages; with hands behind his back M. Ribot; facing him, Messrs. Briand and Viviani, and in the center M. Millerand, all former Presidents of the Council.

A bit farther, holding the cap of a naval officer in his hand, is Admiral Lacaze, former Minister of the Navy; behind him, shown full-face, is M. Bourgeois, the President of the Senate and, at his right, Monsieur Dumènil, the Deputy who was killed in action, and General Roques, former Minister of War.

In front of them, with his hands behind his back, is M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador in London; before him, with crossed arms, Georges Clémenceau ("The Tiger"), the organizer of Victory.

Behind M. Clémenceau, from right to left: Messrs. Claveille, Georges Leygues, René Besnard, de Freycinet and Loucheur, all former Ministers. Next to the last mentioned, in a cloak of sky-blue, is General Mordacq, having at his right, in a black overcoat, M. Barthou, the President of the Reparations Commission; above him, wearing a white collar, is the heroic teacher, Mlle. Sudre, who was killed at Lenones.

If we walk up a few steps, we perceive, above M. Clémenceau, standing upright on the steps, with his arms crossed and wearing the helmet, Colonel Driant, the Deputy who was killed in the woods of Caures, near Verdun, and by his side, in the uniform of a Captain of the rifle brigade, his forehead in bandages, the Duke de Rohan, a deputy who was killed likewise.

To the left, two steps higher, wearing a blue cloak, stands a sergeant decorated with the Military Medal and the War Cross, Sergeant Maginot, a Deputy and at present Minister of War.

A few steps higher still, to your left, a group of nurses in white. Below the group, decorated with the Legion of Honor and the War Cross, is Madame Maitre, the wife of the Deputy, and on her right, a few steps higher, holding a sling, stands Madame Orville; above her, clad in the big nurse's cloak, is Mlle. Cantor-Bacara, the heroic

IDENTIFIABLE PORTRAITS WHICH APPEAR IN THE PANTHÉON DE LA GUERRE

ant Mulot, Capitaine Saintard, Capitaine Voget.

MARECHAL DU LOGIS MADELEINE, Capitaine Girol, Capitaine Guillat, Capitaine Girbouille, Capitaine Berlet, M. Lucien Renouard, Capitaine De La Goutte, Capitaine Renou, Capitaine Chauvin, Capitaine Duché, Capitaine Thomas, M. F. Ledet, M. Jean Ledet, Lieutenant De Chemin De Fer Diriken, M. Kervadee, Soldat Nougrou, Marechal Guyouvenau, Marechal Du Logis Bredif, Capitaine De Sere, Marechal De Logis Lebotte, Lieutenant Guignard, Capitaine Daffet, Soldat Dryck, M. Heusch, Caporal Julien, Sergent Malleny, Sergent Lieutenant Lanne, Caporal Gironde, Canonier Fieud, Marechal Du Logis Simon, Sergent Cizan, Capitaine Canon, Medecin Vaillant, Capitaine Bourgois, Sous Lieutenant Moulinet, Sous Lieutenant Perolle, Sous Lieutenant Deshantes, Sous Lieutenant De La Croix,

Capitaine Didier, M. Collilieux, Capitaine Chambert.

MATELOT MADEZOT, Lieutenant Couteaux, M. Villon Maudrite, M. Jean Cadoret, Capitaine Chatellier, Capitaine Grenberg, Capitaine De Vaneau, Capitaine Guillard, M. M. De Thilleul, Capitaine Devreux, Capitaine Heliot, Sous Lieutenant Bounac, Adjudant Fournier, Capitaine Marcel, Cavalier Huat, Lieutenant Heller, Abbe Dorgeval, Commandant Mangeot, Lieutenant Auman, Sous Lieutenant Ch. Parre, Sergent Bruelle, Lieutenant Constantine, Adjudant Paravey, Sous Lieutenant Vivet, M. Jean De Laire, Sergent Gervaisat, Capitaine A. Laine, M. Louis Somolet, Lieutenant Colonel Michel, Medecin Legendre, M. Lucien Magnoux, Sergent Landruffe, Lieutenant Branet, Capitaine Sauvaille, Sergent Major Ange, Sous Lieutenant Epperon, Lieut. Coulon, Abbe Gavard, Sous Lieut. Maux.

CAPITAINE VINCOUT, Capitaine Le Bichan, M. Andre Mare, Caporal Jean De Garuch, Capitaine Fronteau, Lieutenant De Fontainebleau, Lieutenant Roussel, Sergent P. Cremp, Capitaine De St. Brisson, Lieutenant Kesla, Adjudant Grange, Capitaine Tupou, Capitaine Cot, Pilote A. Auger, Sergent De Aries, Lieutenant P. Sabrau, Capitaine Du Bouchet, Soldat Turquaud, Capitaine D. Chanau, Sergent Bidier, Brigadier Bonapart, Sergent Major Anger, Capitaine Lambert De Lafaïre, Sous Lieutenant Le Bonnefoi, Capitaine Lagriffone, Capitaine Bevignon, Medecin Major Vigne, Capitaine Lekunau, Capitaine Buflos, Lieutenant De Pampilonne, Sergent Beaucousin, Soldat Forest, Sergent Chassaing, Caporal Mayer.

SOUS LIEUTENANT VINCENT, Soldat E. Brun, Lieutenant Calvet, Sous Lieutenant Cavaillon, Lieutenant Vincent, Soldat Renny,

Medecin Major Taine, M. Le Bonniot, M. Joly, M. Michel, M. Ragnesonne, M. Pannier, M. Thisselin, M. Roger De Blives, M. Spettel, M. Dubois De La Sablonniere, Capitaine Taillandier, Capitaine G. Laignier, M. Merle, M. E. Mandont, M. Jacques De Maleissoye, M. De Servrun, M. Jean Brateau, M. Alcon, M. Laveille, M. Marcel Foticiak, M. Louis Dumontier, M. Fan. De Bailly, M. Raymond De Seze, Sous Lieutenant Ange Bravais, M. Le Genisset, M. Ormiere, Adjudant Boine, Lieutenant Piret, Sous Lieutenant Vignon, M. Obelliane, M. Auguste Son, M. Fontaine Franchart, M. Philinel, M. Veillet.

M. LUCIEN CHARBOUNAU, M. Bachelet, M. Picaudet, M. Thomas, M. Perrot, M. Poucet, M. Mouchet, M. Oliviersier, M. Riandet, M. Louis Roy, M. Forgeot, M. Gayrar, M. Marochain, M. Pierrotin, M. R. Pierre, M. Mortebranc, M.

Prigeat, M. Picard, M. Tapissier, M. Ernest Vessault, M. Talbot, M. Tartayre, M. Ratisbonne, M. Emile Martin, Lieutenant Miller, M. Rene D'Augny, M. Philippe, M. Ferdinand Martin, M. Monpaget, M. Prestat, M. Bougeant, Commandant Avon, M. Pierre Gerkin, M. Lieutenant Letaine, M. Lanier, Lieutenant Susse, Capitaine Jannin, M. Poissonnier, General Conneau, Lieutenant Colonel Rollet, General Claret De La Touche, M. Ismael De Lesseps, M. Robert De Lesseps, Capitaine De La Begassiere, Capitaine Naudin, M. Legrand, Lieutenant Piotin, M. M. De Monjous, M. Romeu, M. E. Schalon.

LIEUTENANT DE ST. PAUL, Sergent De St. Quentin, M. Sauvage, M. Maitrot, M. Jean De Bon, Capitaine D'Andlau, M. De Vaugelas, M. Napoleon Biadelli, M. Latelier, M. Astruc De St. Germain, M. Richepin, M. J. Richepin, *Poete, Membre de l'Academie Francaise;*

leader of ambulance service. Near her, with her hands in the pockets of her apron, is Madame Daugan. Above her stands a Sister of Mercy, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor; this is Sister Julia, the Superior of the Hospital of Gerbewiller. Behind her you see Madame Sumner, who supplied with food a battalion of infantry under perilous conditions; above her Madame Macherez, who was acting Mayor of Soissons during the entire occupation by the Germans. A few steps lower, at the far left, you see the Baroness Yolande of Baye, taken in profile, who was five times honorably mentioned in the army despatches. Finally, above her there is a young girl in deep mourning: Mlle. Emilienne Moreau, the heroic telephone operator of Loos.

On the floor in the center is the famous 75-millimetre field gun of France, decorated with laurels, resting upon the colors of the enemy.

To the right of this, in front, you see a group of five persons. In the center, wearing the large sash of the Legion of Honor, is M. Poincaré, President of the Republic; at his right M. Dubosc, the President of the Senate, and upon his left M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The officers surrounding them are, to the left, Artillery Col. Duport, and to the right, General St. Clair Deville, the two inventors of the 75-millimeter gun. Behind them, with his black képi is Artillery Col. Rinaillot, the inventor of the heavy artillery cannon.

On the right, in front, wearing a light blue coat, stands General Gallieni, the Governor of Paris, who, with the aid of taxis, transported the French army to the right

wing of the German army and thereby assured the victory of the first battle of the Marne. Near him, in a black cloak, is his Chief of Staff, General Galopin.

Behind General Gallieni, wearing the cap of an officer of the navy, is Naval Captain Pierre Loti, the well-known author; at his side, seen in profile, General Cousin and, in front of him, dressed in black, holding some documents in his right hand, Count Albert de Mun, the great French author.

Still continuing to the right, with his képi on his head, is Commissary General Burguet, who helped General Gallieni so brilliantly in the first battle of the Marne.

On his left, in black, is Senator Doumer, at whose side you see General Hirschauer, the former commander of the military aircraft, and, in formal attire, M. Delaney, the Prefect of the Seine.

Behind him, seen in profile, and wearing an overcoat with a black cape, is M. Mithouard, the President of the Municipal Council of Paris; at his left, in a light blue coat, with the decorations of the Legion of Honor, is the Alsatian artist Hansi, near whom you see Father Wéterlé, who was a Deputy in the German Parliament when the war broke out, and who became the Deputy for Alsace in the French Parliament.

Further to the right, in front, stands a soldier with a white beard, carrying the flag of the 46th Infantry Regiment; he is M. Colignon, formerly Counsellor of State, who voluntarily entered the army at the beginning of the war, at the age of 58, and who fell in the Champagne.

By following the direction of his flag, you will find its end pointing towards the Ace of Aviation Aces, Capt.

Fonck, who brought down 60 planes. On his right is Aviator Madon, in the uniform of a Second Artillery Lieutenant. Further to the left is a group of Cadets with plumed helmets and white gloves. All of them had vowed to fight with white gloves on. All of them were killed.

On the same level but more to the right is a group of aviators. There is Nungesser, in red trousers banded with blue, who has upon his right the Aviator Dorme, who was killed, and on his left, in black, is the Aviator Navarre. Behind him, Aviator Pégoud, the Ace of Looping. On the same level but more to the right, in waterproof coat with brown fur collar, is Aviator Garros and, facing him, Aviator Védrine.

Above them is the group of Bishops and Cardinals who distinguished themselves by their patriotic attitude and devotion during the time of the German occupation. In the center, with his right hand raised high, is Monseigneur Lucon, Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, and on his left Monseigneur Lobedey, Bishop of Arras, behind him Monseigneur Ginesty, Bishop of Verdun. Further to the left is Monseigneur Marbeau, Bishop of Meaux, and back of him Monseigneur Tissier, Bishop of Chalons-sur-Marne.

To the right of the large pillars are seen the victorious troops returning from the front, making ready to march in front of the Allies.

At your right is the African army (the Goumiers), then the artillery, the light infantry ("Blue Devils"), the "Daddies" (the reserves), still covered with the mud of the trenches.

IDENTIFIABLE PORTRAITS WHICH APPEAR IN THE PANTHÉON DE LA GUERRE

M. Block, M. Marc Bonnier, M. Brindejou Des Moulinais, M. B. Varilla, Sous Lieutenant Martin, Commandant De Beachamp, M. Marchal, M. Heurtaux, Lieutenant Bouchet, M. Tarascon M. Jacques De Terline, M. Gallois, M. Boillot, M. Georges Villa, M. Brocard, M. Mandinaud, M. Perrin De Brichambaud, M. Sedrines, M. Thiroin, Lieutenant Anger, Lieutenant Dumas, M. Friol, M. De Losques, *Dessinateur*; M. Cl. Regnier, Commandant Le Briere, Colonel Nierger, M. Constantine, M. Ducas, M. Garris, M. Jailler, M. Robbe, M. Dubois, M. Borzecki, M. Lecompte, M. Lenistry, Cardinal Leclon, M. Lobeday, Capt. Petit Pas.

M. FLORET, M. Flavieu, M. Barbot, M. Genaille, General Bro, M. Sard, M. De Brouil De St. Germain, M. D. Duprat, Lieutenant Dumeuil, M. Z. Redonnet, Lieutenant Colonel Richaud, M. Mesple, General Brulard, General De Larde-

malle, Sous Lieutenant Eutrope, Sous Lieutenant Descorps, M. Pierre Guenard, M. Andre Chapelle, Sous Lieutenant De Brue, Capitaine Contet, M. Maurice Boutet, M. Fluvier, M. H. De Lardemelle *Fils*, M. De Lardemelle, M. Tricornot De Rose, Colonel Duchet, M. Bailloud, M. Alby, M. Worllemont, General Pierson, General Gouillaud, General Dion, General Rondory, General De Laporte D'Hust, M. Brute De Remur, M. Tuffreau Justit, M. Bouillerot, General Boucher De Morlaincourt, M. David, M. Hamedon, M. Aury, M. Carriere, M. Bouchilloux.

G.ENERAL BOUCHER DE MORLAINCOURT, M. David, M. Hamedon, M. Aury, M. Carriere, M. Bouchilloux, M. Beauvais, M. Calvet, Instituteur, General Lamy, General Bassenne, General Plessier, General Cure, General Bonnier, General Gouzil, General Estere, M. Estere, *fils*; General Bon, M. Bon,

fils; General Laquay, General Lavisse, M. Philippo, M. Paulinier, *fils*; General Paulinier, M. Albert Ganeval, M. Ganeval, *fils*; General Ganeval, General Maleon.

M. BEAUVAIS, M. Calvet, Instituteur, General Lamy, General Bassenne, General Plessier, General Cure, General Bonnier, General Gouzil, General Estere, M. Estere, Philippo, M. Paulinier, *fils*; General Laquay, General Lavisse, M. Philippo, M. Paulinier, *fils*; General Paulinier, M. Albert Ganeval, M. Ganeval, *fils*; General Ganeval, General Maleon, General Bangillot, General Dartain, M. Jonecivot, Caporal Fanet, Aveugle, M. Maspero, *Egyptologue*; M. Mordant, M. Esbrayet, M. Glarze, M. Alberic Magnard, *Musicien tue a l'ennemi*; M. Rey, *fils*; M. Rey, *pere*; M. Paul Acker, *Romancier tue a l'ennemi*; M. Roustan M. Gallet, M. Ch. Pegny, *Poete tue a l'ennemi*; M.

Louis Guilbert, M. Ginistry, M. R. Del Sarte, *Sculpteur, chef de la jeunesse royaliste*; M. Grenier, M. Camuzat, M. Robert D'Humieres, M. Bouzanquet.

M. ROBERT PLE, Patrice Unahon, General Pierron, M. Eou, *fils*; General Eou, General Varin, General Mirabil, General Plankey, General Durupt, Sergent Simon, M. Durupt Neveu, Capitaine Eou, M. Bourguet, General Ferrodine, General Quiquandon, Jean Gauches, General Lefevre, M. Codet, M. Lechilleux, M. Maral Bon, M. Louzouet, M. Languedoc, M. Dervambez, M. Chaput, M. Doumier, M. Baschet, M. Guy Moreau, M. Detanger, M. Busiart, M. Gourdault, M. Andre Dubarte, M. Robert Dubarte, M. Chauzy, Lieutenant Bourgeois, M. Jean Droit, General Boyer, M. Boyer, *fils*; M. Roger Hulot, M. Hulot, General Raymond, General Bertaux, General Arrivet, M. Granges, General Lelin,

Capitaine Vincent, M. Martinaud, M. Boudet, M. De Lassus, Colonel Bacquet, M. Gilles De Marpeon.

A.BBE BROTHER, Abbe Hermocque, Docteur Maurice Bedel, Capitaine Paul Dubuissez, M. Bouchart, M. Genard, M. Marcel Dumier, M. Rene Dumier, M. Hulot De Colart, M. Henri Charreau, Adjudant Barbazange, Coporal Cordier, M. Ernest, M. Sirmeu, M. Clevis, M. Georges Chamard, M. Andre Chapelle, M. Duchesne, M. De Ligoudes, M. Chanut, M. Groches, M. Paul Chapelle, M. Durmousseau, M. Robert Bellach, M. Andre Dumier, M. Cheque, Duc De Rohan, *Depute tue a l'ennemi*; Colonel Driant, M. Chevillon, M. Leindiger, M. Plau, M. Perain, M. Gaston De Gironde, Commandant Foessel, General Candrelrier, M. Sonolet, M. L. Des Rieux, *Poete tue a l'ennemi*; M. Moumer, M. Thamin, Adjudant Laforcade, M. Paul Delestrac.

THE RETURN OF THE BATTLE FLAGS

THE figure of the old man in black standing against the pylon is that of Paul Deroulede, the great French patriot whose life was given to the effort to restore Alsace and Lorraine, but who died shortly before the beginning of the war.

The two girls in national costume standing in front of Deroulede symbolize the "Lost Provinces" of Alsace and Lorraine, welcoming with flowers the returning French troops and their flags.

The Life Guards, in shining breastplates, like the heralds of old, are proclaiming the victory of the Allies, forming a Guard of Honor for the massed flags, on each of which is inscribed the names of the battles in which the regiment that bore it took part. And following the flags are the Poilus, the soldiers of France, infantry, reserves and marines, dusty and war-torn.

In the upper right corner of this section, near the pillar of commemoration, may be seen the beginning of the rainbow of victory.

DEAD OF

(Names on the
the Picture C

BEROT
PRETET
DENIS
P. PETIT
SARRAZ
SICRE
RITTER
COLAS
ROBERT
L. H.
M. DE SC
BAJARD
CECCALDI
DE FOUGEROLLE
G. D. ANGELI
BLANLOEUIL
ROUSTAND
DE BLOTTEFIERE
B. BARRET
GUYOT
DE SALINS
VATON
BONNEL
DE TORQUAT
BLACHERE
DURAND
V. DE VILLELUME
DEMARNE
G. ARON-DERUE
DE GOY
BESTAGNE
DE ROSIERES
DE SAINT-JUST
CHERRY
VALETTE
CROLARD
ETHIS
GILBERT
DESCHARD
AUGIER
A. TROEGELER
F. MAGNONAUX
G. HAMELIN
ROBIN
TOUSSAINT
R. CAHEN
A. PETIT
J. PELTIER
M. QUERENET
R. MULLERET
DORMER
LENOIR DE
L. TRANIE
P. FAYE
F. ARTHAUD
FR. PELLANNE

IDENTIFIABLE PORTRAITS WHICH APPEAR IN THE PANTHÉON DE LA GUERRE

M. JACQUES THAMIN, M. Marcel Thamin, M. Bernard Delestrac, M. Touchard, General Delestrac, M. Lefevre, M. Rene Delestrac, M. Chicotot, M. Reverdeau, M. Lesieur, M. Morin, M. Pennequin, M. Jean Psichari, *Professeur au College de France*; M. Michel Psichari, *Professeur au College de France*; M. Emile Moreau, Commandant Henri Clerc, M. Defrasse, M. Pierre Millet, Mme Moutre, Capitaine Amie, General Berdoulat, M. Jacques Richard D'Ivry, Capitaine De Bourbon, M. Paul Richard D'Ivry, M. Agnard, M. Virolli, Abbe Nottin, M. Gilbert De Gironde, M. Lebois, M. Keller, M. Jacomet, M. Trepont, M. Briens, M. De Langle, M. Noel, M. Terquin, M. Paul Proust, M. Maginot, *Ministre de la guerre*; M. Goujon, M. Tollandier, M. R. Briquet, M. Leonard, M. Borrel, *Depute tue a l'ennemi*; M. Thome.

M. REILLE-SOULET, Lieutenant Bouet, M. Coutaut, M. Bernard, M. Leo, M. Nortier, M. Gaston Dumessil, M. Marcel Habert, *Ami de Derouledé*; M. Robert Moline, M. Vaude Brouche, Caporal Pelarnaud, Caporal Chauveau Des Roches, Lieutenant De Pracomptal, M. Dabreil, M. Terenderic, M. Chassau, M. Adolphe Gautier, M. Boinet, M. Roger Hamoy, M. Berbie, M. De Casabau, M. Champeau, M. Charles, M. Emile Gerard, M. Le Roux, M. Rouger, M. Forain, *Le grand caricaturiste patriote*; M. Abel Truchet, Commandant De Sievola, Lieutenant Pierre Prevost, M. Jean Jose Frappa, *Auteur Dramatique*; M. Talaginet, M. Lergier, Capitaine Ageron, M. Moisseau, Commandant Broune, M. Corrad Des Essarts, Capitaine Duchat, Capitaine Tissier.

M. FRANCOIS JUBERT, Lieutenant Rene Beaudequin, Capitaine Faulque De Jouquere, Mme.

Canton Bacassat, Soeur Du Marechal Freuch, Mme Clementine Boudet, Mlle Gilles, Mlle Barthelemy, Mlle Louazil, Soeur Gabrielle, Soeur Julie, *L'heroine de Guelviller*, Mlle De Baye, Capitaine Precardin, Capitaine Dromard, Capitaine Ageron, Mlle Simon, Mlle Fourraux, Lieutenant O. Laprunne, Capitaine De Villereux, Abbe Gaillot, Sergent Picot, Lieutenant S. Pinaison, Capitaine C. Flemy, Capitaine Floquet, Soeur Basilide, Medecin Houdard, M. Matignon, Soldat Roboly, Sergent Godard, Sergent Lafond, Colonel Pilleman, Lieutenant Valin, M. Norgelet, Sergent Mallet, M. Manaud, Capitaine De Larceau, Soldat Patte, Adjudant Branet, Lieutenant Baudin, Adjudant De Champeau.

SERGEANT SALLES, Capitaine Berhou, Soldat Valentine, Sergent Geyer, M. De Forceville, M. De Fraqueville, M. Coquerelle, M. Catovie, Commandant Chabert, Doc-

teur Doyen, *Le celebre chirurgien de Paris*; M. Berlerin, M. Monquin, M. Georges Peron, M. Marc Pierre D'Argensons, M. Boas, M. Georges Camon, M. Robert Peron, Lieutenant Lucien Levy, Sergent Froment, Adjudant Bourquet, Soldat Jean Simon, Capitaine A. Robert, Capitaine Beranger, Sous Lieutenant Charfier, Capitaine Bodot, Lieutenant Ebeunier, Sergent Bidanier, Medecin Sureau, M. Calleveau, Marechal De Logis Chevrier, Commandant Charlet, Capitaine Parison, Sous Lieutenant Brun, Lieutenant De Mython Capitaine D'Aram.

MEDECIN FAURE, M. Marion Francois, Mme. De St. Mare, Marechal De Logis Fontaines, Jules Tassart, M. Martinet, Capitaine A. Genson, M. Jules Label, Lieutenant Neret, Adjudant Bauland, M. Pointelet, Capitaine Louis, M. Vincenot, Capitaine Veillon, Commandant Delacommune, Capitaine Lestrachine,

Sous Lieutenant Labbie, M. Rabel, Lieutenant Lestrac, Sous Lieutenant Provencel, Capitaine Dault, Lieutenant M. Robeat, Aumonier Jean, Lieutenant Belin, Lieutenant Auey De La Dine, Sous Lieutenant Malcor, Capitaine Moleux.

JULES ROYLER, Commandant Duhainich, Soldat Dacher, Soldat Daine, Lieutenant Serieux, Capitaine Chaveau Des Roches, Commandant Frot, Lieutenant Vial, Lieutenant Gambier, Sergent Cerne, Capitaine Thebunet, Capitaine Hycadin, Sous Lieutenant Grenier, Lieutenant Belin, Sous Major Larne, Lieutenant Genistry, Infirmier Noury, Cavalier Becheoffer, Adjudant Renard, M. Brigadier Cortegraine, Marechal De Logis V. Inbecourt, Capitaine De La Regainere, Sergent Lamy, Medecin Allard, Capitaine Poignon, M. R. Claise, Lieutenant Thuillot, Capitaine Coudre, Colonel Henri, Adjudant Clays, Adjudant Giron, Sous

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

(Names on the Pylon on the Face of the Picture Opposite this List)

BEROT	ROYER
PRETET	MILLET
DENIS	M. F. PETIT
P. PETIT	BATARD
SARRAZ	BOURNET
SIGRE	FAYN
RITTER	SALLES
COLAS DES FRANCS	
ROBERT	L. R. RIVIERE
L. H. RIVIERE	
M. DE SCHLUMBERGER	
BAJARD	ELDIN
CECCALDI	DE CHARPIN
DE FOUGEROLLES	BOUREAUD
G. D. ANGELI	CANCEL
BLANLOEUIL	FAVRE
ROUSTAND	DE NAVACELLE
DE BLOTTEFIERE	DUTEIL
B. BARRET	DE TRISTAN
GUYOT D'ASNIERES	
DE SALINS	A. M. E. BERNARD
VATON	BRAUN
BONNEL	VILLEDEY
DE TORQUAT	DE LA COULERIE
BLACHERE	VERDIERES
DURAND	DE SAINT-ANDRE
V. DE VILLEMEL	DUROSCY
DEMARNE	DE LAVEAU
G. ARON-DERUE	VIALA
DE GOY	BERTRAND
BESTAGNE	DONIN
DE ROSIERES	ULRICH
DE SAINT-JUST	SAUZEY
CHERRY	Y. MADRANGE
VALETTE	DESILION
CROLARD	DAVOUST
ETHIS	DE CORNY
GILBERT DE GOURVILLE	
DESCHARD	THIRION
AUGIER	O. DE SAMPIGNY
A. TROEGELER	A. BARRAJA
F. MAGNONAUD	P. HAMELIN
G. HAMELIN	ABBE RAYMOND
ROBIN	P. BRE
TOUSSAINT	A. FEUILLERET
R. CAHEN	DUCRETET
A. PETIT	M. BUTIGNOT
J. PELTIER	POIRET
M. QUERENET	M. BERNARD
R. MULLERET	DE FIERLAND
DORMER	C. MAR
LENOIR DE TOURTEAUVILLE	
L. TRANIE	H. PERRIN
P. FAYE	E. POUMIER
F. ARTHAUD	CARPENTIER
FR. PELLANNE	DORGUIN

RUSSIA . . . RUMANIA . . . JAPAN

THE Mikado stands at the corner of the pylon at the left, in front of the Rising Sun flag of Japan. To the left, as you face the picture, is General Kamio, conqueror of Tsing-Tao. Next is Marquis Okuma, in diplomatic full-dress with sash, the Prime Minister of Japan, while standing on the steps are two nurses of the Japanese Red Cross. The white-mustached man behind the Mikado is Baron Matsui, Japanese Ambassador in Paris, and standing on the step, facing the Mikado, is Admiral Togo, who commanded the Japanese fleet in the war with Russia.

Central figure in the Russian group is the Czar Nicholas II., the short, bearded man facing the spectator, with both hands clasped on his sword-hilt. Directly in front of him is his son, the Czarevich, in Cossack uniform. The tall officer at the Czar's right, in khaki uniform, is the Grand Duke Nicholas and behind him, in Cossack uniform, General Gourko, whose wife, wearing the white cowl of a nurse, is shown at the extreme left under the group of Russian flags; she was killed on the French front.

In profile, behind the Grand Duke, wearing spectacles, is General Rouski. Facing the Czar are two Patriarchs of the Russian Church; behind them, in red, the Cossacks of the Czar and, in white, the helmeted Imperial Guards.

Behind the Czar on the other side, to the right, as you see the picture, stands General Alexieff; next to him, the French Generals, Pau and De la Guiche of the Commission to Russia. Behind the latter, bare-headed, is General Janin, who commanded the Czecho-Slovaks. Standing on the third step, bareheaded, is General Brousiloff, Commander of the Bolsheviks; slightly above him to the left, General Rennekampf, Commander of the Russian Cavalry. In civilian clothes, nearest the central tablet, wearing the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, stands M. Iswolski, Russian Ambas-

sador to France; next to him, M. Sanzoff, former Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and behind him, with a beard, General Ivanoff.

The Russian section comes to a dramatic climax in the central scene, in which a draped figure representing "History" is inscribing upon a marble tablet the historic alliance of France and Russia under Czar Alexander III and President Sadi-Carnot, while a Bolshevik in a red blouse leans insolently against the pillar and, at his feet, lies his flaming torch, the smoke from which is beginning to obscure all that is left of the old régime.

Wearing a tunic of horizon-blue, King Ferdinand of Rumania stands in the center of this national group, with his wife, Queen Marie, to the left one step below him. Behind the King stands his oldest son, Prince Carol, now King of Rumania, and in front of King Alexander, in Boy Scout uniform, his second son, Prince Nicholas. Behind the Queen in nurses' costumes are her daughters, the Princess Elizabeth and Marie; behind them wearing a veil, Mlle. Lahovary, daughter of the former Rumanian Ambassador to France.

Behind Prince Nicholas is the white-bearded Prime Minister of Rumania, General Averescu; to the right, with lifted arms, General Berthelot, Commander of the French Mission in Rumania; between them, General Present, former Generalissimo of Rumania. On the second step, in civilian dress, is M. Lahovary; above him, with white mustache, M. Philipescu and next to him, in profile, M. Take Jonescu. Beyond him, with black beard, is Premier Bratianu, who declared war on Germany. Standing under the flags with crossed arms is General Iadano, while in the foreground is a group of Rumanians exhorted to join the Allies by Mme. Vacarescu, the Rumanian poetess.

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

(Names on the Pylon on the Face of the Picture Opposite this List)

CH. LAMBERT	
J. BOUNIOL	
A. HENRY-PHILIP	
BARTHELEMY DE	
L. LAISME	
P. DEMOUSSAUD	
R. MORET	
L. ROBILLARD	
PIERRE DE JOUVIN	
P. ISAAC	
BARON LEJEUNE	
H. BRUMAUD	
DE SEHUTTEN	
J-G. BONGRAND	
M. LEFEVRE	
P. BERRY	
R. SCHLOSSING	
HACHETTE	
THOMINE DESM	
H. FOURNIER	
CARLHIAN	
VASSEROT	
MAREC	
GOMPERTZ	
BOIRAC	
CARDEILHAC	
PUAUX	
PAQUIER	
DE FALLOIS	
DE FAUBOURNET DE M	
A. GUIARD-FAIN	
GALOUZEAU DE	
GASNIER	
REUEILHAC	
JOUBERT	
LETOUZE DE LON	
FONTES	
QUINCHE	
ROLLAND DE RE	
LORIOT	
LEMOINE	
GESREL	
DE LONGEAUX	
KIENTZ	
DE REVIER	
DE MAUNY-RO	
M. F. ROBERT	
DE PELISSIER-P	
DE MONTI DE RE	
PETING DE VAUL	
POINCON DE LA	
RAVEL-PORT	
DE VAVCORI	

IDENTIFIABLE PORTRAITS WHICH APPEAR IN THE PANTHÉON DE LA GUERRE

Labbie, M. Rabel,
ac, Sous Lieutenant
taine Daulet, Lieu-
eat, Aumonier Jean,
n, Lieutenant Auyey
s Lieutenant Malcor,
x.

LER, Commandant
oldat Dacher, Soldat
nt Serieux, Capitaine
oches, Commandant
t Vial, Lieutenant
nt Cerne, Capitaine
aine Hycadin, Sous
nier, Lieutenant
or Larne, Lieutenant
ier Noury, Cavalier
udant Renard, M.
graine, Marechal De
urt, Capitaine De La
ent Lamy, Medecin
ne Poignon, M. Ri-
ant Thuillot, Cap-
olonel Henri, Adju-
dant Giron, Sous

Lieutenant Delassalle, Sous Lieu-
tenant De Rolland, Lieutenant Col-
onel A. Thierry, Sous Lieutenant
Gabriel Frere, Sergent Lefevre, Cap-
itaine O'Gormon, Lieutenant Bonelli,
Capitaine I. Barthelemy, Colonel Pi-
cot, Capitaine Bernalin, Adjudant
Bloch, pilote; Capitaine De Fregate
Dumesnil, Capitaine De Roulin.

M. LE MOUEL, M. Deregnau-
court, Capitaine Chamoret, M.
Pedro Bounova, M. Jeunier, M.
Chamouillat, Sergent Jailler, Sous
Lieutenant Guibert, Abbe Gervais,
Adjudant Blanchart, Capitaine Bust-
tere, Lieutenant Teutain, Capitaine
Garnier, Sous Lieutenant Fleurac,
M. De Beaussure De Sysse, M.
Challet, M. Letrosne, Lieutenant De
Marliase, M. De La Barre De
Carvy, Capitaine De Ptovenal, Cap-
itaine Deligny, Lieutenant Gambier,
Capitaine Maualt, Caporal L. Hom-
medieu, Lieutenant Colonel Piende-
mange, Sergent Guerrier, Sous Lieu-

tenant De Guardia, Lieutenant Felix,
Sous Lieutenant De Manpeau, Cap-
itaine Manalt, Capitaine Simondet,
Capitaine Leon Cuissinot, M. Tige-
ral, Soldat Maisinson, Commandant
Coulon, Sergent Oher, Dr. Coulon
Sergent Compagnon.

CAPORAL SERIVE, M. Le Con-
teur, Lieutenant Feytis, Soldat
Dore, Marechal De Logis Thome,
M. S. Laurent, Lieutenant De
Bourdemanche, Sous Lieutenant Mon-
tech, Sous Lieutenant Chauvire, M.
Jean Roger, Adjudant Barbaud, M.
Lartigue, M. Guillaume, M. Guerin,
Lieutenant De La Gorgue De Ri
Sny, M. Palefolle, Lieutenant De
Seine, M. Sauant Capitaine Barande,
Adjudant Perdignon, Adjudant Mar-
guet, Sous Lieutenant Lardeux, Cap-
itaine Georges, Capitaine Nicolas,
Soldat Geneau, M. Rene Levy, Cap-
itaine Reneaut, Medecin Lanteaume,
M. Anjours, Sergent Jeannin, Cap-
itaine Casson, Capitaine Gallimard,

Lieutenant Jaume, Capitaine Houge,
M. Huget, Sergent De La Rafimere,
Soldat Lucien, Sergent Maurin,
Matelot Sinet, Capitaine De Boude-
mange, Adjudant Philippe, Sous
Lieutenant De Fournas, Soldat
Goujon, Capitaine Marchegay, Doc-
teur Perboyer.

ADJUDANT HATIN, M. Henri
Dorge, Sergent Naudet, Sergent
Boudon, Caporal Beaume, Sous Lieu-
tenant Valot, Caporal R. Jacquemart,
Capitaine R. Giraud, Capitaine Al-
leume, Sous Lieutenant Genevois,
Commandant Bodard, Lieutenant
Mulard, Commandant Fort, Brigadier
Chevalier, Capitaine Lamaignere,
Sous Lieutenant Bourdon, Sergent B.
Enbarche, Sergent A. Lachaud,
Sergent Andre Lachaud, Sous Lieu-
tenant Lachaud, Sous Lieutenant
Turquois, Capitaine Andre, Medecin
Noel, Capitaine Mariani, Command-
ant Histemann, M. Libeaux, Cap-
itaine Robert, M. Clairon Lauas,

Sous Lieutenant J. May, Sous Lieu-
tenant Fine, Sergent Chanteloup,
Sergent Richard, Adjudant Wuyan
Capitaine Mantoy, M. Duport, Cap-
itaine Cary, M. R. Hasselemann, M.
Rouso, Lieutenant Colonel Brion,
Soldat Ballard.

M. COURTEAU, Lieutenant Mail-
lard, Lieutenant Gaillet, M.
Harivel, Sous Lieutenant Pacros,
M. Eugene Gauthier, Colonel Cou-
dine, Commandant Verguin, Lieuten-
ant Pacros, Capitaine Pettereau Vil-
leneur, Capitaine V. Bellache, M.
Bageot, Sergent Panneaud, Cap-
itaine De Boisseu, Sergent Gelin, Ad-
judant Hermann, Sous Lieutenant
Loubiron, M. Benaget, Lieutenant
Fauvart Bastoul, Soldat Hermatier,
M. Lateuff, Soldat Alerme, Caporal
Patillon, Caporal Tindy, Sergent
Spinanon, Medecin De Marine Fou-
chet, Lieutenant Hugon, Soldat
Werth, Capitaine Peline, Sous Lieu-
tenant Laurent, Sergent G. Jardel,

Lieutenant De Gennes, M. Doutril-
leau, Soldat Daugillaume, Caporal
Grenier, Sergent Chemin, Sergent
Galy, Sous Lieutenant Marcel, Lieu-
tenant Rouge, Sous Lieutenant Lou-
biere, Capitaine Gron, Lieutenant
Coiffer, Sous Lieutenant Dagnet, Ca-
pitaine Dugalex, M. A. Rudinsky.

SOUS LIUTENANT BOUVIER,
Lieutenant N. Chateau, Capitaine
H. De Marolles, Soldat Petitpas,
Capitaine Ladrage, Caporal Jongle,
Soldat Guerin, Soldat Lofille, Ser-
gent Delbois, Mme Baugeon, Cap-
itaine Hassler, Lieutenant Pasquet,
M. Gourlet, Major Monpetit, Adju-
dant Morlighem, Commandant Lotte,
Capitaine Oliver, Brigadier Menthon,
Commandant H. Menthon, Soldat
Girard, Capitaine A. Menthon, M.
B. Coullilaly, M. Loisel, Lieutenant
De Labaregre, Aumonier, Lagardere,
Adjudant Francois, Capitaine Tri-
colet, Capitaine Bellican, Command-
ant Bachaud, Abbe Martin, Sergent

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

(Names on the Pylon on the Face of
the Picture Opposite this List)

CH. LAMBERT	R. MICHON
J. BOUNIOL	A. HELIOT
A. HENRY-PHILIBE	
BARTHELEMY DE SAIZIEU	
L. LAISME	V. PONCEL
P. DEMOUSSAUD	F. BOUTIN
R. MORET	R. DESMETTE
L. ROBILLARD	G. GERMAIN
PIERRE DE JOUVENCEL	
P. ISAAC	R. BOVERAT
BARON LEJEUNE	P. PERON
H. BRUMAUX	L. CHICON
DE SEHUTTENBACH	
J-G. BONGRAND	G. MERIC
M. LEFEVRE	J. LEFEVRE
P. BERRY	P. POCHARD
R. SCHLOESING	J. PINCON
HACHETTE DE RIGAUD	
THOMINE DESMAZURES	
H. FOURNIER	H. GUIVARCH
CARLHIAN	M. A. MEUNIER
VASSEROT	CLOGENCON
MAREC	MANGIN
GOMPERTZ	LEGROS
BOIRAC	SANCHAU
CARDEILHAC	B. CORD HOMME
PUAUX	GOUT
PAQUIER	REMY
DE FALLOIS	LYOEN
DE FAUBOURNET DE MONTFERRAND	
A. GUIARD-FAIN	MOITRIER
GALOUZEAU DE VILLEPIN	
GASNIER RIEU	
REUEILHAC	GAGNON
JOUBERT	BONNAIRE
LETOUZE DE LONGUENARE	
FONTES	ROUARD
QUINCHEZ	
ROLLAND DE RENGERVE	
LORIOU	RAYNAUD
LEMOINE	ROCAUT
GESREL	LANDRE
DE LONGEAUX	DE LIGNIERES
KIENTZ	DE LYSNIEWSKI
DE REVIERS	
DE MAUNY-ROUGE	
M. F. ROBERT	J. F. ROBERT
DE PELISSIER-PECOUT	
DE MONTI DE REZE-RIEGERT	
PETING DE VAULGRENANT	
POINCON DE LA BLANCHARDIERE	
RAVANEL-PORCHON	
DE VAVCORBEIL	

SERBIA . . . GREECE . . . MONTENEGRO

AT the extreme left of this section, standing in front of the pylon which separates it from the American section, stands the young King Alexander of Greece. To the left, facing the furled Greek flag, is Admiral Paul Condourotis, the commander of the Greek Fleet. Behind them is General Eydonx, head of the French Commission in Greece, while, standing with one foot on the lower step is General Dankles, commanding the Greek army. The gray-bearded man to the right of the King is the famous Premier of Greece, Eleutheros Venizelos. At his side stands M. Jonnart, French Ambassador to Greece and, between them, the Greek Minister Romanos.

In front of the crowned double-headed eagle of the Montenegrin flag stands King Nicolas of Montenegro. Behind him, only his head showing, is M. Miouchekovich, President of the Council of Montenegro. The officer in full French uniform a little distance to the right of the King is M. Brunet, French Consul in Montenegro. The old couple

with rifles, to the left of the King, typify the small Montenegrin nation in arms.

The Serbian section of the Panthéon centers around the figure of King Peter I., seated upon a draped gun-carriage. To the left, standing, hand on sword, is General Boyovich, Commander-in-Chief of the Serbian Army. By his side, slightly behind, in horizon-blue uniform, General Mondesir, head of the French Mission in Serbia. Wearing a long coat with red lapels, on the step stands Generalissimo Voivode Putnich.

Riding proudly on his horse, the young Prince Alexander leads the Serbian people to war. Behind the horse's head may be seen Major Nalpas, the French Chief Surgeon who organized the Serbian medical relief.

Standing on the right of King Peter is General Stepanowich. The elderly gentleman in civilian garb, with white beard, on the second step, is M. Patchich, Premier of Serbia. Grouped on both sides of the King are officers of the Serbian General Staff and distinguished civilians.

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

(Names on the Pylon on the Face of
the Picture Opposite this List)

C. PEGUY	P. ACKER
J. MASPERO	GOURVEAUX
ALBERIC MAGNARD	
A. DE LUYNES	E. PSICHAR
M. PSICHARI	MAX DOUMI
J. CASTEX	
C. CASIMIR PERIER	
C. MULLER	M. MONTAG
R. BESNARD	P. DELANNE
O. SEYLOU	H. GALLI
H. CARBONNELLE	
L. CARTIER-BRESSON	
J. OATAINE	
LEON DE MONTESQUIOU	
DANIEL DE LOSQUES	A. YV
GUY DE CASSAGNAC	
A. LEPINE	S. BASSET
MAX BARTHOU	
P. QUENTIN BEAUCHART	
L. LABORDE	P. ALEXAND
A. GABRIEL FERRIER	
J. BAYET	J. BLAVETT
M. DALLERE	
M. CHASSAIGNE-GOYON	
E. NOLLY	R. CHAI
E. DESPAUX	J. LAUREN
M. VAUDOYER	
PIERRE DE BOURGOING	
ABEL G. DE BEVOTTE	
P. CARON	
MARC DE MONTI DE PEZE	
WILLIAM DE WARREN	
A. BERTRAND	O. HOURCA
P. GINISTY	P. SIBIEN
M. BESLAY	L. ROLMER
P. FEUILLATRE	G. PINARD
J. DORMEUIL	
R. HUGUES LE ROUX	
H. ROBIDA	H. MICHEL
M. VAUDOYER	LOUCHET
P. CHAILLEY	R. DONCKE
P. BOUDREAU	P. HADAMA
E. HADAMARD	A. PRADEL
P. DROUOT	
JACQUES DE FONTENAILLE	
ABBE LOUIS DE CHABROL	
R. BLACHEZ	J. LACHAS
LAREINTY-THOLOZAN	P. P.
L. FUNCK-BRENTANO	
T. FUNCK-BRENTANO	
LIONEL DES RIEUX	P. MAH
GUY DE SAINT QUENTIN	
M. BERTHOIN	R. DUVAL
G. CHALLAMEL	J. CHALLAM
J. BOUCHER DE ARGIS	
L. CHAMPEAUX	

IDENTIFIABLE PORTRAITS WHICH APPEAR IN THE PANTHÉON DE LA GUERRE

at De Gennes, M. Doutrillard, N. Chateau, Capitaine Marolles, Soldat Petitpas, Ladrage, Caporal Jongle, uerin, Soldat Lofille, Serbois, Mme Baugeon, Capitassler, Lieutenant Pasquet, et, Major Monpetit, Adjudighem, Commandant Lotte, Oliver, Brigadier Menthon, ant H. Menthon, Soldat Capitaine A. Menthon, M. aly, M. Loisel, Lieutenant egre, Aumonier, Lagardere, Francois, Capitaine Tripitaine Bellican, Commandaud, Abbe Martin, Sergent

LIEUTENANT BOUVIER, enant N. Chateau, Capitaine Marolles, Soldat Petitpas, Ladrage, Caporal Jongle, uerin, Soldat Lofille, Serbois, Mme Baugeon, Capitassler, Lieutenant Pasquet, et, Major Monpetit, Adjudighem, Commandant Lotte, Oliver, Brigadier Menthon, ant H. Menthon, Soldat Capitaine A. Menthon, M. aly, M. Loisel, Lieutenant egre, Aumonier, Lagardere, Francois, Capitaine Tripitaine Bellican, Commandaud, Abbe Martin, Sergent

Fougeruche, Lieutenant De Vaisseau De Saizieu, Medecin Vinceux, Matelot Gauthier, Mecanicien Peron, Sergent Major Coli, Soldat Le Fortier, M. Delinotte, Sergent Gross, Capitaine Famy, Lieutenant De La Tremblage, Lieutenant Binneau, Soldat Saubin, Sergent Bogailou, Adjudant Caramel.

SOLDAT BURON, Sergent Salaville, Lieutenant Ramillon, Lieutenant Charlot, Aumonier Gas, Capitaine Vand, M. Balny D'Avricourt, Soldat Goule, Sergent Nerdot, Caporal Duraud, Chapelain Kleber, Lieutenant Develay, Lieutenant C. Theury, Premier Maitre Robie, Le Maitre Blin, M. T. Pion, Premier Maitre Labouse, Lieutenant De Vaisseau Baudry, Second Maitre Debost, M. T. Littage, Sous Lieutenant Besse, Lieutenant H. De Blarn, Lieutenant Fouquet, M. F. Allaire, Sous Lieutenant Bouillon, Chef De Bataillon Le Roy, Chef De Bataillon

Penet, M. Labouchere, Commandant Lagasquin, Sous Lieutenant Ostermann, Lieutenant Brusley, Lieutenant M. Dubois.

M. JEAN JAIN, M. Paul Mounier, M. Paul Bazile, M. T. Maffard, M. Le Touze, M. A. Guille, M. P. Moury, M. Secardin, Sergent Tournier, Capitaine Lefaux, Sous Lieutenant Favrenille, Matelot Pierre Bacon, Lieutenant Barnier, Capitaine Calvin V. La Baukonneere, Capitaine Maubernasse, Lieutenant Hennique, Adjudant Barbouillet, Capitaine Barthe, Sergent Kuello.

M. KOLLET, Capitaine Braconnot, Sous Lieutenant Richard, M. Dolcous, M. Breonil, M. Roche, M. Delage, Lieutenant Rochambeau, Capitaine Degraïne, M. Huard, M. Chedin, M. Debrousse, M. Claude, Sous Lieutenant Dalvincourt, Capitaine Bouillon, M. Manouton, M.

Bourdonneau, M. Marcel Gousney, Capitaine Destrique, M. Rene Poirot, Sous Lieutenant Gayot, M. Rochette, Sous Lieutenant Villetrelle, M. Allire, M. Bazanquet, M. Marie, M. Sallois, M. Tenot, M. Tourier, M. Brochard, M. Laure, M. Rene Latadin, Capitaine Marttin, M. Jean Bluzot, Caporal Friquet, M. B. Citroen, M. Breton, M. Marc Griset, M. Pierre De Royer, M. Henri, Dernois, M. J. Dubois, M. Jacques De Vegnes, M. Jules Fruit, M. Robert Moline, M. Louis De Destress, Lieutenant Fauen, M. Louis De Royer, M. Jean Jouglas, M. Louis Garnier, M. De Boury, M. Georges Huchard, M. Robert De Guay.

BELGIUM

HIS MAJESTY ALBERT I., King of the Belgians; Her Majesty, Elizabeth, Queen of the Belgians; His Eminence, the Most Reverend

Desire Mercier, Cardinal Archbishop of Malines; M. Carton de Wiart, Prime Minister of Belgium; Mme. Wiart, M. Adolphe Max, Mayor of Brussels; M. Emile Vandervelde, Belgian delegate to the Peace Conference; M. Emile Verhaeven, M. Theodore, Marshal of the Belgian Court; Tieffery, Victor de Meulminster, Coppens, Dr. Depage, General Leman, General Gilain, General Jaques, General Bernheim, Otto Lysen, General Tombeur, Commander of the Belgian Congo; General Michel, Prince Sixtus de Bourbon of Parma, Prince Francis Xavier de Bourbon of Parma, M. Destres.

PORTUGAL

DR. BERNARDINO MACHADO, President of the Portuguese Republic; Senhor Norton de Mareh, Portuguese Minister of War; Col. Sidonio Paes, General Fernando

Tamagnini de Abreu, Senhor Tamagnini Barbosa.

JAPAN

HIS MAJESTY YOSHIHITO SHINNO, Mikado of Japan; Lieutenant-General Kamio, conqueror of Tsing-Tao; Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, Premier of Japan; Baron K. Matsui, Admiral Heihachiro Togo.

GREAT BRITAIN

HIS MAJESTY GEORGE V., King of Great Britain; His Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales; Admiral John Rushworth Jellicoe, Earl of Jellicoe; Admiral David Beatty, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, Admiral Reginald Tyrwhitt, Admiral Roper, Admiral Roger Keyes, Admiral Lord John Fisher, Flight Lieutenant R. A. J.

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

(Names on the Pylon on the Face of the Picture Opposite this List)

C. PEGUY P. ACKER
J. MASPERO GOURVEALT
ALBERIC MAGNARD
A. DE LUYNES E. PSICHARI
M. PSICHARI MAX DOUMIC
J. CASTEX
C. CASIMIR PERIER
C. MULLER M. MONTAGNY
R. BESNARD P. DELANNEY
O. SEYLOR H. GALLI
H. CARBONNELLE
L. CARTIER-BRESSON
J. OATAINE
LEON DE MONTESQUIOU
DANIEL DE LOSQUES A. YVAN
GUY DE CASSAGNAC
A. LEPINE S. BASSET
MAX BARTHOU
P. QUENTIN BEAUCHART
L. LABORDE P. ALEXANDRE
A. GABRIEL FERRIER
J. BAYET J. BLAVETTE
M. DALLERE
M. CHASSAIGNE-GOYON
E. NOLLY R. CHAIX
E. DESPAX J. LAURENT
M. VAUDOYER
PIERRE DE BOURGOING
ABEL G. DE BEVOTTE
P. CARON
MARC DE MONTI DE PEZE
WILLIAM DE WARREN
A. BERTRAND O. HOURCABE
P. GINISTY P. SIBIEN
M. BESLAY L. ROLMER
P. FEUILLATRE G. PINARD
J. DORMEUIL
R. HUGUES LE ROUX
H. ROBIDA H. MICHELOT
M. VAUDOYER LOUCHET
P. CHAILLEY R. DONCKE
P. BOUDREAUX P. HADAMARD
E. HADAMARD A. PRADELS
P. DROUOT
JACQUES DE FONTENAILLES
ABBE LOUIS DE CHABROL
R. BLACHEZ J. LACHASSE
LAREINTY-THOLOZAN P. PITET
L. FUNCK-BRENTANO
T. FUNCK-BRENTANO
LIONEL DES RIEUX P. MAHON
GUY DE SAINT QUENTIN
M. BERTHON R. DUVAL
G. CHALLAMEL J. CHALLAMEL
J. BOUCHER DE ARGIS
L. CHAMPEAUX

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN the left foreground of the American section are four figures representing the four elements of the nation from which the American Army was drawn, the business man, the worker, the cowboy and the Indian, all led by a West Point Cadet. They are approaching the bust of George Washington, above which are draped the flags of the United States and of the other American Republics which took part in the war.

At the foot of the pedestal stands Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, with a paper in his hand containing the address in which he called upon America to enter the war.

To the left, as you face the picture, leaning against the pedestal is the Hon. Myron T. Herrick, twice American Ambassador to France. At his elbow, is Hon. James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany. Between the two is seen the face of Hon. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States. In front of Mr. Gerard and a little to the left, in gray coat, is Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, while Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former President, stands next and slightly in front with left arm extended.

Behind Mr. Lansing is the bearded face of M. Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to America; directly above Mr. Lansing's white hair the face of M. Andre Tardieu, delegate of the French Government to America.

Directly behind Col. Roosevelt, slightly to the left, is Charles M. Schwab, master shipbuilder; behind Col. Roosevelt's right elbow, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Standing slightly above Mr. Gompers and to the left as you face the picture is the youthful figure of Herbert Hoover, Director of Belgian Relief and American Food Administrator. At his left, with white mustache, Alexander M. Thackeray, American Consul-General in Paris; behind him, Whitney Warren, American architect in charge of restoration of ruined buildings. On his left, above Mr. Schwab, is Hon. William T. Sharp, American Ambassador to France between Mr. Herrick's two terms.

At the right of the pedestal, wearing an overcoat, stands Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; looking over his shoulder is Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. To the right of Mr. Baker, with bared head, Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

The group of white-uniformed Navy officers consists of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, with arms folded; Admiral Harry B. Wilson in front with left hand outstretched; white-bearded Admiral William S. Sims, and behind him Admiral W. S. Benson. Directly behind Admiral Sims is Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army in America.

Alongside of Admiral Sims stands General Tasker H. Bliss, holding his field-glasses; in front of him, in profile, General John J. Pershing, with General Robert L. Bullard holding a map. Directly behind General Bliss, in overseas cap, is General Leonard Wood. Further to the right, also in overseas cap, standing in profile on the lower step, is General Hunter Liggett, with Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's medical aide, in a white cap, at his right shoulder. Above and to the left, Miss Anne Morgan in blue hat; the bald man in white above her is Dr. Alexis Carrel; second to the left of him, in French uniform, Raoul Lufbery, American Ace of the Lafayette Escadrille.

The group of women at the right of the American section includes Miss Bliss, in black, standing on the lower step; on her right and behind her, in blue, Miss Elsie de Wolfe; beside her, giving a drink to a wounded soldier, is the Baroness of Ornien, and directly above her Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. Standing at her right is Dr. Arthur Beatty and behind him, against the wall, with bandaged eye, Floyd Gibbons, famous war correspondent.

Standing, white nurse's uniform, above the group of refugees, is Miss Monroe; above her, in street costume, Mrs. Edward Tuck, with her husband at her left, and behind him Edward V. Rickenbacker, the American Ace.

In the extreme left of this section are grouped the flags of China, Siam, Brazil, Guatemala, Cuba, Nicaragua and other small nations which aided in the war by sending labor to release fighting men for the front.

Standing below these flags, the bearded man with folded arms is General Mario G. Menocal, President of the Republic of Cuba. To the right, holding a white-plumed helmet, is Yuan Shih-K'ai, President of the Chinese Republic. On the other side of General Menocal is the King of Siam, while figures representing the other small nations of the Allies are grouped in front of Chinese coolies seated on the steps.

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

(Names on the Pylon on the Face of the Picture Opposite this List)

J. LE FEBVRE R. MONIER
C. RENDU R. RTONQUOY
C. HALPHEN M. HOPPENOT
A. DUMAS M. QUERENET
P. LAURENT J. NARCY
VAN DEN BRUCK J. MISSOFFE
P. PERRET A. REVILLON
E. GAY J. TROULLIER
R. DUHAMEL M. MIGNATON
E. BLOT L. DE RIBEROLLES
A. DE MAISTRE P. HAMS
P. DE MEHERENC DE ST. PIERRE
M. MAYER P. MAYER
R. P. CHASSAGNY J. GAST
A. SCHLUMBERGER
VERRIET DE LITARDIERE
J. DES VOSSEAU G. MARTEL
ABBE F. JEAN-JACQUES
PRINCE R. DE CARINI
M. DE CHEVROZ J. LERAY
A. DE ROMEU J. LAURENTIE
J. HOUSSAC P. BASTIAN
R. DE BURGUE A. MALET
ABBE J. BACHELARD
P. J. CHARPENTIER
R. BOAS
R. P. DE MENNESSON
A. LEROLLE F. LEROLLE
F. LECROART P. BERTHIER
H. RANSON J. RANSON
SAINT-CLAIR DELACROIX
M. ROLAND-GOSSELIN
DUC DE LORGE G. CROVIN
J. MILCENT P. MOUSSY
ABBE M. OINETY J. CHARLOT
A. SCHNEYER R. MAYER
JACQUES DE SEYNES
J. AILLERIE R. HORFAN
P. DELAUNAY E. LEHMANN
M. OULMAN G. BARDOUX
F. DUMAT J. DUFLOS
M. MIMEREL J. MIMEREL
F. JAVEL L. CABAT
A. VALLIN E. MAIRE
J. GILLIAND R. MARCELIN

IDENTIFIABLE PORTRAITS WHICH APPEAR IN THE PANTHÉON DE LA GUERRE

Warnford, Flight Lieutenant W. L. Robinson, Captain Ball, Lieutenant Cobden, Miss Wirth, Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Marshal Sir John French, *Earl of Ypres*; Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, Field Marshal Horatio Herbert Kitchener, Mr. David Lloyd George, *Prime Minister of England*; Lord Robert Cecil, *Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council*, M. Paul Cambon, *French Ambassador to London*; Mr. A. Bonar Law, Viscount Edward Grey of Arundel, *the Earl of Derby*, Mr. H. Asquith, Baron Edward Henry Carr, Lord Northcliffe, Lord Arthur Balfour, General Sir William Robertson, General Sir Horatio Plumer, Field Marshal Edward H. H. Allenby, General Sir Arthur William Currier, General Sir Frederick Stanley Maude, General James Christiaan Smuts, General Louis Botha, General the Maharajah Pertab

Singh, Miss Edith Cavell, Captain Charles Fryatt.

GREECE

HIS MAJESTY, ALEXANDER, *King of Greece*; Admiral Paul Condouriotos, General Eydoux, General Dankles, M. Eleutherios Venizelos, *Premier of Greece*, Senator Jonnart, M. Romano.

CHINA

YÜAN SHIH-K'AI, *President of the Chinese Republic*; Hou-Wei-Teh, *Chinese Ambassador to France*.

SIAM

HIS MAJESTY PRAJADHIPOK, *King Rama VII of Siam*.

CUBA

GENERAL MARIO G. MENOCAL, *President of the Republic of Cuba*.

SERBIA

HIS MAJESTY PETER I., *King of Serbia*; General Bojovich, General Mondesir, General Voriode Putnick, Dr. Nalpas, General Stepanovich, M. Nicolas Pasich, *Prime Minister of Serbia*; Prince Alexander of Serbia.

MONTENEGRO

HIS MAJESTY NICOLAS, *King of Montenegro*; M. Brunet, *former Consul of France in Montenegro*, M. Miouchekovich.

ITALY

HIS MAJESTY, VICTOR EMANUEL III., *King of Italy*; His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, General Armando Diaz, *Commandant of the Italian Army*; General Fayolle, General Maistre, Gen-

eral Count Luigi Cadorna, Admiral Tahon di Revelli, Deputy Baptisti, Captain Salmons, Captain Barraca, Captain Olivari, Captain Sala, Signor Leonida Bissolati-Bergamaschi, M. Destree, *Belgian Deputy*; the Count of Turin, the Duke of Aosta, Signor Tommaso Tittoni, *Prime Minister of Italy*; Senatore Manfredi, Signor Antonio Salandra, Baron Sidney Sonnino, Signor Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, M. Barrere, *French Ambassador at Rome*; Gabriel d'Annunzio, Signor Bosselli, Signor Ricciotti Garibaldi, General Beppino Garibaldi, Signor Carbucci.

RUMANIA

HIS MAJESTY, FERDINAND, *King of Rumania*; Prince Carol of Rumania; Her Majesty, Marie, *Queen of Rumania*; the Princess Marie, the Princess Elizabeth, Mlle.

Lahovary, Prince Nicholas of Rumania, General Alexandre Averescu, General Berthelot, General Present, M. Lahovary, M. N. Filipescu, M. Take Jonescu, M. J. Bratianu, General Rudanu, Mme. Vacarescu.

RUSSIA

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, NICHOLAS III., *Czar of Russia*; His Royal Highness, the *Czarevich*; The Grand Duke Nicholas, General Gourko, General Rouski, General Alexieff, General Pau, General de la Guiche, General Janin, General Paul Rennenkampf, General Broussiloff, M. Iswolski, M. Sanzoff, General Ivanoff, Mme. Gourko.

UNITED STATES

HON. WOODROW WILSON, *President of the United States*; Theodore Roosevelt, General John J.

Pershing, General Leonard Wood, Herbert Hoover, *Director of Relief in Belgium*; Newton D. Baker, Admiral W. S. Benson, Admiral W. S. Sims, William H. Taft, Admiral Harry B. Wilson, General Tasker H. Bliss, General Robert L. Bullard, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, General Hunter Liggett, Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Dr. Arthur Beatty, Miss Bliss, Dr. Alexis Carrel, Josephus Daniels, James W. Gerard, Floyd Gibbons, Samuel Gompers, Myron T. Herrick, Jean Jules Jusserand, *Ambassador of France to the United States*; Robert Lansing, Raoul Lufberry, William G. McAdoo, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Harriet Monroe, Edward V. Rickenbacker, Norman Prince, Charles M. Schwab, William G. Sharp, Andre Tardieu, Edward Tuck, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Whitney Warren, Elsie de Wolfe, Evangeline Booth, Alexander M. Thackeray.

THE MONUMENT TO THE DEAD

On the top of a granite mausoleum six heroes, a "Poilu," a gunner, a Cuirassier, a Marine, a soldier of the light infantry and an aviator, support at arm's length a coffin in which lies an unknown soldier. The national flag covers him within its glorious folds.

Beneath, in front of the tomb door, a woman dressed in mourning (a mother, a wife, a sister), France herself is kneeling in prayer. Near her she laid down a wreath of immortelles, veiled in crepe, bearing the inscription: "TO THE UNKNOWN HEROES."

and back of the groups of heroes and statesmen and the symbolic monuments of the Panthéon de la Guerre extends the panoramic view of the North and Northeast of France, from Dunkirk to Belfort.

This background landscape has been painted under the direction of the General Staff of the Army; it is rigorously exact.

The bird's eye view of the immense theater of the operations of the Allies on the French front.

Without a certain emotion does one view anew the names of those towns and villages, of those valleys and hillsides which bring to mind the heroic deeds which were there enacted and where so many allied heroes, fallen on the field of honor, are asleep.

To the North we perceive Dunkirk which, for 4 years suffered the bombardment by the Germans, then the Yser which reminds us of the energetic resistance of the Belgian army against the German right wing in its move towards the sea (1914).

Lower down, Dixmude, heroically defended by the marines of Admiral Beuquet, then Ypres, Béthune, Lens, where the first English corps, under the command of Marshal French, distinguished itself; Vimy which was brilliantly relieved by the Canadians.

Above and parallel with us, we have the hills of Notre-Dame de Lorette and, at their feet the hamlets of Carency, Souchez, Ablain St.-Nazaire, Neuville St. Vaast, etc., etc., and farther off, Arras, where the French and the English rivaled with each other in their courage in March 1915 and April 1917.

Towards the South, Amiens (the limit of the German advance), then to the entire valley of the Somme and the Cambrais which bring to our mind the battles, both offensive and defensive, carried on by the 3rd, 4th and 5th British armies under the command of Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

To the right, Albert and, to the right, Bapaume in flames, lost and retaken by the army of General Foch and Gough. A little above, Mount St. Quentin, relieved by the Australians under General Birdwood; Péronne, Thiéval, freed by the army of General Rawlinson. A little lower down, Montdidier, where the 42nd American Division, surnamed the Rainbow, made its first appearance in 1918. Farther to the right, Cambrai, La Bassée, freed by the Canadians; descending, Douai, Bellemeuse, Nauroy, where the 2nd American Corps distinguished itself under General Read. Finally St. Quentin, which was retaken by General Debeneux, the commander of the 1st French army.

Let us now turn to the lower part of the panoramic view. Near us is spread out, like an immense green blot, the forest of Chantilly, at its border, northward, the Castle of Chantilly, which harbored the French Staff Headquarters.

A little to the right, Senlis on the edge of the forest bearing the same name, then, above, the entire valley of the Oise with Creil, Pont St. Mazence, Compiègne, and, farther up, Noyon, where Generals Humbert and Mangin stopped the German offensive in March 1918.

Sixty kilometers southward of Compiègne, in the center of the forest, lie Both-

ondes, where the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, between Marshal Foch, Admiral Wemyss and the German plenipotentiaries.

Descending, and a little to our right, we have the valley of the Marne with Meaux, near the mouth of the Oureq. This is the place where General Gallieni had the whole army brought from Paris in taxis, which under the command of General Maunoury, rolled back the German right wing (Von Kluck) on September 6, 7, and 8, 1914, and assured the victory of the Marne.

Coming back through this valley, we perceive La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, which was taken from the Germans by Marshal Foch in the first battle of the Marne.

Farther away, Chateau-Thierry, and, on the surrounding height to the left, hill 204, Vaux, which recalls the brilliant engagements of the 9th and 13th American Divisions. To the side the Belleau woods, now called the woods of the American Marine brigade, in honor of the 2nd Regiment of the 2nd Division of the marines which conquered this position after a severe fight.

A little farther, still on the Marne, Jauglone, Dromans, where the 10th American Division stopped the offensive of the Germans in July 1918. A little above Dormans, at Chamerey, you will find the tomb of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt.

Moving up towards the North, we find the valley of the Aisne, with Soissons, taken by the Army of General Degoutte. Then, above and to the right, the strong position of the Chemin des Dames, taken from the Germans brilliantly in April 1917 by the African army commanded by General Mangin. Farther north, still keeping to the right, Fismes, which was liberated by the American troops on August 4th and 5th, 1918, after a very hard bayonet fight.

Let us now pass to the right of the monument to the dead.

Near-by, a little above Cypress Point is spread out the battlefield of the Marne. First Sézanne, then the castle of Mondement, defended by the Prussian Guard and taken by the Moroccan Division after a bloody battle. Behind, the marshes of St. Gonds; to the right, Conantré, Le Fère Champenoise, Champaubert, etc., etc. It was there that, on September 6, 7 and 8, 1914, Marshal Joffre broke down the offensive of the Germans and destroyed forever their plan of invasion.

Going up again towards the North, we find Epernay, on the Marne. Then, above, Rheims with its cathedral in flames; behind, on the neighboring hills, the fortifications of La Pompelle and Brimont and, farther, Berry-au-Bac which witnessed the most furious artillery duel of the war.

From Rheims to the sombre mass of the Argennes, which we perceive to the right, lies extended the Champagne.

There we find St. Souplet, Souain, Tahure, which recall the hard battles of the French offensive of September and October, 1915, and, later in 1918, the strategic withdrawal executed by the army of General Gouraud with the help of the American troops and where he stopped short the German advance, making the Germans suffer enormous losses. Near Tahure is found the Mill of Charlevaux, where the "Lost Battalion" of the 77th American Division, attacked on all sides, fought for four days before they could be relieved by the French 9th Cuirassiers.

More to the right, the Butte de Tahure, Perthes-les-Hurlus, Mesnil, La Main de Massiges, where the Fourth Army, under the command of General de Langle de Cary, resisted stubbornly the local German offensives in October and November 1916.

Now we come to l'Argonne with Ste. Menehould at the base. Above this town, Le Four de Paris; to the left, La Harazée, to the right Islettes; in the North, the Haute Chevauchée. Then, on the right bank of the Aire, Avaucourt, Montfaucon, etc., etc., which arouses the memory first, of the violent combats of the Engineering Corps, kept up in 1914 and 1915 by the 5th French Corps and later on, in 1918, brilliant fighting of the 2nd Corps of the American Army under the command of General Bullard.

Near Montfaucon, at Romagne, lies the largest American Cemetery: 14,000 men, fallen in the Argonne defensive, are here at rest.

More to the right, we perceive Hauts-de-Meuse (Hills of the Meuse) and in golden letters "VERDUN," the "Gate of Bronze" of the front, upon which Marshal Pétain had inscribed "They shall not pass" and where, for six months, the successive offensives of the army of the Kronprinz were repulsed.

First, to the right, the Fort of Vaux, heroically defended for three months by Commandant Raynal; then, passing to the left, Fort Douaumont,—the farm of Thiaumont—the hill of Froideterre,—the hill du Poivre,—the hill de Talon, etc., etc., which witnessed the most terrible fighting of the entire war and where once more the heroism of the French soldier was proven. Near Douaumont the so-called "bayonet trenches," may be found, where 200 French heroes let themselves be buried alive by the exploding shells, rather than withdraw. (The monument erected in commemoration of this feat was presented by Mr. George Rand of New York.)

Continuing towards the East, we see the valley of the Meuse and the knoll of St. Mihiel.

Here, on the bank of the river, is St. Mihiel, and on the surrounding heights, Les Eparges, Chaumontcourt, the Camp des Romains (Roman Camp), etc., etc. It was there that General Pershing, on September 12, 13 and 14, 1918, encircled the Austrian-German forces, whose front at this place formed a very distinct point of attack, and captured 15,000 of their men, 200 cannons and a quantity of supplies.

Going up along the Meuse: Champigny, Commercy and Toul. In the latter town, in May, 1918, the American aviator Lufbery, one of the aces of the Lafayette Escadrille, was killed.

Farther to the right, the valley of the Moselle with Nancy. Back of this city, the hills of the Grand Couronné where, in 1914, the army of General Castelnau stood firm against the Sixth and Seventh German Armies thus making possible the reopening of the French offensive in the battle of the Marne.

Farther, Lunéville, which saw the first fighting in the war, and from there, up to Belfort, the Vosges.

Below Baccarat is Le Donon, which was defended by the army of General Dubail. A little to the right of Le Donon, you see a small white spot; this is Strasbourg and its cathedral, then the gorge of Sales, the Hill Ste-Marie, the Hill du Bonhomme, the Schlucht, Hartmannswellerkopf, the Ballon d'Alsace, etc., where the Alpine Light Infantry (the "Blue Devils"), through their furious resistance, assured during the entire war, the security of the right French wing.

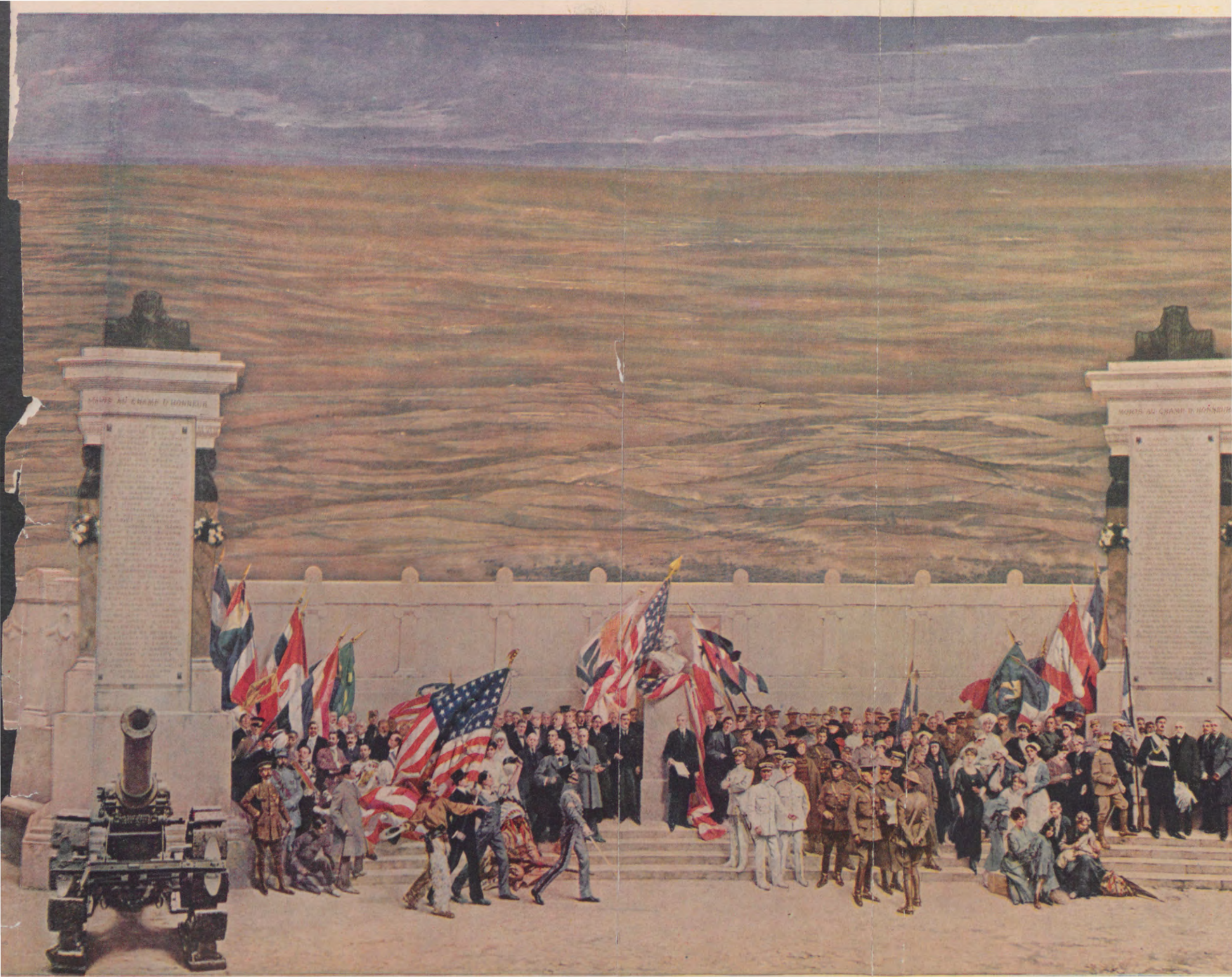
Finally Belfort, whose territory did not suffer German invasion.



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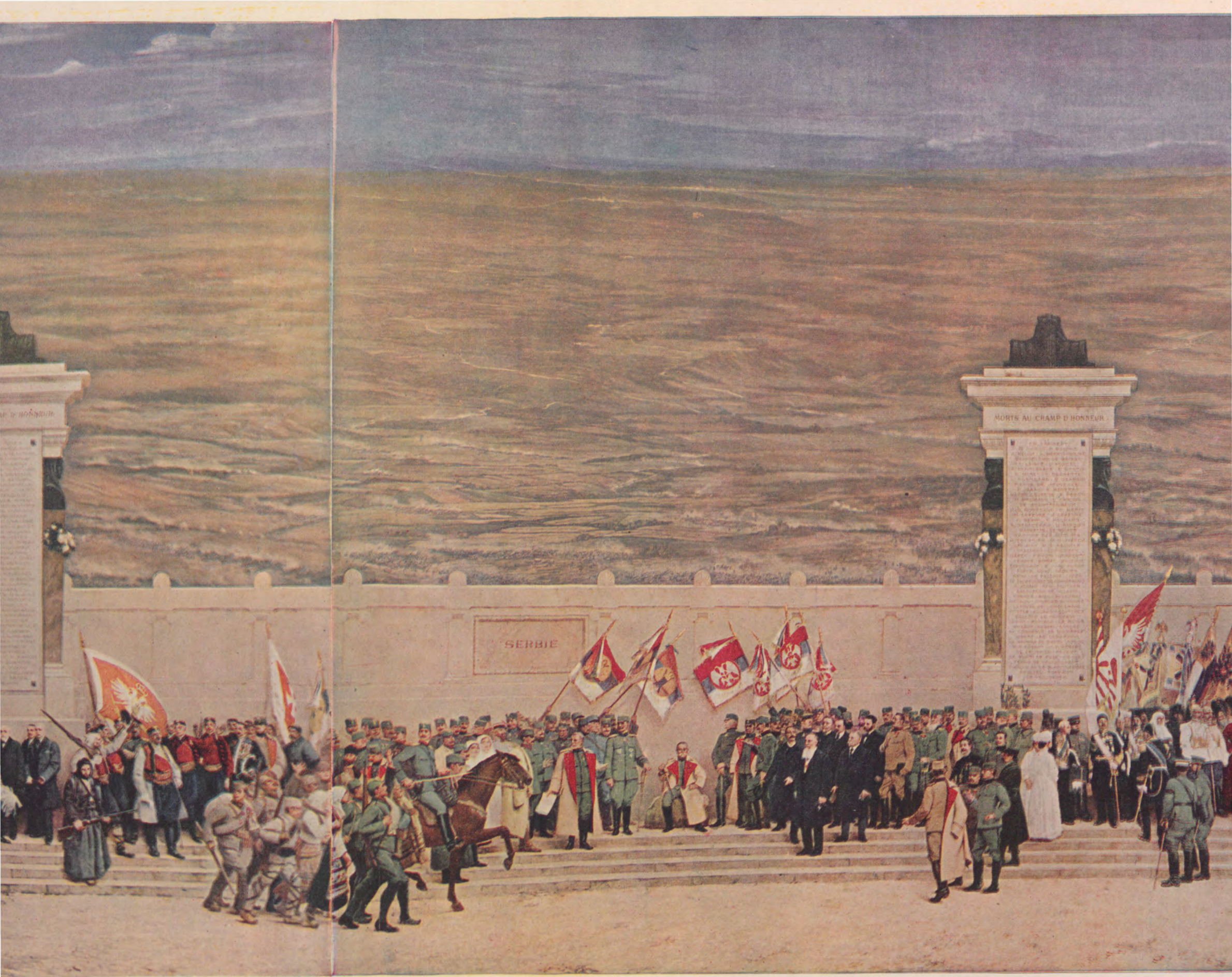
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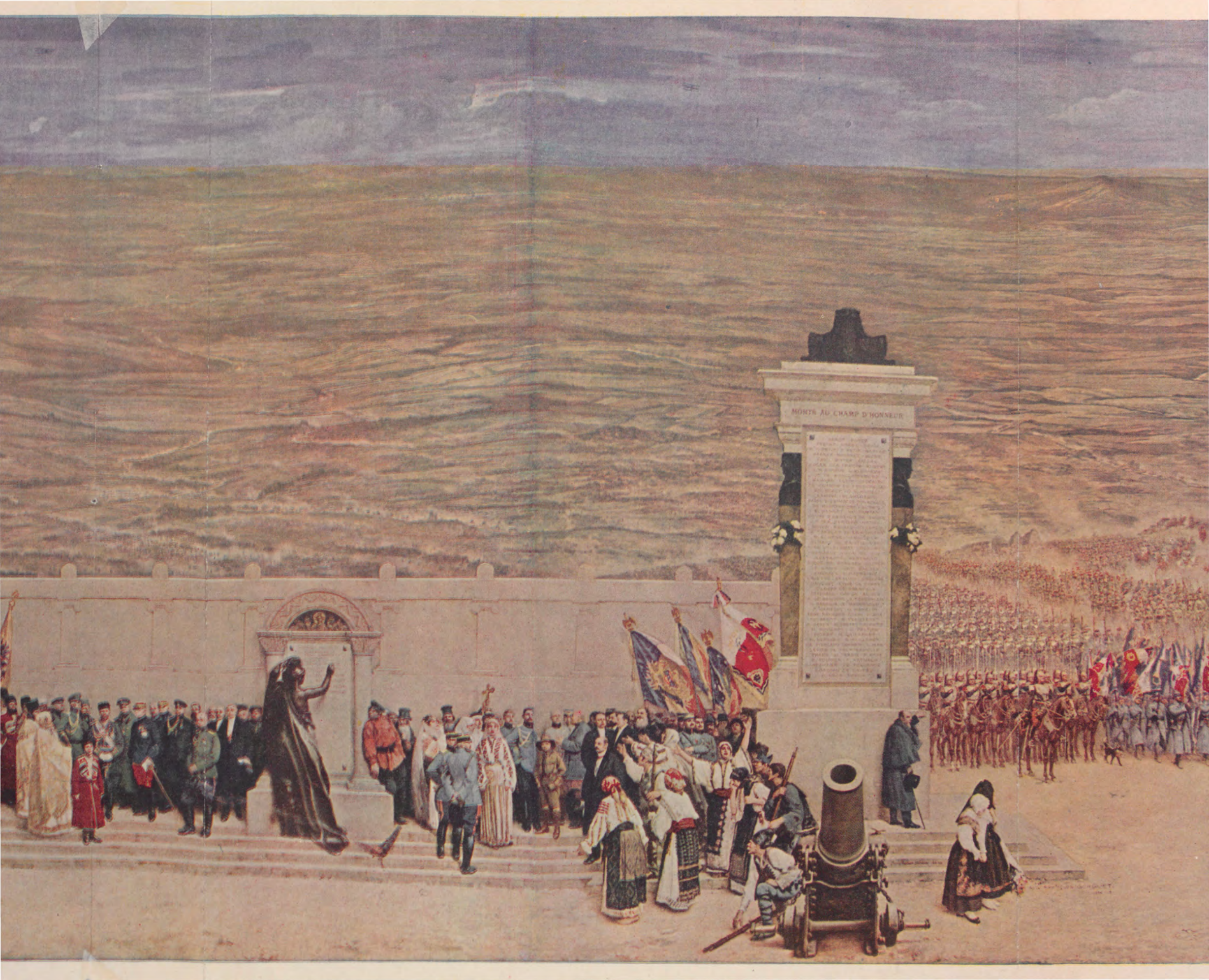


MORTS AU CHAMP D'HONNEUR

MORTS AU CHAMP D'HONNEUR

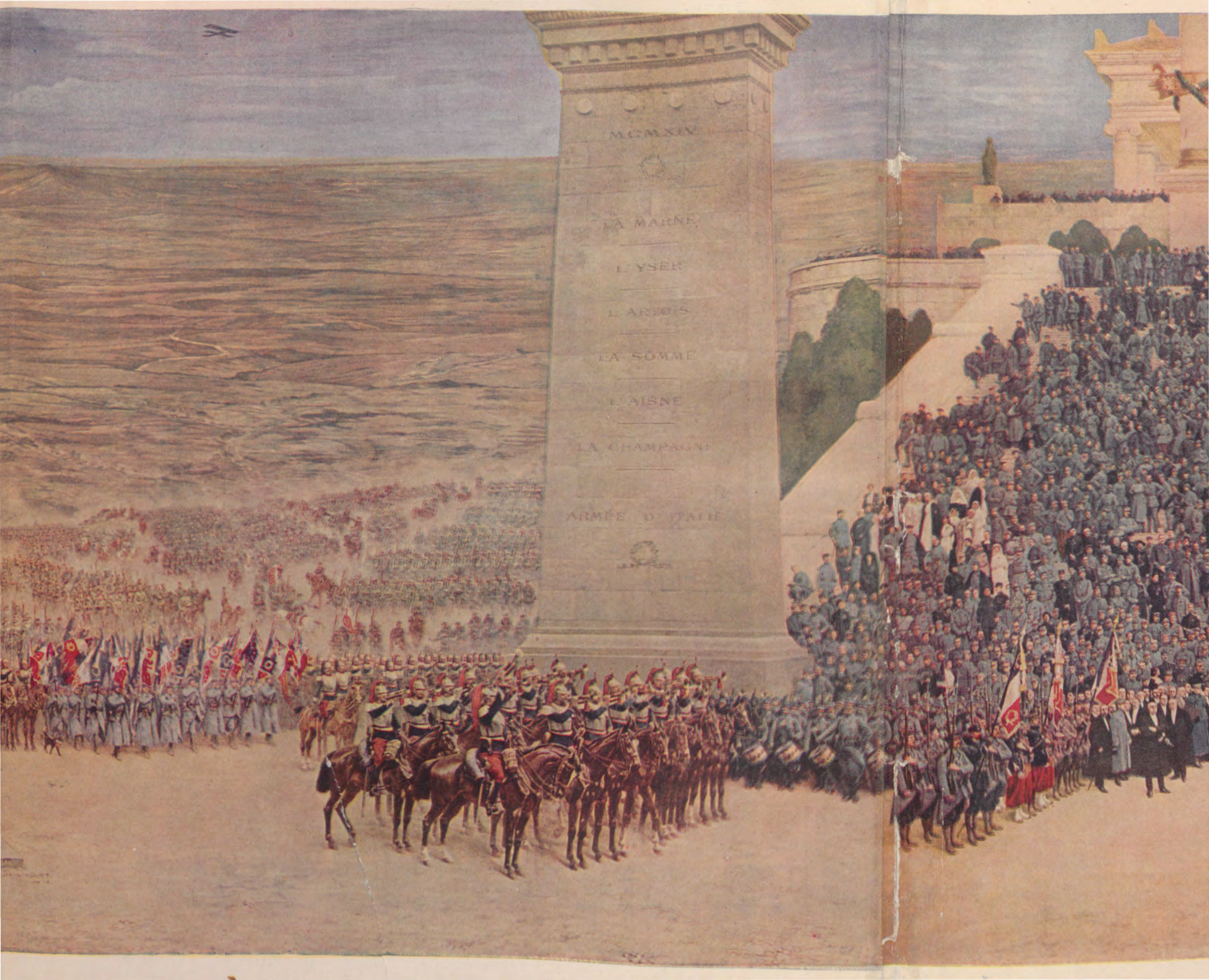


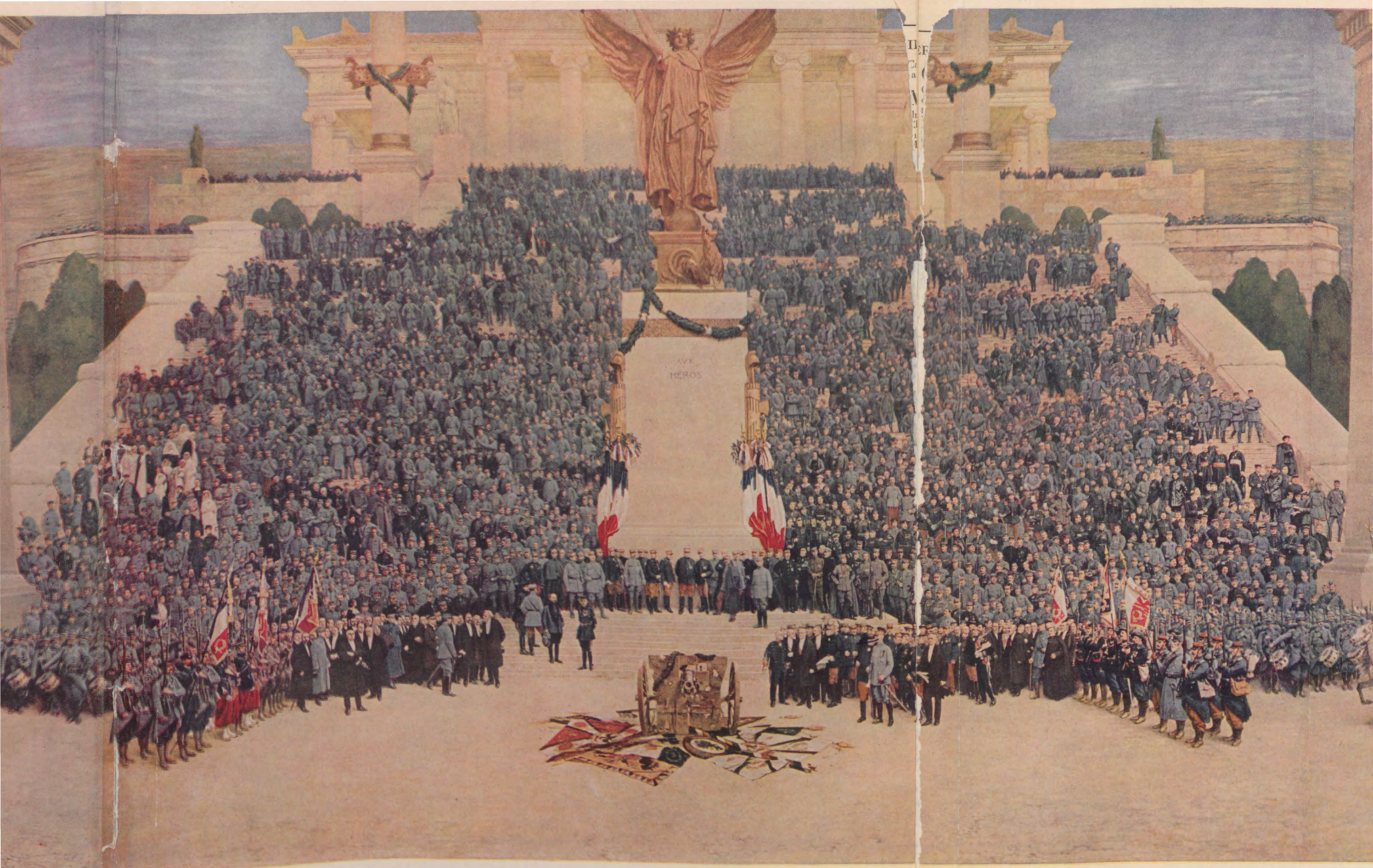


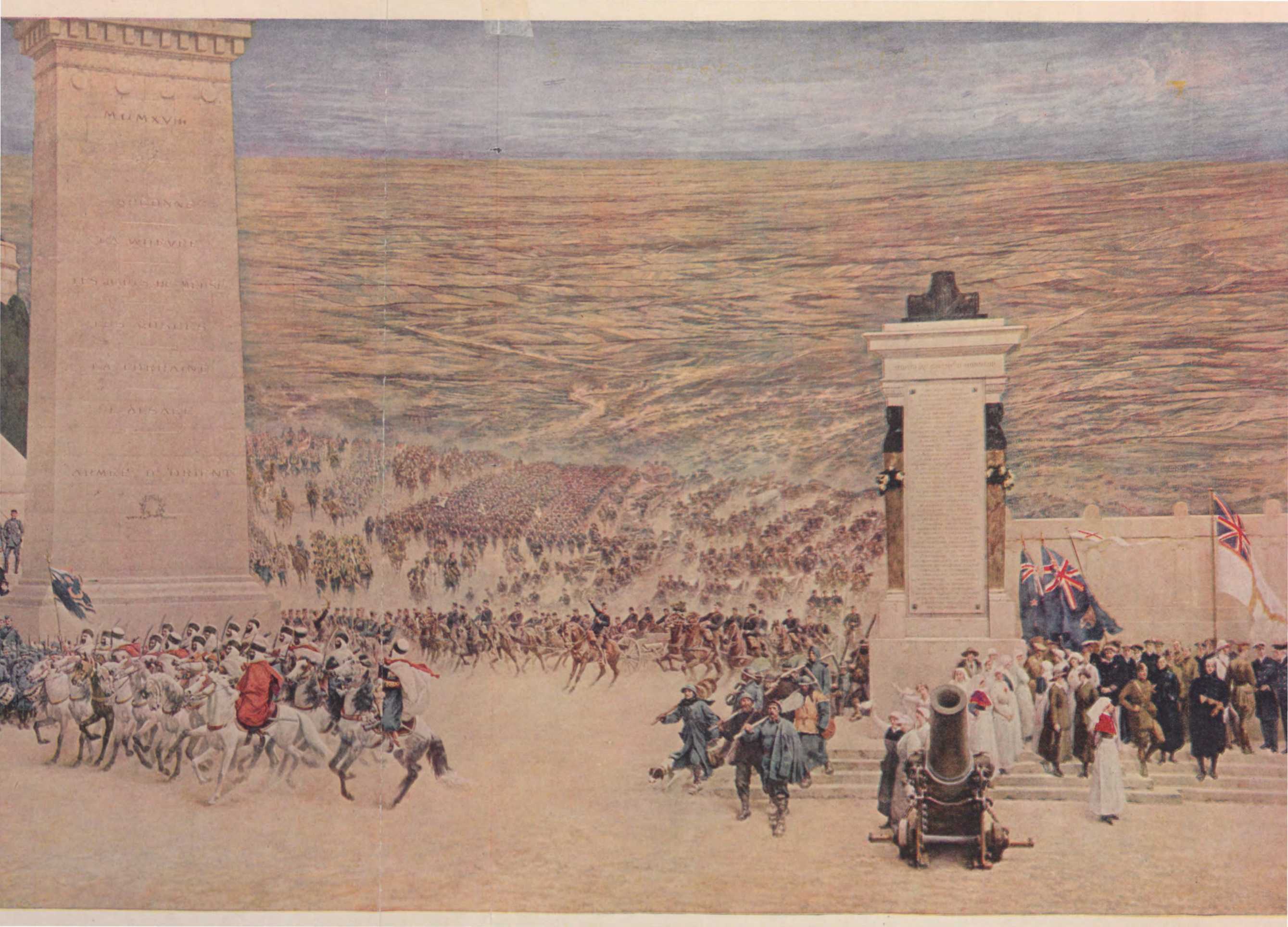


MORTS AU CHAMP D'HONNEUR

LES NOMS DES SOLDATS
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MCMXXVIII

SILVANO

LA WIEVRE

LES JOURS DE MUSE

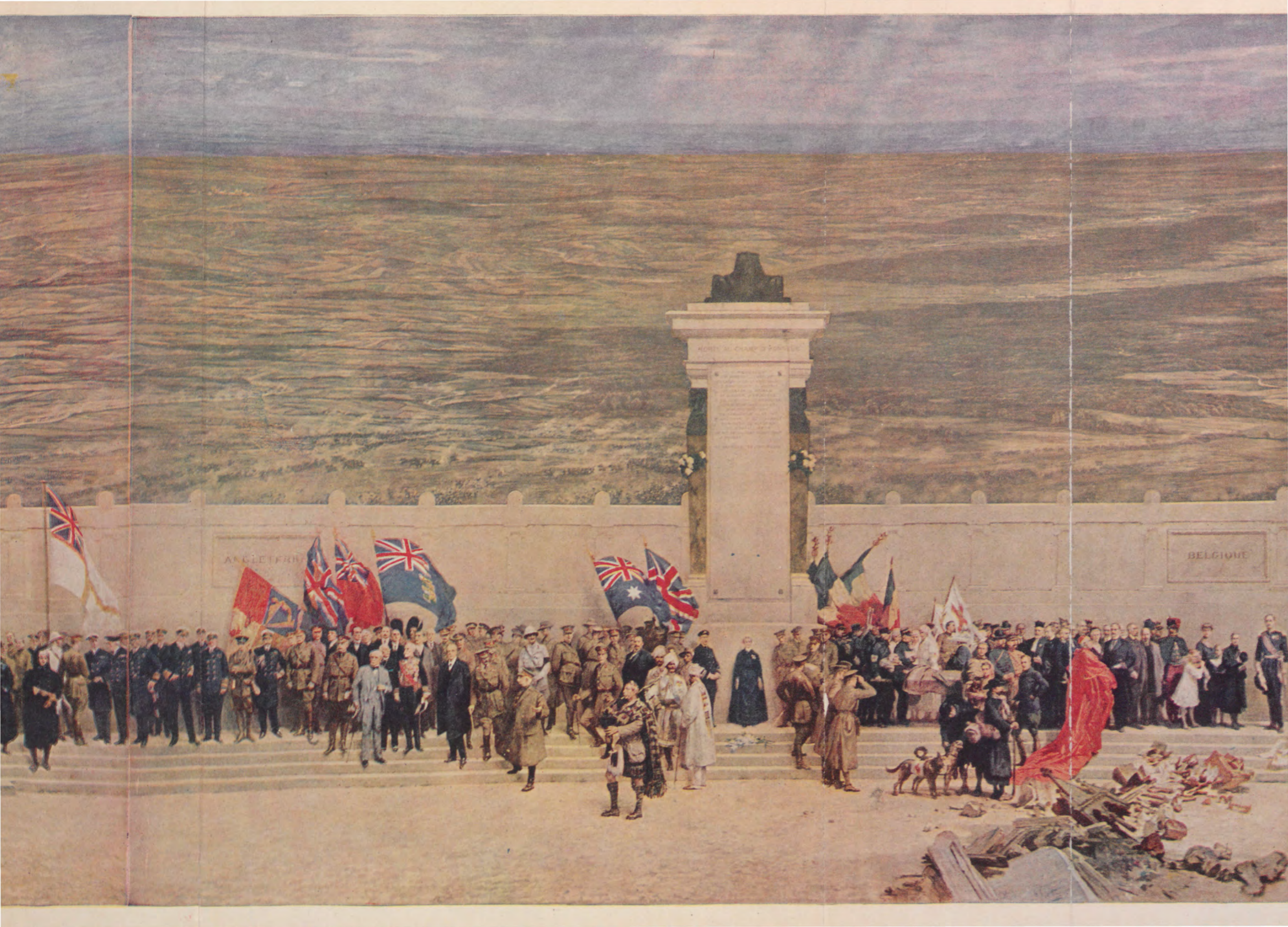
LES MINETS

LA LORRAINE

L'ALSACE

ARMEE D'ORIENT

MORTS EN COURAGE ET HONNEUR



MORTS AU CHAMP D'HONNEUR

ANGLETERRE

BELGIQUE

