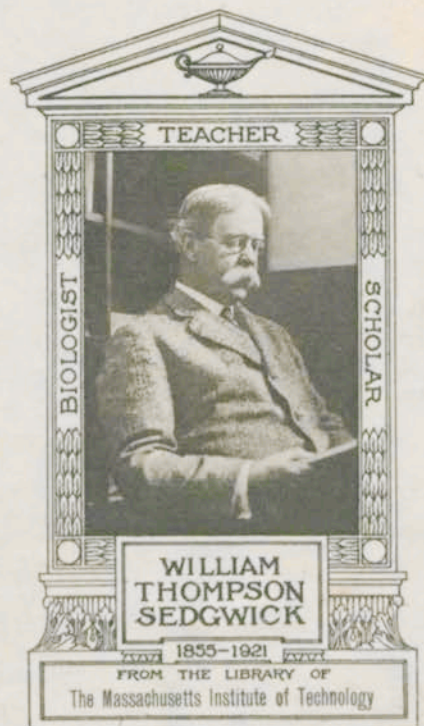


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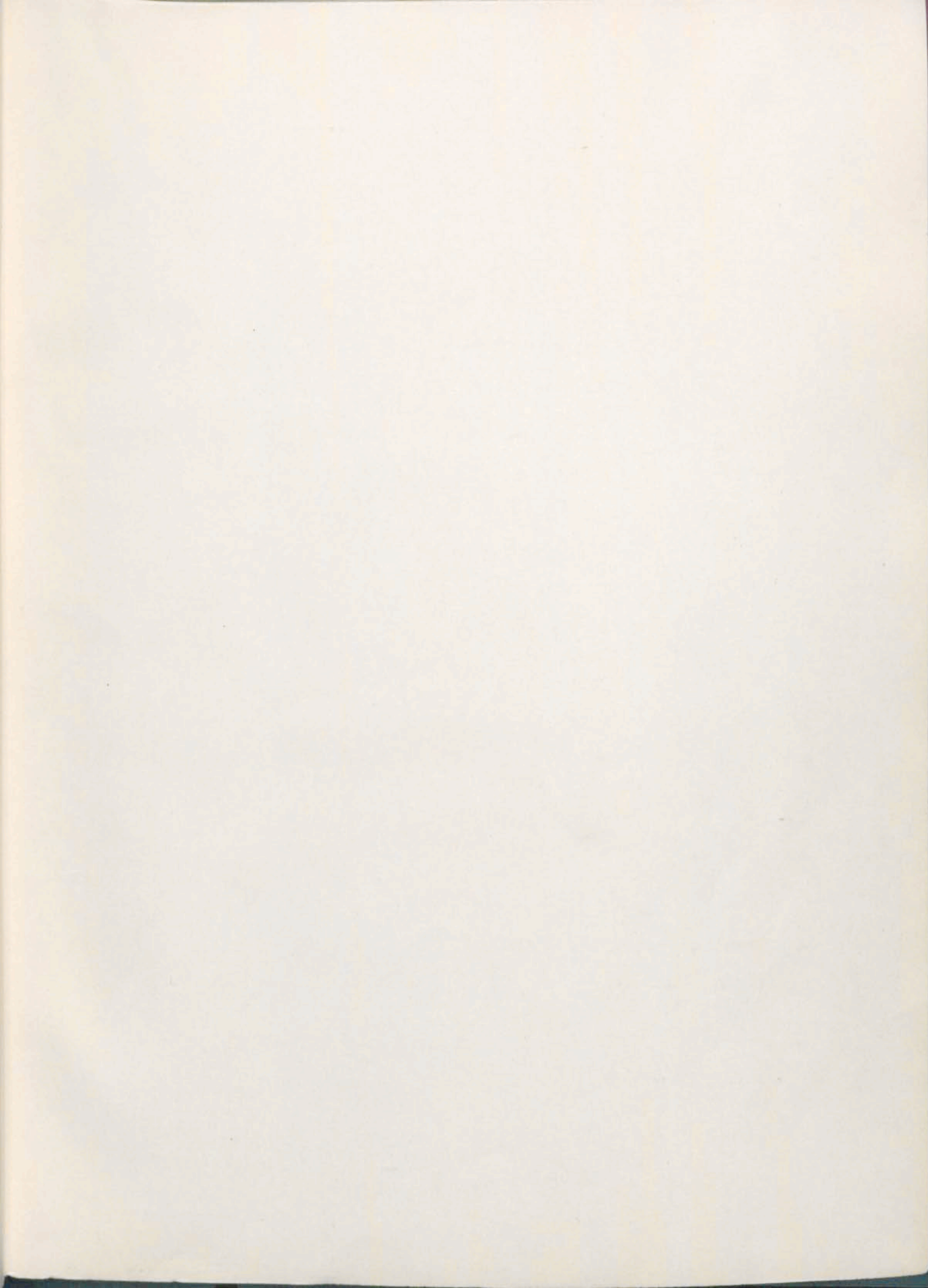
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Presented to Professor W. J. Sedgwick for
the Library of the Department of Biology and
Public Health as a remembrance of the
many profitable hours spent under
his guidance.

Stanley H. Osborn.

Nov. 10, 1917.

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
SANITARY COMMISSION TO SERBIA.
THE UNIT THAT SAILED MAY 16TH. 1915 ON THE S.S.ATHINAI.
FROM NEW YORK.



AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN ATHENS GREECE.

JUNE 9, 1915.

Left to right:

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(5) G. W. Taylor, J. S. Schmitt, E.H.Gage, R.W.Mendelson, E.D.Gayle,
(10) J.E.Harrington, R.D.Bates, C.E.Buck, A.W.Buck, G.S.Laughlin,
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(20) Ambassador Droppers, F.P.Bravo, E.E.Stuart, T.R.Schoonmaker,
R.S.Lyman, E. H. Magoon, Hazelhurst, A. F. Cornelius. (27)

(Right to left reading back.)

96

IN CAMP AT VELLE JUNE 1912



IN CAMP AT VELES. JUNE 1915

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C O N T E N T S

| | Page |
|--|------|
| FOREWORD. | |
| May 16th. Sailing from N. Y. on S. S. Athinai. | 3 |
| May 22nd. The "Court Martial. | 10 |
| May 22nd. A Smoker to Serbia. | 12 |
| May. 23rd. The Storm. | 12 |
| May 24th. The Azores. | 15 |
| May 27th. Portugal and Whales. | 18 |
| May 28th. Gibraltar. A German Spy! | 19 |
| May 31st. To Algeirciras, Spain. | 29 |
| June 1st. Leaving Gibraltar. | 33 |
| June 2nd. Typhoid and Typhus Inoculation Finished. | 34 |
| June 3rd. King Constantine's Birthday. | 35 |
| June 3rd. The Ship's First Boat Drill. | 36 |
| June 5th. At Palermo Sicily. | 38 |
| June 8th. At Pireus and Athens. | 43 |
| June 12th. At Salonika. | 49 |
| June 15th. Venzelos elected at Greek Election. | 51 |
| June 16th. At Skoplje Serbia. Cleaning up. | 53 |
| June 18th. At Pech Montenegro. Fumigating. | 57 |
| June 21st. At Jacovitza, Montenegro. Cleaning up. | 62 |
| June 29th. Captured Albanian Rifles arrive. | 71 |
| July 5th. At Pech. Fumigating and Disinfecting. | 75 |
| July 8th. Turkish Mosques Fumigated. | 78 |
| July 10th. A Midnight Alarm. | 79 |
| July 12th. St. Peter's Day. To Church Service. | 82 |
| July 13th. Turkish Fast Begins. | 83 |
| July 23rd. Fifteen Hours by horse. | 89 |
| July 30th. To Jacovitza and Prizren. | 93 |

| | |
|-----|------------------------------|
| 1 | THE PROBLEM |
| 2 | THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY |
| 3 | THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY |
| 4 | THE RESEARCH DESIGN |
| 5 | THE SAMPLE |
| 6 | THE DATA COLLECTION |
| 7 | THE DATA ANALYSIS |
| 8 | THE RESULTS |
| 9 | THE CONCLUSIONS |
| 10 | THE RECOMMENDATIONS |
| 11 | THE LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY |
| 12 | THE REFERENCES |
| 13 | THE APPENDICES |
| 14 | THE SUMMARY |
| 15 | THE BIBLIOGRAPHY |
| 16 | THE GLOSSARY |
| 17 | THE INDEX |
| 18 | THE LIST OF FIGURES |
| 19 | THE LIST OF TABLES |
| 20 | THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS |
| 21 | THE LIST OF SYMBOLS |
| 22 | THE LIST OF EQUATIONS |
| 23 | THE LIST OF FORMULAE |
| 24 | THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS |
| 25 | THE LIST OF ACRONYMS |
| 26 | THE LIST OF INITIALS |
| 27 | THE LIST OF REFERENCES |
| 28 | THE LIST OF APPENDICES |
| 29 | THE LIST OF SUMMARY |
| 30 | THE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHY |
| 31 | THE LIST OF GLOSSARY |
| 32 | THE LIST OF INDEX |
| 33 | THE LIST OF FIGURES |
| 34 | THE LIST OF TABLES |
| 35 | THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS |
| 36 | THE LIST OF SYMBOLS |
| 37 | THE LIST OF EQUATIONS |
| 38 | THE LIST OF FORMULAE |
| 39 | THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS |
| 40 | THE LIST OF ACRONYMS |
| 41 | THE LIST OF INITIALS |
| 42 | THE LIST OF REFERENCES |
| 43 | THE LIST OF APPENDICES |
| 44 | THE LIST OF SUMMARY |
| 45 | THE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHY |
| 46 | THE LIST OF GLOSSARY |
| 47 | THE LIST OF INDEX |
| 48 | THE LIST OF FIGURES |
| 49 | THE LIST OF TABLES |
| 50 | THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS |
| 51 | THE LIST OF SYMBOLS |
| 52 | THE LIST OF EQUATIONS |
| 53 | THE LIST OF FORMULAE |
| 54 | THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS |
| 55 | THE LIST OF ACRONYMS |
| 56 | THE LIST OF INITIALS |
| 57 | THE LIST OF REFERENCES |
| 58 | THE LIST OF APPENDICES |
| 59 | THE LIST OF SUMMARY |
| 60 | THE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHY |
| 61 | THE LIST OF GLOSSARY |
| 62 | THE LIST OF INDEX |
| 63 | THE LIST OF FIGURES |
| 64 | THE LIST OF TABLES |
| 65 | THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS |
| 66 | THE LIST OF SYMBOLS |
| 67 | THE LIST OF EQUATIONS |
| 68 | THE LIST OF FORMULAE |
| 69 | THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS |
| 70 | THE LIST OF ACRONYMS |
| 71 | THE LIST OF INITIALS |
| 72 | THE LIST OF REFERENCES |
| 73 | THE LIST OF APPENDICES |
| 74 | THE LIST OF SUMMARY |
| 75 | THE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHY |
| 76 | THE LIST OF GLOSSARY |
| 77 | THE LIST OF INDEX |
| 78 | THE LIST OF FIGURES |
| 79 | THE LIST OF TABLES |
| 80 | THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS |
| 81 | THE LIST OF SYMBOLS |
| 82 | THE LIST OF EQUATIONS |
| 83 | THE LIST OF FORMULAE |
| 84 | THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS |
| 85 | THE LIST OF ACRONYMS |
| 86 | THE LIST OF INITIALS |
| 87 | THE LIST OF REFERENCES |
| 88 | THE LIST OF APPENDICES |
| 89 | THE LIST OF SUMMARY |
| 90 | THE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHY |
| 91 | THE LIST OF GLOSSARY |
| 92 | THE LIST OF INDEX |
| 93 | THE LIST OF FIGURES |
| 94 | THE LIST OF TABLES |
| 95 | THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS |
| 96 | THE LIST OF SYMBOLS |
| 97 | THE LIST OF EQUATIONS |
| 98 | THE LIST OF FORMULAE |
| 99 | THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS |
| 100 | THE LIST OF ACRONYMS |
| 101 | THE LIST OF INITIALS |
| 102 | THE LIST OF REFERENCES |
| 103 | THE LIST OF APPENDICES |
| 104 | THE LIST OF SUMMARY |
| 105 | THE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHY |
| 106 | THE LIST OF GLOSSARY |
| 107 | THE LIST OF INDEX |
| 108 | THE LIST OF FIGURES |
| 109 | THE LIST OF TABLES |
| 110 | THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS |
| 111 | THE LIST OF SYMBOLS |
| 112 | THE LIST OF EQUATIONS |
| 113 | THE LIST OF FORMULAE |
| 114 | THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS |
| 115 | THE LIST OF ACRONYMS |
| 116 | THE LIST OF INITIALS |
| 117 | THE LIST OF REFERENCES |
| 118 | THE LIST OF APPENDICES |
| 119 | THE LIST OF SUMMARY |
| 120 | THE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHY |
| 121 | THE LIST OF GLOSSARY |
| 122 | THE LIST OF INDEX |
| 123 | THE LIST OF FIGURES |
| 124 | THE LIST OF TABLES |
| 125 | THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS |
| 126 | THE LIST OF SYMBOLS |
| 127 | THE LIST OF EQUATIONS |
| 128 | THE LIST OF FORMULAE |
| 129 | THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS |
| 130 | THE LIST OF ACRONYMS |
| 131 | THE LIST OF INITIALS |
| 132 | THE LIST OF REFERENCES |
| 133 | THE LIST OF APPENDICES |
| 134 | THE LIST OF SUMMARY |
| 135 | THE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHY |
| 136 | THE LIST OF GLOSSARY |
| 137 | THE LIST OF INDEX |
| 138 | THE LIST OF FIGURES |
| 139 | THE LIST OF TABLES |
| 140 | THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS |
| 141 | THE LIST OF SYMBOLS |
| 142 | THE LIST OF EQUATIONS |
| 143 | THE LIST OF FORMULAE |
| 144 | THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS |
| 145 | THE LIST OF ACRONYMS |
| 146 | THE LIST OF INITIALS |
| 147 | THE LIST OF REFERENCES |
| 148 | THE LIST OF APPENDICES |
| 149 | THE LIST OF SUMMARY |
| 150 | THE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHY |
| 151 | THE LIST OF GLOSSARY |
| 152 | THE LIST OF INDEX |
| 153 | THE LIST OF FIGURES |
| 154 | THE LIST OF TABLES |
| 155 | THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS |
| 156 | THE LIST OF SYMBOLS |
| 157 | THE LIST OF EQUATIONS |
| 158 | THE LIST OF FORMULAE |
| 159 | THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS |
| 160 | THE LIST OF ACRONYMS |
| 161 | THE LIST OF INITIALS |
| 162 | THE LIST OF REFERENCES |
| 163 | THE LIST OF APPENDICES |
| 164 | THE LIST OF SUMMARY |
| 165 | THE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHY |
| 166 | THE LIST OF GLOSSARY |
| 167 | THE LIST OF INDEX |
| 168 | THE LIST OF FIGURES |
| 169 | THE LIST OF TABLES |
| 170 | THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS |
| 171 | THE LIST OF SYMBOLS |
| 172 | THE LIST OF EQUATIONS |
| 173 | THE LIST OF FORMULAE |
| 174 | THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS |
| 175 | THE LIST OF ACRONYMS |
| 176 | THE LIST OF INITIALS |
| 177 | THE LIST OF REFERENCES |
| 178 | THE LIST OF APPENDICES |
| 179 | THE LIST OF SUMMARY |
| 180 | THE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHY |
| 181 | THE LIST OF GLOSSARY |
| 182 | THE LIST OF INDEX |
| 183 | THE LIST OF FIGURES |
| 184 | THE LIST OF TABLES |
| 185 | THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS |
| 186 | THE LIST OF SYMBOLS |
| 187 | THE LIST OF EQUATIONS |
| 188 | THE LIST OF FORMULAE |
| 189 | THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS |
| 190 | THE LIST OF ACRONYMS |
| 191 | THE LIST OF INITIALS |
| 192 | THE LIST OF REFERENCES |
| 193 | THE LIST OF APPENDICES |
| 194 | THE LIST OF SUMMARY |
| 195 | THE LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHY |
| 196 | THE LIST OF GLOSSARY |
| 197 | THE LIST OF INDEX |
| 198 | THE LIST OF FIGURES |
| 199 | THE LIST OF TABLES |
| 200 | THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS |

C O N T E N T S

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Aug. 1st. In Perizovich. | 95 |
| Aug. 2nd. In Prishtina. | 96 |
| Aug. 3rd. In Mitrovitza. A Survey. | 96 |
| Aug. 5th. In Prishtina. A Survey. | 97 |
| Aug. 8th. In Mitrovitza to start work. | 100 |
| Aug. 11th. Fumigating and vaccinating. | 103 |
| Aug. 13th. Bathing Austrian Prisoners. | 104 |
| Aug. 15th. Sverchun Castle. | 105 |
| Aug. 26th. Montenegrans arrive from U. S. | 112 |
| Aug. 31st. Mitrovitza Water Supply. | 115 |
| Sept. 5th. Over a cliff in the Ford. | 119 |
| Sept. 7th. Thrashing wheat is primitive. | 121 |
| Sept. 9th. A visit to Dr. Castellani's Malaria wards. | 123 |
| Sept. 10th. A head on railroad collision. | 124 |
| Sept. 11th. In Nish. | 125 |
| Sept. 13th. To Djevdjeli. Fumigating | 126 |
| Sept. 15th. To Doyran. Malaria Epidemic. | 127 |
| Sept. 20th. Malaria Epidemic in Mission School. | 131 |
| Sept. 21st. Dr. Jackson departs for home. | 132 |
| Sept. 25th. A One and a half Ton Fumigation. | 135 |
| Sept. 28th. Rumors of Bulgars in the War. | 137 |
| Oct. 4th. French and English at Salonika. | 142 |
| Oct. 6th. An Austrian Prison Camp. | 144 |
| Oct. 7th. A Night Bulgarian Alarm. | 146 |
| Oct. 8th. Cleaning up railroad Cars. | 146 |
| Oct. 12th. Djevdjeli to Vallandovo and Strumnitza. | 148 |
| Oct. 13th. Belgrade Captured. Our unit at Front. | 149 |

APPENDIX

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 |
| 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 |
| 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 |
| 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 |
| 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 |
| 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 |
| 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 |
| 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 |
| 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 |
| 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 |
| 139 | 139 | 139 | 139 |
| 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 |
| 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 |
| 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 |
| 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 |
| 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 |
| 146 | 146 | 146 | 146 |
| 147 | 147 | 147 | 147 |
| 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 |
| 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 |
| 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |
| 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 |
| 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 |
| 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 |
| 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 |
| 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 |
| 159 | 159 | 159 | 159 |
| 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| 161 | 161 | 161 | 161 |
| 162 | 162 | 162 | 162 |
| 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 |
| 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 |
| 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 |
| 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 |
| 168 | 168 | 168 | 168 |
| 169 | 169 | 169 | 169 |
| 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| 171 | 171 | 171 | 171 |
| 172 | 172 | 172 | 172 |
| 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 |
| 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 |
| 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 |
| 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 |
| 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 |
| 178 | 178 | 178 | 178 |
| 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 |
| 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 |
| 182 | 182 | 182 | 182 |
| 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 |
| 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 |
| 185 | 185 | 185 | 185 |
| 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 |
| 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 |
| 188 | 188 | 188 | 188 |
| 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 |
| 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 |
| 191 | 191 | 191 | 191 |
| 192 | 192 | 192 | 192 |
| 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 |
| 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 |
| 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 |
| 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 |
| 197 | 197 | 197 | 197 |
| 198 | 198 | 198 | 198 |
| 199 | 199 | 199 | 199 |
| 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |

C O N T E N T S

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Oct. 15th. Wounded Arrive in Skoplje. | 150 |
| Oct. 16th. English Wounded Arrive. Transports Sunk. | 151 |
| Oct. 17th. Mr. Berger is married. | 152 |
| Oct. 18th. Refugee Trains Arriving in city. | 154 |
| Oct. 18th. Exodus from Skoplje. | 154 |
| American Doctors arrive. | 155 |
| Oct. 19th. Tents Shipped for Refugees at Prishtina. | 156 |
| Oct. 20th. The Serbian Retreat. | 159 |
| Oct. 21st. Serbian Ammunition Supply Blown up. | 161 |
| Oct. 21st. We Raise Home Made U.S. Flags over our Storehouse and autos. | 161 |
| Oct. 22nd. Capture of Skoplje. | 162 |
| Three Americans Caught between the firing lines for three hours. | 162 |
| Oct. 24th. Macedonia Annexed by Bulgaria. | 170 |
| Oct. 25th. A Macedonian Massacre?? | 171 |
| Oct. 25th. We still bring in wounded from battle. | 171 |
| Oct. 26th. We empty Bardarvatz, a prison camp. | 172 |
| Oct. 28th. Fighting in the north for six days. | 177 |
| Oct. 30th. Winter suits made from blankets. | 180 |
| Oct. 31st. Tetanus develops among the wounded. | 182 |
| Nov. 2nd. Honor to the Austrian Dead. A Mass. | 182 |
| Nov. 4th. Hand cars bring in wounded. | 186 |
| Nov. 5th. Battle of Tetova. We bring in wounded. | 187 |
| Nov. 6th. Typhus breaks out. | 188 |
| Nov. 7th. Fighting typhus with Bulgar soldiers. | 189 |
| Nov. 9th. To Kumanova to drive wells. | 191 |
| Nov. 9th. Rescuing Drs. Forest and Brokaw at Tetova at midnight. | 192 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

C O N T E N T S

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Nov. 10th. More typhus. Kachineek Fight Continues. | 196 |
| Nov. 11th. Serb Prisoners arrive. Gangrenous wounds. | 197 |
| Nov. 14th. An International banquet. | 199 |
| Nov. 15th. Saving Frothingham Supplies. | 200 |
| Nov. 16th. A Trip to Stratsin on wells. | 202 |
| Nov. 17th. The first Snow storm. | 205 |
| Nov. 19th. Refusal to work for Austrian Army. | 207 |
| Nov. 22nd. A French Aeroplane Soars over city. | 210 |
| Nov. 24th. Another International Dinner. | 213 |
| Prishtina captured. | 213 |
| Nov. 25th. Thanksgiving Day. | 214 |
| Nov. 26th. The big Snow storm. | 216 |
| Nov. 28th. Heating the Storehouse with wood stoves. | 217 |
| German Red Cross Arrives. | 216 |
| Dec. 1st. Food, wood and kerosene very scarce. | 222 |
| Soldiers mob the Bakeries. | 222 |
| Dec. 3rd. French fight hard in the south. | 223 |
| Dec. 4th. Our first news of the pest of Our Unit. | 224 |
| Dec. 5th. German regiments arrive in Skoplje. | 226 |
| Dec. 9th. German Aviators arrive. | 230 |
| Dec. 11th. ALL SERBIANS ORDERED TO EVACUATE NEW SERBIA WITHIN NINE DAYS. | 232 |
| Dec. 13th. Serbs and Horses die of starvation. | 234 |
| Dec. 14th. Fox and I ask for permits to go. | 236 |
| Dec. 18th. We start for Sofia Bulgaria. | 239 |
| Dec. 19th. An all night stop in Kistendil. | 244 |
| Dec. 20th. Arrival at Sofia. | 245 |
| Dec. 21st. Sofia to Lom Palanka. Goeben Sailors. | 247 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

C O N T E N T S

v

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Dec. 22nd. A Trip up the Danube. | 249 |
| Dec. w5th. Christmas at Vienna. | 251 |
| Dec. 29th. In Berne, Switzerland. | 255 |
| Dec. 30th. In Paris. | 258 |
| Jan. 1st. At Bordeaux and sail for home. | 259 |
| Jan. 11th. Arrive at New York. | 263 |

Appendix.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Songs of The red Cross Commission. | 1. |
| Members in the Unit I was in. | 3. |
| Personnel of the Sanitary Commission. | 4. |
| Equipment of Each Member. | 5 |

FOREWORD TO DIARY

ORGANIZATION.

In March 1915, the Rockefeller Foundation War Relief Commission, which had investigated conditions in Serbia, reported from Berlin, that "typhus fever, typhoid fever and recurrent fever are epidemic in Serbia". "Smallpox and scarlet fever are present in some communities". "Cholera is expected with the warmer weather of spring".

This report resulted in the sending of The American Red Cross Sanitary Commission to Serbia in April, followed by a larger Unit in May.

The Commission had as Director, Dr. Richard P. Strong of the Harvard Medical School, and consisted of sanitary engineers, sanitary inspectors, bacteriologists, biologists, and physicians, in all forty three individuals being connected with the Commission from time to time, altho the average number was twenty five.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF WORK COVERED.

HEADQUARTERS:- The headquarters of the Commission was established in Skoplje, (Uskub). Here the storehouse or magazine of the party was a four story building, a laboratory set up for making vaccine, a clinic started to treat the native population who flocked to it in large numbers, altho the Commission was not in any sense a medical unit and was poorly equipped for such work.

From here units were sent out to Nish, Pech(Ipek), Jacovitza(Djakovo), Monastir(Bitolje), Mitrovitza, Prizren, Velice, Prishtina, Ferizovich, Tetovo, Stip, Kumanova, Kriva Palanka, Kavada, Radovitza, Vrania, Prilep, Ohrid, Doiran and Djevdjeli.

TYPHUS FEVER:- Work against this disease was chiefly of a clean-up nature except in localized epidemics, and barracks, hotels, hospitals, prisons and houses all fared alike when a sanitary unit struck town.

The methods of control were chiefly:

1. Fumigation with sulphur gas, at least 5% being necessary to kill vermin, lice, bedbugs, fleas etc.

TYPHUS FEVER:-

2. Fumigation was followed by spraying with phenol oil, a coal tar combination with resin, which killed eggs and was also useful for spraying for mosquitoes.
3. The mattresses, being burlap sacks or ticks filled with straw, were emptied, the straw burned and the burlap sack disinfected with boiling water, bichloride of mercury or steam sterilized.
These sacks were then filled with fresh straw. Bedframes and the inside of barracks and other buildings were sprayed with phenol, the floors being sprayed also with crude oil or coal oil.
4. Patients of hospitals and soldiers were treated as follows:
 - a) Hair clipped thoroughly.
 - b) Thorough bathing.
 - c) Clothing boiled, also bed clothing, or steam sterilized to kill vermin and eggs.
 - d) Inoculation with tetra-vaccine, a vaccine against cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid A and B.
 - e) Sterilized clothes then returned to owners.

TYPHOID:-

1. Inoculation with vaccine.
2. Bacteriological analysis of wells.
3. Wells were driven wherever polluted water found and it was found practical to drive wells.
4. Street ditches were cleaned and dug. New sewers were laid especially in Nish.
5. Screening of food.

CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY:-

1. As in typhoid.

MALARIA:-

1. Draining and oiling of swamps.
2. Cutting of reeds along shore of lakes.
3. Use of mosquito netting. Close mesh.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES:-

Bathing and vaccination of soldiers and prisoners was carried out in the southern two thirds of Serbia, and vaccination of troops in Albania was done to some extent, two of the members making a trip to Durazzo for this purpose. (Dr. Mandelson and Mr. Berger.)

When the Austrian Army attacked Serbia in October 1915, a field hospital was sent to the Belgrade Front and did service until the retreat into Montenegro and Albania.

BATH TRAIN:

In bathing soldiers and prisoners a bath train was used.

BULGARIAN INVASION 1915.

1. The first step in the investigation of a case of suspected poisoning is to obtain a history of the case from the patient or his relatives. This should include information as to the time and place of the onset of the symptoms, the nature of the symptoms, and any other information that may be helpful in the diagnosis.

2. The next step is to perform a physical examination of the patient. This should include a general examination of the patient, as well as a more detailed examination of the organs and systems that are affected by the poisoning. The results of the physical examination should be recorded in the patient's chart.

3. The third step is to perform a chemical analysis of the specimen. This should be done as soon as possible after the specimen has been obtained. The results of the chemical analysis should be recorded in the patient's chart.

4. The fourth step is to perform a toxicological examination of the specimen. This should be done as soon as possible after the specimen has been obtained. The results of the toxicological examination should be recorded in the patient's chart.

5. The fifth step is to perform a histological examination of the specimen. This should be done as soon as possible after the specimen has been obtained. The results of the histological examination should be recorded in the patient's chart.

6. The sixth step is to perform a bacteriological examination of the specimen. This should be done as soon as possible after the specimen has been obtained. The results of the bacteriological examination should be recorded in the patient's chart.

7. The seventh step is to perform a clinical examination of the patient. This should be done as soon as possible after the specimen has been obtained. The results of the clinical examination should be recorded in the patient's chart.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES:

BULGARIAN INVASION

When the Bulgarian Invasion of Serbia occurred in October 1915, a part of the Commission remained in Skoplje and continued the work as it had been under the Serbians, the Bulgarian Sanitary Corps allowing it to continue.

At the time of the invasion ambulance work was done constantly by the four cars that remained in Skoplje and the Fords did good service.

THE DIARY:

The diary, while confined to my travels and the unit of the Commission that I was with, will serve to an extent in following the work and journeys of the men in the same unit.

No attempt has been made to elaborate the original text of the diary as the original in places serves better than if rewritten.

Many of the pictures are mottled and indistinct due to the climate and some of them were not developed until five months after they were taken, due to the lack of facilities for such work.

No pictures were taken after leaving for home in December for military reasons as it was contrary to the ruling of military authorities in the countries passed through.

S.H.O.

INTERVIEW REPORT

On the morning of the 1st of January, 1945, the writer was contacted by the Special Agent in Charge, New York, and was requested to travel to the New York office for an interview. The writer was accompanied by the writer's wife and two children. The writer was interviewed by the Special Agent in Charge, New York, and the writer's wife and two children were also interviewed. The writer was interviewed for approximately one hour and the writer's wife and two children were interviewed for approximately one hour. The writer was interviewed in the New York office and the writer's wife and two children were interviewed in the New York office. The writer was interviewed in the New York office and the writer's wife and two children were interviewed in the New York office. The writer was interviewed in the New York office and the writer's wife and two children were interviewed in the New York office.

THE DIARY

The diary, which was written by the writer, was found in the New York office. The diary was written in the New York office and the writer's wife and two children were interviewed in the New York office. The diary was written in the New York office and the writer's wife and two children were interviewed in the New York office. The diary was written in the New York office and the writer's wife and two children were interviewed in the New York office. The diary was written in the New York office and the writer's wife and two children were interviewed in the New York office.

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S.M.O.

EXHIBIT 100-100000

THE DIARY OF
STANLEY H. OSBORN M.D., SANITARY INSPECTOR IN THE
AMERICAN RED CROSS SANITARY COMMISSION TO SERBIA
AND MONTENEGRO. 1915.

PREPARATIONS:

MAY 10TH. Went to New York with Dr. Cornelius to order uniforms and necessary paraphernalia.

MAY 11TH. Left New York and went to Washington to meet Major Robert U. Patterson at the American Red Cross Headquarters to receive orders and necessary instruction. At night left for New York and Boston.

MAY 12TH. Arrived back in Boston.

MAY 13TH. Went to New York on 1:00 A. M. from Boston. Got room at the McAlpin. Saw officials at the New York Red Cross Office.

MAY 14TH. Making final arrangements, uniforms, and other equipment. Received Equipment at Red Cross Office.*

MAY 15TH. Final arrangements made. Went to the wharf where the S.S. Athina of the National Steam Navigation Company of Greece. Had a farewell dinner at night at the Hotel McAlpin as ship did not sail at six o'clock as planned. Came back to the ship at midnight and after watching the loading of the ship for a while finally turned in. I am bunking with Dr. Cornelius in a rather small stateroom as they all are.

- - - -

* See Appendix for list of articles included in equipment.

THE PLAIN

CHAPTER I. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER II. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER III. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER IV. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER V. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER VI. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER VII. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER VIII. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER IX. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER X. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XI. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XII. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XIII. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XIV. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XV. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XVI. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XVII. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XVIII. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XIX. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XX. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XXI. THE PLAIN

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CHAPTER XXIII. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XXIV. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XXV. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XXVI. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XXVII. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XXVIII. THE PLAIN

CHAPTER XXIX. THE PLAIN

MAY 15TH. ON BOARD THE S. S. ATHINAI.

I had my baggage, a suitcase and duffel bag, sent from the hotel to Pier B., Jersey City. On getting to the wharf, I found the porters gone, after having tipped them four bits apiece and a porter's bill of \$2.00.

After a forty five minutes search, the bags were discovered carefully hid from view, under the baggage master's desk on the wharf, a dirty place but rough and ready. On calling up the porters at the hotel, they told me to find "Cracky", who turned out to be the baggage master.

We arrived at the wharf about two o'clock, twenty-six in all and Major Robert U. Patterson of the Red Cross. At three o'clock a portly young Greek told us to hurry on down to the other gangway if we cared to go aboard and to "hurry up". Finally got aboard crawling over the baggage of the Greeks that jammed the gang-plank.

On getting aboard we had our pictures taken by Underwood and Underwood and I snapped Dr. Cornelius and vice-versa.

At five o'clock we were told that the ship would not sail until ten o'clock at night, so went back to New York and mailed letters that I had written. Arriving back on the ship we were told again that sailing was postponed and we would not sail until seven the next morning, so Buck, Berger, Fox, Mitchell and I went into the big city again, getting back on board again at midnight.

I received at night letters from home and a basket of fruit from Prof. G. C. Whipple, Prof. Bunker, MacKenzie, Abbott, Ripley and Hawkes.

Type of uniform



OUR WHARF N. Y.



PASSING A FOREIGN SHIP.



INCOMING SISTER SHIP
SALUTING



STATUE OF LIBERTY.
FOGGY MORNING.

MAY 16TH. SAILED FROM NEW YORK.

Woke up at 5:00., got up at 6:30 A. M. and at 7:00 two tugs started to pull us into mid-stream, from Pier B. The tugs soon left us and under our own power we started down by Ellis Island, the Statue of Liberty, by ships of Sweden, Greece and Holland, and finally out to sea.

It was impossible to take distant pictures as it was to hazy, a N. E. wind and a blow coming up.

Passed three destroyers in the harbor and soon arrived at Ambrose Light Ship. Just below here we met a liner of the same Company as our ship coming in. Dropped the pilot and full speed, which we found later to mean about nine knots an hour. At three o'clock we had only gone 65, according to the log at the rear of the ship.

As we passed out, we saw in the dim distance, a freighter bound east and we overtook her at three o'clock.

It began to rain at 10:00 A. M. and the wind increased so that at three O'clock it was blowing strong. White caps and spray all day.

At five o'clock the ship began to shake from the waves, and the seas looked dark and threatening, with the clouds hanging low.

Had our first meal this morning on the ship, which consisted of ham and eggs, coffee, bread and butter. For lunch we had, sardines, olives, mustard pickle, veal, macaroni and bread. Tea was served at four o'clock with tea, milk and graham crackers.

At ten o'clock this morning, all of the men who had not received inoculation for typhoid fever, were inoculat-

AMBROSE CHANNEL LIGHT SHIP.



On Board the Atkin's



Dr. Cornelius

MAY 16TH. SAILED FROM NEW YORK.

ed, using the little solidified alcohol stoves that Prof-Prescott had given each of us at Technology. Six of us also took typhus vaccine that we had obtained from Dr. O'Litsky of the Mt. Sinai Hospital at New York the day before sailing.

At five o'clock it was raining and blowing hard and two ships were seen off in the north. Berger on the piano and Mendelson at the mandolin gave us a duet to cheer us up. Just before supper we took a brisk walk around the deck for exercise.

Nearly five hundred Greeks are aboard, mostly men, who are going back to the Army in Greece to serve their time.

Passenger List: First Class- - - 80

Second Class - - 85

Steerage - - - -

It got so cold that I had to dig out a heavy coat and sweater from my duffel bag, and it soon became so windy that all retreated to the smoking room and salon to play cards or make music. We soon found that it was about 180 steps around the deck after we had walked it many times.

On going to bed, we found that we had only cold water, no sheets on our beds, and on measurement the state-room with two bunks was but eight feet square!

At supper the sea became more turbulent and a plate of soup slid into Laughlin's lap, which incident served to brighten up the crowd who were feeling a little under the influence of a rolling sea.

MAY 17TH. ONE DAY OUT.

The Log read 229 at 8:00 A. M.

I woke up at 5:00 A. M. due to the noise of the ship, which was making a terrible noise below, by blowing off steam or something similar, but finally got to sleep again, waking up at 6:30., and noticed thru the porthole a big two funnelled ship, north of us, bound west. About two o'clock we passed another ship, a single funnel, bound west, one of the men said of the Anglo-Mexican Line.

Due to the rough sea we had a Sick List as follows:

Breakfast - - - 4 missing.

Dinner - - - - 5 missing.

Supper - - - - 3 missing.

Most of us took in the "tsai" or "teion", which was served at four o'clock as usual.

The waves made the ship roll worse than yesterday, many of the fellows lying around the music room.

To-day we had some rope quoits made and started in playing with them. We started in with eight of them, but many were tossed over board by the poor shots, so that we had one sailor making many of them thruout the day. We played singles and also made up teams of twos and threes.

Many small black birds flew along close to the water and accompanied the ship all day.

The temperature was about 64.° all day and a stiff breeze prevailed which began to die down late in the afternoon. About six o'clock in the afternoon we passed a one stack steamship going west.

Tonight we had a grand sing, Wendelson on the mandolin, Cornelius at the violin and Lyman at the piano. After

FIRST SHIP SIGHTED OUT OF N.Y.



LOOKING OVER THE BOWS



SUNSET



MAY 17TH. ONE DAY OUT.

this, some took a walk about the deck, our only exercise, while others played cards in the smoking room.

At 9:00 P. M. we passed a ship with only the red and white lights showing.

MAY 18TH. SECOND DAY. 485 KNOTS OUT OF NEW YORK.

Arose at 6:30 A. M. Days run was 256 knots.

A big sea on this morning, which became calmer at noon, increasing again at nightfall. No ships sighted to-day.

Hazelhurst, who was taken sick yesterday, was still under the weather this morning, but Mrs. Hazelhurst who was accompanying him, was a capable nurse. We drew lots to see who would give up an upper state room to them. Bates and Lyman as a result went to the lower deck and gave up their upper deck stateroom to Mr. and Mrs. Hazelhurst. Mr. Taylor officiated at the drawing of the lots.

We found the weather very warm, (72.°) as we were in the gulf stream, the water being a beautiful blue color. At night the ocean was phosphorescent.

The little black birds accompanied us all day, skimming just above the water and following the everchanging contour of the waves. Brown colored sea weed is abundant.

The waves were so high that spray continually dashed on the upper deck and more or less disturbed the ever present game of quoits.

SICK LIST: Breakfast - 3 missing.

Dinner - - 2 missing.

Supper - - 1 missing.

A DOLPHIN EN ROUTE FOR



THE DEPTHS.

MAY 18TH.

Tonight the steerage passengers held forth on the lower deck, dancing, singing and having a general frolicking. Talk on "Fumigation" at night by Dr. F. Gruver.

MAY 19TH. THIRD DAY.

Arose at 6:30 A. M., and saw the small birds were still following us, when I looked out of the porthole. A clear, cool morning with a strong west wind making the ship roll and pitch.

About 9:00 A. M. after breakfast, a ship was sighted and soon we saw a U. S. Scout Cruiser, a collier, another war vessel and a merchant ship to the south.

SICK LIST: Breakfast - - 1 missing.
Dinner - - - 1 missing.
Supper - - - 1 missing.

We spend many hours at the wireless station getting any news that we can of the outside world that he may learn especially at night when the news is sent out to all ships. Took a picture of the wireless operator. (Page 17)

All felt fine in the morning, but in the afternoon several were missing at "teion".

The ocean was wonderful to-day, the waves coming from behind and breaking along the side of the ship. Food is an ever changing novelty, and up to the present we have not had a duplicate course.

Singing tonight, everybody joining in, also had a quartet and Chinn gave his darkie solos with Mendelson at the piano.

The wireless comes at midnight from 12:00 to 2:00 A. M. bringing us the news of the world, except as on

The first of the elements was the fact that the

lower part of the section was a fairly good

one, but the upper part was a very poor

one, and the whole thing was a

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MAY 19TH. THIRD DAY.

Monday night when static storms made hearing impossible for the wireless operators. There are three operators on board. Tonight the news was that the speech by the German Chancellor was to the effect "that war with Italy was inevitable", and needless to say created much excitement.

Time: 10:00 A.M. New York is 11:20 ship time.

Put on my gabardine uniform tonight to save the other for dress occasions.

Greek and American Flags flying in the dining room.

Talk on Typhus Fever tonight by Dr Cornelius.

MAY 20TH.

Got up at 6:30. Cloudy, hazy and cool. Ship's time now one and one half hours ahead of New York Time.

After breakfast about 9:00 A.M. a three masted full rigged ship was sighted flying the American Flag.

Birds are still flying about the ship. Many dolphins were seen jumping out of the water about the ship to-day.

At breakfast, all the dishes slid off one of the tables due to the heavy sea running, altho there were but few white combers.

Hazelhurst is still in bed, poor chap.

Played quoits about an hour. Slept the rest of the time. The steerage passengers played the cello and danced the National Dance of Greece. Quite a dance, many steps.

A Tournament in quoits, singles and doubles, was posted to-day. Am entered in both, having Schoonmaker for a partner in the doubles.

MAY 20TH.

Played auction for about two hours.

A Serbian Priest and a Captain, Captain Stevanovich, who are aboard, are teaching us the Serbian Language every day at 11:00 A.M., and we are picking up considerable. The Captain lost his leg in the war, (Balkan War of 1912) receiving six wounds. He has a wooden leg and gets around very well. He was a Captain in the cavalry. He has been in the U. S. buying supplies for the Serbian Army.

A wireless from another ship this P. M. says that, "ITALY IS TO DECLARE WAR TOMORROW".

Played whist tonight. Dr. Schmidt gave a talk on "Relapsing Fever". To bed at 11:00 P. M.

MAY 21ST.

Clear and cool. Got up at 8:00 A. M. too late for breakfast.

276 knots yesterday. 1316 knots to date.

Hazelhurst still under the weather. I feel fine. Took my second dose of typhus fever vaccine to-day.

No news received by wireless last night.

Passed two freighters, one going east and the other west this morning, while in the afternoon, passed a sailing vessel, a two master, south of us, and later an oil ship, a tanker with a yellow cabin and wheel house forward, the stack having a white stripe on black.

Heavy swells were running, the boat pitched, dishes, wine bottles, etc., started sliding again on our table. Tonight, a clear sky and a half moon; and such a moon.

MAY 21ST.

Took a bath, but the bath tub uses salt water, so could not use soap as it made no lather.

But very few duplicate meals as yet, but everything is bathed in olive oil. Fresh eggs daily from the hens on the hurricane deck. Some are killed and are served for "chicken".

Whist, singing and Chinn's Stories tonight.

Talk on "Cholera" by Dr. Mendelson tonight.

MAY 22ND. THE "COURT MARTIAL".

Woke up at 6:00 A.M., and got up at seven o'clock. Clear and cool.

280 knots yesterday. 1596 knots in all.

Saw a brig to the north of us, going west, and in the afternoon, another was sighted about five o'clock going southwest.

At one o'clock we held the court martial.

DEFENDANT CHINN. PLAINTIFF GAYLE (Colonel)
CASE:

In a poker game last night, Colonel Gayle got excited and kicked himself on the shin, also he dropped a match, that he had lit a cigarette with, on his trousers and burnt a hole in them.

He claims that Chinn kicked him, deliberately touched a match to his trousers and in the excitement, stole some of his (Gayle's) poker chips.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CHINN IS:

1. Assault and battery. 2. Attempted murder.
3. Arson. 4. Intimidation.

MAY 22ND. THE COURT MARTIAL.

Court Martial: Sheriff,- Dr. Gruver.

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| Judges,-Stuart | Campbell |
| Mendelson | Bakeman. |
| Osborn. | |

Atty. for Plaintiff,- Laughlin.

Atty. for Defendant,- Taylor and Schmidt.

Plaintiff's Witnesses,-

Harrington and Laughlin testified and disagreed as to how the match set fire, whether it was tossed or set directly.

Exhibit A. - Burnt match.

Exhibit B. - Box of matches.

The Defendant plead "NOT GUILTY".

A Greek Officer was arrested by Dr. Gruver for talking to witness and held in bond, on payment of six cigarettes, which he paid and the judges lit up and he was then released.

Witnesses testified that the pants were the property of the Red Cross.

After the evidence was in, it was found that Laughlin was not in the room and yet he had testified in detail about the happenings.

VERDICT was rendered by the judges, "NOT GUILTY".

Bakeman to-day heaved a quoit into the ocean, and he came running into the music room, proclaiming, "I tossed a quoit into the sea". So the tournament was postponed until a new quoit was made, and as at the present time all the sailors were painting the ship, we had to wait until they got thru.

THE COURT REPORTER
JAMES H. HARRIS

Wanted - Female
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Wanted - Female

MAY 22ND. SMOKER TO SERBIA.

Laughlin, Crafts, Dr. Gruver, Campbell, Chinn, Taylor, Bravo and Gayle have worked at the Panama Canal Sanitation Work and are experienced men.

Went down in the engine and fire room to-day. Four boilers, twelve fires, two propellers, ice machine, water pumps etc. Very hot in the fire room but cool at the bottom of the ventilators. One fireman a negro.

Tonight I gave a talk on "Dysentery".

Sent a Marconi letter to Mother to-day.

This is the first trip that the ship has made with an American Woman on board.

SMOKER TO SERBIA

Tonight we had a smoker to Serbia, with lots of beer, cigars and cigarettes, but with but few eats.

Captain Stevanovich toasted, "I raise my glass to the big country which is sending to our little country young men, some of whom may give your lives in order to save my countrymen, Vive America". He then kissed Stuart. We gave three cheers Captain Stevanovich and again for Serbia.

Captain Boyazides, captain of the ship, sang Tipperary, My Blue Bell and the Greek National Song and later sang with us.

We then sang, My Country Tis of Thee, The Star Spangled Banner, Good Night Ladies and then broke up.

A fine time all around, 23 of us, three Serbians, two Greek Officers, and ten other men.

MAY 23RD. THE STORM.

Got up at 7:30 and had breakfast. Cloudy, cool and

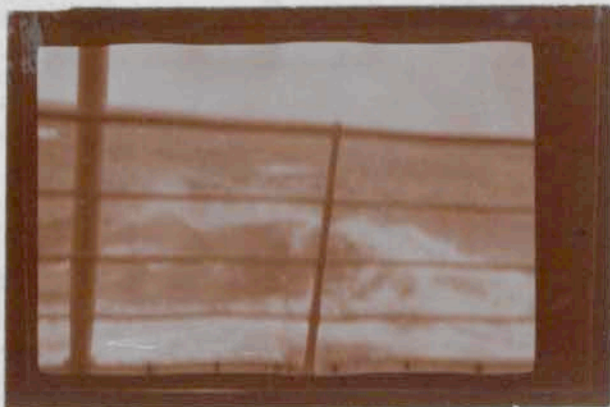
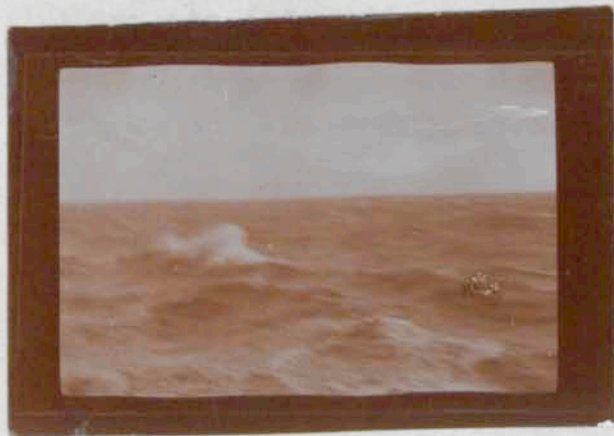


STORM, MAY 23RD.



Tying Hatches

LASHING DOWN THE STEERAGE



5/23/15



Surf-Catching



ON ATHINA 5/23/15

MAY 23RD. THE STORM.

showers, with a high northeast wind blowing a gale forty to fifty miles an hour.

264 knots yesterday, the log showed this morning.

A heavy sea on, with the combers coming aboard, the wind increasing as the day went by, the waves growing bigger until about four O'clock when the storm reached its height. I took many pictures. We stayed on the hurricane deck during the storm.

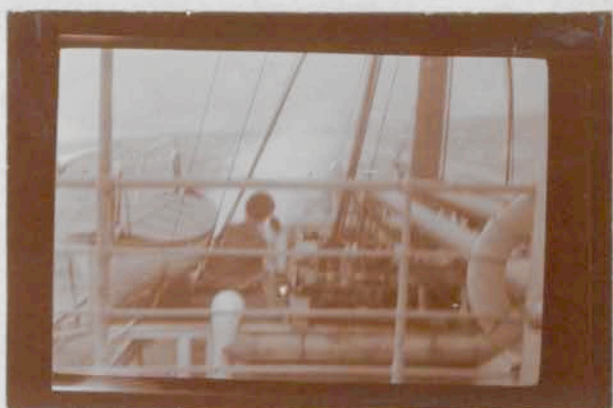
During the storm, the waves came aboard over the bow of the ship, sweeping away the iron gratings from the cabin windows on the deck below; e.g. below the hurricane deck, while on the lower deck was awash the greater part of the time.

The sailors spread ropes over the lower deck and tied down the hatches of the steerage, and also saw that all of the boats were ready in case anything should happen.

The forward part of the ship was wet continuously with the flying spray. In our section of the ship the water got into the dining room and also in the music room, above the dining room.

During the storm many of the fellows sat up against the officers' cabin on the hurricane deck reading books.

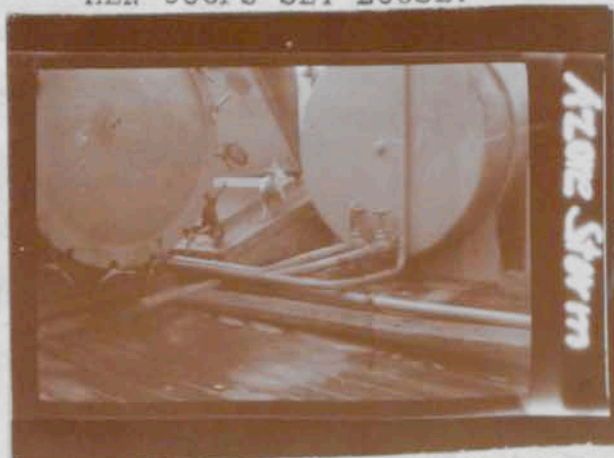
About noon, while on the hurricane deck, some of the hens got loose, and while we were chasing them, one flew thru an open hatch down into the kitchen three decks below, and caused more commotion among the cooks than they had seen for a long time. One soup pan was overturned in the melee'.



FORWARD DECKS SWEEPED CLEAN.



HEN COOPS SET LOOSE.



HENS ESCAPE, ONE DOWN VENT ILATOR
INTO SHIP'S GALLEY

MAY 23RD.

THE STORM.

LAND HO! AZORES.

Morbidity Report:

Number Sick.

Breakfast - - - 0

Lunch - - - 8

Later at lunch seven more, including myself, had to walk out, the odor of the cheese and spaghetti making Mendelson and *mc*sick, while the Hungarian Goulash got Stuart. Laughlin simply came in and turned around and walked out again, while Berger sat down, but immediately got up and walked out again.

Supper

6 empty chairs.

Also seven again had to walk out, including myself.

And to top the climax, Captain Boyazides of the ship informed us it was not a storm.

In the afternoon about three O'clock, we sighted land, the northernmost island of the Azores, the Island of Corvo, and later Flores, about fifteen miles away.

A baby girl was born in the second cabin at five o'clock this morning.

During the morning the steerage was fumigated. Also we changed our clothes many times after being soaked by the waves that came aboard.

We held a Sunday Service, Dr. Cornelius giving the prayer and a talk, and we sang hymns, etc.

The wireless got in communication with the S. S. King Constantine, the new boat of the same line as ours, and our Marconi letters went on her; it was her maiden voyage.

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MAY 23RD. THE STORM.

I saw a porpoise sporting in the waves, about fifty feet off the ship, a black, shiny, sleek fish, about twelve feet long.

At times, when we went down into a trough of the waves, we could not see anything except the waves on each side of us.

MAY 24TH. THE AZORES.

I got up at 6:30 A. M. and saw the Island of Graciosa and later Terceira, of the Azores, to the south of us.

Everybody is practically well again, the storm is over and a long ocean swell is running, making the ship roll fairly well.

Sea Gulls are present around the ship, the first we have seen for many a day. The small black birds that follow the ship are still with us and we have not missed seeing them a day.

The islands that we see of the Azore Group are about twenty miles away, too far for pictures.

Tonight, a talk on Mosquitoes by Mr. Laughlin. After this all talks are to be at three o'clock so we can get to bed or stay on deck for the weather tonight is wonderful.

New York Time is 5:00 P. M. while the ship time is 8:15 P. M., we are gaining about twenty three minutes a day. We are three hours and fifteen minutes ahead of N. Y.

We took a collection, amounting to \$30.00 for the baby that was born in the second cabin yesterday, the collection being taken in the First Cabin Dining room where we are.



PORPOISE LEAPING OUT OF WATER.



EACH SPLASH A PORPOISE.

MAY 24TH.

THE AZORES.

PORPOISES.

The second dose of typhoid vaccine was given to-day and many of the fellows were feeling a little sick. Gage had to go to bed he felt so bad. All others are well.

We ran thru a school of porpoises and I snapped five pictures, in trying to catch them as they jumped out of the water, but it is a rather difficult task to accomplish.

A Quoit has been made at last, so that our tournament can start tomorrow.

Weather is cloudy and cool, with showers in the afternoon, but by night it had cleared a little and a high head wind (20 miles an hour) sprung up as did also the moon. The moon will be full when we get to the Mediterranean Sea. Everyone is now studying diseases, sanitary engineering or languages, as we are getting nearer to the job we are heading for.

The Serbian Priest pulled an automatic today and took pot shots at the porpoises.

MAY 25TH.

NINE DAYS OUT OF N. Y.

Arose at 6:00 A. M., and saw two schools or droves of whales to the north of the ship. Many porpoises also are about. Breakfast. Weather clear and cool.

Ship's run was 262 knots yesterday according to the log.

The Serbian Priest is still giving us lessons in the Serbian Language. Played bridge at night.

Took another salt bath in the abominable bath tubs and afterward dressed and went up to the wireless house



PAINTIN MAST-TOP, MIDOCEAN.



TEMPORARY AIR SHAFT FOR
FIRE-ROOM VENTILATION.



WE APPROACHED HOT CLIMATES.



STEERAGE VIEWING JELLYFISH.



THE WIRELESS OPERATOR.



ENROUTE FOR SERBIA.

HOT WEATHER TRIM ON ATHINA

MAY 25TH. NINE DAYS OUT OF NEW YORK.

and stayed until the news came at midnight. A longer night letter came than usual, 523 words coming.

MAY 26TH. OCEAN A BEAUTIFUL BLUE.

To-day after breakfast, I took my last dose of typhus vaccine.

Ship's run yesterday was 269 knots.

Last night Dr. Mitchell gave us a talk on Typhoid.

Tonight Dr. Gruver and Dr. Schmidt give a talk on Plague.

Today we passed thru many large schools of porpoises and for nearly an hour we sailed thru myriads of small jelly fishes, four to six inches in diameter, of a beautiful red color, each having six to eight tendrils hanging from them. The ocean is a wonderful ultramarine blue.

Painters (sailors), who are painting the ship, are on the starboard side of our deck, so that we were shut off and could not take our walks today.

We saw a fish, a very large one running alongside of the ship just below the surface of the water and all agreed that it was a shark.

Passed a sailing vessel and a steamer during the day and at night another vessel that was showing only a green light.

The sunset was wonderful and I took many pictures of it. It resembled a sunrise in many respects.

All of the Greeks on board are continuously sipping coffee, in the smoking room, smoking and talking, four at a table, this being their chief diversion.



CAPE ST. VINCENT, PORTUGAL SIGHTED.

MAY 26TH. TEN DAYS OUT OF NEW YORK.

Some of the Greeks are United States Citizens and are going back to Greece for a short time, and they explained that they are to stay less than six months for if longer they automatically become Greek Citizens again, and thus liable to military duty.

I stayed up at the wireless until midnight.

MAY 27TH. PORTUGAL. WHALES

I got up at 6:45 A. M., had breakfast and at 7:45 we saw a drove of whales. There must have been ten to twelve young small whales, and we judged them to be about twenty feet long. They were spouting in fine shape about a half mile away from the ship. Took some pictures, but owing to the distance, I doubt if they will show anything. Later on another school of whales was sighted of about the same size.

At nine o'clock we sighted two steamers, one going north and evidently from Africa. *One* showed no name and flew no flag. A gun was visible on the rear of the ship.

The other ship was going south, a large steamer with one funnel, and a white stripe on the side of the vessel.

About eleven o'clock WE SIGHTED LAND! It was Cape St. Vincent of Portugal. The cliffs 200 -300 feet high were a mass of beautiful hues, red, brown and gray, and on the Cape was a weather station and light house. The walled city was seen clearly, behind the light house. The high mountains of Portugal and Spain were seen in the distance.

Here we passed twenty to thirty ships and saw the Dutch ship Cranje, from Amsterdam, Italian ships and others.

SPORTS



POTATO RACE.

GAGE, BUCK AND MAGOON.



THE WINNER.



RELAY RACE AROUND DECK.

C.E. BUCK, WINNER.

MAY 27TH. PORTUGAL.

Later we passed the French ship LeCoque.

The moon is full and it is a beautiful night and the sunset was superb. At nightfall the light houses and beacons began flashing their twinkling rays.

A talk on their Panama Experiences was given by Mr. Gayle, Taylor and Campbell.

We expect to reach Gibraltar about four or five o'clock. Played bridge again tonight with Mr. Stuur, who claims to be from Holland. It is reported that he came from Australia to U. S. We played two games and expect to play the rubber tomorrow.

Ship's run yesterday was 278 knots.

Went to bed at ten o'clock and left word to be called at 3:30 A. M. in the morning to be ready for the Straits of Gibraltar.

MAY 28TH. STRAITS OF GIBRALTER. STUUR IS A GERMAN CAPTAIN!

I was awakened at three o'clock by a howling mob, four of the fellows, Cayle, Mendelson, Gruver and others had stayed up all night to be sure and wake up. I dressed and on going out, saw the moon fall below the horizon, and about an hour later, at five o'clock, the sun arose, the mackerel sky being ablaze, orange-red before the sun was seen at all.

Beacons and light houses were flashing along the shore, Africa was on our right with the high Atlas Mountains.

After sunrise, we saw the high rugged cliffs of Africa more plainly on the right, while on the left, we



ROCK OF GIBRALTER FROM WEST.
AT SUNRISE



HOSPITAL SHIP FULL OF
INDIAN TROOPS.



NUMEROUS SMALL TORPEDO BOATS. STUUR A GERMAN NAVAL
OFFICER!



MAY 28TH. GIBRALTER. STUUR IS A GERMAN CAPTAIN!

noticed in Spain a large hotel all illuminated. Soon GIBRALTER WAS SEEN. A large mass of rock, covered with terra cotta buildings, with tile roofs. We soon passed a transport, which was said to be the Empress of Britain, one of the ships that before the war, plied the Pacific Ocean between Canada and Asia. It was full of soldiers and was said to have four thousand troops on board.

We were soon stopped by a small torpedo boat, four of which we noticed afterward in the distance, across the Strait. An officer on the boat hailed us, and the following conversation ensued:

Captain Boyazides of our ship replying in each case:

"Who are you?" Ans. "Athinai."

"Where are you from?" Ans. "New York!"

"Where are you going?" "Pireus!"

"Any Germans aboard?" "I don't know."

"Did you know Italy was in the war?" "Yes".

"Is Greece in the war yet?" "I don't know."

"Proceed to Gihralter".

After the last curt command, we proceeded to Gibralter and anchored by a transport, the decks of which were brown with men.

The inner harbor had a breakwater. Lines of rock were noticed horizontally along Gibralter where roads and water conduits run.

We then had breakfast. Afterwards, Spaniards came in boatd from Alge~~sc~~iras and sold lemons, apricots and strawberries, we buying many baskets of the latter.



TROOPSHIP TAKING TROOPS
TO DARDANELLES.



NAVAL VESSELS. STRIPING ON
STACKS.



NORWAY SHIP IN HARBOR.

MAY 28TH. GIBRALTER. STUUR A GERMAN CAPTAIN!

We were boarded by a British Government Officer and everybody was examined. Mr. Stuur was taken from the ship with a trunk and two suitcases of his.

Later Captain Boyazides was notified and he and the Chief Engineer went ashore in the British naval Launch at ten o'clock.

Torpedo boats are continually passing in and out of the harbor. All ships entering and leaving are boarded. A string of boats are across the straits.

Mililo and Algetsciras, Spain, are across from Gibraltar and Spanish boatmen come alongside the ship with devil fish, apricots, strawberries, oranges, sardines and lemons.

We had showers in the morning but it cleared by noon. all the morning target practise was going on by the batteries on the Rock. The warships are behind the breakwater off which we anchored.

The Danish ship Valreikan and also the Transport left at noon (Empress of Britain), the soldiers cheering us and we left dinner to cheer them.

The Captain has got to await orders, and we are hung up here off Gibraltar and the coast of Spain. There is a town on the opposite shore in Morocco Africa.

This afternoon two Red Cross ships, one a small one and the other a large one, loaded with Indian Soldiers, came in past us this afternoon, coming apparently from France. Later they left sailing east. Both were British.

BUYING STRAWBERRIES FROM THE BUMBOATMEN FROM SPAIN.



MAY 28TH. GIBRALTER. STUUR A GERMAN CAPTAIN!

The large ship had a green stripe with three red crosses, an illuminated red cross for night, and a red cross flag was at the mast.

Ships are entering and leaving every few moments, Italian, Norwegian, Russian and English.

We can see a transmission cable line on the Rock. A beautiful beach is seen in Spain, but we can have no swimming for the Captain says that we may leave at any minute.

Mr. Stuur, who was taken off, turns out to be a German Officer, off the Prince Eitel, which is interned at Newport News. He claimed to have been the ship's doctor. He sent word that he was sorry not to have been able to have finished the rubber at bridge, with the Americans.

It is beautiful and warm here, so different from the cool Atlantic. The ocean is full of porpoises. The mountains of Morocco appear to be right at the coast line, and are so high that the summit is concealed by the clouds all day.

We watched the sunset at 7:30 P. M., Greenwich time and saw it go down over the mountains of Spain, and soon the air was so cold that we had to don our sweaters.

After supper we came on deck and saw the moon rise, and such a moon, coming up behind the Rock of Gibraltar, and then like a search light it struck us full, and we could read by the light of it.

The Journal has a special section with news and features
on all branches of medicine, and a special section
on the history of medicine.

Things are changing and moving every day.
Science, technology, and medicine.
We can see the future in the past.

Scientific work is done in haste, but we must not
forget that the future is not yet here.
We must be ready for it.

It is not enough to be a doctor, we must be a
scientist, a philosopher, a leader.
We must be able to think for ourselves.

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MAY 28TH. GIBRALTER.

Then the search lights started up, shooting their rays all over the harbor, continually sweeping the ocean. It was a very pretty sight. A transport came in during the evening.

MAY 29TH. A MINED SHIP! BARBED WIRE IN OUR SHIP!

Got up this morning at 5:30 A. M. and found that we are still in the harbor. The sun was wonderful as it came up over Gibraltar. A cloud covered the upper third of the Rock, but cleared as the sun arose.

Word came that barbed wire and rice on our ship were to be unloaded during the afternoon.

We bought strawberries, large luscious ones at \$1.25 a basket, twenty pounds of berries, about twelve quarts, by U. S. measure. We had them on our table also yesterday.

We saw a ship, the S. S. Harpagus, in the harbor with a large hole in the bow, it evidently having been in collision or had been mined.

The harbor is alive with little launches (gum shoes), that visit the different ships and tell them what the British Admiral desires to have them do.

There is an area on the northern end of the Rock, near the top, that is part of the watershed for the water supply and a conduit is seen running down the side of the rock to the underground reservoirs.

The bumboats are still along side, with fish, tobacco, and other goods, each has a license number painted on the

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MAY 29TH. OUR WIRELESS DISMANTLED.

side. We bought of bumboat #49. All talk the English Language and ask high prices, but we beat them down each time, usually about 200% in one case from \$7.00 to \$2.00 on some laces. A man came aboard with the Port Officer, to sell some laces and the Port Officer stayed as long as the lace man.

The apricots are fine and taste like peaches.

Captain Boyazides went ashore in the morning and did not return until 5:30 P. M. He said that the British Admiral would not allow us ashore, but that he would write us a letter tomorrow.

The ship furnished strawberries for the table at noon and at night we had the ones that I had bought. The most luscious berries that I ever tasted.

At nine o'clock this morning, we raised our anchor and moved to the northern part of the roadstead, near the Spanish Shore. In the afternoon, several lighters came out and started to take off the rice, which was on top, but coffeesacks and Red Cross Supplies had to be removed before they found the barbed wire in the bottom of the hold, several decks below, so that at night the unloading was but barely started. It looks as if we should be here until Monday.

Our ship had to take down its wireless apparatus today and rumors of not allowing our lights lighted tonight are rampant.

Mules and donkeys are continually parading the beach with packs, or dragging large wagons loaded with cork,

MAY 29TH. THREE GERMANS FOUND ON A SPANISH SHIP!

from the cork forest in Spain. We are now close to the town of Algei~~r~~ciras, and it is a pretty town from the ship.

Torpedo boats run out of the harbor relieving those on duty, and soon others came in from the Straits.

A boat just came over to our ship and took away some of the filled lighters, including one with our Red Cross Material as it had to be taken out before the wire could be unloaded.

Three Germans were taken off a Spanish Ship that came in. A Russian ship has been lying near our ship all day.

Here I am writing, a half mile off Spain, Algei~~r~~ciras with Gibraltar a half mile to the left, with a harbor full of ships, and across the Straits about seven to ten miles is Tangier in Morocco, Africa. The cliffs in Africa, are an imposing sight, rising sheer from the sea, till their tops are hid by the clouds.

A war ship is in dry dock at the end of the breakwater.

Between Algei~~r~~ciras and Gibraltar, is a small town of Campamento Spain, on a small hill, with a race course, where races are held on Sunday, and Linea is near Gibraltar and has a bull-ring.

Tonight orders from Gibraltar required no lights showing, so curtains are drawn and sheets are placed over the port-holes, and the windows. Tonight another beautiful moon, and the only thing to do, is to sit and watch it, with the search lights sweeping the harbor, roadstead and the Straits off the Rock.

MAY 29TH. GIBRALTER. GERMAN LINER CAPTURED.

Played whist with Buck, Berger, Chinn, and then went to bed about eleven o'clock. As I was going to bed a large two stack liner came in the harbor.

Everything dark, not even ship lights are allowed, and it is a weird sight to see the ghostly shapes, for there are over twenty ships in the harbor. One or two are German liners that are interned.

The best prize of the war taken by the authorities at Gibraltar, was when an English Captain went along side a German liner, which would not stop, so the Captain jumped aboard and held a revolver at the German Captain's head, who then surrendered the ship. He was advanced in rank and sent to England as a result.

The bumboatmen and others to-day, demanded American Money, refusing French.

MAY 30TH. MEMORIAL DAY. GIBRALTER.

Woke up at 6:30. The lighters returned at seven to remove the wire and rice, and ate their breakfast at eight o'clock on the lighters. Coffee and sheet steel had to be taken out before the wire could be removed, as it was in the bottom of the hold.

A Greek ship entered the inner harbor at 5:30 A.M., and left at 10:30 A. M., for Pireus, Greece.

The fellows bought four baskets of berries, (eighty pounds) for one dollar a basket and later for seventy five cents, that had cost us previously two dollars a basket. The berries are fine however and I shall remember them forever. They are large, luscious and juicy and we have them three times daily.

MAY 30TH. THIRD DAY AT GIBRALTER.

Today, the ship bought fresh fish, cucumbers, summer squashes, lettuce, strawberries, and beef. The fresh water is getting low.

A few days ago, a ship's captain neglected to observe the lights out order, and as a result he was held three days for disobedience of the order.

We held Sunday Services at eleven o'clock, Dr. Cornelius leading. At twelve o'clock we had dinner, strawberries as usual.

After dinner, the lighters that had been hard at work had succeeded in removing all of the rice, but had not yet reached the wire, due to the large amount of galvanized sheet iron which was on top.

I bought a brown pongé silk shirt for \$1.50.

This afternoon at 1:30 P. M., the races started on the shore in Campamento, and we moved our seats to the deck edge, and with our glasses watched the races and cheered the players. Even an occasional bet was laid on the blue or yellow jockey, as the case may be.

Boats, one a steamer, the Energetic, conveyed people from Gibraltar to Campamento, where the race course and grandstand are situated. The races lasted untill six o'clock and many falls were witnessed from the deck.

We are now singing, "MANY SHIPS HAVE COME AND GONE, BUT WE STAY HERE FOREVER."

This morning a man died on the Russian Ship near us, and the port doctor sent for a Red Cross Doctor. Dr. Schmidt and Dr. Mendelson went to the ship, they being the only ones in the smoking room when the captain came in for a



ROCK FROM THE WEST

MAY 30TH. DEATH ON THE RUSSIAN SHIP. GIBRALTER.

doctor, so I did not get a chance to go. This afternoon they had to go to the Coroner's Inquiry.

MAY 31ST. WE LAND AND SEE GIBRALTER! SPECIAL PASSPORTS.

We went ashore to-day, visiting Linea the adjoining town in Spain and also the city of Gibraltar on the Rock. In the afternoon we chartered a launch and went over to Algeir-ciras in Spain.

On landing at Gibraltar, we were held and had to show our special passports and pass a very rigid scrutiny. We then went thru small gates, archways, with sand bags on top, across an open square and thru the old Moorish Market. Everything here was covered with flies, with dusky looking Moors in attendance.

We then took carriages as far as the postoffice, mailed postcards, then went to the Alameda Gardens, where Nelson was buried for a time. The old gate was built by Spain and had the Spanish Coat of Arms on it.

We then saw the dry docks, the Inflexible being in one, she having been badly injured at the bow and elsewhere in the Dardanelles Bombardment. Then we saw the fort, the naval hospital and the 101 ton gun.

Then we got in our carriages and drove back thru the town by the old Moorish Castle, to the neutral ground, (a narrow strip of land several hundred feet wide protected by barbed wire between Spain and the Rock), across the causeway, by sand bag fortifications, by a new wharf that is being built, the rock being taken from Gibraltar itself, at the edge of duck pond. The duck pond is a stale body of water, full of algae and smelling badly.

MAY 1953. EIGHTH OF THE UNIVERSITY. MEMPHIS.

about 10:15 AM. I got a chance to go. This afternoon

they had to go to the President's funeral.

MAY 20TH. TO ASH. 10:15 AM. A. 10:15 AM. TO ASH. 10:15 AM.

He went down to the river, sitting down on the bank.

There he sat and the day was all his. He sat on the bank.

In the afternoon we went to the river and sat down to

the river to look at the

the river to look at the river. He sat down and he

and he sat down and he sat down and he sat down.

He sat down and he sat down and he sat down.

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MAY 31ST. TO ALGEIRCIRAS SPAIN. BULL RING.

The wireless apparatus was noticed here on the north peak, the wires extending from the summit to the ground below.

We then crossed the Neutral Ground, an iron fence, barbed wire, sandbags and entrenchments, protecting the English border of the Neutral Ground. We soon entered Spain and visited the town of Linea. Here we had to leave our carriage and walk. We visited the market place. Here Colonel Gayle had quite an experience, with the girls of twelve to eighteen years old. We saw many sights, dogs everywhere and the sacred rooster at the entrance to the market place. The Civil Police inquired in the market who we were.

The streets were narrow and paved with square blocks, which were very uneven. There were no wagons, and altho there were sidewalks, the populace used the streets.

Every few adjoining houses had a sewer in common.

We then returned and had dinner at the Grand Hotel at Gibralter, near the postoffice, where we got some money changed. We had soup, cukes, egg salad, fried eggs, steak, pudding and coffee for four an' 'alfp'nce.

I bought a History of Gibralter and also a pair of eye glasses for \$3.50 gold, and at three o'clock started over to Algei=ciras in Spain, taking the boat across the bay. It cost five pesetas over and back. Reaching Spain I found my first OO or as we called them later, in Serbia, "nooznick", the sanitary equipment of all houses and hotels, in general, thruout southern Europe.

MAY 31ST. ALGEIRCIRAS SPAIN. PANTHER-AGADIR INCIDENT.

We then went to the Cathedral, the chief show place of the city, where there were many small altars, at each a candle burned(a wick in a glass of paraffin), and holy water stood in several large sea shells, the color of the water was a contrast to the white shell.

We then visited the Government Building and room, in which the German-English Conference and Treaty was signed in 1907, after the Agadir and Panther incident, when it looked as if England and Germany would go to war. It cost us a franc to get into the room and see the souvenirs, pictures, names, etc.

We then went to the bull-ring and saw the preparation for the Fair to be held on June 13th., 14th., and 15th., arches bunting and other decorations of a rather crude sort being erected. At the bull ring the seats facing the sun were sixty cents and the best were \$2.00. We visited the bull pens with the heavy sliding doors, which let down from above and we saw the pens thru the wooden gratings. A hospital was kept in the building for the toreadors who may be gored. The heavy saddles used for the past contests for many years were still used and they weighed fifteen pounds, the stirrups in addition weighed ten pounds, being of solid iron to protect the feet.

The children in this Spanish town were a curiosity, they running around with a dress or pants on only, and as occasion demanded attended to their toilet in the street or other convenient spot.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

TO THE EDITOR: I have read with interest your article on the treatment of the patient with a fracture of the femur. It is a very good article and I am sure that it will be of great help to many of your readers. I am sure that you have done a very good job of it.

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MAY 31ST. ALGEIR CIRAS SPAIN.

After sight seeing we went to the Hotel Anglo-Hispano and had a cup of coffee, and wrote letters and postal cards. Coffee was a "tenpence", one shilling with cakes. We soon left as we were due at the boat at six o'clock and when we arrived there, we found that two were missing, Campbell and Crafts. We blew the launch whistle many times, and such a whistle!! a shrieking high C. While waiting we had our pictures taken on the wharf. They must have heard the whistle for soon, we saw them coming, Crafts running and Campbell wabbling down the wharf. They had been a mile away, up on the hills taking a walk, they said.

It was important to be back, as no boats are allowed to navigate after seven o'clock. We reached the English Port Boat, to which all boats have to report before going to Gibraltar, and from them got permission to navigate until seven thirty and thus got back to the ship.

At Algeir ~~ciras~~ is a German tender, "The Grill" of the North German Lloyd Line, which interned the day before the war. She was used to transfer passengers to the shore by that line from the ships.

Some of the fellows bought pinks and pansies at Gibraltar and the table was covered with them tonight.

Algeir ~~ciras~~ has a population of 14,000. In back of the city were seen the cork woods, the trees being stripped for their cork, and are also being rapidly thinned out by the charcoal burners, who carry the charcoal to market in panniers on the backs of the donkeys.

MAY 31ST. SPAIN. GIBRALTER.

Gibraltar has three high points, the central one being 1294 feet high, and has on it a signal and weather station, and the peaks on the ends having wireless and batteries from what we can see. These are the so called watch towers erected by Philip III of Spain against the Turkish Corsairs..

A tower on the hill is called the Queens Chair, in which the Spanish Queen is said to have sat during the Franch and Spanish Siege of Gibraltar. The chair is 971 feet high and is 6,866 from the Rock on the Spanish Shore.

The soldiers that we saw at Gibraltar, were very young, many of them seemed not over 17 years of age. Sand bag emplacements were everywhere along the shore, to prevent landing parties, in case necessity should occur.

At Algeir~~ci~~ras at the railroad station we saw a curious small fourwheeled train of cars draw in from Paris and it was a curious sight to us.

We also saw the curious milk supply, where goats are driven along the streets, and when a householder desires milk, the goat is milked in front of the house. At Algeir~~ci~~ras also was an old Roman Aqueduct built of stone.

We had a few Turks on board the ship, but the English Officers said, "Let Italy tend to them".

Played bridge and wrote letters tonight.

To bed at twelve o'clock.



Clearing at Gib



West Side of Gib

ALL SHIPS VISITED BY PORT
TUG ON DEPARTURE.

WEST SIDE OF ROCK



FROM SE

S. E. SIDE.



WEST East Side

EAST VIEW OF ROCK.



DROPPING THE PILOT.



At Gib 15/15

NORTH END OF THE ROCK.

WATERPORT.

Permit until first evening
gunfire.

D.) JOHN COCHRANE,
Chief of Police.

010

Permit to Land at
GIBRALTER, June 1, 1915.

JUNE 1ST. SHOPPING AT GIBRALTER. WE SAIL FOR GREECE!

Went ashore to Gibraltar at eight o'clock, and wandered around. Bought some cufflinks for my soft shirt, three shirts, soap, tooth paste, chocolate and shoe polish. Returned to the ship at one o'clock, it costing a shilling each way.

I had coffee with the Colonel at the Universal Hotel. Weighed myself at the Europa Gateway and weighed 12/7 (stone and pounds). While there we saw Harrington and the Serban Priest with some girls. The shirts cost me five shillings each.

At four o'clock we sailed from Gibraltar.

As a farewell, we threw many of the small vile oranges at the bum-boatmen as we left. We dropped our pilot at the Port Commander's Boat, and we swept around Gibraltar in a large circle, going south and finally east. I took many pictures here of Gibraltar, showing the south and east sides, with the masses of sloping concrete or the toboggan slide as the fellows call it, which is a part of the water shed of the rock. Right off the rock we met the largest school of porpoises that we had yet met.

We now started our war preparations, the Admiral at Gibraltar had told the Captain that it would be best not to use the wireless and also to paint Greek Flags on the sides of the ship and get the life boats ready as there were submarines in the Mediterranean, five being reported!

Took pictures of the men getting the lifeboats ready and making and painting the flags to hang over the ship. The wireless is up, but we receive and do not send messages.

QUOIT TOURNAMENT.



COLONEL GAYLE WAS AN ARDENT SUPPORTER OF THE GAME.

JUNE 1ST. SAILING EAST IN MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

A heavy sea swell is on and as we are broadside to it, we are rolling considerable.

Tonight all the ship's lights are lit again and is a relief to have the sheets down from the windows and the decks illuminated once more.

After supper, I went to bed early at 9:30 P. M.

JUNE 2ND. TYPHOID INOCULATION COMPLETED! QUOIT TOURNAMENT.

Arose at six o'clock and after having an orange I went on deck. We are still in sight of the mountains of Spain.

The inoculation for typhoid fever among the fellows was completed today without incident.

The "Life Boat Assignment" joke was sprung today, word being passed to Stuart, Magoon and Berger, that the Captain was assigning the life-boats, and they chased all over the boat to find the Captain and receive the seat in the life boat that they were assigned to.

We passed four steamships on the horizon today before noon. About two o'clock we passed an Italian ship going to Africa.

Colonel Gayle and Harrington played their match in the Quoit Tournament, playing Mendelson and Laughlin, the latter two winning, 21-16; 11-21; 21-18.

Played bridge at night and went to bed at 10:30 P.M.

MORBIDITY LIST : Breakfast - - 0

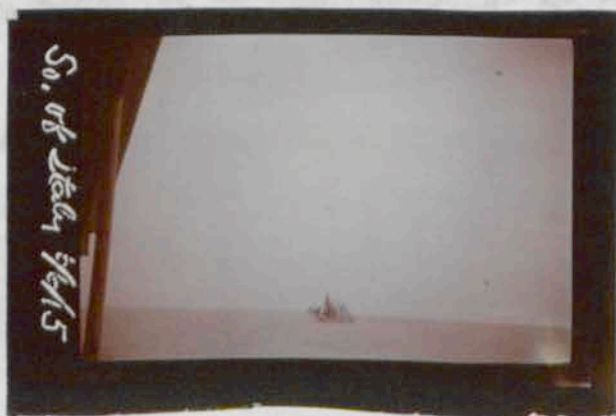
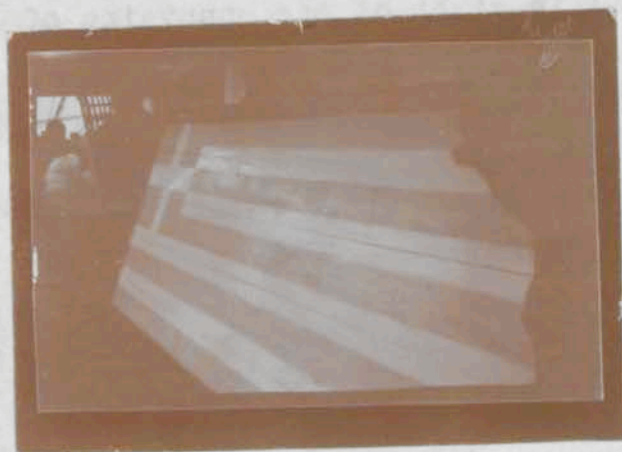
Dinner - - - 2

Supper - - - 3

PREPARING FLAG TO SLING OVER SIDE OF SHIP
FOR SUBMARINES



ONE FOR EACH SIDE AND ILLUMINATED AT NIGHT.



BEAUTIFUL LITTLE SCHOONER, IN MEDITERRANEAN.

JUNE 3RD. BIRTHDAY OF KING CONSTANTINE IS CELEBRATED!

Got up at six thirty. The log read 276 knots for the days run. Yesterday morning the log was 235 knots as the heavy sea made the going hard.

Had an orange and coffee with Col. Gayle, Crafts and Campbell, instead of the usual breakfast of ham and eggs, jam, bread and coffee.

We passed about twenty miles off the African coast and saw a U. S. Battleship on the horizon, at least assuming it to be as it had the basket masts. It may be one of the two ships that were sold to Greece.

Today the King of Greece has a birthday anniversary and Captain Boyazides had it celebrated. In the morning services were held on board on the rear deck. An altar with a picture of Christ; on the altar were three candles in a wine glass and incense burned in a brass holder. The Priest and Captain Boyazides led the services, which were largely songs and chants. Then after about an hour the service closed with three cheers for Constantine, Greece, Athens and Italy.

At noon the Grecian National Dance was carried out by the steerage passengers, to the time of a violin, mandolin, guitar and cello.

Meals are getting worse, being soaked in olive oil!

Today Captain Boyazides ate in the dining room with us, about the second time since the trip started.

In the afternoon, I got a hair cut, Grecian Style, and am now all Grecianized and ready for eastern customs. The less said about the hair cut the better.

MORBIDITY LIST:- Breakfast 2; Dinner 2; Supper 0.



OUR MASCOTS.



BOAT DRILL AS BRITISH AT GIBRALTER
WARNED US SUBMARINES ARE NEAR.



THE FIRST DRILL. NEW ROPES PUT IN THE BLOCKS
AND WOODEN TOPS REMOVED FROM THE BOATS.



AFTER THE CREW WERE ASSIGNED NUMBERS IN THE BOATS,
THE WHISTLE BLEW AND THE CREW CAME UP FROM BELOW.

JUNE 3RD. EVERYONE INDISPOSED! BOAT DRILL!

Apparently the resumption of the voyage has given everyone a little indisposition, for the music room chairs and benches are filled, nine lying down and lounging. A heavy swell on makes the ship roll considerable, very much like the ocean.

Another whale, the first we have seen in the Mediterranean Sea. After spouting three or four times, he up with his tail and dove and we saw him no more.

We passed three freighters going west, all empty and flying no flag and were probably British.

At noon Stuart gave a toast to King Constantine. In the afternoon the Greeks on board had a rope pull and dances. All, including the officers of the ship were dressed in their best uniforms.

The sea is so blue and the moon is wonderful, it makes one wish that those at home were with us to enjoy it also.

All of the fellows are constipated and are taking the necessary remedy, the C. C. pills.

The FIRST BOAT DRILL OF THE TRIP was held today, and after twenty minutes, the four boats were launched. The drill started with a series of short blasts from the ship's whistle(which is on the blink, is hoarse and does not blow good). After the whistle blew, the crew fairly swammed on deck up to the boats, in very quick time, but showed a lack of training in swinging out the boats, and finally four were swung out.

A remarkable thing if the scarcity of ships, only passed six ships and no sail ships. One was an Italian

THE BOAT DRILL



AFTER MUCH PULLING A BOAT WAS SWUNG OUT.



QUAY AT PALERMO.



QUAY OF PALERMO HARBOR WITH WHARF.

JUNE 3RD. BOAT DRILL.

ship of the White Star Line.

Tonight played bridge with Capt. Glavionis, Chinn, C.E. Buck and others until late.

JUNE 4TH. ISLAND OF MERITIMO. TRAPANI, SICILY SIGHTED!

Arose at six and had an orange for breakfast and sighted a pair of steamers.

It is practically impossible to sleep after six o'clock as the crew wash down the decks, and carry on a loud conversation. Then the crowing of the roosters and the cackling of the hens on the hurricane deck add to the clamor and the uproar.

In the afternoon played dominoes, chess and checkers.

Land sighted, the Island of Meritimo, which is west of Sicily, and about 10:00 P. M. we sighted a light which is probably Trapani, Sicily.

At six o'clock the boat slowed down to about six to eight knots an hour. Quite a few ships were seen in the evening.

Played bridge at night with Glavonis, Berger, Chinn and myself.

JUNE 5TH. PALERMO, SICILY. LEMONS EVERYWHERE HERE!

Was awakened by a great noise, that turned out to be a "real whistle" from our ship; a series of blasts, then quiet, then a series more. She was whistling for the pilot and the clock said 4:40 A. M.

We got up, nearly to a man, and found that we were at the entrance of Palermo Harbor, Sicily.

PALERMO, SICILY, ITALY.



TRANSPORT LEAVING.



LARGE ROCK NEAR HARBOR ENTRANCE.



QUAY ALONG WATER FRONT.



NORTH MOLE AT HARBOR ENTRANCE.



CLOUDS AND MOUNTAINS AFTER
THE SHOWER.



ITALIAN MARINE ON BOARD.



HARBOR SHOWING OLD FORT.



JUNE 5TH. PALERMO, SICILY. ITALIAN DESTROYER.

We entered and docked sternmost to the mole (which acted as a breakwater on our side and also on the northern end) of the harbor.

Breakfast at 6:30 A. M., which surprised all of us. Then the Italian passengers, who had this port for their destination, got off.

We now got ready to go ashore, Thomas Cookes man, Sig. Richichi, and a guide, prepared to take us on a trip around the town for \$2.00. for the day. I gave him my watch to have a crystal put in as I had broken mine. He brought it back at 6:30 P. M., and also a letter from the U. S. Consul, which said that as long as we did not have our passports visaed by the Italian Ambassador, we could not go ashore. An oversight on our part. An all day wait for nothing. We sent postals from the ship.

Palermo is a pretty city from the ship, surrounded by high mountains. The day was showery, with thunderstorms and a heavy swell, something very unusual for Palermo in June. An aqueduct and signal station are visible on the hill. Castles are visible on the hills and a fort is on the edge of the harbor, evidently very old.

Lemons are being loaded on a ship next to us, lighters bringing the lemons out, one man to each lighter, who sails the scow, steers and everything else.

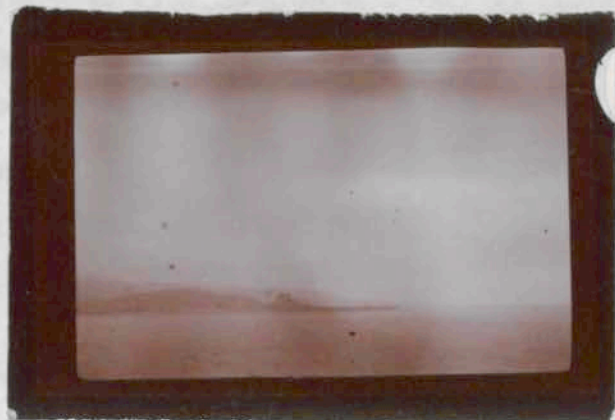
Saw a Belgian ship the "Roi Leopold."

The Greek Officers failed to get ashore.

Sailed from Palermo at 6:30 P. M.



PILOT BOAT AT ENTRANCE TO STRAIT
OF MESSINA.



STRAIT OF MESSINA.



TERRACED FIELDS AT REGGIO, ITALY.



MT. ETNA, SICILY.



STRAITS OF MESSINA AHEAD.

JUNE 6TH. STRAITS OF MESSINA. ETNA. LIPSARCHE IS. VOLCANO!

Up at 4:00 A. M., for we are to pass thru the Straits of Messina at daybreak. It is a dark and cloudy morning, with showers.

Soon a beautiful orange sun arose and the sea was very calm. Off in the distance we saw the Lipsarche Islands to the north, spouting steam from the volcano. At 6:30 A. M. we sighted the Strait of Messina. The wind came up and the waves showed white caps soon.

The Straits were entered at 7:30 A. M. as we went around a long spit of land, a regular sandbank, which was the east end of Sicily on which we saw buildings, the city of Calabria, and on the Italian side the city of Reggio. Later the cities of Etna and Messina were passed on the Sicily side.

The shores on both sides are lined with houses with red tiled roofs, many of them scattered up the mountain sides, the latter being of great height on both sides of the Strait.

At Reggio, a warship was seen at the wharf or mole. As we entered the Strait, we passed a British Steamer, and going thru the Strait three more British Steamers, a Greek Ship, the latter we saluted with three blasts from our whistle.

Trains were visible on both shores as they went along. Coming down from the mountains were roads and also wide walled up river beds full of clayey looking water. These looked as if they were for lava or heavy rainfalls. At Messina were moles, behind which we saw many steamships and fishing vessels.



LOOKED OVER BY FRENCH WARSHIPS, AT CAPE MALLA, GREECE.



CAPE MATAPAN

JUNE 6TH. STRAIT OF MESSINA. MOUNT ETNA!

Many temples and churches were visible. Mt. Etna was in a quiescent mood to-day, but was a very bold and forbidding mountain to observe.

Soon Cape Spartimento was passed, just at the arch of the boot of Italy, and we sailed into the Ionian Sea, passing the Cape at noon.

We held Church at eleven o'clock. Singing and a talk by Dr. Cornelius. Prayer was by Cornelius and Magoon. All had a clean shirt on and had shaved.

The hills of Italy and Sicily were terraced for cultivation purposes. On the southern end of the toe, a town was seen that was in ruins.

All the mountains are volcanic, and great beds of lava were seen extending down the hill sides, most of these being used as river beds, walled up at the sides. The sea is wonderfully blue, even tho there is no sun.

Hazelhurst is in very poor condition, caughing continually thruout the night. Mr. Colonel Gayle, as the "Pope" (The Serbian Priest) calls him, has also had a bad cold for over a week.

After passing the Cape we saw two small sailing vessels and nothing else during the day.

Composed a few songs at night and went to bed at 10:30 P. M.

NOTE: See Appendix for the Red Cross Songs that were composed this evening.



ISLAND OF CERIGO



CAPE MALLA, GREECE.

JUNE 7TH. GREECE. A FRENCH TORPEDO BOAT!

Today is May 25th., by the Greek Calendar. We are still out of sight of land. After breakfast at nine o'clock, a Grecian Island and also Mareas were sighted. At noon, the mountains of the Peloponesius were in plain view, and Cape Gallo was identified.

One mountain, Mt. Datus, had snow on its top and in the gullies. We then went thru the Gulf of Kalamata, and soon went by Cape Matapan, into the Gulf of Marathonisi by Cape Malia, passing the Island of Cerigo on the right at five o'clock.

Off Cape Malia, a French Torpedo Boat came out and looked us over, dipping her flag. We cheered them and they cheered us.

At seven o'clock, after passing Cape Malia, we were we were rapidly being overhauled by a French Warship coming from the east, when while it was about 10 to 15 miles off, we saw her wireless sparking thru the glasses and then she sailed back. Probably communicated with the torpedo boat that we had met.

The first Cape (Gallo) was brown and barren, no shrubbery, grass and but few olive trees. But Cape Matapan and especially Cape Malia, were green. All were mountainous with rock cliffs, being very steep and precipitous. Cape Matapan, the Island of Cerigo and Cape Malia had light-houses on them. All are built on the general plan of a house with the light house tower sticking up thru them in the center of the building.

AT PIRAEUS
PORT OF ATHENS



Our Baggage.

JUNE 7TH. GREECE. NEARING PIRAEUS.

Today, Bates, Harrington and Mitchell were very sick, accompanied with vomiting. We believe it to be due to the dates that we had last night for supper.

Played bridge, with Berger, A. W. Buck and Captain Glavonis, winning as usual?

After getting thru at bridge, I went to my "state-room" and packed my duffle bag and suitcase, which were so tight when I got thru that I could not get another thing in them. I then walked the deck awhile and after getting good and tired I turned in, for as I supposed, a good nights sleep.

JUNE 8TH. APPROACHING PIRAEUS! 23RD. DAY FROM NEW YORK!

At four o'clock in the morning I was awakened by the tooting of the ship's whistle, and on going on deck found that we were passing the Island of Andros and approaching Pireaus. Weather is pleasant and clear.

Soon the sun came up directly ahead of us, and it was a very pretty sight as it arose over the hills of Athens.

Now we could make out on our right the two battleships Greece bought from United States, the Idaho and Mississippi, as they lay at anchor off New Faleron.

After passing them, we approached Pireaus and saw a large building, the Naval Academy, directly in the suns rays.

It is now light and we are entering the harbor of Pireaus, between the north and the south moles and the Naval Academy is on the hill on the right hand side as we enter, and side of it a building flying the Red Cross Flag.

AT P I R A E U S



LANDING BOAT, S.S.ATHINAI
IN BACKGROUND.



CUSTOM HOUSE WHERE WE
LANDED.



BY THIRD RAIL SYSTEM TO
ATHENS.



STREET SCENE. AWNING FOR
PROTECTION FROM SUN.



GREEK CHURCH ON WAY TO HOTEL.



ICE CREAM AFTER A SWIM

AT NEW FALERON, GREECE.

(See page 46)

JUNE 8TH. AT PIRAEUS. TO ATHENS BY 3RD. RAIL SYSTEM!

The navy yard is on our right, and we saw many torpedo boats and other warships at anchor in front of the custom house, where we tied up sternmost to the dock, the bow sticking out into the harbor, as we did at Palermo, the cargo being removed by lighters.

We now saw some of the cargo unloaded, and from under the coal in the forward hatch, Remington Ammunition was taken out.

We had breakfast aboard, Stuart and Fox going to Athens to arrange hotels. They came back at noon and we had lunch on the boat, then going ashore leaving our baggage, (duffel bags and suit cases), with keys, at the Custom House so that they could be examined. Cornelius and Fox stayed by the baggage to see that it was not stolen.

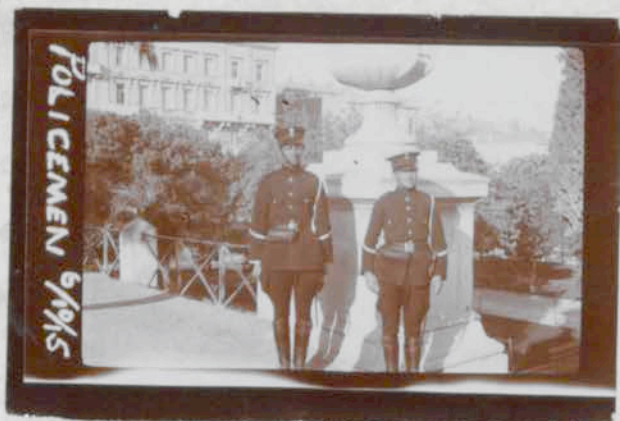
We took a car to the electric express, (a three rail system) station, where we changed and took a fast electric train to Athens, a fifteen minute trip, making but three stops.

Arriving at Athens, we had to go up a stairway about twenty feet, to the street level, and then a ten minute walk to the Hotel Grande Bretagne, a very hot walk it was. We arrived at the Hotel at 2:30 P. M., and I was assigned Room 20, and after washing and mailing letters, left my films to be developed, had some ice cream (two helpings), sitting in chairs and by tables on the sidewalk as is the custom here; later going to the beer garden in front of the hotel, returning to the hotel at 8:30 P. M. for dinner.

A T A T H E N S



NARROW STREETS.



GENDARMERY OR POLICEMEN.



GOATS AT YOUR DOOR FOR
FRESH MILK



THE DONKEY THE BEAST OF BURDEN.



ROYAL PALACE ON
CONSTITUTION SQUARE.



THE SHOE SHOP WHERE I HAD MY
PUTTEES MENDED. (Picture is
upside down)



ATHENS TO NEW FALERON. SMALL CARS AND TRAILERS.

JUNE 8TH. AT ATHENS. GREEK ELECTION COMING.

We met a wireless operator from a Greek Battleship who had lived in U. S., and he told us many things of interest, both local, political and national, which may help us later on in understanding the politics of this end of the world.

Greece is to have an election on Sunday, and it is thought that about fifteen days after, that Greece will enter the war.

Tonight after dinner, we went over to the beer gardens and watched the moving pictures, which started about ten o'clock, in the open air on Constitutional Square.

At last a fresh water bath after three weeks of salt water baths on the old ship Athina.

At the beer gardens are about 2,000 seats. One simply walks in and sits down, and he may or may not buy of the venders as they bring food up to the tables. We had coffee and some ice cream and cake for twelve cents. The moving pictures were shown every ten minutes.

At times when the people were feeling good, they would pound on the tables (iron) with spoons and shout "hulla". Finally we left for a car ride at eleven o'clock, took a car and paid two cents and rode three minutes to the terminus, and were given transfers that were of no use to us.

We walked back to the café near the King's Palace and had some ice cream and finally went to bed at midnight.

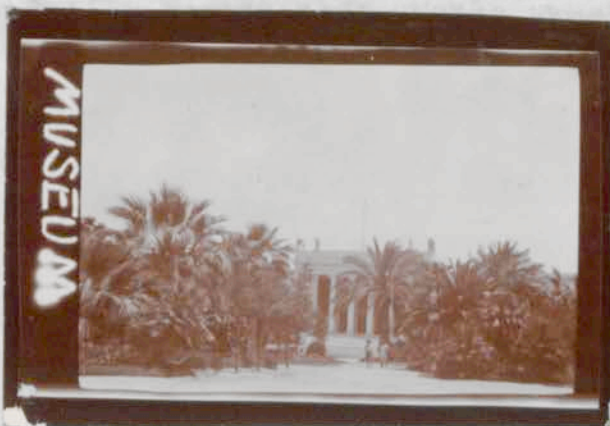
At the hotel, we find that the custom is to have breakfast in bed, luncheon at twelve thirty and dinner at eight o'clock in the evening. Lots of hungry intervals and the



THE ACADEMY



NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MUSEUM.



THE MUSEUM'S BEAUTIFUL ENTRANCE, ITS APPROACH.



TYPICAL STREET SCENE.



THE KING'S BODY GUARD.

JUNE 8TH. IN ATHENS. WE ENJOY THE ICE CREAM. VERY HOT.

people drink coffee all of the time.

The King's Bodyguard, have a peculiar uniform, tight pants with short skirts and they are a sight to behold. On the toe of their shoes they have a "fuzzywuz" of a woolen ball that bobs around in a most interesting manner.

Saw a fire, and such a funny little engine truck, with a tank suggesting that it held water.

The stores in the city close at noon and open at three o'clock when the air is cooler. There is practically no life in Athens from twelve to three o'clock daily.

All of the water at the hotel is bottled, as the Athens supply is very bad tasting.

I had another bath tonight, with an eight foot square bath towel and two face towels, and also a bath mat. A most luxurious proceeding after our Greek Ship.

JUNE 9TH. VISITED THE AMERICAN EMBASSY. PICTURE TAKEN.

Up at seven thirty, had a shower bath and then went down stairs and had breakfast in the palm room. For breakfast we had honey, butter, bread and coffee, which they call a simply grand meal to start a days work.

Our table in the dining room is in the center, and has a wonderful chandelier hanging over it. This is magnificent at night, but in the day time, it has its "shirt" on to keep off the flies, and is not visible. Lit up at night it is wonderful.

We went to the American Embassy and met the minister Mr. Droppers, a Williams College professor.



THE BATH HOUSES. ROADSTEAD AT NEW FALERON. THE IDAHO AND MISSISSIPPI, SHIPS SOLD GREECE, IN THE BACKGROUND.



THE ROADSTEAD.



TYPE OF FISHING BOAT.



WHARF AND ROADSTEAD.



REFRESHMENTS AFTER A SWIM.



THE ACROPOLIS FROM THE HOTEL GRANDE-BRITAIN.



ARCH OF HADRIAN, NEAR TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

(3) JUNE 9TH. AT U. S. EMBASSY AT ATHENS. TO NEW FALERON.

The Consul, Mr. Widdall at the Embassy was sick, and three of us donated our digestive tablets from our kits that Mrs. Sedgwick gave us, for him.

At the Embassy, Mr. Droppers merely met us, and after a short talk we had our pictures taken in front of the Embassy.

We then visited the National Archeological Museum and returned to the hotel at 12:30 P. M. and had a bath and some ice cream.

In the afternoon we went to New Faleron and went in swimming, and found that the water is very salt. The two warships that U. S. sold to Greece were in the roadstead with others vessels. To get a swimming suit it was necessary to purchase four tickets at a total expense of twelve cents, including room. After the swim we had ice cream and cake and had our pictures taken.

After dinner at night we went to the theatre, Bravo buying the tickets at a cost of eighty cents apiece, as we thought that the "Capitans" (Captain Stevanovich) moving pictures were to be shown there. Instead a Greek Drama was the show for the evening and we left after an act, going to Constitution Square where we finally saw the movies showing Captain Stevanovich's wedding at New York.

After some ice cream, coffee and nuts we returned to the hotel and went to bed.

.SNDUOAN TO SREHATET .NDICMI DHT MOFT ETOIO



Temple of Olympian Zeus

TEMPLE OLYMPUS



Acropolis - Temple of Zeus

ACROPOLIS FROM TEMPLE OLYMPUS



THE ACROPOLIS



Entrance Acropolis Theater

ODION OF HERODES ATTICUS.



SEATING ARRANGEMENT OF ODION.

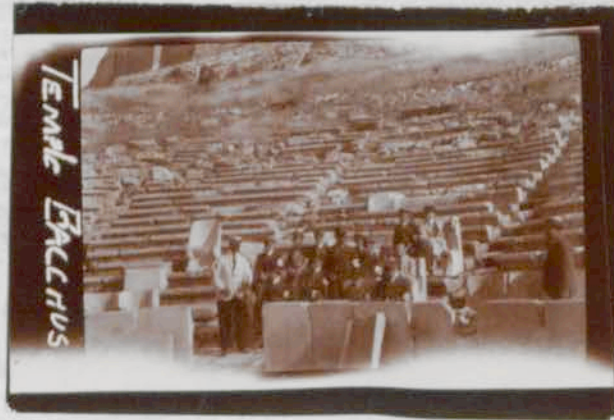


CLIMBING UP ODION.



Interior of Acropolis Theater

ODION FROM THE INSIDE.



Temple Bacchus

THEATRE OF BACCHUS.

JUNE 10TH. TO THE ACROPOLIS. ON BOARD THE CHALKIS!

Up at 5:15 A. M. for we were going to the Acropolis and it is best to start before the heat of midday. Took many pictures, including the Temple of Aesclepeides and Underwood and Underwood took our pictures at the Temple or better Theatre of Bacchus and at the Temple of Victory on the Acropolis.

After the Acropolis, we went to the Stadium, which is similar to the stadium at Harvard, but much longer and narrower.

We then went to the restaurant and had some, "proilla glacé", chocolate glacé and "high life glacé", after which we returned to the hotel and packed our duffle bags, wrote letters and postals.

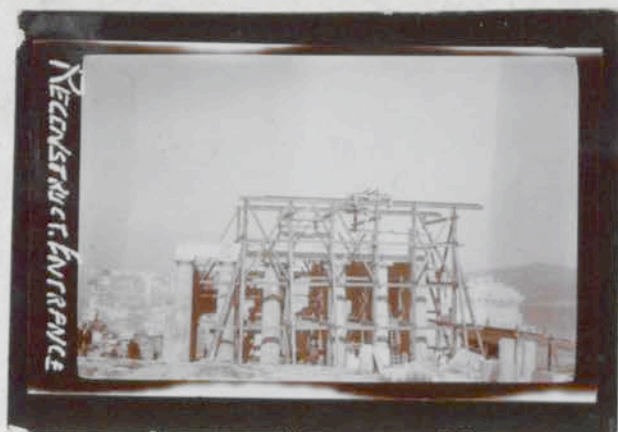
Our baggage went at three o'clock and we had an early dinner at six o'clock leaving the hotel at 7:30 P. M. for Pireaus to board the boat for Salonica.

There was a delay in loading the boat, the Chalkis, so that we did not leave Pireaus until midnight. In the meanwhile we sang songs.

The Chalkis, is about 800 tons, is long and slender, and was formerly a pleasure yacht. We found many women aboard, which seemed curious after the Athens.

I went to sleep at eleven o'clock and was awakened but a few moments when at midnight the boat started for Salonica.

THE ACROPOLIS



RESTORING THE ENTRANCE
OR PROPYLAEA.



RUINS ON THE ACROPOLIS
TEMPLE AND SPRING OF
AESCLAPEIDES.



AT TEMPLE OF VICTORY OR
ATHENA NIKE.



RUINS ON THE ACROPOLIS.



THE ERECHTHEUM. (East side)

JUNE 11TH. ON BOARD THE S.S. CHALKIS. AT CHALKIS!

I woke up to find the boat pitching and rocking with a high wind blowing. I just managed to get dressed and on deck before I was sick. Later statistics showed that fourteen of the fellows were sick and all felt rather mean.

Ten ate lunch at noon. Soon we approached the City of Chalkis, entering at a light house, swinging around a sand-spit and going up a narrow inlet.

Arriving at Chalkis, we saw cadets drilling at their barracks. On the left was a walled armed city of ancient times. We found that the ship would be held as a swift flowing tide prevented her leaving between the piers of a bridge. We went ashore at two o'clock and were told to report at five o'clock. On shore took pictures of a goat herd and the walled city. I had some goat ice cream and on getting back was sick again and went to bed.

We left at eight o'clock and as I was in bed I was soon to sleep.

JUNE 12TH. PASSED MT. OLYMPUS, THESSALONICA. AT SALONIKA!

I got up and shaved at 11:30 A. M. for the sea was pretty rough earlier in the morning. I had two oranges for breakfast and managed to keep them down.

Soon we entered a sea of muddy, dirty water, of a brown color, and passed Mt. Olympus in Thessalonica on the right, the snow being plainly visible and the valley formation made the snow seem like a white cross.

Soon we arrived at Salonika, and on entering the harbor, we saw a walled city on the hills, many minarets,

S. S. CHALKIS.
BOUGHT AT CHALKIS GREECE.



THE RED CROSS GOAT.

OUR MASCOT ON THE S.S. CHALKIS

SIR THOMAS LIPTON MEETING



US AT SALONIQUE.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON MEETING US AT
SALONIKA, GREECE.

JUNE 12TH. ARRIVED AT SALONIKA! SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

two large white towers, and the British Red Cross Ship, the Erin.

On going into the harbor, who should come out to meet us but Sir Thomas Lipton, with Dr. Butler, the latter of the American Red Cross.

Sir Thomas had made arrangements to land us at the Custom House, which he did, with our baggage, and within a half hour we were having tea on board the Erin with Sir Thomas Lipton. How we cheered him.

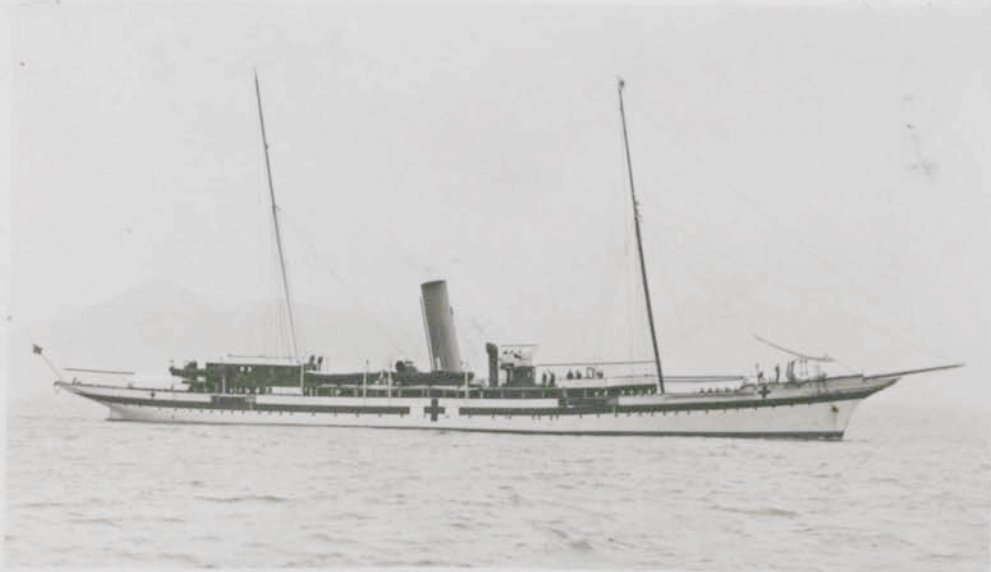
After having tea, cookies and cake, we went back to our hotel, the Grand Olympia, where I had my room with Dr. Cornelius. A. W. Buck and Gage were also in the same hotel. The others in our party were at The Bristol and The Grand American. We ate our dinner tonight at the Rome Restaurant.

After a short walk in the evening I retired after some ice cream.

It was a night of cats, dogs, bedbugs and bites, in a four poster bed and candle light. The lavatory a "OO!"

During the evening I met Nesbeth and Dr. Hodge and heard their experiences. Also met Ward and Thompson, two newspaper men. (Thompson was later called, "He's aliar Thompson")

Salonica is well paved with large flag stones. Tables and chairs are spread all over the streets, so that vehicles cannot pass. There is much excitement for tomorrow is election and it means peace or war for Greece. Everything looks like war here, with armed patrols, twenty five men



BRITISH RED CROSS HOSPITAL SHIP "ERIN."

SIR THOMAS LIPTON GREET'S



DR. STRONG

Dr. Hodge

Dr. Butler

JUNE 12TH. AT SALONIKA.

in each, both infantry and cavalry, who are going about the city.

JUNE 13TH. A DINNER TO AMERICANS ON THE ERIN BY SIR THOMAS:

Arose at nine o'clock and Cornelius, Buck, Gage and I went to the Turkish Baths for a bath, a regular bathing establishment. Then to breakfast, having strawberries and whipped cream and some coffee ice cream. We then returned to the Hotel Grand Olympia and had some rest, writing letters and postals.

I met Dr. Strong at noon and delivered to him the envelopes that his secretary, Miss Cassassa had given to me at the Harvard Medical School before leaving U. S. At 12:45 P. M. our party went to the Erin, where Thompson of the New York Herald and the Chicago Tribune took moving pictures of our party, including some American Nurses who were with Sir Thomas Lipton, as we were going on board the boat. The nurses were returning to U. S.

We then met Sir Thomas, Dr. Hodge, Nesbeth, Caldwell, Thompson, Butler, Mr. Thompson, (U. S. Consul at Salonika), and Mr. Thompson of the N. Y. Herald.

Sir Thomas turns out to be one of the three Harvard Trustees.

We had lunch on the Erin, seventy five in all, at a table on the deck, Sir Thomas using a megaphone for talking down the table. We gave him three cheers.

Dr. Hodge then received a diploma and medal from the Serbian Government. Then Dr. Strong, Dr. Hodge, and the two Mr. Thompsons toasted Sir Thomas.

IN THE YEAR 1751, HE WAS BORN AT LONDON, AND WAS BAPTIZED AT ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, VINCEY SQUARE, ON THE 26TH OF MARCH.

HE WAS THE ELDEST OF SEVEN CHILDREN, AND WAS NAMED AFTER HIS FATHER.

HE WAS EDUCATED AT ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOL, AND AT ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, VINCEY SQUARE.

HE WAS A PUPIL OF THE REV. DR. HENRY, AND OF THE REV. DR. WATSON.

HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, AND WAS A PUPIL OF THE REV. DR. HENRY.

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JUNE 13TH. SALONIKA. I AM SENT TO MONTENEGRO!

Then we went up on the upper deck and listened to a victrola play Yankee Doodle Dandy, and sang songs, finally having tea and going over the Erin. Sir Thomas showed us the medals that he had received from the Serbian Government.

Tonight we ate at the Palace Olympos instead of the Rome. The latter is supposed to be the best in the city.

Dr. Strong left us as he is going to Athens on the Erin, which is leaving with Doctors and Nurses for the States, via Marseilles. Many submarines are reported near Italy.

After dinner at the Palace Olympos, Captain Stevanovich gave us a spread in front of the Hotel and gave us a parting farewell, where we cheered him for he has been advanced to Captain of the First Order.

I have received my appointment to Montenegro, where I report to Dr. Grinnel at Petsch. Captain Stevanovich has an uncle there and as I shall have an introduction to him, I shall probably be alright

JUNE 15TH. ELECTION RESULTED IN VENZELOS VICTORY!

Up at nine o'clock and bought a canteen and various other things, having lunch at noon. Wrote letters in the afternoon and the election was announced about four o'clock. Venzelos was elected and the war party is in control.

Great rejoicing, and the streets were blocked, in several instances the troops charging the crowd to disperse them. At a riot in the evening in front of the Hotel Olympos, Col. Gayle had his wallet stolen. The troops were again called to drive away the mob.



FORT OF TSAR DUCHANNE, SKOPLJE

FORT AND BARBED WIRE



AT RAILROAD BRIDGE.

LEAVING SALONIKA WITH



OUR LUNCH

JUNE 15TH. SALONIKA TO SKOPLJE. A 12 HOUR TRIP.

We set out for Skoplje at 8:00 A. M. I forgot my raincoat but Lyman went back to the hotel to get it, but he was too late.

We left on the eight o'clock train after having a breakfast of two eggs, coffee and bread at the Palace Royal. A lunch was put up for us consisting of three eggs, chicken, pears, bread and a bottle of water, which was all we had until we arrived at Skoplje in the evening, at eight o'clock on our train of thirty two (32) cars.

We stopped at several stations and finally crossed a river, the Vardar, arriving at the border town of Greece and Serbia, where we changed trains.

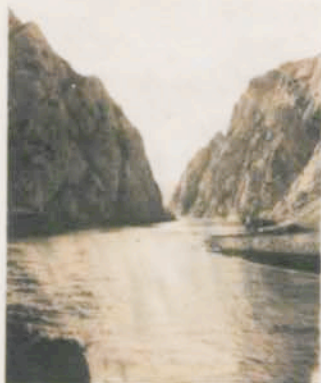
Soon we arrived at Djevdjeli, where Dr. Donnely died, of typhus fever, and I took many pictures, of the hospital and other points of interest there. In charge at the hospital, was an Austrian soldier. There were but two cases of typhus there now. Last winter there were 1100 cases of typhus fever.

Old benzine drums were used to boil water in and a large mobile sterilizer was on the hospital grounds.

We passed many towns that were empty and in ruins near the Bulgarian Border, and Serbian Soldiers were present at all of the culverts and bridges that we went over in the train, each bridge having earthworks and an occasional piece of artillery.

We gradually approached the mountains and soon we were in the hills and near the snow capped mountains, the air getting very cool.

IRON GATE



VARDAR RIVER VALLE

JUNE 15TH. SALONIKA TO SKOPLJE. A STOP AT DJEVDJELI.

We passed thru many tunnels, and the next minute down sheer rocky mountain sides to the Vardar River, a very muddy, yellow stream flowing down to Salonika. Many caves were seen in the rock sides of the canyon, thru which the river ran. The train followed the river until at last we went thru a tunnel, amid high rocky walls, this particular spot being called, "The Gates of Kossovo Plain", and we saw before us a broad fertile plain.

As the train travelled along thru the fields, the soldiers sitting on the car steps, were continually cutting off the poppy heads that grew on the plants near the track, with their bayonets or sabres.

We finally arrived at Skoplje, meeting Dr. Jackson and Dr. Lurie, who took us to the Hotel Bristol, where we secured rooms for the nights stay. After washing up we went to the Café at the Theatre near the Vardar, the Café Theatre, and had a fine meal, and also had my first taste of so called black bread, a sort of rye bread.

After dinner, we went immediately to the Hotel Bristol which by the way had been recently fumigated and disinfected and went to bed, pretty well tired out after the days trip.

On our trip up we passed over three trestle bridges that had been blown up by Bulgarian Comitadjas, irregular soldiers, fitted out and acting more or less under government supervision. The girders destroyed were a twisted mass of iron below in the river bed.

Selected Chinn as a suitable man to accompany me on the trip and work with me. He looks as if he would not be discouraged or kick at the food we are apt to get.

THEY WERE IN THE MOUNTAINS, A STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

He passed them by the side, and the next morning

he was found by the side of the river, a

very small, yellow stream flowing into the river, and

over the river in the lower part of the canyon, and when

the river ran, the first lot over the river would be

as was the case, and the first lot over the river would be

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JUNE 16TH. A DAY IN SKOPLJE WITH DR. CASTELLANI.

Got up early and had breakfast at 7:30 A. M. and went out to the Lady Paget Hospital with Chinn. I then visited the American Clinic, the Fourth reserve Hospital and many other places with Dr. Jackson in the Ford.

On the way out to the Lady Paget Hospital, we saw Austrian prisoners, tearing down the old Turkish Gravestones using them to erect new hospital buildings. There are six large hills dotted white with gravestones of deceased Turks, being the accumulation of years.

Dinner at 12:30 P. M. In the afternoon, I visited Dr. Castellani and delivered to him the green stain that I had for Dr. Sellards at the laboratory, Dr. Sellards being away at the present on a trip to Belgrade. Met Dr. A. M. Strong.

I bought twelve dinars worth of chocolate and secured 1,800 doses of triple vaccine to take to Montenegro. Tonight we met Cornelius, Mendelson, Campbell, Crafts, Laughlin, Lyman, Gage, Berger, Bakeman and C. E. Buck, the men that we had left at Salonika.

To bed at 11:30 P. M. and we leave tomorrow at 5:15 A. M. for Mitrovitza, by train, the first stage of my journey to Pech Montenegro.

I also met Brink and "Pop" Standifer today, men who came over with the first unit with Dr. Strong.

The Austrian prisoners are very intelligent and some talk English very good. One is a Ph.D from Prague University.



UP BEAUTIFUL GORGES,
SKOPLJE TO MITROVITZA.



Many Tunnels

THRU MANY TUNNELS.



Selling the Log

KACHINEEK. NOTE SCALES FOR SELLING WOOD.



TURKS GOING TO A MOSQUE

AT MITROVITZA.

JUNE 17TH. SKOPLJE TO MITROVITZA.

We arose on time and also left Skoplje on time, which is a strange occurrence in this country which we have already found out. Our train left at 5:15 in the morning, there being twenty eight cars in all, a regular troop train, and all being packed to full capacity. All the cars in this country are labelled, with the number of men and also horses that they can carry. Most of the cars as a result have to the effect that they can carry forty men or six horses.

It was very slow travelling, and we went thru many tunnels, and up a river valley by beautiful hills. We finally reached a plateau and saw sheep grazing and fertile fields.

We arrived at the end of the line at Mitrovitza, Chinn, Dr. Zinsser and Dr. Shattuck. Dr. Zinsser and Dr. Shattuck are going over to say good bye to Dr. Grinnel as they are going home to U. S.

We went to the hotel and met the Military Governor and had dinner. At night we saw the Civil Prefecture. Lawyer ----- gave us a dinner at night and he told us of Russia and his brother who is in Moscow. For a waiter a blacksmith served us as the regular waiter is in the war. We bought some more Nestles Chocolate.

We visited a minaret, the tower on the Turkish Mosques, and saw them at worship, kneeling on the carpetted floor.

Thruout the town open sewers prevail and also brooks, and a beautiful river divides the town. The streets are rough cobbled and there are public wells or fountains at intervals. To bed at 10:00 P.M., pretty tired.

MITROVITZA TO PECH.



GUARD OF TWO GENDARMES.

MITROVITZA TO PECH.



THE BRITSKA.

MITROVITZA TO PECH.



INSIDE TURK HUN AT ROODNIK

JUNE 18TH. MITROVITZA TO ROODNIK TO PECH.

I was awakened at three o'clock after a sleepless night as my bed was full of callers of the night, bedbugs, fleas etc., and to top it off the first call to "mass" at the mosque just across the square from the tavern where we were, took place at three o'clock, the Turkish Priest or Oja going up on the little balcony on the minaret and walking around it singing to his flock to come and pray.

We finally got up at 4:45 A. M. and had breakfast, leaving at six o'clock in two wagons, four of us in one, and the baggage in the other. So driven by two Turkish drivers and escorted by two gendarmes, we left Mitrovitza and the bedbugs behind us.

It proved to be a very rough road, the ruts being from one to two feet deep and we walked most of the way to the Montenegrin Frontier, except when we rode the horses of the gendarmes, or were going down hill.

At noon we stopped for café at a small "hun" at a collection of five or six houses called Kleenar and by some Petki. After a short rest we proceeded and arrived at Roodnik, a place marked by about a dozen rude thatched dwellings where we had dinner, just as the rain caught us.

This inn or hun consisted as usual of one room which served as a dining room and sleeping room, and had a fireplace at one end where the coffee was cooked. A man was asleep near the fireplace on the wooden benches which served as beds, and he was covered with filth and flies altho he had a dirty handkerchief over his face.

THE LATE, REV. J. H. HARRIS, D.D.

I am, my dear Sir, very glad to hear of your recovery.

My wife and I are well, and hope to see you soon.

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JUNE 18TH. MITROVITZA TO ROODNIK TO PECH, MONTENEGRO.

For dinner we had eggs, coffee, bread, cheese. I dodged the bread and cheese and boiled some water for the canteens. We left about one o'clock after a rest, leaving in the rain and drove over fields as the mud was to thick and deep in the roads. As we road along we went by sentinels every few hundred feet in little earth and sod huts to protect them from the weather.

Soon we arrived at the Montenegrin Border and found carriages awaiting our arrival, three carriages and a two wheeled gig. One of the carriages was a chaise. We changed our baggage and gave the driver three dinars and five dinars apiece to the gendarmes. Two Montenegro Soldiers are accompanying us now. After about two kilos we stop at a mill and feed the horses and rest them at the roadside. As usual the driver stuck us and we had to pay for the food. It seems to be the custom in this country where horses are furnished free that the guest pays for all the driver can get out of him.

We bought some tobacco. We also changed the horses we had for the two that were drawing the baggage as the white horse that we had did all the pulling and the black one was useless. After this change we got on better.

We left here after a half hour, and after a time arrived at another tavern where we had some koniak and café. There were some Montenegro Soldiers and their Captain stationed at this place, and they were splendid six foot men. We lost another hour here.

MONASTERY AT PECH MONTENEGRO



OUR HOME FOR A MONTH.

JUNE 18TH. ARRIVING AT PECH MONTENEGRO.

From now on we made better time as the road in Montenegro is better than in Serbia, as it is well paved, with ditches two feet deep on the side. The road is running along the top of a ridge and is very level.

We passed a military road being built in Serbia, and evidently it is to meet this road, with the result that when completed it will be a wonderful road to travel on. There were thousands of Turks working on the Serbian Road.

Now snow covered mountains came into view and we began to descend, meeting cows, sheep, goat, horses, many children and women on foot and otherwise, ox wagons with hay and then on turning south the smoke of Pech could be seen at seven o'clock.

We passed many Turkish Graves, many being new ones and also many being children, as we entered Pech. Many minarets point upward from the city and it is of quite good size.

The floor of the wagon was hard and the bumps were many. We turned corners now on two wheels, and finally when an eighth of a kilo from the city the left hind rear wheel came off and Chinn and I together with "Mike" the Turk driver slid backwards into the rear of the wagon in a heap.

We had met Dr. Grinnel about a kilo before and now we took our luggage and put it in the other carriage and we soon entered the Monastery which is just at the base of the mountains.

On going to our room we found it to be the best in

THEY WERE ALL THERE AT THE TIME

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JUNE 18TH. ARRIVING AT PECH MONTENEGRO.

the Monastery, sixteen by eighteen feet in size, fronting on the Court. Two real BEDS and a TABLE made up the furniture and after supper we made use of the beds as soon as we could.

JUNE 19TH. WE FIND FLINTLOCK PISTOLS.

Arose at seven thirty, had a shave and breakfast of eggs, coffee, bread (whole grist) and we then went to see Prefect Petrovich with Regick (the interpreter), then to the Hospital where I met Dr. Grinnel, Dr. Shattuck, Dr. Zinsser, Mr. Batavich and Cross.

At the Hospital we saw two typhus cases that just came in. We then went to the market place where I bought a small hat and we called at the bank. After this we returned to the Monastery for lunch.

It has been decided to send Chinn and ~~me~~ to Jacovitza (Djakovo), so in the afternoon we got our supplies together that we may get them off early tomorrow. Jacovitza is about twenty miles south of Pech (Ipek) and about the same size, e.g. 20,000 population.

We found an old magazine in the sub-basement of the barracks, in which were stored many old blunderblusses, pistols of a heavy bore (about fifty calibre) which were said to have been made before the Turkish Invasion of Serbia in the 14th. century. These pistols were old flint-locks and we were offered as many as we desired to take. There were thousands of them piled in the room as high as the rafters, covered with brass as it showed here and there thru the heavy green mold that covered everything.

JUNE 1947. ARRIVING AT PLOU-AR-ROD.

The house was situated by a stream, about 100 yds. from the shore. The road was a dirt track and the house was built on a hill.

There were no other houses in the area and the house was the only one of its kind.

There were no other houses in the area.

There were no other houses in the area.

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JUNE 19TH. GATHERING SUPPLIES FOR JACOVITZA (DJAKOVO)

We then went to the Monastery for supper and rest. In the evening all were busy writing letters as Dr. Zinsser is going to carry letters home to U. S. when he goes as he is leaving at once.

Rain again tonight, as it has daily for the last two months according to the natives, and today there was a heavy cloudburst followed by a washout. Bridges down in many sections and one house fell into the river and streets are covered with boulders and silt.

Retired at 10:00 P. M.

JUNE 20TH. SUNDAY, AWAKENED BY THE MONASTERY BELLS.

We were awakened by the Monastery Bells and at half past five, Dr. Zinsser left for New York. Shaved, had breakfast and took pictures of the mountains.

Had a talk with Dr. Grinnel about Jacovitza and the ground to be covered there. We then had a talk with the Metropolet who treated us with koniak, and then we had dinner, after which we had a nap before starting up the canyon trail at two o'clock.

Starting at two, Drs. Grinnel, Shattuck, Mr. Cross, Mike, Regick and I started up the Trail which leads to Cettinje. We passed a large spring flowing over a thousand gallons of water amminute and many small ones pouring forth from solid rock.

The Trail ascended steadily, crossed the river twice, and finally we were three hundred feet above it, and the mountains were perpendicular, the walls being over six hundred feet above the river. It became very tiresome.

PECH. BRIDGE USED AFTER



THE CLOUDBURST IN JUNE.

RESULT OF S CLOUDBURST AT PECH. (IPEK)

THE TRAIL FROM



PECH TO CETTINJE

PECH. MONK'S



CAVE IN GORGE.

JUNE 20TH. UP THE CETTINJE TRAIL. THE MONKS' CAVES!

Albanians were met, tough old characters, many with donkeys and mules loaded with army supplies, sugar, etc. Also boys, men and women were passed who were dragging wood into town.

Caves were numerous and very interesting, as they were remains of the Monks back in the 12th. and 13th. centuries. Many of these still had protecting walls, arches, and stairways and some were 300 feet above the river, cut in a sheer perpendicular cliff and apparently must have been reached by rope ladders. In some instances several of the caves were protected by one wall and a stairway connected them.

The story is that the Monks would get disgruntled and flee from the town and take up their abode in the caves, until the authorities once more bade them return.

The river the Pedjan Beestreetza is a beautiful stream, and the roaring of the continuous rapids and waterfalls was wonderful and deafening. In places the trail was very steep and hollowed out of solid rock and other parts had been washed away by the recent cloudburst.

Arriving back at half past six, we had supper and I then went up on the hill in the rear of the Monastery to the north and took pictures of the city. There are many beautiful flowers up here where the Metropolet is building a summer home. We came across two land turtles up here far from any signs of water.

The road and river are far below, the river bed being very pretty with its various colored marble floor.

To bed at nine o'clock.

JUNE 21ST. OUR SUPPLIES READY FOR JACOVITZA.

Arose at quarter of seven and bade Dr. Shattuck and Mr. Cross goodbye, as they will return to U. S. before we get back to Serbia.

After breakfast I went down to the hospital immediately for the Prefect was to have fifteen ox wagons for us to carry our supplies to Jacovitza.

The material we are taking is as follows:

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Sulphur, 2,000 pounds. | 20 whitewash brushes. |
| Sealing paper. 2 boxes. | 2 boxes of bichloride. |
| Fleur. 1 bbl. | Phenotosol. 1 bbl. |
| 20 iron pans. | Soap. one dozen cakes. |
| 20 Dutch Ovens. | Two bath tubs. |
| Alcohol. 5 gals. | Kerosene 150 gallons. |
| Ladders, two. | Scrubbing brushes. 1 doz. |
| Knapsack pumps. 1 doz. | Zinc Oxide Oint. |
| Hair clipper. | Alcohol 95%. 2 liters. |
| Hospital clothing. 100 pieces. (Made by the English Red Cross Societies. | |
| Vaccine. 200 doses of the tetra vaccine. | |
| Also iodine, boric ointment, bandages, naphthaleine, and odds and ends. | |

At nine o'clock nothing had showed up in the nature of ox teams so I took Mike, one of our interpreters, and went down to see the Prefect Petrovich and he replied that all of the carts had gone to get ammunition from Mitrovitza, but that he would have carts tomorrow at eight o'clock sure.

At this we decided to get busy in Pech and taking Mike

PECH



THE GARBAGE CART.

IN THE LICE PROOF SUITS



READY FOR THE LICE

PHINOTAS JOHN DISINFECTING



ONE OF THE PRIVIES.



TYPE OF PRIVY

JUNE 21ST. AT WORK IN PECH.(IPEK)

Regick, Chinn and four natives with knapsack pumps and some brooms, we sprayed all of the public mines or noosnika, with a phenotosol solution and in the afternoon started to whitewash them, but as Chinn said, the natives were worse than Jamaican niggers and work progressed slow.

We numbered them, and finally struck off work at five o'clock and visited the old Turkish Army Camp, where we saw trenches and the circles left by the tents.

On returning to the Monastery, the Metroplet took us to his garden where he raises radishes, lettuce, onions, cheasnute, cherries, in fact everything grew there. Leaving him we had supper, talked and wrote letters and then prepared for bed as the Prefect says that the ox carts will surely be there tomorrow and we want to be there in order to superintend the loading.

We saw the two Montengrin Forte from which shells were thrown over the town, driving out the Turks three years ago.

We learned today that the Albanians are very troublesome at the present time. The Serbian Troops are fighting Albania and have driven the main Albanian Army south, but that small bands of Albanians are still roaming the hills and two people were killed by them today, so it is perhaps lucky that we are within the Monastery walls, which are over sixteen feet high.

No mail since one written May 15th. and no news of the war at all. It is rumored that the Serbians have reached Durazzo in Albania.

HIDES HANGING IN TWO



ITZ
STORY SLAUGHTER HOUSE, JACOV

JUNE 20TH AT MONASTERY



JUNE 21ST. STILL AWAITING THE OX CARTS. ALWAYS "SOOTRA".

A slaughter house in the southern end of the town, was interesting, a two story building with hundreds of skins hanging from the eaves. The skins were treated in a hole in the earth and everything just plain stunk.

Many women were seen spinning thread as they walk along the streets carrying loads of wood and other material.

JUNE 22ND. ARRIVAL OF THE OX CARTS. "BATH HOUSE BILLY".

Arising at six, we have the same old breakfast, eggs, bread (with no butter, in fact none since Salonica) and black coffee with no milk.

Then to the hospital and mines with Mike. "Bath House Billy" received a raise and now gets three dinars a day, (seventy five cents) and he is delighted, and orders "Crazy Ike" around in great shape, but he gets his work done.

The gendarmes at the hospital burnt our broom handles and as a result were thrown in prison. Wood is very scarce.

There is very little seen of the Austrians who were numerous in Serbia. It is said that none are taken prisoner all being shot, no quarter being shown in the fighting.

At half past ten the ox wagons showed up and we loaded thirteen of them with stores for Jacovitz, getting them ready by noon, but the men had to eat before starting, and so not starting until two o'clock.

I returned to the Monastery and had dinner and packed to be ready to leave on the following morning at 6:00 A. M. Had a nap, supper at six o'clock, at which Mr. Bakovich was present and we had some cherries and cake.

PECH TO JACOVITZA.



THE BRITSKA: BALKAN PRAIRIE

JUNE 22ND. PREPARING TO LEAVE SOOTRA" FOR JACOVITZA.

Many of the ox carts were so small today that we were able to get only two boxes of sulphur on them, and the largest took only six boxes (600 pounds). It took one team to take a barrel of phinotasol.

In the evening I talked with Dr. Grinnel and we than treated the sick women in the Monastery who received no medical care at all.

JUNE 23RD. WE ARRIVE AT THE "HOTEL DE GINK" JACOVITZA.

Up at half past five, and left Pech for Jacovitza at quarter of nine over a rather rough road, as usual. Two gendarmes accompanied us as far as Dechani where there is a Russian Monastery and Hospital. After leaving them we had a dinner of some eggs at a bridge and a few slices of ham.

It threatened rain all day, but the storm swung around us. Soon after dinner we passed the ox carts, and we saw that they had been resting as many of the oxen were loose and the Albanian Drivers were chasing them.

We arrived at Jacovitza at half past one and met City Mayor Popovich who showed us the hotel and sent us a meat pie for dinner.

After dinner we went to the hospital and attended to the unloading of the ox teams as they arrived, and many of the bull carts had broken down. We then made a rapid survey of the town, the public mines, hospitals, "city hall", clinic and pharmacy.

Jacovitza is said to be the largest Montenegrin City having 17,000 to 20,000 people, and is agricultural, the women cutting barley and wheat by hand. To bed at 9:30P.M.

KEEPING COOL BY HAVING



HEADS SHAVED.

MONTENEGRAN FLUSH PRIVY



WATER ENTERS FRONT, OUT BACK

JUNE 24TH. FUMIGATED JACOVITZA HOSPITAL. THE OWL RIOT!

Up at six o'clock and had breakfast at six thirty. We started in work at the Infectious Disease Hospital at seven o'clock, and the men and women arrived for work at half past. In the morning we sealed up the south end of the hospital, a room 100' x 30' x 12' and fumigated the place in the afternoon with 100 pounds of sulphur. We had to overdose there were so many holes in the building. There were eleven men and ten women working for us in the morning and afternoon.

The straw sack mattresses were emptied from the north end of the hospital in the afternoon, the straw being burned. The only female patient in the hospital was furnished with the necessary materials for a bath, which she needed badly and was then discharged, departing for her home near Cettinje with an outfit of clean clothing.

We sprayed the beds and stable with phinotas oil. In the afternoon, a trip to the City Mayor's Office to get supplies for tomorrow, lime, straw and other necessary materials. Then to the telegraph office to dispatch a message to Dr. Grinnel.

NO MAIL SINCE LEAVING U. S.

After some coffee at the café on the square we returned to the "Hotel De Gink" for supper at eight o'clock.

Tonight while eating, a crowd of kids began collecting and hollering, throwing bricks in our room, (south west room) and on investigating we found a young owl had flown into the room. We caught it and put it in a cage. We then resumed our meal and again an interruption, a man coming for our laundry.

JACOVITZA, MONTENEGRO



PAROTIDITIS AFTER
TYPHUS

LOUSE PROOF



SUIT

JUNE 24TH. MET REV. ALEXIS ANTONY OF PALESTINE.

Yet another interruption at our meal when a soldier came in with an infected hand. Opened it up, washed out the pus and bade him goodbye.

The Rev. Alexis Antony of Palestine came around to our room seeking funds for charity work in that country. Then after watching the moon, we retired at 10:00 P. M.

JUNE 25TH. CAPTURED ALBANIAN RIFLES ARRIVE!

Up at six o'clock and to work at the usual time, but only five men and seven women arrived for work.

The south end of the hospital was opened up and disinfected with phinotas and the north end partly papered up, preparing it for fumigation. The hospital mines or nooniks were disinfected with phinotas oil. Also the bed frames were sprayed and the stabled was disinfected again. For the third time we lit sulphur in a section of the south end of the hospital. The south end was white-washed after spraying with phinotas oil.

In the afternoon as usual I had my daily seance with the Mayor and asked him for brooms, straw and a convenient enclosed yard to set up a camp in. Also spoke to him about moving the soldiers out of the Main Hospital to the Infectious Disease Hospital after we had cleaned it, so that we might clean up the Main Hospital. However the Doctor in charge of the Main Hospital said that it would be impossible.

After work we had coffee at the Turkish Joint.

Three bull wagon loads of captured Albanian rifles arrived at the magazine at the Hospital. To bed at 8:00 P.M.

TYPHUS HOSPITAL BEFORE



CLEANING, JACOVITZA.

PRIVY AT TYPHUS



HOSPITAL, JACOVITZA.

TYPHUS HOSPITAL AFTER



WHITEWASHING,
FUMIGATING, DISINFECTING

JACOVITZA.



OUR GYPSY WORK GANG.

BEDS TAKEN OUT FOR



DISINFECTION.

JUNE 26TH. DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING FOOD.

At work at the usual time, that is seven o'clock. Breakfast is getting monotonous, bread, eggs and coffee being the routine here.

In the morning the men completed the white washing of the south end in the afternoon washed the floor. The women continued papering the north end of the hospital and after an all day job on the second floor they had not finished.

We bought cucumbers again today and persuaded the hotel keepers wife to get some potatoes for us and we then had our first potatoes since leaving Pech. We have been buying daily, chocolate, getting six small pieces for one papera and today the city was bought out of chocolate.

Mailed some letters today. Tonight we sat on the hay pile in front of the hotel "De Gink" and saw the full moon rise and watched the lightning play among the mountains. These thunderstorms go around us each night, the lightning being very pretty as it plays about the skies and the thunder rolls around the mountains.

Monday is the SERBISH HOLIDAY, the 528TH Anniversary of the Turkish Victory over the Serbs in 1387 when the Turks secured control of this country. It is kept to remind all that the country was once Serbian.

Mike, the interpreter, cut his hand today, and I had him under treatment. Also a Serbian Soldier with a parotitis resulting from Typhus Fever arrived and was out in the ward.

The three of us, Chinn, Mike and myself, patronized a barber this afternoon and had our heads shaved on top and clipped close around the head. To bed at 9:15 P. M.

THEY WERE, HOWEVER, IN OUTSTANDING POSSE.

At work at the same time, that is seven o'clock.

Superintendent of the station, Mr. [unclear] and called

being the station here.

In the morning the man completed the shift was assigned

the shift and in the afternoon worked the floor. The

woman continued working the north end of the hospital and

after six days on the second shift they had not finished.

The woman continued again today and yesterday the

hotel kitchen after he got home because for me and to them

had not first because of the fact that he had been

working early, about 11:30, getting six meals passed for one

report and today the shift was changed out of schedule.

Validated good for the day. Tonight we are on the day

plus in front of the hotel "the sign" and we are the same

time and worked the 11:30 shift today along the schedule.

These circumstances are shown in each shift, the following

being very early as it shows about the time and the number

rolls around the schedule.

Monday is the 24th holiday, the 25th anniversary

of the [unclear] over the years in 1927 when the [unclear]

secured control of this country. It is now to [unclear]

that the country was once [unclear].

After the [unclear], that is today, and I have

the [unclear] [unclear]. Also a [unclear] [unclear] with a [unclear]

resulting from [unclear] [unclear] and [unclear] in the [unclear]

The [unclear] of [unclear], [unclear] and [unclear], [unclear]

before the [unclear] and the [unclear] of [unclear] [unclear]

of [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] to end at 6:15 P. M.

JUNE 27TH. SUNDAY. A TRIP TO THE FORTIFICATIONS OF JACOVITZA.

We slept until eight o'clock this morning, and then had a bath and breakfast. Dr. Zinsser had given me his small portable bath tub before he left Pech. After breakfast I wrote letters and had a nap.

In the afternoon we went up on the hills in back of the town to the west, looking over the old forts, trenches and other protection to the town. A minaret here showed evidence of shell fire as it had half of its tower shot off in the Balkan War of 1913. Then back to the hotel getting Chinn and then making a trip to the spring and the café for coffee, our only luxury. No chocolate in town and we are famished.

Tonight after supper we sat outside and watched the moon rise again, as it came over the mountains.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT. Tonight a Serbian Commander arrived and told of his experiences fighting the Albanians. He says that the Albanians are willing to surrender to Serbia but not to Montenegro; that the Albanians sent a Committee from Skutari, offering to surrender to Serbia, but that they will fight to the last before surrendering to Montenegro.

He had a bomb sling over his shoulder. These bombs or hand grenades are ignited by striking on a plug in the head of the grenade, protected until ready to use, by a brass cap which screws on. Striking the plug starts the fuse that causes the grenade to explode in 10 seconds. The soldier counts one, two, three, etc., and then throws it.

Attempted to have the cherries, sugar and other food covered with mosquito netting today. To bed at 9:00 P. M.

ALBANIAN BUTCHER



SHOP. A GOAT.

JUNE 28TH. MAIL ARRIVES FROM U.S. SKUTARI CAPTURED!

Up and continued pasting the north end of the hospital which is full of holes.

Dr. Voochinovich still objects to fumigating and cleaning up the General Hospital and he will not allow the patients to be moved from the building. I spoke to the City Mayor about it and he is going to try and get permission to carry out the cleaning up of the hospital from some one higher up. Aside from the typhus fever cases there are fifteen that evidently are surgical and as such are dangerous to move.

In the afternoon the pasting up of the north end of the hospital was completed and at 4:30 the sulphur was started and the place shut up.

Had coffee at the usual place on the square and then to the Hotel for supper. At seven o'clock a thunderstorm descended and we are hoping that our paper windows at the hospital hold so that we will not have to paste up and refumigate tomorrow. The south end of the hospital we finished today, spraying the floor with kerosene.

News came that the Montenegrin and Serbian Forces have occupied Skutari and that church services were held in the churches of Jacovitza for the success of the Montenegrin Army.

The City Mayor has received orders to forward supplies tomorrow to the Army in Skutari, a two days travel by pack horse and three by ox wagon, as the road does not extend to the city part of the way being trail only.

WAGON LOADS OF CAPTURED



ALBANIAN RIFLES.

JUNE 29TH. SCREENING OF FOOD ENFORCED! CAPTURED RIFLES ARRIVE!

Up and to work at seven o'clock. Fired "Jingle Bells" and got "Water Boy John" in his place and things are working smoother, as the latter is a better man. The rain of last evening has left the streets a foot deep in water and mud.

The storm had not spoiled the paper windows and the fumigation was O. K. the building being tight. The windows were washed in the south end. The paper was stripped off the north end of the hospital and everything washed down with our disinfectant, phenol oil and the noosnik again disinfected. In the afternoon the washing of the floors and windows of the north end was started.

An attempt was made to start in an educational program in the city among the civilian population, requiring all of the stores to protect their food with mosquito netting, that is cherries, sour cheese, and other raw food that is for sale at the stores.

Started white washing the north end of the hospital and also after many requests daily the large manure pile just in the rear of the hospital was carted away today.

Great News, the Chief Gendarme is enforcing the screening of Food.

There were 1,200 rifles, a Turkish machine gun and 300 old pistols brought in today that were captured from the Albanians.

Breakfast is still, eggs, coffee and bread.

Supper and dinner are still, lamb stew, roast lamb, lamb kidneys and liver, bread, tea and water.

OUR CAMP IN THE PLUM



ORCHARD AT THE MONASTERY

JUNE 30TH. THE CROWN PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY. "SHELLBACKS" ARRIVE TONIGHT!

For the first night since arriving and disinfecting our room I have trouble with the familar brown shell back that abound in this country.

I have now started taking a kerosene bath daily at night before going to bed and for the first time since getting into these Balkan Countries I am not bothered with fleas. Heretofore they have made life miserable with their biting and jumping. Sleep fine.

Completed washing the windows and floor of the north end started cleaning out the stables. Finished whitewashing the north end also. There is much trouble over the paying of the workers, they coming to us each night and demanding their pay, claiming that they are not paid and when they are paid that they receive but one papera instead of two. (A paper is the equivalent of twenty cents)

Our hotel bill was rendered today and at night the City Mayor had not paid the bill and as the landlord had no money to buy food, I advanced fifty papera to him.

The birthday of the Crown Prince was celebrated today, every house displaying the flag of Montenegro, be it ever so small or the occupants so poor.

JULY 1ST. HARVESTING OF THE WHEAT CROP. CHINN GETS THREE LETTERS!

Up at five thirty and to the hospital at seven o'clock. The people are still harvesting the wheat crop and use no rakes gathering all of the stray spears by hand.

Whitewashed the lower floor of the north end of the hospital and kerosened the floors upstairs. Limed all of closets and mines at the hospital. Dipped the beds in phinotas. Sprayed the stables with phinotas.

JULY 1ST. JACOVITZA MONTENEGRO.

Replaced all of the windows in the hospital that had been removed while they were being washed. A hot morning but very cool in the afternoon.

Chinn received three letters today.

I visited the barracks in the south end of the city today and found them in very poor condition especially the mines. The kitchen had been burned out and was useless as such.

JULY 2ND. COMPLETED THE HOSPITAL. SUPPER AT THE CAFÉ.

Up at six o'clock and at the hospital at seven o'clock. We finished up the odd jobs necessary to put the hospital in good shape, that is, washing the floor downstairs in the north end, putting in the windows, kerosening the floors, put in beds and tables, whitewashed and phinotased five public mines and the hotel closets, cleaned up the hospital yard, filled with fresh straw the straw sacks for the hospital beds. This completed the hospital.

At night we had supper in the café down town and had our first good meal since leaving Pech, costing twelve papera, but it was worth it.

In the evening to bed after writing several letters home and to various people that I owed letters to.

This city is composed of about seventy per cent Turks and nearly all of the rest Albanians and Gypsies with very few real Montenegrans or Serbians aside from the troops that are quartered here in charge of the city and its defences.

THEY ARE... (mirrored text)

...the room...
 ...the window...
 ...the door...
 ...the floor...
 ...the wall...
 ...the ceiling...
 ...the furniture...
 ...the decorations...
 ...the atmosphere...
 ...the light...
 ...the sound...
 ...the smell...
 ...the taste...
 ...the touch...
 ...the feeling...
 ...the thought...
 ...the emotion...
 ...the action...
 ...the reaction...
 ...the result...
 ...the conclusion...
 ...the beginning...
 ...the end...
 ...the middle...
 ...the part...
 ...the whole...
 ...the system...
 ...the method...
 ...the process...
 ...the procedure...
 ...the technique...
 ...the art...
 ...the science...
 ...the philosophy...
 ...the religion...
 ...the politics...
 ...the economics...
 ...the sociology...
 ...the psychology...
 ...the anthropology...
 ...the history...
 ...the geography...
 ...the biology...
 ...the chemistry...
 ...the physics...
 ...the mathematics...
 ...the astronomy...
 ...the meteorology...
 ...the climatology...
 ...the oceanography...
 ...the environmental science...
 ...the earth science...
 ...the space science...
 ...the life science...
 ...the physical science...
 ...the social science...
 ...the human science...
 ...the natural science...
 ...the formal science...
 ...the applied science...
 ...the pure science...
 ...the practical science...
 ...the theoretical science...
 ...the experimental science...
 ...the observational science...
 ...the computational science...
 ...the interdisciplinary science...
 ...the transdisciplinary science...
 ...the emerging science...
 ...the future science...
 ...the past science...
 ...the present science...
 ...the ancient science...
 ...the modern science...
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 ...the recovering science...
 ...the reviving science...
 ...the rejuvenating science...
 ...the refreshing science...
 ...the revitalizing science...
 ...the reinvigorating science...
 ...the reenergizing science...
 ...the reinvigorating science...
 ...the reenergizing science...
 ...the reinvigorating science...
 ...the reenergizing science...

THEY ARE... (mirrored text)

...the room...
 ...the window...
 ...the door...
 ...the floor...
 ...the wall...
 ...the ceiling...
 ...the furniture...
 ...the decorations...
 ...the atmosphere...
 ...the light...
 ...the sound...
 ...the smell...
 ...the taste...
 ...the touch...
 ...the feeling...
 ...the thought...
 ...the emotion...
 ...the action...
 ...the reaction...
 ...the result...
 ...the conclusion...
 ...the beginning...
 ...the end...
 ...the middle...
 ...the part...
 ...the whole...
 ...the system...
 ...the method...
 ...the process...
 ...the procedure...
 ...the technique...
 ...the art...
 ...the science...
 ...the philosophy...
 ...the religion...
 ...the politics...
 ...the economics...
 ...the sociology...
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 ...the anthropology...
 ...the history...
 ...the geography...
 ...the biology...
 ...the chemistry...
 ...the physics...
 ...the mathematics...
 ...the astronomy...
 ...the meteorology...
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JULY 3RD. PLANNING TO LEAVE JACOVITZA. DR.GRINNEL ARRIVES.

We arose at six o'clock and find that the landlord is in an ugly mood because we did not come to supper last night, and as a result served us last nights supper for breakfast instead of eggs. He said that he had no eggs, so we left and had breakfast at the café where we had supper last night.

Went to the City Mayor at ten o'clock and told him that we were thru at the hospital and inquired if there was anything that we could do for him. He replied, "There is nothing".

We started up the main street and met Dr. Grinnel and Monsieur Bakovich coming in a carriage from Pech and we went to the hotel and then to the café for a lunch. At 3:30 P. M. we then went to the City Mayor, in a delegation of five, Dr. Grinnel, Chinn, Bakovich, Mike and myself and the City Mayor told Dr. Grinnel that "there was nothing that we could do". We also met Dr. Voochinovich and he also replied that, "there was nothing we could do; that the General Hospital did not need cleaning". He was then informed that the American Red Cross would not be responsible for any epidemic at the hospital as a result of his refusal.

We then returned to the hotel, and had supper at the café, returning to the hotel and to bed at nine thirty.

JULY 4TH. WE CELEBRATE! JACOVITZA TO PECH.

We celebrated today by burning a can of alcohol and returning to Pech and civilization, that is, more civilized than Jacovitza. We returned with Dr. Grinnel and Bakovich. Just as we were starting a wheel broke on the gig which caused a delay and we did not get away until 8:30 A. M. We arrived in Pech about 1:30 P. M. where we found C. E. Buck. De Le Pena had gone to Skoplje, having a hernia and Buck had returned in his place.

We had an interesting time with Buck recounting experiences, as Buck had been with the large camp and the other fellows and brought us considerable information concerning the Unit and the war. Lunch at two o'clock. In the afternoon we showed Buck the Gorge, caves and then supper. At night we had the same room in the Monastery as on our first visit and after writing letters, retired at ten o'clock, in the old chamber with Dr. Grinnel.

We had left Chinn and Mike at Jacovitza, where they are to remain until we can send them bullwagons, so that they can bring back the supplies that we did not use. The two bath tubs and clothes are to be left in the hospital.

JULY 5TH. PREPARING THE TYPHUS HOSPITAL IN PECH.

Up early in the morning and with Dr. Grinnel, went in town and prepared to disinfect the typhus hospital, wash it and whitewash it thoroughly. On finishing, we keroesened the floors and finished at half past five. We had thirteen women and eleven men working for us.

To bed at ten o'clock in the chamber with Dr. Grinnel.

JULY 6TH. DR. GRINNEL LEAVES ME IN CHARGE OF THE MONTENEGRO UNIT.

This morning we arose early as Dr. Grinnel was leaving for Skoplje, via Prizren. As usual a delay and the horse did not come until half past seven, when he left.

I was left in charge of the unit with Buck, Chinn, Mike and Regick. We started in washing the barracks school house and started to paste up Mosque #1, by the school house.

The English Allies Relief landed here last night, or rather it is called "The Wounded Allies Relief". There are ten women and two men in the party. Four of the women had been injured by the overturning of a carriage and three were rather badly injured. They stayed at the "Europa Hotel" where I had "chi" with them, and later Buck, Regick and Mike joined us.

I rigged up my hammock today in the tent, but tonight the Metropolet brought out his travelling cot for me to use instead. I expect Chinn tomorrow as we cannot obtain any bullwagons he is coming back, leaving the supplies.

JULY 7TH. GENDARMES HOLD UP DR. GRINNEL IN JACOVITZA FOR CHINN!

Up at six o'clock then to town pasting up Mosque #1, and then fumigated it. Phinotased, washed and whitewashed the school house. I am planning to open the typhus hospital but did not bother the Prefect about it today as he is not very enthusiastic about it.

After dinner, we pasted up part of Mosque #2 and #6. Chinn and Mike came in from Dechani and Jacovitza. They stopped at Dechani where there is located a Russian Church and Hospital, the Church being very old and beautiful.

JULY 7TH. ARRIVAL OF GENERAL POPOVICH.

There was quite a little excitement in Chinn's leaving of Jacovitzza. He could not obtain a horse to leave and the Prefect would not do anything for him. The result was he went to the Captain of the Gendarmes and persuaded him to get a horse; if there was none in the city, why to arrest the first traveller coming in and turn the horse over to him.

The result was that when Dr. Grinnel and Mr. Bakovich came from Pech and were going to pass thru the city to Prizren, the gendarmes arrested Dr. Grinnel and Bakovich and sent word for Chinn to come down and get the horse. So Chinn and Mike went down, but thought that they would take a look at the people whose horse they were taking, and so found Dr. Grinnel and Bakovich in the jail. Needless to say the horse was not used by Chinn. In the afternoon the Prefect sent around a horse for Chinn.

At night, the Serbian General, commanding the Montenegrin Army and General Popovich, the Russian Attaché, from Cettinje, arrived with his two daughters and wife, stopping in the room that I had occupied.

I am now sleeping in my tent, using the Metropolet's travelling cot. Tonight I had quite a talk with C. B. Chinn mainly over the food and conditions here in comparison with Skoplje.

OUR COOK



AT THE BEGINNING

GOING FOR WATER



COOKIE AFTER THE



TRANSFORMATION.

THE PARTY AT PECH



JULY 25TH.

JULY 7TH. IN CAMP IN THE MONASTERY PLUM ORCHARD.

It was certainly a treat to see two white girls and some white people as the Russians were. We could carry on a poor conversation with our Serbian as it is more or less similar to Russian.

There was but one draw back to our camp as it was, pitched in the plum orchard. As nearly every night is windy, the wind coming sweeping down the chasm of the river Pedjan Beestreetza shakes the trees and the green plums beat a steady tattoo as they fall on our tents. The disagreeable part is that it is a good plum year and the trees are loaded with them. We pitched here as we wanted shade in the daytime as it is very hot, the temperature being always over 110.^o in the noonday sun.

JULY 8TH. FUMIGATING MOSQUES!

Up early as usual and to work.

Today we seemed to celebrate "Mosque Day". We washed up Mosque #1, pasted and fumigated Mosque #2, sprayed Mosque #3 with kerosene, and started pasting up Mosques #4, #5, and #6.

I again inquired of the Prefect concerning the typhus permit for the hospital.

Tonight we bought some cake for the table as the diet is getting monotonous. Sent a telegram to Dr. Grinnel. To bed at eight o'clock with a headache.

THE KEYS TO THE



MOSQUES IN PECH.

JULY 9TH. FUMIGATING TURKISH MOSQUES!

Up early and pasted up Mosques #5 and #6. Washed Mosque #2 and in the afternoon fumigated #5 and #6.

Pasted and fumigated school house #2.

Chinn put up his tent in the afternoon in the orchard.

JULY 10TH. MIDNIGHT EXCITEMENT. RUMOR ALBANIANS CAPTURE JACOVITZA!

Up early as usual tho Buck and Chinn were a little late arising, so that we did not start into town until late.

News came last night that the Albanian Rebels had occupied Jacovitza and practically all of the troops in the city left here in a hurry at midnight to quell the trouble. The report was that the Albanians had secured guns in the rear of the typhus hospital in Jacovitza and the city was in their hands.

There are practically no soldiers left in town, and the shopkeepers, city officials, mayor, and others to be relied on are guarding the city. Many wounded came in during the day as the fighting was just outside of Jacovitza.

Today we finished the schoolhouse #2 and two mosques. Cleaned up the storehouse and disinfected the stable at the barracks.

At night there were 76 bull wagons of supplies arriving from Mitrovitza for the English Unit, "The Wounded Allies Relief". We had them unloaded in our storehouse or magazine, as we called it at the Military Hospital. There wer loads of Nestles Condensed Milk, which was a very welcome addition to our diet as we could not obtain milk at all.

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JULY 10TH. REGULATION ARE ALL IN HOUSES AT 8:00 P.M.

Today the English Unit departed for Cetinje via Podgoritza. They left on seventeen horses, leaving the three injured women here at the hotel, with an orderly. It looks in a way as if the English Unit would return soon and go to Alexandria to treat their own wounded, as the rumors are that Montenegro is about to turn around and fight for the Central Powers.

We received a barrel of phinotas and a can of alcohol, the latter being punctured with a nail and the contents missing, probably intentionally.

After storing the supplies, we got some cake and mulberries at the cake shop and went to camp, arriving at nine o'clock.

Tonight a new rule is in effect, that all people must be in their houses at eight o'clock, only the night patrol being on the streets, and we were stopped many times by the guards.

Forwarded a telegram to Dr. Grinnel that we were finishing up the work in Pech.

The Chief of the Montenegrin Army who was here was General Jankovich and the Prefect here in Pech, who is a cousin of King Nicholas is Prefect Svetkovich. The latter is an old man nearly eighty years old and is an old time warrior. What he can get by force he gets. And he is loth to give anything that he once secures a hold of, as we found out when we tried to get a horse for travelling.

THEY FOUND THE REMAINS OF THE OLD HOUSE IN 1840.

The first building built on the site was a small one-story house, which was destroyed by fire in 1840. The second building was a two-story house, which was also destroyed by fire in 1840. The third building was a three-story house, which was destroyed by fire in 1840. The fourth building was a four-story house, which was destroyed by fire in 1840. The fifth building was a five-story house, which was destroyed by fire in 1840. The sixth building was a six-story house, which was destroyed by fire in 1840. The seventh building was a seven-story house, which was destroyed by fire in 1840. The eighth building was an eight-story house, which was destroyed by fire in 1840. The ninth building was a nine-story house, which was destroyed by fire in 1840. The tenth building was a ten-story house, which was destroyed by fire in 1840.

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JULY 11TH. SUNDAY. TO RIDE WITH THE METROPOLET! SULPHUR ARRIVES!

Arose at eight o'clock and after breakfast wrote letters. Chinn prepared the dinner, of egg salad, chocolate sauce and pound cake.

In the afternoon I went to ride with the Metroplet along the road to Mitrovitza and enjoyed the trip very much. We had a real civilized fiacre.

On getting back to camp, I found that during my absence a convoy had arrived bringing three tons of sulphur which we stored in the magazine. I then went back to the Monastery and found that Buck had gone fishing, but he came back empty handed, but had quite a scare when a large boulder came down the mountains, and shot thru the air just over his head and landing in the pool of water that he had been fishing in, soaking him to the skin. He said he thought the Albanians were after him and that he did not stop running for several hundred yards. (At college he was a track man).

The river here as very coldwater as it is fed by the melting snows in the mountains. The city has no ice, but the snow is packed together in a small cake about two feet square and is brought into the city on donkeys, each animal bringing two cakes, one on each side. The cake on arriving has melted much and a piece of packed snow a cubic foot in size sells for four cents.

The water is so cold that we do not go swimming in it as we are afraid of the cramps. It is very clear here, but later in the valley it becomes muddy and very turbid and polluted.

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NEWARK, DELAWARE

SHOWING THE OPEN



SEWERS.

JULY 12TH. ST.PETER'S DAY! WENT TO CHURCH IN THE MONASTERY.

Up at six o'clock and in town early only to find that the Mosque that we were to fumigate today was still full of army supplies. So we fumigated Mosque #4, washed and disinfected it and moved two patients to the typhus hospital. We found one patient in Mosque #4 suffering evidently from chronic malaria where she had walked to from the Europa Hotel when she became sick.

In the afternoon we sent supplies to the Monastery, as we are going to clean up the rooms where the soldiers were quartered last winter, which are in a filthy condition. One hundred bull wagons brought more supplies for the English Unit. Mr. Izzard, the English Orderly left behind with the women is a very busy man.

I went to church in the Monastery today and it is a very impressive service, candles being sold in the entrance to the people as they arrive, as is common thruout the southern European Countries, and the beautiful candelabras inside are all burning with candles or crude oil lamps. Some of the candelabras had six, eighteen and twenty candles burning. The service was a chanting service, the singing being led by the Metropolet and other priests.

Everyone stood as there are no seats and as a result it is tiresome. The Priests as they sing and walk around swing brasiers that are burning incense, old brass ones they are and it takes one back to the time when the church was built. The Church was built in the 12th. century. There are many paintings on the outside and inside walls of kings, queens, archers on horses and other medieval characters.

JULY 12TH. ST.PETER'S DAY.

The church ornaments also were very old and many were of gold and jewelled altho they were covered with dust. It was very dark inside as there are but few windows in the casements of any of the old stone churches and castles in this part of the world.

People enter and leave as they wish or as their work permits. We bought small candles as that would permit us to leave when they burnt up.

JULY 13TH. THE FAST OF THE TURKS STARTS.

Up as usual and started work fumigating the Monastery, as we are trying to rush thru this work. Made out alist of hospital supplies that I want for the hospital. Looked up some typhus cases that are to be moved to the hospital. Twelve boxes of sulphur came that are to be forwarded to Jacovitza.

Today the thirty day, sixteen hours a day, Fast started that the Turks hold. Many of our men are sick as it is impossible to work on an empty stomach, altho they bravely tried to do it. During the time from dawn to sunset, the Turkish people cannot eat, drink or smoke. The women that were working for us did not seem to mind the Fast as much as the men.

JULY 14TH. FINISHED FUMIGATING THE MONASTERY!

Up as usual and finished fumigating the rooms at the Monastery. There were eight rooms and the noosnik.

Moved a typhus patient from 4 Zetska Street into the typhus hospital. Gave him the usual bath, clean clothes and other material. Unless I get my supplies soon I shall

JUNE 1941. 22. 1941. MAY.

The church ornaments also were very old and very worn of gold and jewelled things were nowhere to be seen. The very dark stained glass windows in the east end of the old stone church and the altar in this part of the world.

People enter and leave the church as they wish or as they wish. He thought it all changed in the whole parish as he found when they came in.

JUNE 1941. THE PART OF THE TOWN OF ST. JOHN.

He as usual and started with a very old and very old as he was trying to find out the whole of the parish. He thought it all changed in the whole parish as he found when they came in. He thought it all changed in the whole parish as he found when they came in.

Today the thirty day, fifteen years ago, he started that the whole of the town of St. John. He thought it all changed in the whole parish as he found when they came in. He thought it all changed in the whole parish as he found when they came in.

JUNE 1941. THE PART OF THE TOWN OF ST. JOHN.

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JULY 14TH. MIKOVICH GETS HIS PAY!!

turn the hospital over to the city as it can not be run without the necessary medical supplies.

One of our interpreters today received part of his pay from the Government. He received 245 papera, which is the equivalent of forty nine dollars.

JULY 15TH. MIKOVICH LEAVES US. DR. YOUNG OF CLEVELAND ARRIVES.

In town early starting on the hotel and *the* public noozniks, which need cleaning badly.

Mrs. Beaton of the Wounded Allies Relief unit, is back from Cettinje. Dr. Young of Cleveland came with her as far as Podgoritsa, *where* she left him and came over that two foot trail at night. Dr. Young arrived at half past eleven in the morning and left at quarter past twelve, as he was very anxious to get back to U. S.

The Wounded Allies Relief Unit is expected to arrive at Mitrovitza tonight and get here tomorrow, and Mrs. Beaton is attempting to head them off here so that they will not go on to Cettinje where they are not needed.

We fumigated four house today on Patriarcha, Sadara and Zetska Streets. I got into my first harem and at this "Wild Turks Palace" I thought that we would be mobbed and that my last days had come. Finally everything was explained when the gendarmes came, and we sealed up the house, harem and all and fumigated it. Had a new nooznik built over the brrok, in place of the one we condemned.

All of the hospital kettles were sent to Skutari today for the army, There were twenty of them, two on each donkey.

JULY 1941. NIKOLAI DIMITROV

that the hospital was in the city and it was not far from the center.

Without the necessary medical assistance.

One of the hospital's doctors received him at the

day after the operation. He received the patient, who was

the equivalent of forty nine dollars.

JULY 1941. NIKOLAI DIMITROV LEAVES HIS HOME IN THE CITY OF SOFIA

to take a trip to the city of Sofia and the capital

of Bulgaria, which was then the capital.

Mr. Dimitrov, who was then the head of the Sofia

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JULY 16TH. WE RECEIVE ORANGE MARMALADE!! I TACKLE THE FLEAS.

Up at six o'clock and in town at seven o'clock fumigating the houses and managed to clean up 114 Sadara Yanka, 14 Turk's Palace, and 4 Zetska Street. The hotel was also disinfected with phinotas. Brought the supply of cans back from the Monastery.

Mr. Izzard of the Wounded Allies Relief gave us another can of orange marmalade!

Today we heard that there was mail for us, but in spite of our assertions that it was there at the Postoffice, we were unable to get it as it had not yet been released by the Prefect's Office where it is censored.

It is a very hot and depressing day, no air stirring and seems to be the worst day that we have had here up to the present time. The flies are getting to be a real menace as they are very numerous and no steps are taken against them.

The fleas which have been a nuisance in my tent are on the decrease since I started phinotasing my tent morning and night, roof and floor. The result is I am getting a full nights sleep now.

Took a bath tonight and to bed early as tomorrow the Metroplet and I are going to set out at five o'clock for the Hot Springs, or sulphur springs; these are natural springs about a two hour ride, the water bubbling forth in deep gravel pits the different pools having water of a different temperature, to suit the individual who arrives.

JULY 17TH. ANOTHER BATTERY OFF FOR ALBANIA!

Awoke after a bad night. I had pain in the lumbar region until after midnight and awoke this morning with a sore back. As a result I did not feel well enough to get up and go with the Metropolet as I had planned and ate but little breakfast.

Temperature 98.8°. Pulse 60. Took ten grains of aspirin and a sufficient amount of castor oil to help things in general. Felt worse at noon and had a little soup.

Last night I ate some cukes that had remained in a tin dish for eighteen hours, and had a bath immediately after supper, both of which may have been a contributory cause of my troubles.

Tonight a battery of eight guns, of the three inch or seventy five centimeter variety arrived on their way to Albania. Each was drawn by six bulls and accompanied by an enormous supply of ammunition.

Rumors came today that Wilson may resign as President of the U. S.

JULY 18TH. SUNDAY. CHINN GETS THREE LETTERS!

Up and about feeling a little better today, but still weak in the lumbar region and the pains worry me a great deal.

Chinn and Buck were going to Dechani today to see the Russian Church and Hospital, but were unable to obtain the horses.

Chinn received three letters from Salonika today.

We found it impossible to remove a Turkish woman sick with typhus fever, to the hospital.

JULY 19TH. NO TELEGRAM FROM DR. GRINNELL. MONTENEGRO MAKES PEACE?

I feel much better today, but still no telegram from Dr. Grinnell in answer to mine of last Friday, asking for orders.

A cold and rainy day and we froze. No letters today altho we expected some as Chinn received his yesterday from Salonika and ours, via Nish, should arrive soon afterward.

Some talk about that Montenegro is making a separate peace with the Central Powers and turning about and fighting with Austria against Serbia. The English here, the "Wounded Allies Relief" Unit, are stopping their supplies at this city, and are going to Alexandria Egypt, if they can get permission and treat their own wounded there. A pretty mess it would make if the above should happen now.

To bed at 9:30 P. M.

JULY 20TH. ANOTHER TELEGRAM TO DR. GRINNELL. DUCHANNE BREAKS RIB.

Up early and felt fine this morning, only a little pain about my kidneys. Went into town for the first time since last Friday.

No mail or telegrams have arrived. I sent another telegram to Dr. Grinnell telling him that we had finished and asking him for instructions, and to please answer.

Two of the English nurses, Miss Weaver and Miss Allen came out and had tea with us, played whist and stayed to supper. Had a ripping time. They departed about 8:30 P. M.

While at supper a Priest came in and told us that Duchanne, the Bishop's man had been kicked by a horse and "was going to die". Went around and saw him, gasping for breath, gave him some warm blankets, and some atropine and

JULY 20TH. FURNISHED WITH A GUARD ON GOING INTO TOWN TONIGHT!

he apparently appeared alright and soon became much better and quited down. He was not in much pain and no morphia needed.

The Metropolet furnished us with a guard on going back with the girls tonight, Chinn, Buck and the guard going while I stayed with the sick man. At the last call I made at 10:30 P. M. he was apparently getting much better, altho he had not yet recovered consciousness. He was breathing regular, eighteen, and pulse sixty eight, so deemed it best to do nothing except furnish him with warm blankets and bid him goodnight.

JULY 21ST. MORE ENGLISH ARRIVE. WE HAVE NEW HONEY!

Up at seven o'clock and find that Duchanne has one broken rib and feels fairly well. Strapped up his rib and he is already walking around.

The young Priest brought us in some fine new honey this noontime.

Dr. Petrovich the Russian Doctor is in the city and is a fine chap and I like him very much.

More English have arrived in town at the Europa Hotel. Dr. Slater, two nurses and Dr. Rutherford's Orderly came out to the Monastery

Tonight the Metropolet gave us some more honey and had supper with us.

A Telegram from Dr. Jackson came telling us that Dr. Strong desired us to remain in Montenegro.

A bath and to bed at nine o'clock.

THEY WERE WITH A VIEW TO GOING INTO THE CITY.

HE APPEARED TO BE A LITTLE BIT MORE THAN A LITTLE BIT.

AND HE WAS NOT IN THE BEST OF HEALTH.

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JULY 22ND. TELEGRAM, "GO TO MITROVITZA FOR SUPPLIES".

Up early and soon a telegram arrived from Dr. Jackson reading, "Go to Mitrovitza for supplies". Chinn did not wish to go, so I decided that tomorrow I would start myself. The supplies that I wanted were canned food, preserves, in fact anything so that we would not have to eat stewed goat continually for meat. In view of the fact that Chinn was the chief man to raise the cry for food, I was rather surprised that he refused to go after it.

Spoke to the Prefect, (mayor), concerning the city sewers and the necessary repairs that should be carried out on them, but could not get any men for repairing them as the Turkish Fast was on.

JULY 23RD. PECH TO MITROVITZA. FIFTEEN HOURS BY HORSE!

Left Pech at six o'clock on a pony for Mitrovitza with a soldier for a guard. We stopped at every "hun" along the way for coffee, including the one by the river where we had lunch near the bridge, eggs, bread and coffee.

My horse was small, but good, but the saddle was poor and kept breaking here and there. We took many short cuts down gullies, gulches, ravines and across lots.

We finally arrived by moonlight in Mitrovitza at nine thirty in the evening and I put up at the Hotel Bristol, went to bed and found but one bug.

Here at this hotel I found that the son of the proprietor had been in U. S. and could talk English, and as a result it was very easy to obtain the desired things that I wanted and also wanted to know.

JULY 24TH. MITROVITZA TO SKOPLJE.

I left Mitrovitza at 12:30 taking a carriage to the railroad station and then took the one o'clock train, and after a quick five hour trip reached Skoplje at six thirty, but found no one at the station, which was unusual as some one is usually there to see who comes on the two or three trains that arrive daily.

I went to the American House and there found Mr. Crafts who was just in from Pristina and Dr. Mitchell just in from Kumanova. Later saw Dr. Castellani, Jackson, Strong, Brink, De La Pena, Bravo and Taylor. Mr. Taylor has been sick and looks a little under the weather.

I had one BIG FEED at the restaurant by the river.

After supper, we went to the station to see Dr. Strong, who was expected on the train from Velice. Dr. Hopkins, Castellani and Jackson also went along with me. The train was late and we waited and waited, the train finally arriving at 11:30 P. M. but Dr. Strong was asleep in his car, and as he had given orders not to be awakened, we did not see him, going back to the American House and to bed.

Mr. Kean, Dr. Strong's secretary arrived on Dr. Strong's train and he told us many interesting things about his recent journeyings.

JULY 25TH. I MEET DR. YOUNG AGAIN. I FINALLY MEET DR. STRONG.

Up and down town and had some ice cream meeting Dr. Young of Cleveland, whom I had met in Pech when he was coming from Cettinje to Mitrovitza. We went up to the large Turk Mosque and the old Serbian Church, where the carved ornaments are that depict Bible Scenes.

JULY 25TH. TO THE OLD SERB CHURCH WITH THE WOOD CARVINGS.

At night we heard that Dr. Strong was again expected so went down and met him as the train came in from Nish. Had quite a talk with him concerning my unit in Montenegro.

Later I went to the theatre with Kean and then to bed.

JULY 26TH. GAGE GOES BACK TO MITROVITZA WITH ME.

Today I bought supplies to take back with me on my trip to Pech. The supplies consisted chiefly of canned fruits, fish and milk chocolate.

I am to take back E. H. Gage to Pech with me as we hope to put in a water supply and Gage is one of our engineers. I am to leave Gage at Pech, returning via Prizren and Ferizovich with Chinn making a survey of Prizren to see if there is any work that can be done at that place.

I got a sulphus box and reinforced it so that it would stand hard knocks and then put our canned meats, fruits and things in it to take on the trip.

JULY 27TH. SKOPLJE TO MITROVITZA. MEET DR. LEUVENS A BELGIAN!

We left Skoplje at 5:15 A. M. with three of us in the party, Stewart, Gage and myself. Stewart left us at Prishtina, where we have a camp, about fifteen of the fellows being there cleaning up barracks, prison camps, building latrines, series of sewers and other sanitary measures.

Gage and I met Dr. Leuven, a Belgian, now a Serb Surgeon in the Army, who is going to Podgoritza with the Wounded Allies Relief Unit, as the surgeon *who* was with the Unit was taken sick at Salonika. He accompanied us to Pech eventually.

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JULY 27TH. MITROVITZA TO PECH.

We arrived in Mitrovitza at 11:15 A. M., and met the Montenegrin Consul, who took us to the Hotel Bristol, where we remained overnight.

JULY 28TH. MITROVITZA TO PECH. A QUICK TRIP WITH GOOD HORSES!

Up early in the morning and left with three britzskas for Pech, Dr. Leuven, Gage, the interpreter, two Turkish drivers and myself with the baggage.

The road was good and dry, better than on June sixteenth and we made excellent time. Also the horses were better and we arrived in Pech at half past six.

Mr. Izzard was at supper and we opened up the supplies that I brought and had a feast.

To bed at half past nine after a bath.

JULY 29TH. INTRODUCED GAGE AROUND TOWN. I PREPARE TO LEAVE.

In the morning Gage accompanied me about town, and I introduced him to the Prefect, the Mayor, and the Engineer. I bade goodbye to all as tomorrow I leave for Prizren, via Jacovitza.

I secured some old Turkish Guns at the underground storeroom in the barracks that we had previously found. Managed today to buy some matches, which are very scarce.

At night I packed and made arrangements for leaving tomorrow, with Chinn, going thru Jacovitza, (Djakovo) to Prizren and then to Ferizovich and there awaiting orders from Dr. Jackson.

ENROUTE JACOVITZA TO



PRIZREN.

STILL ENROUTE?



TO PRIZREN.

JULY 30TH. PECH TO JACOVITZA TO PRIZREN.

This morning as is customary when setting out for a trip we got up early, for it is best to get an early start as one never knows the number of delays and breakdowns that may occur during a trip of a few hours in this country.

Chinn and I left at 6:30 A. M. for Jacovitza and Arrived there at 11:45 A. M. Here we met obstacles as there was no carriage in the city by which we could continue our trip to Prizren.

After paying the Mayor four visits and sending gendarmes all over the city we got away at 3:45 P. M. as Chinn managed to find a britzeka and I found our two wheeled gig that we used previously on one of our trips while we were stationed in Jacovitza.

So we left, Chinn, the driver and I in the gig, and the baggage with a driver in the britzeka. It was a new trip for us and was beautiful, especially when we passed over two old bridges, one of which was built over a wonderful, deep gorge and canyon. The bridges were of the high arching type, so common in this country of hand labor and no machinery.

At the latter bridge we were stopped by the Serb Sentries as it was the boundary between Montenegro and Serbia, but when they learned that we were Americans we met with no opposition.

It was dark when we got to Prizren at eight o'clock, but we finally found a hotel and put up at the Central House, where we found a Serb Blacksmith who had been in Chicago and we used him as an interpreter.



SERB TRUCK LOADED.



ARMY TRUCK OVERTURNED.

JULY 30TH. WE ARRIVE IN PRIZREN.

We finally obtained a room and after a look at the beds we used our cots and had a good nights sleep. Just before retiring I met the Commandant and Dr. Pasch a Canadian doctor and made arrangements to leave for Ferizovich on the Army Auto Truck which leaves in the morning about four o'clock.

After a supper of two eggs we went to bed a half past nine.

JULY 31ST. PRIZREN TO FERIZOVICH IN A KISSEL KAR TRUCK!

We left the Hotel Prizren at 8:45 A. M. in a Kissel Kar Truck and proceeded on a wonderful trip over the hills and mountains, the auto proving to be a wonderful climber.

We stopped once at a hun or inn in Socha Reka and later passed thru Steemla, arriving in Ferizovich, (Serbian name is Ooroshevatz) at 2:15 P. M. where we found Dr. Cornelius was in camp with Standifer, Bakeman, Crafts and Chris the interpreter.

There are two trucks that leave Prizren each day and ours was the second one, the first leaving at four o'clock in the morning. It was raining and we passed this truck before we arrived at Socha Reka, where it had gone down over a twenty foot embankment when it skidded. No one was badly hurt however.

Chinn left on the four o'clock train for Skoplje.

We had a mighty good meal at night, and I am remaining in camp here, going on tomorrow to Prishtina with Bakeman where our central camp is located.

THE ONLY STERILIZED



AT FERIZOVICH.

SANITARY WORK WAS NEEDED



BAD.

MORNING AT FERIZOVICH.



AUGUST 1ST. PERIZOVICH (OOROSHEVATZ) TO PRISHTINA.

Up and to Prishtina on the eight thirty express!
In Prishtina I found Lyman and Dr. Shattuck at the station where there was a tent erected near the bath cars, where the soldiers and Austrian Prisoners were washed and their clothing disinfected.

We then rode to camp, a four mile trip over a flat country to the city, which was to the west and situated at the base of the mountains in a very hot locality., near where in 1389 A. D. the Turks defeated the Serbians at the Battle of Kossovo and in which the Turkish Sultan Mourate was killed by Milosh Obelich the well known Serbian National Hero.

We found the camp to consist of Campbell, Harrington, Fox, Laughlin, Drs. Gruver and Shattuck. Today I ran the clinic and at night took a trip in town with Harrington and Campbell to see the sights, finally turning in at ten o'clock with plenty of blankets as it is very cold nights.

AUGUST 2ND. CLEANING UP THE STABLES USED BY THE AUSTRIANS.

Today we were up early and with the assistance of Austrian prisoners started in cleaning up Stable No.5. Vaccinated about eighty prisoners and in the afternoon ran the clinic.

Dr. Mitchell and Taylor arrived from Skoplje on the train in the afternoon. (Only one train daily each way in Serbia.)

I received letters from many people at home today.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS WORKING



FOR US IN PRISTINA.



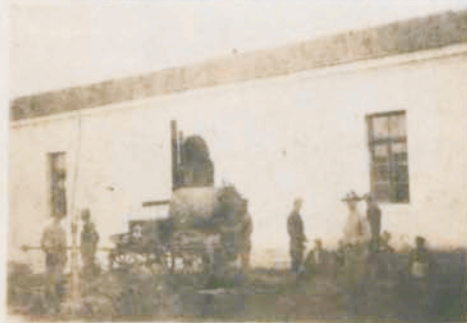
THE CAMP AT PRISHTINA.

SENDING SUPPLIES TO



MITROVITZA. A BARREL PUMP.

STERILIZING BEDCLOTHES



AT PRISHTINA HOSPITAL.

AUGUST 2ND. ORDERS TO GO TO MITROVITZA.

I received orders from Dr. Jackson thru Dr. Mitchell to go to Mitrovitza and make a rough survey and get a line on the work that can be done in that city. Am planning to go on the next train, which leaves tomorrow morning.

Tonight I went in town with Lyman. Tonight it was not so cold but we used two blankets and a puff on our cots.

AUGUST 3RD. PRISHTINA TO MITROVITZA.

Packed, shaved and came up on the 9:45 A. M. train after a four mile ride to the station. In Mitrovitza it is a one and a half mile ride from the station to the Hotel Bristol, where I stay when I come to this city.

In the afternoon, I took an interpreter and visited the Police Captain, Commanding City Mayor or Prefect, and the Chief Forester for information. The Chief Forester has charge of the public water supply, that is, the supply furnishes water to three public fountains and the hospital.

Also visited the barracks for troops, Austrian Prisoners, gendarmes, the jail, hospital and the baths.

At night I went to bed as taps were blown at the barracks.

AUGUST 4TH. MITROVITZA TO FERIZOVICH.

This morning I looked over the city some more and then left on the one o'clock train for Skoplje to make my report. At half past two, I reached Ferizovich, where Dr. Shattuck got on the train, so I turned over my report to him and got off, so that I could carry out the rest of my orders and go to Prizren and make a survey of that city tomorrow, as the auto leaves Ferizovich for Prizren.



PRIZREN HOSPITAL



THE HOSPITAL LAUNDRY.

PRIZREN SERBIA.



THE HOSPITAL KITCHEN.

PRIZREN, SERBIA. UP THE



RIVER TO TURKISH FORT.

AUGUST 4TH. I ARRIVE IN FERIZOVICH FROM MITROVITZA.

I found Dr. Cornelius still in Ferizovich, where he is in camp, as the unit that is with him are drilling a well at the new barracks on the hill and also doing clean-up work about the town, in the jails, gendarme barracks, hotels, and other necessary places.

When I left Prishtina, I turned over ten dinars worth of milk chocolate to Lyman and Campbell, as I thought that as long as I was going to Skoplje I could get another supply there tonight. I know find that I may need it in Prizren before my trip is over. We lived on chocolate most of the time on many of our trips as we never knew what infection we were exposed to in new towns and cities that we visited.

Remained in camp at Ferizovich tonight, and shall go to Prizren by the military auto tomorrow morning.

AUGUST 5TH. FERIZOVICH TO PRIZREN.

After breakfast, I left for Prizren on the Kissel Kar Truck and arrived in that city at two o'clock. I met Lazar here, strange to say. (Lazar is the man *who* I met in Mitrovitza, the son of the owner of the Hotel Bristol, and as he had been in U. S. he came in handy for an interpreter.)

I had dinner with him at the Restaurant Dooshan, by the stone bridge on the main street by the river. After a rather good meal, I took Lazar and went to see the City Mayor Commandant who after a short talk describing conditions in the city, took me and visited the three hospitals, the

PRIZREN SERBIA.



THE ARMY CAMP. AMERICAN TENT

PRIZREN.



?IDWIFE'S SIGN.

AUGUST 5TH. A ROUGH SURVEY OF PRIZREN.

jail, gendarme barracks, barracks of the troops, camp of the Austrian Prisoners and the army camp.

At night at the hotel I met Dr. *Waters* of Canada, who knew Both Dr. *Bridges* of Canada and his son whom I met in Harvard. I also met the City Commandant, who is to have the army auto truck call for me in the morning at six o'clock to take me back to Ferizovich.

To bed late after a long tiresome day and writing my report on the conditions that I had found.

AUGUST 6TH. I LEAVE PRIZREN AND MEET A FORD AND RETURN!

After an early breakfast of a piece of bread and coffee, I left Prizren at six o'clock on the army truck, passed thru Sucha Reka and Steemla, when on going around a corner we met Drs. Jackson and Shattuck, with Gus, in the Ford! It was a surprise for I did not know that we had automobiles and I had not expected to see them at all until tonight in Skoplje.

It was the third auto that I had seen in Serbia during the two months that I had been in the Balkans. I got out and changed autos, and showed them the way to Prizren and described the conditions that I had found.

When Dr. Shattuck left me in Pech, he expected to return to U. S. but due to the conditions that were being discovered he was requested to remain and take charge of one of the field units. He is to take charge of the work here in Prizren and I am to have the other field unit in Mitrovitza.

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AUGUST 6TH. PRIZREN TO FERIZOVICH, IN A FORD!

We had lunch at the Dooshan by the River and left for Ferizovich at 3:30 P. M. and arrived there at 5:55 P. M. which was very much quicker than the army auto truck, which made the trip in five and a half hours, with no springs. I imagine that a trip of two hours and twenty five minutes between the two cities, will stand as a record for many days.

We found Dr. Cornelius, Mr. Crafts, Brink, Bakeman, Gage, C. E. Buck, and Standifer at the camp in Ferizovich.

After a hearty supper? at the Hotel Paris, we retired, and I was pretty tired after so much pounding and jouncing over cobblestoned roads.

AUGUST 7TH. PREPARATIONS FOR MY MITROVITZA UNIT.

Arose at half past five and as usual the train was late so that I did not leave until 10:30 A. M. but one has to be at the station on time, as occasionally it is on time, and with but one train daily it does not pay to miss it.

Dr. Cornelius, Mr. Gage, Standifer, Crafts, Bakeman and Dr. Gruver are to make up Dr. Shattucks party to Prizren.

When the train came, I found that our Red Cross Car, the vaccination car was hitched on the train with "Nick" our "Pullman Porter" in charge, so I got on and had a good sleep on one of the bunks on the way up to Prishtina.

I arrived in Prishtina in due time and met the fellows and made plans for my Mitrovitza party. After supper most of us went in town and had a fine time at the best



Steam Sterilizing bedding after sulphur fumigation at Prishtine Barracks.

AUGUST 7TH. A TURKISH BATH IN PRISHTINA.

Turkish Bath that I had yet seen in the country.

It was finely outfitted with rest rooms, steam rooms and water ran from all of the taps, apparently not one being broken. Usually at the baths we find that here and there one of the miniature faucets has been broken off and no attempt has been made to repair the damage, so lazy are the people of the country.

But no matter how hot it is, the Turk must have his hot bath. We remained and enjoyed ourselves until long after midnight and then because we had stayed so late we were charged two dinars or forty cents!

AUGUST 8TH. SUNDAY. TO MITROVITZA.

An early start this morning, the supplies were sent to the station at five o'clock and we left camp and made ourselves comfortable on the vaccination car at the station and proceeded to wait for the train to take us to Mitrovitza. It arrived at quarter of ten, coming in its leisurely way into the station, as only a Serbian Train, equipped with hand brakes every six cars, the other cars having no brakes at all, can do.

Our arrival in Mitrovitza was shortly after noon and we were hungry by the time that we could get lunch at the Hotel Bristol. Lyman and Harrington accompanied me up, and Campbell, Taylor, Laughlin and Gage are to come later in the week, when we have made suitable arrangements as to sleeping and eating quarters.

In the afternoon I met, the Mayor, Commandant, Dr. Kotur, the Major Doctor who is in charge of the

A BRIDGE OVER LARGE OPEN



SEWER AT MITROVITZA.

MITROVITZA.



THE BARRACKS.



ALBANIAN RECRUIT.

AUGUST 8TH. IN MITROVITZA FOR WORK.

Military Hospital here, one of the largest in the country.

He is a fine gentleman and has offered us the use of rooms in the hospital for sleeping quarters, which I accepted. They will be very good quarters after they have a good cleaning.

The Commandant is to furnish us with bullock carts which will bring our supplies from the station in the morning.

AUGUST 9TH. WORK STARTED ON THE BARRACKS.

Up early and in the morning we secured some of our supplies from the station by fiacre and pasted up the rooms in the hospital that we are to use.

About noontime, the Russian Horses and Carts with one or two bull carts arrived at the Hospital and we then journeyed to the station and started getting the supplies up which was soon accomplished. It was a relief to have supplies brought by horses for we could get something accomplished, much more than I had *done* by using the bull carts that I had been used to heretofore in this part of the world.

In the afternoon we started pasting up the west wing of the army barracks, using Austrian Prisoners *to do the work*.

I arranged for our meals at the Hotel Bristol and we will sleep there until the hospital rooms are ready. If we get along as fast tomorrow as we did today, I shall send for the remainder of the fellows tomorrow so as to have them on hand Wednesday.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS LEAVE



FOR BATH CAR.

THE BATH TRAIN.



A STERILIZING, STEAM, BATH CAR

FILLING WATER TANK WITH



THE FIRE PUMP.

15 SHOWER BATHS IN THIS



BATH CAR.



OPENING STERILIZING CAR.

L. to R.: CAMPBELL, SCHATTNE



AND HARRINGTON.

AUGUST 10TH WORK STARTED IN EARNEST ON THE BARRACKS.

Unfortunately our flour gave out for making paste, so that instead of pasting up windows in preparation for fumigating, I had to put Lyman and Harrington at work with the gang phinotasing the latrines and toilets of the barracks.

At noontime, Captain Schattner, our chief interpreter arrived accompanied by Campbell and De Pena, who brought supplies and a barrel of flour.

We had fumigated our room at the hospital last night and today we cleaned it up and phinotased it and as it was dry, we moved into it tonight. The Captain and Harrington and I slept in the Hospital, while Campbell and De Pena had to remain in the hotel tonight. Tomorrow we will prepare another room in the hospital for them.

Captain Schattner brought a supply of chocolate from Skoplje, which was fortunate, as we were almost out, and had bought the town out of its meagre supply.

Sent Lyman to Skoplje for supplies on the one o'clock train. It is advisable to always send a man rather than telegraph, as there will be no delay .

Arranged the bath train at the station, by the water tank, so that it would be easy to fill the boiler and shower bath car. Secured the village fire pump to fill the water tank from the well.

At night I went horse back riding with the Captain.



AUGUST 11TH. VACCINATION OF AUSTRIANS STARTED.

Up early and breakfast at six thirty by the clock.

Today we finished pasting the west wing of the barracks and tonight set the sulphur burning. Completed the preparations at the station and the bath cars are now ready for business as soon as I can persuade the Commandant to allow the Austrian Prisoners to make the trip down there and back.

Mr. Taylor arrived at noon, and in the afternoon he finished phinotasing the latrines at the barracks, a work which has to be done at least once a week. Harrington, Campbell and De Pena were fumigating the barracks. Inoculated 158 Austrians and 12 gendarmes.

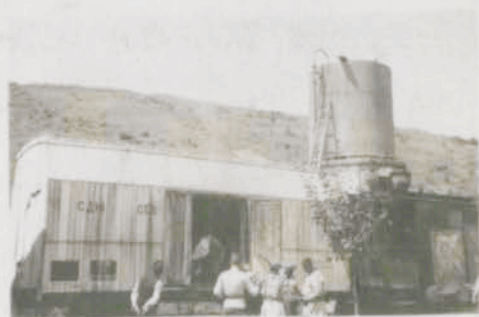
Completed the rooms in the hospital and all of the party are now comfortably quartered at that place. Taylor and De Pena are in the same room and late at night, they render us some harmonious melodies, the southern mixing well with the Spanish, according to Mr. Taylor. Needless to say we think otherwise.

AUGUST 12TH.

Inoculated 59 Sanitary Soldiers with our Tetra-Vaccine. It is a vaccine against Typhoid, Paratyphoid A, Para-Typhoid B and Cholera. All four in one, given in three doses. Pasted and fumigated the right side of the main building of the barracks. Phinotased the first floor of the west wing. Bathed 200 soldiers at the bath train.

Mr. Taylor left for Skoplje this noon as he is a little under the weather.

TRouble AFTER STERILIZATION.



HE CAN NOT FIND HIS CLOTHES!

AUGUST 13TH. THE BATH TRAIN. A DESCRIPTION OF.

A bath train unit consisted of three cars, one being fitted out with sixteen shower baths, supplied from a tank on the roof of the car. Another was fitted out as a huge steam sterilizer, with cross bars inside on which clothing was placed, straw ticks, and bed clothing. This car was lined with sheet zinc to keep it steam tight. The third car was a boiler car and was placed between the other two cars when operating. It furnished steam to the steam sterilizing car and hot water to the shower bath car.

In the first few hours, it was found unnecessary to heat water for the shower bath car, as the heat of the sun on the tank of the bath car, heated the water piping hot, and thus the fellows would always go down to the cars after a days work for a shower, for it was always warm.

We found that the rivers were very dangerous to use for bathing as they were badly polluted.

Today the right hand corner of the barrocks was fumigated, and the whole west wing of the barracks phinotased. As today we bathed no soldiers, the whole force was at work on the barracks and a great deal was accomplished.

Laughlin arrived today as an addition to my force. from Skoplje. There are now two large field units, Dr. Shattuck at Prizren and mine here. The rest of the fellows are distributed in Monastir, and Nish, while the main party and Dr. Castellani's Laboratory are at Skoplje.

To bed at ten o'clock after planning tomorrows work so that we can get an early start.



CASTLE DUCHANNE. RUSSIAN
HORSES IN THE FOREGROUND.



ON THE WAY TO THE CASTLE.



DUCHANNE'S CASTLE FROM THE
NORTH.



THE CASTLE. SHOWING THE
OUTER WALL.



A ROOM. SHOWING THE ARCHED CEILINGS.

AUGUST 14TH. BATH TRAIN AND FUMIGATING IN FULL BLAST.

Up early and to work. Phinotased the west side of the main barrack buildings, and pasted and fumigated the east end of the barracks that had been occupied by the Austrian Prisoners.

Bathed 158 prisoners at the bath train. In bathing prisoners, they disrobe in a large hospital tent, and then carry their clothing, straw mattress tick, pillow case and other personal clothes into the steam sterilizing car and then while their clothes are being sterilized, they go into the shower bath car. In this way they are clean, have a hair clip, and their clothes have all vermin killed.

The steam kills not only the bacteria, but also the lice eggs, bedbug eggs and other insects that infest troops and prisoners in times of war.

AUGUST 15TH. WE VISIT SVERCHUN CASTLE ON THE MOUNTAIN.

Today is Sunday and we are now resting on Sundays as the epidemic is over and no occasion for rush work.

After breakfast, Lyman, Campbell, Laughlin, Harrington and I started for the old castle of Sverchun on Sverchun Mountain.

We took a few pictures of it from the mountain to the south of it and then we climbed up to the castle ruins. It was a wonderful old place. The walls were twelve feet thick and twenty five to forty feet high in places where the walls had not fallen down. We found old chambers, most of them underground, and with arched roofs still intact. On the north side was the remains of a town



THE RUINS LOOKING UP
NOVIBAZAR SANJAK VALLEY.



Water Spring, Serb Castle

THE OLD SPRING OF THE
CASTLE



Mitrovitsa Castle

THE WALLS OF THE CASTLE.



Corner Tower

A CORNER TOWER OF THE CASTLE.

AUGUST 15TH. A VISIT TO THE CASTLE OF TSAR DUCHANNE.ON SVERCHUN.

and down below the castle, but inside of the wall that surrounded the top of the mountain, we found the old spring that supplied the water for the castle. It was still running and the remains of the old walls about it still stood just as in years gone by. The spring came out of a square stone masonry conduit, which had been built far into the mountain of solid rock, and led almost beneath the castle.

About the castle were many beautiful flowers especially in the damp places. On the way back we saw the gypsies dancing their peculiar dance to the noise of bass drums and gourds.

After the trip which was a very hot one, Mr. Campbell felt pretty tired and ate no dinner. "Gigadier" Taylor was also under the weather. I felt O.K. but felt glad to lie down for a rest after I had written some letters.

The Major Doctor is still treating us fine here at the hospital and we feel greatly indebted to him for his kindness.

All of the fellows went to bed early tonight, as we feel the need of sleep owing to the very hot days that we are getting in this city.

We are getting rumors of bad news that perhaps another country will enter the war, and if so Serbia will certainly be in a tight fix, hemmed in as she is in the center of the Balkans.

BUTCHER SHOP. MITROVITZA



NOTE DOGS.

AUGUST 16TH. WE GET SOME ROAST BEEF! AFTER GOAT IT IS GOOD!

Today after breakfast a shower struck the city and it was very welcome as it served to cool off things. Pasted up the central and part of the east end of the barracks and phinotased part of the section occupied by the Austrians.

We had roast beef for dinner and it was indeed a welcome dish after goat stew twice daily.

Vaccinated 98 soldiers today, some being the initial and some the second dose.

Dr. Strong landed in Ferizovich last night and we expect him up here on a short trip soon.

A frost struck the city last night, killing the sun flowers, but the days will be hot for many days still.

Rumors of Bulgaria and Roumania joining the Central Powers are afloat with the possibility also of Greece coming in also. It makes one feel a little ticklish, as the only way out is thru Greece.

AUGUST 17TH. ORDERS FOR CARS TO BE HELD TO CARRY TROOPS.

Pasted the east wing of the hospital and fumigated the little hospital building and also the central and east end of the main barrack building. Phinotased all the toilets again. Sixty one gendarmes were vaccinated.

Orders came to hold all railroad cars in readiness for transporting soldiers, so that we are a little short in supplies. We are using nearly a ton daily and it is necessary to obtain more from Skoplje every few days.

Laughlin has a slight fever tonight and it seems as if it is pappatacii fever.



Left to Right:
 Dr. Geo. Shattuck, Austrian Prisoner doctor,
 Dr. Thomas W. Jackson and Dr. Vookichevich the Serbian
 in charge of the Hospital.



Tower in outer wall of defence
 Castle of Tsar Duchanne, Mitrovitza.

AUGUST 18TH. DR. JACKSON ARRIVES AND I RETURN WITH HIM TO SKOPLJE.

Up early and to breakfast. Laughlin is worse and has got three day or pappatacii fever.

Drs. Jackson and Shattuck came today over the road *by a Ford*, from Prishtina with Childs, a Princeton fellow driving, with a car from the Columbia Unit.

Finished sealing and fumigated the left side and east wing of the main hospital building and phinotased the barracks and small hospital that we fumigated yesterday.

Introduced Drs. Shattuck and Jackson to the Major Doctor and we had coffee together in the Majors quarters at the hospital.

At one o'clock Dr. Jackson and I went to Skoplje in the private Red Cross Car that we have for our use, and I put up at the Amerikanski and ate a fine dinner at Zurinskys by the stone bridge on the banks of the Vardar, in the center of Skoplje.

At night I saw the movies with war pictures of London at Zurinskys open air restaurant.

AUGUST 19TH. SHOWERS AGAIN.

Visited our magazine and got together the necessary supplies for Skoplje.

To Zurinskys for meals as that is where the American Red Cross has its meals in this city. At night we saw the movies again. After they were over, (about thirty minutes) I went down to the station and aboard the vaccination car for a sleep, as it will be hitched onto the Mitrovitza train in the morning at five o'clock and I will not have to get up and lose some sleep. It was shunted all over the freight yard so that I did not get much sleep after all.

THE RESERVE HOSPITAL



MITROVITZA.

THE RESERVE HOSPITAL



AUGUST 20TH. SKOPLJE TO MITROVITZA.

Arrived in Mitrovitza on time at 11:30 A. M!

Vaccinated with the tetra vaccine, 28 Austrians, 42 Sanitary Soldiers and a number of civilians today. Pasted and fumigated the Barrack Reserve Hospital today, using a half tone of sulphur for it.

Passed the private train of coaches of the King of Serbia today, as it is waiting at Mitrovitza for the arrival of the Crown Prince of Montenegro.

Fumigated the barracks hospital building using 2,000 pounds of sulphur for the job.

AUGUST 21ST.

Up as usual and opened the Barrack Reserve Hospital taking the blankets and clothes to the steam car at the station and phinotasing the building.

Phinotased the stables. In these stables there are over 300 Russian Horses and wagons, which are the stanchest thing in the wagon line that I have seen in this country.

Our supplies came today that should have come yesterday, - three barrels of phinotas oil, one barrel of flour, thirty gallons of heavy oil, and ten gallons of alcohol.

We have an Austrian prisoner as a valet, and he is a dandy. He is a Bohemian and can certainly keep our rooms in good order.

AUGUST 22ND. SUNDAY.

Rested all day today with the rest of the fellows, and to bed at ten o'clock. Laughlin is now O. K.



One of Our Austrian Prisoner Work Gangs.
Mitrovitza.

AUGUST 23RD. MR. KEAN ARRIVES AND IT IS PAY DAY.

Up as usual this morning and pasted up the right wing of the main hospital in the morning and afternoon, starting the sulphur burning in the afternoon. We used 1,000 pounds in the wing.

The toilets and stables were given another phinotas treatment as the flies were getting troublesome again. Also ninety two soldiers received their tetra-vaccine inoculations.

The arrival of Mr. Kean on the noon train was the object of much rejoicing as many of the fellows were getting low in ready change. Two of the fellows returned to me the napoleons that they had borrowed. Lyman is getting ready to leave as he hopes to get back to the States about September Fifteenth, as he is to start in at Johns Hopkins Medical School this year.

AUGUST 24TH. WORK CONTINUES ON THE TWO HOSPITALS.

Phinotased the right wing of the hospital and also the barracks hospital and gendarme stables. Fourteen of the gendarmes received their inoculations today.

Mr. Kean left today for Prizren, via Ferizovich, so as to pay off the unit that is at that place under Dr. Shattuck.

Sverchun Castle has been hid by clouds all day, they hanging very low now that we are beginning to have daily rains.

TYPHUS GRAVE YARD



MITROVITZA.

AUGUST 25TH. OUR FORD ARRIVES! LYMAN TO GO HOME SOON.

Rain again greeted us this morning and it is getting to be very disagreeable. However, today we were unable to do much work as the gendarme barracks are next to be done, but we must bathe them before cleaning up their barracks so as to make a complete job of it.

Lyman and Captain Schattner arrived back today from Skoplje. Lyman brought up Ford #11 with him as that is the machine that is to be delegated to this field unit. He tinkered with it and finally adjusted it so that it was in good running order, but petrol is scarce and we have but eight kilos to operate on.

Nevertheless, we took the Captain and the Chief Forester out in the afternoon to the Nursery and back, hoping to persuade them to give us gasoline to finish our work here.

AUGUST 26TH. I ACCEPT THE RUSSIAN ASSIGNMENT.

Today we started work on the gendarme barracks and also oiled the hospital floor.

Received a telegram from Dr. Richard P. Strong, as follows,-

"American Red Cross about to undertake mission of twenty doctors, ten from China, ten from Europe under directorship of Dr. Caldwell to visit and help German and Austrian prisoners in Russian prison camps. Salary two thousand per year. Possible six months service. Do you wish to go? Reply to me at Nish."

Strong.

I immediately wired,-

"Will accept Russian assignment."



MONTENEGRANS ARRIVING FROM U. S. AND CANADA.



A BUTCHER SHOP.
MANY DOGS AND FLIES.
NO SCREENS.



SERB CHURCH AT MITROVITZA.

AUGUST 26TH. MONTENEGRANS ARRIVE FROM U. S. TO FIGHT!

In the afternoon, 1,250 Montenegrans arrive on a special train from Skoplje, and are going on to Montenegro to fight against Austria. In talking with them, we were surprised to find out that they were from Canada and U. S. and had come all the way from those countries to fight against their old enemy. About four hundred came from Butte, Montana and the remainder from cities in the mining regions.

They said that many others were coming over in the same way. They were also enjoying life while they could, and early in the evening, the Hotel Bristol was bought out of beer with good American and Canadian money.

Tonight I played cards for the first time since arriving over here, when four of us, including Captain Schattner played whist.

We secured a London Weekly Times of July 31st and it was more than welcome as we now had some real news of the outside world in English. We have been trying to digest the Serbian Newspapers, a one page sheet, one side of which is a cartoon and the other side contains only doubly censored material and not much truth to say the least.

It rains daily now in that drizzling disagreeable way, and it is a forerunner of the wet season that is due to arrive next month.

We have melons daily and they are large and have a luscious flavor, both water melons and cantalopes. The other fruit, as apples and pears are poor and not worth looking at.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

In the afternoon, I had another exam. I was
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AUGUST 27TH. AT WORK ON THE GENDARME BARRACKS.

We continued pasting the gendarme barracks and bathed a detachment of the gendarmes, sterilized the store of clothing at the gendarme barracks which were full of lice eggs.

At noon went to the station to take the one o'clock train for Skoplje. The train consists of a second class coach, a third class coach and twenty to thirty freight cars depending whether it is coming up the grade from Skoplje or going down to Skoplje. It leaves Skoplje between 5:15 A. M. and 7:00 A. M. and arrives in Mitrovitza between 11:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. after the trip up along the river and up over Kosovo Plain along which she attains her best speed of about twenty miles per hour.

As the train passes the guards who are stationed at the bridges along the way, the round loaf of bread is tossed off the train in burlap bags, which constitutes the days rations of the soldiers.

Several of our fellows have now had papatacii fever but no ill effects have resulted from it up to the present time. It lasts for three to four days and then the individual gets up feeling a little weak but otherwise fairly well.

I am going to Skoplje to meet Dr. Strong and talk over with him the Russian Expedition to see what the plans are and make preparations for getting the material, warm clothing and things that I will need.

At Skoplje, I met Mr. Little of the Columbia Unit and Naylor of the London Times.



An Austrian Prisoner Work Gang in Skoplje.

AUGUST 28TH. CAMPBELL AND HARRINGTON GO TO THE HOSPITAL.

Was surprised to see Taylor, Campbell and Harrington walk into Zurinskys tonight while we were at supper. It seems Harrington and Campbell, who I had left sick with sore legs and feet in Mitrovitza, finally concluded to take my advice and go to the Lady Paget Hospital for treatment. They had been unable to do any work for three or four days and yet would not go to the hospital and would persist in walking about at Mitrovitza.

Dr. Strong is expected from Nish tomorrow morning, so I shall stay over until tomorrow.

We are now situated in the house of the Austrian Vice Consul and it is small but very convenient for a unit of our size.

AUGUST 29TH. UP AT 4:30 A. M. TO MEET DR. STRONG.

Today is Sunday and we need the rest for many of the fellows are showing the effects of the hot, rainy, misty weather and are simply laying in bed except a trip to Zurinskys for meals.

Dr. Shattuck came over from prizren in his Ford, without any brakes as they were broken.

I got up this morning at half past four to meet Dr. Strong and it was decided that I should be in Serbia or Russia next winter.

AUGUST 30TH. SKOPLJE TO MITROVITZA.

Up at 4:15 A. M. to get the 5:15 train to Mitrovitza and strange to say we arrived at Mitrovitza at 11:15 A. M. or only fifteen minutes late.



My water survey gang.

ONLY THE TURKS KNEW WHERE THE PIPES LAY.



CITY WATER SUPPLY. ONE OF A



DOZEN FOUNTAINS. MITROVITZA.

AUGUST 30TH. AT WORK ON THE JAIL.

A special train came in to night, and now I hear the tramping of many feet. It is evidently another detachment of Montenegrans from Canada and U. S. that have arrived to fight for their mother country.

The City Jail was pasted up and fumigated today and the fifty six prisoners were bathed, and inoculated with the tetra-vaccine.

AUGUST 31ST. WE LOOK OVER THE CITY WATER SUPPLY.

In the morning the city jail was phinotased and the barracks of the gendarmes and stables were also given another treatment.

Plans were made for fumigating the post-office and Prefect's Office or City Hall.

We made a trip out to the City and Hospital Water Supply, about three miles west of the city. It consists of a wall over spring, from which the water runs by gravity by tile pipes, about eight inches in diameter to four fountains in public squares and to the hospital grounds. No pipes enter houses or buildings.

I gave Lyman my photos and films tonight to carry home, as he expects to leave on the nineteenth on the S. S. Constantine from Pireus or sooner.

The hospital floor was given another oiling today.

Magoon went to Ferizovich where he is going to take samples of the springs and wells in that town. He made bacteriological tests on all the different public fountains and wells in this city, using an oil incubator that he had made out of a five gallon standard oil can.

... again, as before.

A special train came to the station, and we went to meet it.

I looked at my watch. It is twelve. I am late.

One of the passengers from London and I went to the

station to meet the train.

The train had been delayed, and we had to wait.

The first car of the train was empty, and we went in.

The train was full.

... from the city.

In the morning the city was very quiet.

The people of the city were very kind.

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AUGUST 31ST. WE GET FIVE GALLONS OF GASOLINE!!

At last we manage to get five gallons of petrol from the Commandant after many journeys to his office and much pleading.

The price is high if bought at wholesale or retail, the price being seven dinars a kilo or five dollars a gallon, due to the fact that the supply had been already confiscated by the army.

SEPTEMBER 1ST. LYMAN LEAVES FOR U. S. A.

The Post Office building was pasted and fumigated today and also the school nearby.

At noon we gave Lyman a farewell spread at the Hotel Bristol and bade him farewell at the station as he left on the one o'clock train for the States. It makes one smile every time we see the train here, for the cars are four wheeled affairs and made in Germany and have no air breaks, and only one in six or seven have hand brakes.

I saw for the first time children playing in the fields. They were swinging underneath an apple tree and seemed to be enjoying themselves in fine shape. The children over here have to work very hard in the ordinary course of events.

The Major Doctor informed me today that he is going to Prishtina tomorrow and I have decided to take him by auto for perhaps he can get more gasoline for me.

It is the custom here for a junior officer not to pass a senior officer on the road in a carriage. I did today and now I am looking for the consequences, but so far nothing has happened.



WITH DR. VOCHINOVICH.



THE TOOLBA COMPOUND. SULTAN'S TOMB AT LEFT.



SULTAN'S COFFIN.



SULTAN'S TOMB.



TURKISH GENERAL'S GRAVES.



TURKISH FIELD MARSHAL'S GRAVES.



COMPOUND AT GRATCHANITZA.



GRATCHANITZA CHURCH BUILT BEFORE 1389 A.D.

SEPT. 2ND. MITROVITZA TO PRISHTINA AND GRATCHANITZA.

Opened up the Post Office and School in the morning and phinotased them. Also cleaned up the toilets and school #2 and a few odd rooms at the Hotel Bristol.

In the afternoon the City Court House was pasted up and fumigated.

In the afternoon I took the Major Doctor and the two Austrian Doctors to Prishtina. These Austrian doctors were surgeons of the regiments that the Serbs had captured in the Fall of 1914 in the disastrous rout of the Austrian Army when they invaded Serbia shortly after the beginning of the war. They are fine fellows and are allowed the liberty of the city and in return do surgery at the hospital.

On the way to Prishtina, we stopped at Toolba and saw the Tomb of the Turkish Sultan Mourate who was disembowled in his tent after the Battle of Koseovo Plain in the fight with the Serbs in 1389 in which year Turkey gained control of Serbia and Macedonia.

Just beyond here we saw the tomb of two Turkish field Marshals who lost their lives in the same battle.

We reached Prishtina at 3:20 P. M. and went to Gratchanitzza, where I saw the Convent of Gratchanitzza, an old Serb Church built prior to 1389, the walls being beautiful with paintings, similar to the Monastery at Pech. Here we saw the Tomb of the King of that early period, and as he died before the Church was completed, he had carved high up on the wall of an underground chamber, ten feet above the floor directions as to his wishes for completing the Church.

We left here at 4:15 P. M. and reached home at 6:55 P.M.



King's Train-Serbia

KING'S TRAIN. THE ONLY MODERN
RAILWAY CARS.



Typhus Graves

MILITARY GRAVE YARD.
TYPHUS VICTIMS.



TURKS INSPECTING THE FORD AT THE
MITROVITZA RAILROAD STATION.

SEPT. 2ND. GRATCHANITZA TO PRISHTINA TO MITROVITZA.

During the trip we ran over one boar and were repeatedly stopped by a donkey that ran on ahead of the Ford. The trip covered about ninety kilometers and the road carried us over many large hills and small mountains, mostly mud and clay such as is common to this country.

Two of the paintings on the wall of the Church at Gratchanitza were of the Serbian King and Queen of that time and were beautiful in the old colors that were still visible.

SEPT. 3RD. WE PROCURE FIVE GALLONS MORE OF PETROL!

This morning we opened and phinotased the Court House and managed to get five more gallons of gasoline from the Commandant, making a total of ten, that I have secured for Red Cross work here. It is a very scarce article.

Tonight four hundred horses went thru that were bound for Montenegro, accompanied by 200 men who were leading them.

Today after many attempts I secured workers so as to start clearing the ditches in the western section of the city, which are in a filthy condition from lack of care and are breeding mosquitoes in large numbers.

SEPT. 4TH. WE PREPARE TO LEAVE MITROVITZA.

In the afternoon I took the Prefect to the water supply on the Pech road, which supplies the city and the hospital with water.

Captain Schattner departed for Skoplje on the train, that is the one o'clock train, the only one. He had charge of material that we did not use and was being returned to

During the trip we saw some very fine

scenery and some very fine views of the

city. The trip was very pleasant and the

views carried us over many beautiful hills and mountains.

At the end of the trip we returned to our room.

At 10:15 we went to the hall of the church at

the church where of the service was held and then to the

the end of the trip in the city of Chicago.

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SEPT. 4TH. OUR LAST FEW DAYS IN MITROVITZA.

our Storehouse or Magazine in Skoplje, (Uskub). These went on car 6803, and arrangements were made to obtain a flat car to send the auto down in and to forward the bath cars.

SEPT. 5TH. WE GO TO BANSKA. THE AUTO FALLS OVER CLIFF!!

Practically all of the work has been completed here. Today we took a trip, Laughlin and I, to Banska where there are some public hot spring baths, as we thought that perhaps there might be an opportunity to put in some good sanitary work on them and thus prevent disease.

We arrived O. K. but instead of the elaborate affair, that we expected to find, there was but little outside of what nature had provided. Merely a dark wooden house, with a pit in it full of warm water. Hot water flowed in one end to fill it, coming from a natural spring and the outlet pipe was on the opposite end. Hollow logs were used in place of pipes.

On coming back, it started to rain and the road was extremely slippery. Soon we met our Waterloo, when the road gave way, due to the weight of the auto and we slipped over the side of the road, auto, Laughlin, I and all. It was about a twenty-five foot fall. I remembered going over and then I heard Laughlin saying, "I want my hat", "I want my hat", which he kept repeating.

We were practically unhurt strange to say. Laughlin received a short cut on his forehead and we both felt sore and lame, otherwise no injuries. The Ford in falling turned completely upside down and the top striking first, broke



ANCIENT CASTLE AT BANSKA.



STOPPING FOR WATER.



OVER THE EDGE AS THE ROAD GAVE WAY.



THE RESCUE THE NEXT DAY.

SEPT. 5TH. OUR FALL OVER THE CLIFF IN THE AUTO!

the fall, we remaining inside and crawled out from under the steering wheel, where we found our hats, kodaks and glasses.

The top, one oil lamp, a fender on the Ford were bent and demolished, otherwise there was no other injury to the car.

As it was impossible to get the Ford up out of the ravine we left it and started for Skoplje, washing up at the first brook that we came to. It was an eight kilo walk back to Mitrovitza.

When we arrived at the hospital three stitches were taken in the cut on Laughlin's forehead. The Major Doctor and the two Austrian Doctors certainly did laugh over our predicament and the walk we had back to the city.

I made arrangements with the Major Doctor to procure oxen and rescue the auto in the morning.

We went to bed a rather sore couple, stiff in the shoulder and all over.

SEPT. 6TH. THE SERBIAN SOLDIERS PULL THE AUTO OUT!!

I slept but little due to the bruises, and had an early breakfast and at seven o'clock I had a fiacre and waited for the Major to come as we had to go and get some rope for the task. He came shortly after and we started to find some rope which was a hard task. None was to be had, until at the last moment we thought of the rope near the river to which the Russian Horses were corralled. This was about an inch thick and proved to be sufficient. We then started for the auto.

SEPT. 6TH. THE WRECK OF THE FORD IS SALVAGED!

Sixteen sanitary soldiers and eight oxen had been sent on ahead early in the morning and we found them on the scene. The oxen were young and very small, as the best were in the army, and used for the heavy guns in the artillery.

By some means, that we were never able to understand these sixteen men and a few peasants had succeeded in lifting the Ford up the nearly perpendicular cliff on the road, and were pushing it along with a Serb at the wheel when we met them.

In examining the car, the only thing that was broken as far as we could make out, was the hose connection, between the radiator and the engine, which I soon had fixed. We fixed this and cranked *up*, and the engine ran strange to say. However it spit badly and we had to be hauled in most of the distance as we could not locate the trouble. We then had it put on a flat car ready to be sent to Skoplje.

Vaccinated the Prefect and the fifteen Postoffice employees today.

Runers of the Capture of the Dardanelles reached us yesterday and today. But we also hear that the Allies are making no progress there and are being defeated.

The London Times has an account about a man *who* was fined ten pounds for saying that Warsaw had been captured by the Germans on July 28TH.



WOMEN AND A TWO HORSE HITCH.



THREE HORSES.

THRASHING GRAIN, OLD METHODS.



SIFTING THE CHAFF.



NOTE THE ROPES NEEDED FOR A TURK.

SEPT. 7TH. THRASHING OF WHEAT IN PROGRESS.

Wheat thrashing is on in full blast. It is thrashed by horses being driven around and round a pole to which they are tied, the wheat being placed on the ground and they knock the kernels off with their hoofs. The horses are driven in pairs or threes.

The wheat to be thrashed is piled high, in piles of fifteen feet or more. After thrashing, the women, for they do all of the work, take wooden shovels and toss up the wheat that the horses have ran over, and the wind blows away the chaff and the wheat falls to the ground, which after it has all been thus treated, is swept up and put in sacks.

To bed and I feel better than last. night.

SEPT. 8TH. WE LEAVE MITROVITZA FOR SKOPLJE.

Packed and left Mitrovitza for Skoplje on the one o'clock train. It was with a great deal of difficulty that I succeeded in persuading the station master to place the cars with our supplies on the train without an order, but he finally did and we went off without an order, taking with us Harrington's and Campbell's luggage that they had left in Mitrovitza when they went to the hospital, down in *Skoplje*.

On arriving in Skoplje I lost my raincoat. I found the Amerikanski's House full of the fellows, so I put up at the Magazine, with Bravo and Laughlin, but did not sleep very well, due to the strange surroundings and rats.

SEPT. 8TH. I VISIT DR. CASTELLANI'S MALARIA WARDS!

I went up to the Lady Paget Hospital and made my long delayed visit to Dr. Castellani and his malaria wards, there being about fourhundred cases in them. After working awhile in the laboratory, I met Drs. Mendelson, Buck and Berger for the first time since leaving Salonika.

Dr. Richard Strong has gone for U. S. To bed at half past nine, when I retired *tired* after my trip to Tetova this afternoon.

In the afternoon I went to Tetova with Dr. Jackson and Stuart on an inspection trip. They also wanted to meet Dr. Forest a Tufts man who was stationed as a part of the Serbian Government Medical Corps in that city.

I bought a rug and some scissors, knives and other small trinkets that they make in this city, that are inlaid with silver.

We passed many buildings that were destroyed in the Balkan war of 1912, all of the wood being taken out of them to supply the soldiers with camp fires during that campaign during the winter months. They were stripped to the bare walls, windows, frames, timbers and the like.

We passed two large transport trains that were taking supplies of flour to the Serbian Army. There were over 400 oxen in each wagon train, two to a wagon. These were bound for Albania where the Serbians had carried out a successful campaign against the Albanians.

Berger announced his engagement today to the Serbian Girl Nathalie Durocco.

THE RAILROAD WRECK. A HEAD ON COLLISION..



R.R. WRECK NEAR



TSEP.

SKOPLJE TO NISH.



R.R. COLLISION NEAR TSEP.

SEPT. 10TH. BERGER AND I LAND IN A HEAD ON R.R. COLLISION!!

I have been ordered to Nish by Dr. Jackson and left on the evening train with Berger, who is going up to see his father-in-law Mr. Durocco.

I had a more or less sleepless night and at four o'clock the next morning the train stopped at Tsep and the train from Nish which was supposed to pass us, came around the corner full speed and instead of taking the switch, ran into our train head on.

Two men were killed and a dozen injured, a compound fracture of the femur, fractured ribs, and a fractured spine, the sixth or seventh cervical being the most serious injuries.

A dozen cars were derailed and many smashed. We were called and fixed up the wounded and later a French Military Surgeon came up and assisted us at the work.

We had roast pig for breakfast, cooked over the camp-fire at the wreck, there being no habitation near us. About nine o'clock in the morning on the eleventh, the wrecking train from Nish arrived equipped with jacks, lumber and other crude apparatus. We started for Nish at two o'clock on September 11th. ten hours late.

SEPT. 11TH. WE ARRIVE IN NISH.

At Nish Berger left me and as I was unable to get a fiacre I started to walk to our camp which we had here, in charge of Schoonmaker, who was building a sewage system for the group of hospitals at this place. It was a muddy walk as it was raining hard, but nothing out of the ordinary.

THEY WERE ORDERED TO STAND IN A LINE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE

I HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO STAND IN A LINE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE

ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE LINE, AND TO STAND IN A LINE ON THE LEFT

THEY WERE ORDERED TO STAND IN A LINE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE

I HAD A FEELING OF ANXIETY AND I WAS NOT SURE OF MYSELF

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SEPT. 11TH. IN CAMP AT NISH.

When I came in the station at Nish, I had thrown off my cot, and blankets to Nick (the Serbian in charge of our private car) whom I told to place them in his car, which I was to use in carrying the payroll back to Skoplje tonight, so as to have an armed guard.

On my walk up I came across one of the fellows who had an auto of the Columbia Unit and he took me to Madame Grouitch's house as he thought Stuart would be there, and I had some dispatches for her.

After delivering them to her, we visited the Baby Hospital but found no one it was so late. So as a last resort we started for the American Consuls and there we found a Ford with Brink, Stuart and the others. Here I met Mr. Young, the Consul for the first time.

It was so late that I was unable to get the money today, so we loaded up the Ford and started for camp, about two miles out of the center of the city. There a surprise was in store for me, for tonight a supper was being given by Stuart to the Russians and Mr. Young and turkey was on the menu. It was an excellent meal, the best I had for many days.

At nine I started for the station to sleep in my cot, but it was raining so hard that I took Mr. Young's offer and slept at the Consul's house in a real bed with springs.

It was fine and Mr. Young is a pretty good chap taking me in out of the rain. There were no extra cots at the camp so I could not stay there, and mine was in the private car with Nick.

SEPT.12TH SUNDAY AND THE BANK NOT OPEN.

Today being Sunday I was unable to get the money I was after. At night I was taken to the station where I was going to sleep. I hunted all over the yard for Nick and the car but was unable to find it. I then found that by mistake it had been sent to Skoplje, so there was nothing to do but to walk back in the rain to the Consuls and ask him for another nights lodging. After a long walk thru the mud I completed the trip and reached his house where I was only too glad to turn in.

SEPT.13TH. NISH TO SKOPLJE TO DJEVDJELI.

Today after much parleying with the Hebrew Moneylenders and Bankers, we cashed the Red Cross Check and I pay off the fellows in camp at Nish.

Just before starting for Skoplje, a telegram arrived from Dr. Jackson, directing me to meet Mr. Tripceovich at the Skoplje R. R. Station, turning over accounts to him and proceed to Djevdjeli and take charge of the camp down there, that had been sent down the week previously, under Dr. Gruver.

I left Nish at 7:30 P. M. after visiting the Russian Hospitals. C. E. Buck and Brink accompanied me to Skoplje, where I met Tripceovich as was planned, on September 14th.

SEPTEMBER 14TH. NISH TO SKOPLJE TO DJEVDJELI.

I proceeded to Djevdjeli, and found Dr. Gruver, DePena, Campbell, Crafts, Taylor and Harrington in camp. On the way down I passed Drs. Castellani and Jackson with Mr. Standifer. Dr. Jackson ordered me to take charge in Djevdjeli while Dr. Gruver came up to Skoplje.

Drs. Jackson and Castellani had been to Salonika where Dr. Strong had been taken with malaria on his way home.



THE FRONT. NOTE SHELLS.



THE REAR. PRIVY AND WELL.

OUR QUARTERS AT A TURK CLUB HOUSE.



ONE OF THE NUMEROUS MOSQUES.

SEPT.14TH. WORK STARTED IN DJEVDJELI.

Dr. Strong received the Decoration of the Saint Sava, in the Second Degree. On arriving at Djevdjeli, I found a telegram awaiting me, directing me to take charge as Dr. Gruver has orders to return to Skoplje.

I found that the fellows were at supper at a private house, where they are having their meals. Our quarters are in a Turkish Clubhouse, at the end of the main street, and it is a very comfortable arrangement.

Today my raincoat was returned, a Bohemian American doctor, whom I had met found it and recognized it, sending it on to me, for which I was thankful, as it was raining daily in the late afternoon.

SEPT.15TH. A TRIP TO DOYRAN TO TAKE UP MALARIA WORK.

At work once more after a few days of travelling and it seems good to be back on the work once more. In this city work has started on hotels and public "noozniks" and a preliminary public education plan.

It was in this city that Dr. Donnelly of the Red Cross died in February of this year from typhus fever. He had charge of a 2,000 bed hospital which we are to tackle and clean up as soon as possible.

Today, I took Campbell and Harrington to Doyran over a very rough road. Doyran has a beautiful location and is a pretty city if not examined too closely, as it nestled in the Southeastern corner of Serbia, on the north shore of Lake Doyran. It is at this point that Greece, Bulgaria and Serbia unite, the Doyran Railroad Station being in Greece, about two miles from Doyran in Serbia.



ROAD, DJEVDJELI TO DOYRAN.

DOYRAN, ON THE SHORE OF THE LAKE.



LAKE DOYRAN.

SEPT.15TH. MALARIA WORK STARTED IN DOYRAN, SERBIA.

We made a trip to the railroad station in Greece, where we could obtain food and tobacco much cheaper than in Serbia and we had no duty to pay as we were Red Cross men and bought only enough for our own supply.

Lake Doyran is eight to ten miles across and a deep blue, with a shore lined with rushes from ten to fifteen feet high, among which the fishermen had small huts built with their boats moored close by. On the western end of the lake, the mountains of Bulgaria towered high over all and dominated the section.

The fishermen would set their nets off shore and then land drawing the nets in by hand up on the beach, with the fish jumping around in them. It reminds one more than ever of the mediaeval status of evrything in this part of the world.

I left Harrington and Campbell with supplies sufficient to start work, returning to Djevdjeli with a Serbian Captain who was returning to Nish.

SEPT.16TH. WORK GOING IN GOOD SHAPE IN DJEVDJELI.

Up early and got the auto ready to carry supplies around as we start work on the barracks today. The barracks and hotels were fumigated tonight and we feel as if progress was being made.

Malaria is rife in this part of the country, several cases of malignant malaria being brought in from the outlying districts. It is impossible to estimate the amount of malaria that exists, as the slight cases to the moderate cases are never brought in and receive no medical attention.

SEPT. 16TH. AT DJEVDJELI.

yesterday at Doyran I met Dr. McKee a University of Pennsylvania graduate, who was working for the Serbian Government on contract. He had attempted to get quinine to treat the malaria cases, but was unable to obtain any. In his searches for the medicine he made a trip to Salonika to obtain it but was unable to secure the slightest amount. I turned over to him a small amount that I had for my own use in case he should need it for himself.

SEPT. 17TH. A TRIP TO SKOPLJE FOR SUPPLIES.

Another telegram from Dr. Caldwell stating that Dr. Snoddy would take charge of the Russian unit.

I took the one o'clock train for Skoplje and had dinner and supper on the dining car, the first one that I have seen in this part of the world. It has been put on at the request of the English and French Officers who are going back and forth to the Belgrade Front. The meals cost 6.20 and 6.50 dinars respectively.

On arriving at Skoplje I found that a reception was to be tendered Dr. Jackson tonight, when he is to receive the Third Degree of the Decoration of Saint Saver.

SEPT. 18TH. AT SKOPLJE FOR SUPPLIES.

Stayed at Skoplje at the Amerikanski House last night and today arranged with Mr. Bravo at the magazine for supplies to be sent to Djevdjeli. Stayed at the storehouse tonight so that I can get up early and make the quarter of six train for Djevdjeli tomorrow morning.

Yesterday at 10:30 I met Dr. James A. Haverly at
his residence, 1010 North Dearborn Street, and we
discussed the subject of the proposed
amendment to the constitution of the American
Medical Association. He had suggested that
the association should be reorganized, and
that the members should be divided into
three classes: the first class should be
the regular members, the second class
should be the students, and the third class
should be the lay members. He suggested
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SEPT. 18TH. AT SKOPLJE.

As the Amerikanski, as the house that we use is called, was full, Stewart, Bravo, Standifer and Dr. Gruver are also sleeping in the storehouse or magazine.

We at last locate a man *who* can develop and print our films and it is probable that we will keep him busy for some time to come, as all have many films to be finished.

SEPT. 19TH. SKOPLJE TO DJEVDJELI.

Four of us arose early this morning to get the 5:45 A. M. train to Djevdjeli. Laughlin, "Pop" Standifer, Berger and I made up the party, and as there were just enuf for whist we played all the way down to the Greek Border. "Pop" and I lost to the others 31-0.

We had dinner and breakfast in the dining car, that has been recently added to the train, and a very welcome addition it made to the dry and dusty journey.

We arrived in Djevdjeli at half past two and left at quarter to four for Doyran to deliver supplies to the fellows in that city. On arriving in Doyran, we had to go to the Doyran Station in Greece to find Campbell and Harrington. Standifer, Berger and Crafts made the trip with me.

It was dark when we started back which made it a very hard and slow journey as we had only oil lamps, the search lights long ago having broken and there are no bulbs to be obtained here. At times it was certainly ticklish as we skirted the narrow roads and washouts especially along the mulberry forests thru thick swarms of flies and moths.



CAFE ON DOYRAN LAKE.



DOYRAN COMMANDANT AND HIS
BODY GUARD.



MAKING THREAD.



BULGARS BROKE OPEN THE SAFE.

AT DOYRAN.



L. to R.:-

Dr. McKee

Mr. Campbell

Dr. Osborn.

Serb Sanitary Commissioner.

Serb Commandant.

Mr. Laughlin

Mr. Harrington.

SEPT. 19TH. DJEVDJELI TO DOYRAN.

It was seven o'clock when our Ford arrived back in Djevdjeli, and after a hearty dinner we turned in, a very tired party. We had planned to have dinner at noon in Doyran and Campbell had five chickens cooked for us to celebrate, but the plane went astray and we had cold chicken over there instead.

Dr. Castellani also received the decoration of the Third Degree of Saint Sava, for his services to Serbia during the summer.

SEPT. 20TH. MALARIA EPIDEMIC IN THE MISSION SCHOOL AT SALONIKA.

When the train arrived from Skoplje today, Dr. Jackson and Dr. Gruver got off. Immediately Crafts was ordered to get his things together and take this train for Salonika, accompanying Dr. Cornelius, who was also on the train. A malaria outbreak had occurred in the American Mission School in that city and aid was asked of the Unit. The school was one managed by the Rev. Mr. House, whom we met in Salonika when we came thru last May.

We started pasting up the large tobacco warehouse hospital in Djevdjeli today in preparation for fumigating.

Dr. Jackson requested a trip to Doyran to inspect the work going on there, so we left at 2:45 P. M. for Doyran arriving there at 4:05 P. M. We had coffee and a talk with the Commandant in charge, Harrington and Campbell, and after a brief trip about town returned to Djevdjeli.

At night Dr. Jackson slept on his car in order to get things together as he leaves tomorrow for the States. He

DR. DONNELLY'S GRAVE



BEFORE REMODELING.

TABLET TO DR. DONNELLY.



DR. DONNELLY'S GRAVE.



TYPHUS & CHOLERA



NOTICE AT R.R. STA.

SEPT. 20TH AT DJEVDJELI. DR. JACKSON LEAVES FOR U. S.

then gave me a beautiful gold plated hypodermic syringe which I needed badly as I had broken mine.

I purchased Standifer's trunk today for one and a half Napoleons (\$6.29) as I shall need it when I return to the States, and he intends to return in two weeks.

It is customary for each man as he leaves for U. S. to give or dispose of his surplus stock to those who are staying, for it is hard to obtain any thing in this country.

Dr. Caldwell left Skoplje yesterday for Berlin, to make plans for the Russian Trip to Siberia and the Prison Camps there.

SEPT. 21ST. WE BID FAREWELL TO DR. JACKSON AT DEMENGA.

Mr. Taylor, DE Pena, Crafts and I accompanied Dr. Jackson to Demenga, the Greek border town where the Custom House is, bidding him goodbye after getting his luggage safely transferred. It is not uncommon to lose luggage at this point, where it has to be transferred by porters from the Serbian Train to the Greek Train, so we usually watch it carefully or do it ourselves.

Work was continued on the Large Tobacco warehouse Hospital. This is the one that Dr. Donnelly had charge of last winter when he died in fighting the typhus fever, dying of that disease.

We visited his grave and it was in rather an unkempt condition so that Mr. Standifer is to put it in first class shape if we can obtain some cement.

BREAD FOR THE ARMY. NO
CLEANLINESS.



THE MARKET PLACE. WEAVING.



A DAYS JOB, WINDING THE 5 YARD SASH.



SEPT. 22ND. HARRINGTON AND CAMPBELL IN TROUBLE AT DOYRAN.

Word came from Skoplje today that Harrington and Campbell were having trouble at Doyran about their subsistence, and that the Military Authorities in Skoplje wanted a full report on the matter.

I also received a telegram from Doyran, which had us all up in the air. It read, "Let me know when you will come to Doyran, today, tomorrow, or day after tomorrow, before noon or afternoon. Let me know at once".

(Signed) American Mission, Doyran.

I did not know what to make of it, as we were nearer to Doyran than Skoplje, and if there was trouble we should in all probability hear of it before Skoplje would. However, I immediately cranked up the Ford and started for Doyran, taking Laughlin with me to assist them in the work over there, as three could finish it much faster than two.

On arriving, I found everything alright. Harrington and Campbell had simply changed boarding houses as the Inn where they had been stopping charged six dinars daily, with coffee, tea and room extra, which was exorbitant. Others at the same Inn were charged but four dinars for everything. It was evident that someone was making money out of the Americans.

So they looked elsewhere and obtained a room in the Prefect's Building or City Hall, and had their meals in the Telegraph Building with the Commandant, reimbursing the Commandant for their share of the expenses.

For dinner we had a fine chicken pot pie, prepared by Campbell, and that it was enjoyed by the Commandant goes without saying. It would be only necessary to see him eat.



THE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE HOSPITAL, DJEVDJELI. INSIDE.



A 3,000 POUND FUMIGATION!



MALARIA PATIENTS WILL NOT STAY IN BED.

SEPT. 23RD. RUMORS ARRIVE OF A GERMAN DRIVE INTO SERBIA.

Dr. Gruver and Standifer took the train to Skoplje this noon. "Pop" Standifer has had trouble with his ears and is to have them tested. He is also going to try and find some cement to fix up Dr. Donnelly's grave.

I sent for some more pots and pans for the warehouse is a big proposition to fumigate.

Rumors of Bulgaria's participation in the war and that Germany will make a drive down thru, continue, and it seems as if things were getting quite warm in this neighborhood.

Dr. Thompson of Cleveland came down from Nish, and I secured his suitcase and other material that he had left here in a house where he stayed when he was in Djevdjeli, as he is leaving from Salonika for U. S. in two days.

SEPT. 24TH. DR. CORNELIUS RETURNS FROM SALONIKA.

Up early and unloaded two cars from Skoplje, that were loaded with sulphur, Pots and pans and other supplies.

Dr. Cornelius and Mr. Crafts returned from Salonika, the latter staying and the former returning to Skoplje. Mr. Crafts brought me some Red Cross Brassards that he secured at Salonika and also Mr. Standifer's Trunk that I had bought.

A telegram from Harrington read that he needed more oil for oiling the lake, so I shall go over tomorrow.

Rumors that Greece has mobilized arrived today and that she had taken over her merchant ships for war purposes.



A BOMBARDED VILLAGE. DJEVDJELI. EXPLODING HAND GRENADES.

SEPT. 24TH. RUMORS OF WAR STILL IN THE AIR.

The S. S. Athinai that we came over from New York on has burned to the waters edge according to a newspaper clipping. May she rest in peace.

More rumors arrive today of German attacks and Bulgarian participation in the war.

SEPT. 25TH. A ONE AND A HALF TON FUMIGATION!

Last night we fumigated the Tobacco warehouse Hospital Building and it made quite a smudge, three thousand pounds of sulphur being used.

I took supplies over to Doyran, leaving at 10:10 A. M. arriving there at 11:45 A. M. The Nish Medical Delegate also accompanied me on the trip. I brought back Dr. McKee leaving at 3:50 and arriving in "Djev" at 4:57 P. M. making very good time as there were no ox carts or donkeys in the way.

At Doyran, I took pictures of some hand Grenades, that the Captain threw for us as a demonstration, showing how they explode ten seconds after being started by striking the plunger with a rock, which starts the fuse burning.

Prices are high, matches being the equivalent of fifteen cents for a box of sixty; sugar twenty five cents a pound; butter is unobtainable, cigarettes unobtainable; candles, five cents apiece for the small size.

It is rumored that fifteen thousand Greek Troops are on the Greek Border to protect Serbia.

To bed early after a hot tiresome day.

INTERIOR OF HOSPITAL.



FUMIGATING HOSPITAL



CASOLINE DRUMS USED FOR



BOILING WATER BY DR. DONNELLY

SEPT. 26TH. SUNDAY AND WAR RUMORS.

The Skoplje train arrived seven and one half hours late, bringing Standifer and Tom the interpreter. The last train to leave Belgrade, left yesterday and Dr. Ryan leaves with his Unit on Friday.

On October second, Bulgaria is to announce on which side she will fight and if not, Serbia and Greece will force her to, as the Allies are going to attack Constantinople from the land side, via Bulgaria. 150,000 French Troops are to protect the Salonika to Skoplje Railway by October First.

It is also rumored that Greece has 60,000 troops on the frontier near Doyran.

Mr. Standifer brought the Boston Papers for August 22, 23 and Sept. 2nd. which were very welcome.

SEPT. 27TH. DISINFECTING THE HOSPITALS.

Work is still going on cleaning up the hospitals and also started on the Contagious Hospital that was used last winter for the cholera patients, when they had eighty seven deaths from that disease.

Mr. Taylor and De Pena left today for Skoplje. Mr. Crafts will leave tomorrow for Skoplje, carrying out the orders received from Dr. Gruver who is now in charge.

I shall go over to Doyran and bring back Laughlin to work here tomorrow, as I shall only have Mr. Standifer left.

I obtained the necessary passes for Mr. Taylor and De Pena to go to Skoplje. Pass Rules are now getting stricter.

SEPT. 28TH. WE LOSE OUR REGULAR SOLDIERS FOR WORKMAN.

Djevdjeli is the Serbian Custom House for trains coming from and going to Greece. There are two passenger trains daily. The 12:30 P. M. to Skoplje, Nish and Belgrade and the 2:20 P. M. for Salonika.

Crafts went to Skoplje today and I went to Doyran, taking mail to the fellows there and wine to the Commandant as he has been very kind. Laughlin returned with me.

I am having many punctures now that there is a shifting of troops due to the beginning of the Fall Campaign. The nails in the soldiers' shoes littering the road after they have marched over it.

This morning our regular squad of soldiers did not arrive as they had to go to the front, for preparations are being made for the Fall Campaign.

Fifteen old reprobates came later in their stead, but it was practically impossible to make them understand what we wished them to do, in the line of pumping and spraying. It was again necessary to start all over and educate the new crowd.

Dr. Lurie passed thru on his way to Salonika and Dr. McKee arrived here and will go to Doyran tomorrow.

One death today in Doyran from Malaria, no quinine being available.

DOYRAN. AT PREFECT'S OFFICE



L. to R:-

Dr. McKee, G. Campbell, Serb Sanitary Inspector,
Doyran Commandant, J. Harrington, S. Osborn,
G. Laughlin.



Gendarme

Bodyguard of Doyran Commandant.
Note hand grenade on Commandant.

SEPT. 29TH. To DOYRAN AND GOT STRANDED ON RETURN TRIP.

Arranged for phinotasing the First Reserve Hospital and a suitable gravestone for Dr. Donnelly.

I started for Doyran at 9:30 A. M. with Dr. McKee and a bath tub, as he is to stay in that city all winter and there are no bathing facilities there in winter.

On arriving I made a trip to the Greek Doyran with Campbell and the Commandant and started the return trip at 1:45 P. M. with the Nish Customs Officer. The engine was running badly, the gasoline evidently not running well. The result was that I got stalled near the white maple grove just south of Bagdanska at ten minutes of three. Tinkering did not help it any, so I sent word to Bagdanska for help by the Customs Officer, asking for horses, oxen or anything to start it with. I also asked that word be sent to Djevdjeli of my predicament.

The trouble was in the gasoline feed, but I had no wire with me for cleaning it, and this was the Ford without a Tool Kit. Finally at 9:30 P. M. horses arrived and I started for "Djev" behind the horses, a man on one and a boy on the other. Just outside of Bagdanska I heard a howling mob coming and Chinn, Laughlin and Fox arrived singing songs.

They had tools and repaired the trouble. It was located in the feed pipe, it having become clogged with dirt. They would have started earlier for the rescue, but could not find any man brave enough to drive over the plain at night as they feared the Bulgarian Comitadjas or irregular soldiers, and we were within five miles of Bulgaria. We arrived home at 12:10 A. M. on the 30th.

CLEANING UP THE FIRST RESERVE HOSPITAL, DJEVDJELI.



SHOWING LACK OF WINDOWS.



EMPTYING STRAW OUT OF STRAW BED TICKS AND BURNING TO KILL
VERMIN. SACKS THEN STERILIZED.

SEPT. 30TH.

When I arrived here this morning at 12:10 I found that Mr. Stuart had arrived with his wife and he wanted to go to Doyran to look over the water supply of the town.

This morning on arising I found that the auto had a puncture and as I had no patches we were unable to make the trip.

Oiled and swept the large hospital, which completes it and also started work on Dr. Donnelly's grave, the cement having arrived.

Stuart and I looked over the question of a water supply for Djevdjeli and we found that probably all of the wells were badly polluted, and no supply in sight that can be handled easily.

OCT. 1ST.

Shipped the sulphur pots and pans back to Skoplje the fumigating is completed here. Unloaded a shipment of pumps and other material.

Started work on the Magazine Hospital, emptying the straw, burlap mattress sacks, burning the straw and sterilizing the sacks. While burning this straw we had a rather exciting time, a number of clips of cartridges exploding, these having been placed in the mattresses by wounded soldiers and forgotten when the soldier died.

It is interesting to see the Serbian Soldiers receive their letters. Those who cannot read have the letters read to them by their more fortunate comrades who understand the written words, and all gather around and listen.

OCT. 2ND. AT DJEVDJELI. WORK FINISHED AT DOYRAN.

Laughlin arrived from Skoplje bringing an inner tube for the auto, and the nut that had been lost. On his arrival I went to Doyran to bring back the material from that place as the work was finished yesterday. On my arrival at Doyran I found that Harrington and Campbell had gone to the Doyran R. R. Station in Greece, so I packed up the pots, pans and other material and brought them back to Djevdjeli as it was impossible to bring the fellows also with the load that I had. Also had a talk with Dr. McKee and made arrangements for the morrow so that no time would be lost on my arrival.

Left Djevdjeli at 3:20 P. M. arrived at Doyran at 4:15 and back to "Djev" at 5:40 P. M.

Most of today celebrated by getting a hair cut, shave and shampoo at "John's Fathers Shop" on the Main Street. Only one bad objection over here to the shops and that is cold water is universally used for shaving.

Cleaned up the Magazine Hospital, the Second Reserve Bolniza, in the city.

Train from Skoplje to Salonica and also the train from Salonica to Skoplje were on time today. It must be a result of the French Control of things that is gradually being installed.

The road to Doyran is now better than ever, the wash-outs having been repaired. It is a rather pretty trip thru mulberry groves and cotton fields, the latter growing only a foot high on the average and rarely to two feet.

OCT. 3RD. WE LEAVE DOYRAN.

Another Sunday and I went over to Doyran and had a last dinner with Dr. McKee and the Commandant, and brought back Harrington and Campbell to Djevdjeli with me.

Dr. McKee's contract with the Serbian Government requires him to remain there until November 20th. at least.

OCT. 4TH. TO SKOPLJE. AN INTERESTING TRIP.

The Magazine Hospital was finished today and work started on the small First reserve Hospital or Bolniza.

I left for Skoplje with Laughlin, having dinner and supper on the train. We were joined by Mr. I. Campbell formerly administrator of the Lady Paget Hospital.

It was an interesting trip. Due to the fact that oil is at a premium, candles in large brass candle stick holders were placed on each table., shedding a flickering light full of vague shadows.

A mixture of tongues filled the car, for there were French, Russian and English nurses on board and the French, English, Russian, Greek, Serbian, German and many Slav Variations were spoken.

It was a weird trip, as we started up the grade to the plateau, the engines, for there were two, spouting sparks in beautiful showers, due to the soft and poor quality of coal used.

The railroad is a single track line, with many turnouts along the way, which are being increased in number and length at the present time, but work progresses slowly in this country.

Mr. Campbell told us of his experiences with Zeppelins,

OCT. 4TH. FRENCH AND ENGLISH AT SALONIKA. A LONDON RAID.

The meals on the dining car are the best to be obtained in this country, and cost in the neighborhood of seven dinars or one dollar at the rate that a dinar is at the present time. Chocolate moussé pudding tonight was served and we felt that we were back in Boston, it was so good.

It is stated that 80,000 french and english Soldiers are to land soon at Salonika, and will be distributed along the railroad to Nish to guard it against attacks.

At Skoplje we hear that areoplanes bombarded Nish, and they are thought to have come from Bulgaria. Also four flew over Doyran to Djevdjeli but did not drop any bombs at the latter place, thought two were dropped at Doyran. Three people were killed in Nish.

Mr. Campbell told of a Zeppelin raid in London, when bombs were dropped in the heart of the mercantile district, dropping on the omnibuses and subway stations, but as far as he knew had not destroyed anything of a military character.

Dr. Caldwell has not yet arrived back from Berlin where he went to make arrangements for the Russian prison Camps with the German Authorities and ^{obtain} permission. He is expected back on the seventh of the month.

I am waiting in Skoplje to get some money so that I can pay our landlady for board at Djevdjeli what our Unit owes for meals. It looks like a long wait as it is long over due.

A Scottish Unit of Nurses passed thru here tonight on their way to Nish and Kragovatz. The latter place is

OCT. 4TH. IN SKOPLJE.

the big Serbian Depot for Munitions, and is connected with the Nish-Belgrade Railroad by a Narrow gauge Line.

There seems to be trouble in the air for the French Aeroplane Corps at Belgrade have withdrawn thirty miles south of that city, so as to avoid being cut off. There are rumored to be 120,000 German soldiers, not Austrians, across the Danube from Belgrade in the city of Semlin. The Serbian Army is weak at the Austrian Front now, for, it has been withdrawn and concentrated east of Nish to protect that city, which is the Capitol of Serbia now, from the Bulgarian Army which is threatening Serbia.

However Serbia is likely to be saved from Bulgaria, as the Bulgarian Church favors Serbia, but the Bulgarian Army is Pro-German.

I sent a soldier to Nish for some benzine as they call it here, (gasoline) and told him not to dare to return without it. He arrived back this morning on a freight train before I left Djevdjeli, with 100 kilos. of benzine. I felt like giving him a gold medal I was so glad to have a Serbian do what I told him to, without any reductions.

Normally a Dinar is a Franc, and worth 19.3 cents.

At present one Franc is worth 28.5 dinars

The money System is interesting:

A para is one fifth of a cent.

5 para = 1 mariash = 1 cent.

20 para = 1 grosch = 4 cents.

100 para = 1 dinar = 20 cents. (\$0.193)

10 dinars = 1 Banka = 2 dollars.



HIT BY AREOPLANE BOMB.



TOBACCO CURING.



THE SHOE STORE.

OCT. 4TH. IN SKOPLJE. OUR UNIT LEAVES MONASTIR.

At nine o'clock tonight Col. Gayle, Dr. Schmidt and Hazelhurst arrived from Monastir after an eight hour trip in the Ford. It was the first time that I had seen them since I left Salonika in June.

All turned in at nine thirty.

OCT. 5TH. COLLECTED SUPPLIES FOR DJEVDJELI.

Spent today gathering supplies for Skoplje and making arrangements to have them sent down tomorrow so that they will be there on my arrival. It is largely a problem of oiling in that city now and putting the finishing touches on what we have done the past month.

OCT. 6TH. A TRIP TO BARDARVATZ, AN AUSTRIAN PRISON CAMP.

remained in Skoplje today hoping that Dr. Caldwell would arrive with the expense money.

In the afternoon I went out to Bardarvatz, where Austrian Prisoners are interned. They are very well treated in comparison with the Serbian Soldiers, altho to our standard of living it would be hardship. It is three miles out of Skoplje on the Tetova Road and consists of a compound of about ten acres surrounded by a stonewall, fifteen feet high.

Three years ago, when Turkey ruled Macedonia, it was the home of the Turkish Governor for this district. The compound is divided in halves by a wall similar to the outside one, and a large house is built in each half, connected together by a bridge between the second floor of each house. The bridge ran into a "guard house", which was between the other two. On the walls of one of these houses were painted, scenes of the Dardanelles and Constantinople.

AUSTRIAN PRISON CAMP



AT BARDAVATZ.

BATTERY OF BATH TUBS AT



AUSTRIAN PRISON CAMP, BARDAV-
ATZ.

OCT. 6TH. THE AUSTRIAN PRISONERS AT BARDARVATZ.

Kitchens, stables, and houses for the attendants were placed around the enclosures against the walls, chiefly in the outer or first half of the compound.

In arriving after announcing ones presence by knocking at the gate, a huge affair, one enters at the side into the first half of the compound. Entrance to the second half is obtained by a large gateway from the first half and not from the outside. The inner half was used for the harem and their attendants according to the history of the place. A small door led from the second half outside to a little garden.

The whole of this enclosure has been fumigated during the past few days, disinfected and fresh straw supplied the Austrians for their straw sack mattresses. The prisoners have been washed, their clothing steam sterilized and they have been vaccinated with tetra-vaccine, against typhoid, cholera, paratyphoid "A" and "B". There are 410 Austrians kept here at the present time.

A ditch ran winding thru the compound for washing and sanitary purposes but was not controlled at any part in a sanitary way until the Americans in charge regulated all but a small section of the outlet for washing purposes and small part of the latter for sewage.

As it was impossible to wash these prisoners at the steam bath train at the railroad we carried out here a "battery" of twelve bath tubs and washed them in this way, putting them thru rather quickly in lots of twelve.

Dr. Plotz is still in Belgrade, but his co-worker Dr. Baehr arrived in Skoplje yesterday.

VIEWS SHOWING A SERBIAN DETACHMENT REPULSING
BULGAR COMITADJA RAID. (Irregular Bulgar Soldiers)



OCT. 7TH. BACK TO DJEVDJELI. A BULGARIAN ALARM!

As Dr. Caldwell had not arrived I came back to "Djev" and found everything in an uproar.

At two o'clock this morning, all the soldiers left town including the "straja" (guard) at our quarters, for the Bulgarian Border to the north of Doyran and near Strumnitza, at the latter place being a long steel bridge a critical point on the railroad and only about seven miles from Bulgaria.

As a result there were no soldiers to carry on our work, which was at a standstill. I visited the Prefect, Obatina and the Hospital and arranged to get men for tomorrow.

OCT. 8TH. SANITARY WORK IN PREPARATION FOR THE FRENCH TROOPS.

Resumed work on the Hospital as our men a motley crew arrived this morning for work.

Yesterday the authorities told me that all the cars on the sidings here were to be sent to Salonika forthwith to bring up the English and French Troops. These cars had been collecting for days and were of every kind and description and very dirty with animal offal. As the cars were to be sent down on the ninth of the month it meant haste, and the job was one mainly of disinfecting and cleaning. A telegram to Skoplje yesterday afternoon for all the knapsack pumps and hand sprayers they could send me enabled Mr. Bravo to ship them down so they got here today at noon.

During the morning, the gang had gone thru the cars with shovels scraping the floors of the cars so that in the

OUT. THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As the day passed, I had not yet received any news.

There was some excitement in the afternoon.

At about 10 o'clock, all the soldiers in

the barracks were ordered to go to the mess hall.

The adjutant then to the north of the mess hall

arrived at the mess hall, where a long table

was set up on the wall and only about seven

other men were there.

As a result, there were no soldiers in the

mess hall, which was a mistake. I visited the

mess hall and the adjutant and arranged to let

the

mess hall. THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several men in the mess hall were sitting

at the mess hall.

Yesterday, the adjutant was sitting at the

mess hall and was to be seen in the mess hall.

To bring out the adjutant and the mess hall

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OCT. 8TH. SANITARY WORK ON CARS.

afternoon when the spray pumps arrived the whole gang worked with the pumps and completed the cleansing and disinfecting of 250 freight cars. It was a long wet job for a rainy day, as we worked in a downpour and steamy rain coats all of the time.

It is rumored that 2,000 English and 5,000 French Troops are to be quartered in "Djev".

Kragovatz has been again bombarded by areoplanes and a few killed.

Orders came late tonight not to send the freight cars to Salonika and we are wondering what has happened. We hear that Venzelos is back in power in spite of his resignation on the seventh, at which time the Greek Cabinet resigned.

OCT. 9TH. TO SKOPLJE FOR CONFERENCE. I STAY SIX MONTHS MORE.

A telegram arrived this morning as I was on my way to breakfast, giving me orders to come to Skoplje for a conference.

I had a few supplies that I had collected for Dr. McKee in Doyran, so I cranked up the Ford and went to Doyran with them this morning and got the noon train for Skoplje, arriving there in due time, passing Dr. Caldwell on the way.

In Skoplje I met Stuart and find that he is to be in charge for the next six months and I was invited to stay, which offer I immediately accepted.

To bed late and I leave tomorrow morning for "Djev".

OCT. 10TH. PREPARING TO LEAVE DJEVDJELI. LEAVING FOR U. S.

Up early to get the train down but it was late and did not leave until 10:45 A. M. Mr. Taylor, Bravo, Dr. Lurie and Mr and Mrs. Hazelhurst accompanied me on the way down, they continuing on to the U. S.

Arriving at Djevdjeli I went up and got Fox so that he could bid the crowd goodbye, as he too is staying for the winter.

On the way down we passed Harrington, Campbell and Standifer on the way to Skoplje, Dr. Caldwell having ordered them up yesterday when he went thru. They will make preparations to return and come down on the train to Skoplje on the 12th. on the way home to U. S., or perhaps with Dr. Caldwell to Russia or Germany.

OCT. 11TH. AT "DJEV". TO DOYRAN WITH PAPERS FOR DR. McKEE.

Today I took papers over to Doyran, taking the new Commandant, the Russian Doctor and the Chief of the station.

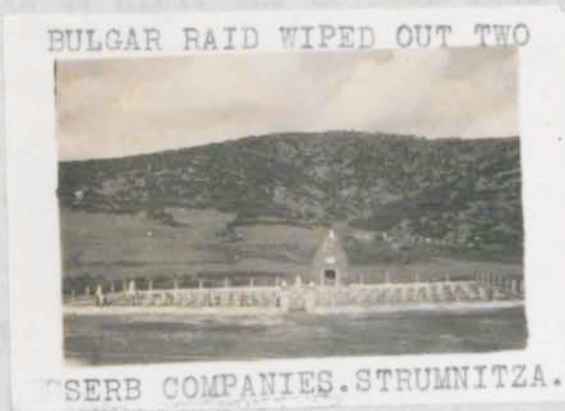
In the afternoon we loaded the material remaining on a freight car to ship to Skoplje as we are going to try and bring the auto over the roads to Skoplje. Fox will accompany me on the trip.

OCT. 12TH. TO VALLANDEVO AND STRUMNITZA.

Fox and I breakfasted early, starting for Skoplje at 6:50 A. M. making the Strumnitza Road at Lake Doyran at 7:50 A. M. and arrived in Strumnitza via Vallandevvo at 8:55 A. M. where we learned that there was no road to any other part of Serbia. This ended the auto trip.



STRUMNITZA TO SKOPLJE. NO ROAD FOR
AUTO EXCEPT THIS.



BULGAR RAID WIPED OUT TWO

SERB COMPANIES. STRUMNITZA.

OCT. 12TH. DJEVDJELI TO SKOPLJE BY AUTO AND TRAIN.

We then loaded the Ford on a flat car and waited until 1:30 P. M. when the Salonica train arrived. Our flat car could not be placed on the train as it had as many cars to haul up the grade to Skoplje that it could.

So Fox and I put our baggage in the green car with Nick, our private car, which Dr. Caldwell had gone down in, and we returned to Skoplje in this way, the auto coming up on the five o'clock train at night.

We passed Harrington, Campbell and De pena who were on the way to Salonica and U. S. unless they go to Germany with Dr. Caldwell.

As we went from Vallandevo to Strumnitza we passed continual lines of trenches and fortified hills and roadways, the road running directly thru the wire entanglements.

OCT. 13TH. BELGRADE CAPTURED! OUR AMBULANCE UNIT AT FRONT!

The new arrangement was planned in regard to the work for the winter. Serbia was divided into two Health Districts, Dr. Mendelson having the eastern section and I the western section of Serbia. He will have Skoplje as his large city and I shall have Monastir.

Today the Germans and Austrians captured Belgrade, over 10,000 shells being fired into the city. The situation looks as if they meant to come down thru. It is rumored that Dr. Ryan was wounded and the hospital destroyed. Laughlin, Gage and Buck are at the front with autos #2, #10 and #9.

Bulgarian Rumors are vague and indefinite but very threatening. Everyone is on edge.

OCT. 13TH. OUR FIELD HOSPITAL OFF FOR THE FRONT.

The French and English are reported to be at Strumnitza Station, preparing to invade Bulgaria and cut off that projection that Bulgaria makes into Serbia at this point, constantly threatening the railroad bridge.

Laughlin arrived from Nish but leaves again with Stuart and Dr. Mendelson for the Nish Front to start a Field Hospital, taking the U. S. Army Surgical Outfit that we had with our unit. It will probably be turned over to the English or French to run as soon as it is established and Bates, Buck and Laughlin will be left to run ambulances for the hospital.

OCT. 14TH. FIGHTING TO THE NORTH, EAST, AND SOUTH!!

Today the air was filled with all sorts of rumors, but it is definitely settled that the French and English are fighting the Bulgarians at Strumnitza and that engagements are taking place at Perot, east of Nish with the Bulgarians. Bombs were dropped in Nish and an exodus is taking place every one leaving, even the Government preparing to leave, and make the capitol at Prishtina or Mitrovitza, as the case may be in the necessity. Many wounded are arriving at Skoplje.

OCT. 15TH. HUNDREDS OF WOUNDED ARRIVE.

This morning 410 wounded arrived from Nish and we had two autos #4 and #5 working carrying the wounded up to the Lady Paget Hospital and the "Grad".

Rumors say that the French and English are progressing well in the south and the Serbs in the north against the Bulgarians. The Austrians and Germans however appear to be coming down thru.

DOCT. JAMES. THE FIRST HOSPITAL FOR THE SICK.

The women and ladies are reported to be at 82nd Street, 12th Avenue, New York City, and one of the most important and interesting cases in the history of the hospital.

Admission tickets from 10th to 12th Avenue, New York City, and one of the most important and interesting cases in the history of the hospital. The tickets are for the 10th to 12th Avenue, New York City, and one of the most important and interesting cases in the history of the hospital.

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OCT. 15TH. WOUNDED STILL ARRIVE.

Tonight 56 more wounded arrived at nine o'clock from the Strumnitza region.

Berger has announced his wedding to take place on Sunday the 17th.

OCT. 16TH. ENGLISH WOUNDED ARRIVE. FIVE TRANSPORTS SUNK!

Again it is raining the third day of it. The Serbians say that it will help them in the fighting and hinder the Austrians at Belgrade.

Fighting is continuing at Strumnitza and wounded English Bluejackets arrive from the front. They informed us that five French transports had been sunk near Salonika that were bringing troops to fight for Serbia.

Fox and I today fixed up a room in the house where we will stay during the winter months.

The mud is terrible, loads and loads of it, and the autos slide around, chains helping but to a slight degree, it is so deep, and the large puddles are but slimy ooze, especially the road to the Lady Paget Hospital.

Tonight the situation is more than critical, for rumors say that Bulgarian Raids have captured the town of Vrania, about 50 kilos. north of Skoplje on the Nish Railroad, so that troops cannot go north to Nish to aid, or come south to aid those here. No definite news arrived from the Nish or Strumnitza fronts.

OCT. 17TH. MR. BERGER'S WEDDING. PEOPLE LEAVING THE CITY.

The war looks serious for Serbia, many Bulgarian Raiding parties attacking the railroad from Nish to Salonika, and the line is definitely cut and destroyed at Vrania, to the north of us.

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OCT. 17TH. SUNDAY. EXODUS FROM SKOPLJE. MR. BERGER'S WEDDING.

This morning at 8:30 A. M. Fox, Tripceovich and I went to Henry Berger's wedding, he marrying Miss Nathalie Durocco, a pretty Serbian Girl. The marriage ceremony took place in the little Serb Church with the wood carvings of biblical scenes, near the fort on the hill. Fox acted as best man.

The Priest opened the service from a platform in front of the altar, standing in the doorway of the altar room, facing Berger and "Frau" on the floor below accompanied by Fox and Chetansky, the latter being "maid of honor", standing behind the two principals.

Fox and Chetansky then lit two candles each, and gave them *shortly* to Berger and his wife to be. The ceremony then began with the four candles lit.

After a period of chanting and singing, the candles were given back to Fox and Chetansky, amid the swinging of incense pots, the Priest got the rings and three times touched Berger's head and right and left breast with each ring and then the same with Miss Durocco, then putting the ring on Berger's finger and the same procedure was carried out with Miss Durocco.

There followed a chanting and an interchanging of rings from Berger's fifth or little finger to her ring finger, and the same from the "maid" to Berger's fingers and finally Miss Durocco had the ring on her fourth finger and Berger on his, each then becoming married. Each kissed the others ring.

Oct. 1911. Sunday. Arrived from ... Mr. ...

This morning at 10:30 A. M. ...

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OCT. 17TH. MR. BERGER'S WEDDING. KREVA PALANKA CAPTURED.

The Priest now led a march out into the body of the Church. By this time the priest was also perspiring and Fox and I did not dare to look at each other.

The procession finally came to rest in the body of the Church, where the Priest gave a long talk from a book, and finally asked them if each cared for the other and would accept the other. At this point Berger unable to understand, shrugged his shoulders, but finally answered "pruma" (I accept). Then followed more chanting and singing and a placing of a silver crown on each of their heads and exchanging them three times by the Priest, at the end which, each kissed the other. Now they clasped their right hands and a cloth was placed over them.

The Priest led them around the table three times, at each quarter, stopping and swinging the incense pot twice at them.

Chanting followed and each had three sips from a silver cup containing wine. A short period of chanting and the service was over.

Then all who were present shook hands and had a sip of wine from the silver cup that was used in the ceremony.

Fox and I then went to the house and prepared material for our vaccine work.

After dinner we learned that not only Vrania, but Kreva Palanka had been captured by the Bulgarians. Guns are still mounted on the high land about the Lady paget Hospital. New Red Cross Flags are flying from all of the buildings at the hospital, where but one flew before.

OCT. 17TH. SERBS ANNOUNCE SKOPLJE CAN BE HELD ONLY 48 HOURS.

General Popovich, the Commandant in charge here, has announced that forty eight hours more is the longest period that the Bulgarians can be kept out of Skoplje.

I went to the Lady Paget Hospital this afternoon and paid Dr. Cornelius the amount due him. He is now connected with the Lady Paget Hospital. I was requested to help in moving baggage from the Hospital to the station, as the nurses are to be moved at once to Prishtina, where the hospital is to be moved in case it looks certain that Skoplje will be captured. We worked from five o'clock until ten o'clock at night transferring this baggage. Fox and I worked at it, he having auto #5 and I used #4.

We had dinner at the hospital. We lost a chain from one of the cars, a loss we cannot replace. Mr. Cook-Taylor had charge of the luggage at the station.

On our return trips we carried wounded from the station to the hospital *who* were wounded in the fighting at the Strumnitza Front.

Bulgaria as far as we know has not declared war, but after she started fighting, England, France and Russia declared war on her.

To bed at 1:30 A. M. on the 18TH.

OCT. 18TH. REFUGEE TRAINS ARRIVE FROM KUMANOVA. STIP CAPTURED.

Rumors have arrived of a strong Bulgarian Force to the east of Kumanova, which makes the predicament of Skoplje serious. Stip has been captured and refugee trains are arriving from Kumanova daily, this being the farthest point to which the trains are running north now. The cars are loaded with people bringing little or nothing with them.

OCT. 18TH. DRS. HANKY AND PACKETT ARRIVE FROM KREVA PALANKA.
REFUGEE TRAINS RUNNING TO FERIZOVICH AND PRISHTINA.
GEN. POPOVICH TRANSFERRED FOR HIS STATEMENTS.

Drs. Hanky, Packett and a French Doctor arrived today on one of the refugee trains from Kumanova. All were in the employ of the Serbian Government. Dr. Hanky had to walk sixty kilometers from Kreva palanka to Kumanova as he could obtain no horse. They could not leave until the last moment as the Serbian officials would not give them the necessary permits and orders.

We fitted them out in a roomy cot at the magazine, obtaining blankets for them for the night.

Rumors and more rumors. The French are apparently at Strumnitza but have not yet arrived in Yelice, and the Bulgarians are but fifteen kilos. from the latter place, with but a small force of Serbians stationed there.

General Popovich was removed today and another general placed in charge, due so the rumors go, to his preparations for evacuation of the city rather than making a stand.

Refugee trains are running to Ferizovich and Prishtina toward Montenegro, as fast as the four or five locomotives can go and return.

Bull carts and fiacres are priceless and unobtainable at any price, and there are many calls for our autos, The confusion is indescribable.

One large party was seen *pushing* a large five foot square box down the main street to the railroad station, end over end.

At the Railroad Station are piles and piles of clothes, hospital material, sterilizers and other material, in the rain waiting to be shipped.

ON 10TH, THE PARTY AND PARTY LEFT THEIR HOME IN THE
 HOUSES BEHIND THEM TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
 THE HOUSES WERE BURNED BY THE PARTY.

THE PARTY WENT ON TO THE SOUTH AND WEST AND
 ON 11TH, THE PARTY LEFT THEIR HOME IN THE
 HOUSES BEHIND THEM TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

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 ON 20TH, THE PARTY LEFT THEIR HOME IN THE
 HOUSES BEHIND THEM TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

OCT. 18TH. EXODUS FROM SKOPLJE. (USKUB).
 REFUGEES SLEEP IN RAIN AT PRISHTINA.
 CONTINUAL RAIN MAKES CONDITIONS WRETCHED.

We have now had rain for over a week and the continual rain has made a quagmire of all the streets. It is impossible to take photographs on account of the fog and rainy weather.

All men up to 55 years of age have been ordered to arms and are standing guard in the streets, taking the place of the usual gendarmery who act as police.

Today we had a new lock and keys placed on the house we are using, the Austrian Vice Consul's, so that all of the fellows can have a key this winter.

News arrived that the refugees at Ferizovich and Prishtina are sleeping out in the rain, there being no cover for them as those towns are overflowing with people who have poured in ahead of the advancing Bulgarian Troops. I have decided to send up some supplies in order to assist them for the time being.

I obtained 1,000 kilos. of gasoline and made arrangements for railroad cars to carry our supplies to Prishtina and Ferizovich tomorrow.

The situation here is very grave.

OCT. 19TH. TWENTY-TWO LARGE HOSPITAL TENTS TO PRISHTINA.
 RIFLE FIRING IN THE CITY!

This morning at 1:45 A. M. we heard considerable rifle firing, due to the strajas seeing men near the army magazine. Much excitement caused as a result.

This afternoon we packed tents on the flat car, sending twenty-two large hospital tents for the refugees at Ferizovich and Prishtina. We also sent several hundred

NOT. 1938. (USURY).
 IN THE COURT OF THE
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared

_____ known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing

instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes and

consideration therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal of office this _____ day of _____, 1938.

_____ Notary Public for the District of Columbia

My commission expires this _____ day of _____, 1938.

OCT. 19TH. TENTS, KEROSENE AND AUTO TO PRISHTINA FOR A
REFUGEE CAMP.

gallons of kerosene, a very valuable article at the present time in this country.

I sent Gage and Bakeman to take charge of the camp, with Mr. Tripceovich who would act as interpreter. The latter had acted as secretary for our unit up to the present, but due to the grave condition of affairs he did not care to be captured by the Bulgarians.

Auto #5 was shipped off also, so that the work would be easier accomplished as probably there would be no ox carts available at the cities for transporting the tents from the railroad line to the camp site.

Gage and Bakeman slept on the cars that night to be sure that they would go with the train and not get left. It was long after dark before we finished loading the cars by flickering candle light.

It is rumored tonight that the Bulgarian Army is only fifteen kilos away, and the Serbian Division in the city is leaving, removing papers, desks and other necessary material to the railroad for transportation to Ferizovich. On learning this state of affairs, I went to the magazine and notified Drs. Hanky, Pacquet and the Franch Doctor, as I had promised to tell them when the Division Headquarters went and when it looked certain that Skoplje was to be evacuated. They immediately packed up at midnight and left for the railroad station to take the first train that went to Ferizovich or the Montenegrin Frontier. On going to the station later I found them on the same train with Bakeman, Gage and Tripceovich. Our flat cars were covered with baggage of every description despite the fact that we thought they were loaded to the limit.

OCT. 19TH. WE ESTABLISH A REFUGEE CAMP. EXODUS OF SKOPLJE.

There was great excitement every where among the poor peasants who filled the railroad cars to the limit, each having a small burlap or blanket bundle containing all their worldly possessions that they could bring on such a trip.

General Popovich started a panic today by sending his wife away.

Berger and his wife left this morning for Salonika, and it turned out later that this was the last train that got to Velice, a city to the south on the Skoplje-Salonika railway line.

Fox and I had decided to take the autos, #1, #3, #4 and #8 and leave Skoplje before the Bulgarians arrived and go to Monastir via Tetovo, but today we found that there were many resident Bulgarians in the city who were desirous of forming a city council to take charge of the city and prevent disorders between the time of the Serbian Evacuation and the Bulgarian arrival. As a result we decided to stay and assist them all we could and if possible prevent the city from being shelled. We made preliminary arrangements with the Bulgarian City Committee to this effect.

At the request of Dr. Maitland of the Lady paget Hospital we made arrangements to move up there and remain during the crisis of the next few days and thus make the Hospital a more or less neutral in aspect, as the Danish and Swiss Doctors and Nurses also are going to move up there.

Drs. Cornelius, Baehr and Plotz have decided to remain at the Hospital also.

To bed at 3:30 A. M. on the 20TH.



THE MORGUE AT THE PAGET HOSPITAL.



SKOPLJE WATER STATION. ARTESIAN WELLS.



SOUTHERN GROUP OF PAGET HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

OCT. 20TH. THE SERBIAN RETREAT, A PITIFUL SIGHT.
WE MOVE TO THE LADY PAGET HOSPITAL.

On a trip to the railroad station we found that the train with Gage and Bakeman had not yet left, but it finally went at 9:30 A. M. They were pretty hungry and we obtained one loaf of bread for them for breakfast but were unable to obtain any eggs or other food at all.

Today we packed up, Fox and I, and move up to the Lady Paget Hospital in Room 2 of Block A.

I attempted to get Laughlin's money that he had deposited in a local bank, but was unable to get it without his endorsement, not even the Serbian Prefect being willing to assist us in obtaining it for him.

Lady Paget has arrived and decided not to remove the hospital to Prishtina but to remain in the city. As a result we had to bring up the baggage that we had taken to the station three days ago and on getting thru at noon, we had lunch of tea and crackers at the hospital at noon.

It has now rained for the past thirteen days and mud is evrywhere.

We moved up the wounded from the "Grad" Hospital to the Paget so that they would not be molested when the Bulgars arrive.

The retreating Serb Army has been passing thru the Hospital grounds all day on their way to Kachineek in the north, which is south of Prishtina on the railroad line and a natural stronghold. It is a pitiful sight to see the soldiers walking in the mud with but sandals of leather tied with string on their feet, with the ox wagons carrying shells food and drawing artillery. Occasionally horses pass by,

OCT. 20TH. THE SERBIAN RETREAT FROM SKOPLJE.

but they are thin and worn out with the campaign and are poor apologies for a horse. I saw seven horses fall as I made trips to the hospital bringing up the wounded. Many wagons are abandoned along the road, broken down and no time for repairing them.

There is no formation to the marching army, the men simply straggling on with the one exception, the 900 boys in the officers school marched by singing amidst the rain and surrounding desolation. The fallen horses lay tonight where they fell during the day and are dying. Many are shot and skinned, the soldiers taking the hide along for the leather.

Word has arrived that the railroad from Skoplje to Salonika has been cut at Velice by the Bulgars. The train that Berger and his wife took was the last train to Salonika to get thru.

OCT. 21ST. THE EXODUS CONTINUES. FIRING HEARD IN THE DISTANCE. SERBS BLOW UP THE AMMUNITION MAGAZINE.

We are now at the hospital. Up early and moved the wounded from the Bohemian-American Mission Hospital to the Paget Hospital. We brought our supply of benzine(gasoline) up to the Paget Hospital as their supply is all gone.

During the day the English Ford Ambulance broke a wheel so we furnished them with a spare wheel from our supply. Gus, our Serb chauffeur and mechanic asked to be brought up to the hospital, so we made arrangements for him to eat and sleep up here.

Trains continue to leave the station for Ferizovich loaded with refugees and personal belongings and munitions.



LOADING SUPPLIES AT OUR STOREHOUSE. OUR FORD REPAIR SHOP.



BRINGING GEESE TO MARKET.



THE MAGAZINE THE SERBS

DESTROYED.

FLAG MADE BY AUSTRIANS ON



OUR STOREHOUSE. SKOPLJE.

OCT. 21ST. FIRING HEARD! AMMUNITION MAGAZINE BLOWN UP!
AUSTRIAN PRISONERS MAKE AMERICAN FLAGS TO FLY
FROM OUR STOREHOUSE AND AUTOS!

At noon, considerable firing occurred and the authorities believing that the Bulgarians had arrived set fire to the storehouse of ammunition and gasoline near the railroad station. It made a great uproar and was very spectacular from the Hospital. In the city pieces of exploded shrapnel dropped continually around the autos as we made our trips but only a few of the towns people were injured by the flying particles.

We raised the United States Flag over our storehouse and it certainly looked good side of the Red Cross Flag despite the fact that it was home made. The American Flag was made for us by the Austrian Prisoners at the paget Hospital. Using my little silk Flag as a model, they sewed red flannel on a sheet, making thirteen stripes, used a blue shirt for the blue field in the corner and then sewed on some white stars.

Small flags about two feet long were made in a similar way for the autos, two being made for each auto.

This afternoon Fox and I completed plans to go out with the Bulgarian City Council to meet the Bulgarian Army that was advancing and ask for protection for the Hospital, Neutrals and if possible protect the city from a shelling. We started out at four o'clock and then the Council decided that it was too late and we will go out tomorrow.

Considerable firing in town and dead Turks were lying on many streets. They had been destroying Serb stores.

Food up 100% in price. Forty dinars for one Napoleon, the exchange rate.

OCT. 22ND. SKOPLJE(USKUB) CAPTURED BY THE BULGARS!!!
WE GET CAUGHT BETWEEN THE LINES IN THE BATTLE!

An early breakfast this morning as it is almost certain that things are going to happen today. We brought more supplies up from the magazine, especially our few remaining cans of benzine and kerosene.

We were also getting the last supplies of flour, sugar and other necessary food from the hospitals that we were emptying and taking it to the Paget Hospital, where all of the neutral units are assembled now. On return trips we would take supplies of ether and chloroform to the station loading up the last train, a medical train, that was to leave the city, going to prishtina.

About eleven o'clock as I was taking a load of supplies to the station for this medical train, word came by one of the ambulances that the Bulgarians were outside of the city. So I dumped the supplies in the road and went to the hospital and got Dr. Maitland and others, taking them to the Paget Hospital.

We then proceeded to carry out the plan of meeting the Bulgarina Army. I was unable to find Fox, so Eaton and Tancock went with me, each of us driving a Ford. Eaton and Tancock were two of the Americans who came over in the Columbia Motor Unit that came over in August to drive autos at the Front. They remained behind when the others went home. So we went into the city and got nine of the Bulgarian City Council and started out to meet the Bulgar Army that was advancing.

THE NEW GAZETTE, 1911, BY THE MEDICAL
 THE NEW GAZETTE, 1911, BY THE MEDICAL

An early outbreak of influenza at it is almost certain

that influenza is going to happen today. The influenza virus

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OCT. 22ND. WE GET CAUGHT BETWEEN THE LINES AT THE BATTLE OF SKOPLJE.

We took the Kumanova Road, passing around the Poly Meset Hospital to the east of the city. Passing the hills with the Turkish Cemetery on the left, with the Serbian Trenches, which appeared empty we speeded up the Fords for the run, little thinking that the trip was more than a joy ride, with but a spice of danger.

Previous to going out we had been informed that the Serbian Army would retreat without defending the city so we felt more or less safe. About three miles out we saw soldiers approaching across the fields, in a long line as far as we could see. At first we thought them Serbs, but a few shots fired at us proved them to be Bulgars. We had a white flag and an American Flag flying from each auto high above the roof.

When they fired we stopped at once and the city council went forward to meet the Bulgars, an officer coming forward from their lines to meet the council. They met about 800 feet ahead of where we stopped and started to talk. At this point the Serbs in the rear started to fire and the bullets began coming thick and fast making funny noises, as, spie-s-s, spit, and plunk as it struck the mud. The shrapnel exploded "crack" and one could hear it coming and passing overhead, shr-r-r-r, before exploding.

When the firing started, the three of us, jumped from the autos, not daring to go ahead or back, landing in a shallow ditch, about eight inches deep along the road side the road running diagonally across the fighting lines.

Bullets were now plumping in the mud all around and as I lay, I counted six shrapnel exploding directly over

OCT. 22ND. CAUGHT BETWEEN THE LINES AT THE BATTLE OF SKOPLJE.

the three Fords, back of which we lay and we could hear the bullets hitting the metal parts on the autos and then go whining off with a peculiar noise, characteristic of deflected bullets. One of the bullets went thru the water tank of the car that I had been driving and all cars were more or less scratched up.

We remained in the ditch for about three hours, trying all the time to reach a decent ditch of sufficient depth to shield us from the Serb bullets, but in vain.

The Bulgarian Line on reaching us was a strange line of men to behold, a line of sweating, mud covered, dirty, unshaven Bulgars and we who did not know what might happen to us, were calling out, "Ya sam Amerikanski Tsvreni Krest", (I am an American Red Cross).

Strange to say the first words that I heard from a Bulgar Soldier were, "Hello Boys"! He had been in the United States in the mines as he told us, and was very anxious to learn of Chicago, Butte and Great Falls. Others inquired about Alaska. It seemed that at least one in each hundred had been in the United States, and during the short time that they remained along the ditch with us we had a very interesting conversation, here and there the words being punctuated by shots at the Serbs who were firing from their trenches as fast as they could fire.

We jokingly told them to hurry up and drive the Serbs out, for they were drawing a heavy fire on us from the Serb Trenches which was very uncomfortable. At last the whistles blew and they went forward on a charge, which was but a steady walk for the Serb defences. As soon as they started

OCT. 22ND. THE BATTLE OF SKOPLJE. INSIDE THE BULGAR LINES.

it was a signal for a terrific fire from the Serbians who seemed to redouble their rifle and artillery fire, but the attack of the Bulgar was not to be pushed back and after about three quarters of an hour, the Serbs retreated down the opposite side of the hill toward the Lady Paget Hospital, as the Bulgars ascended, and the bullets ceased coming in our direction, altho the firing continued in the distance. In retreating the Serbs passed thru the grounds of the Paget Hospital and received here and there bread as they went. many had their wounds dressed, but refused to remain, so strong was their fear of the Bulgar born in their hearts from the cradle.

We now got up and stretched and had a look at the Fords. Strange to say, two were in running order, altho the water tank of one was punctured, the other however was hopelessly out of commission for the day, the radiator being smashed in. So we cranked up the two serviceable machines and headed for the Bulgarian Headquarters, picking up a wounded Bulgar Captain on the way with other officers and we soon arrived at the Bulgar Field Hospital.

Here we learned that the headquarters were far in the rear, so we turned over our papers to the officer in charge, our interpreter being a Bulgar Doctor who could talk English, and with two seriously wounded Bulgar Officers, and three of the Bulgarian City Council that we started out with, we started back for the city and the Paget Hospital.

We shortly arrived and the autos were covered with flowers, ferns and roses as we passed thru a wildly cheering populace. (It is always best to cheer the victor in the

OCT. 22ND. SKOPLJE CAPTURED BY THE BULGARS. FEELING UNDER FIRE.

Balkans regardless of ones sympathies). All of the Turks were patrolling the city with a rifle and a few had old swords from private caches and others from the Serbian dead, who already had been pilfered of their belongings.

We soon reached the hospital and reported to the neutrals, Dr. Maitland and Lady Paget the result of our trip. After supper, we went in town with the Bulgar City Committee and they notified each district to patrol the streets and protect foreign property. It was ticklish business for we could hear stray shots thruout the city, but we arrived safely back at midnight.

From where we lay in the battle, we could see four batteries in action and two in reserve, the latter having eight horses to the gun, and they needed them, for the wheels sank a foot or more in the clayey ground and loam, splashing mud everywhere.

On retreating the Serbians burnt all of their hay, and as it was wet due to the constant drizzle thruout the day the smoke hung low all over the landscape.

The feeling under fire is far from what I had expected; it is not fear, but one of expectancy, of wondering what will happen next; will we advance or retreat or remain still. Why do apparently the same kinds of bullets make different sounds in the air for there are many varieties, some going by quickly as if in a hurry, zip!, and others will lazily whine by. How high and how far away was that bullet or shell? And last but hard to answer is, where is that firing coming from? One wonders, which one of us will get hit first, Tancock, Eaton or myself.



UNLIMBERING A FIELD GUN.

SERB ARTILLERY AT BATTLE
OF SKOPLJE



ON THE BATTLEFIELD.



WOUNDED ARRIVING IN OX CARTS.



A FIRST LINE BULGAR SOLDIER. A RESERVE BULGAR SOLDIER.

OCT. 23RD. BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED. WOUNDED CHILDREN.

We had brought in many wounded last night, but we kept at it thruout today. On arising I found my boots free of mud, denoting that the Austrians were still working at the Hospital and had not deserted us. I had bought the high shoes of Harrington when he left and they are proving to be invaluable during this rainy weather and it still rains this morning.

In the morning on my trip to the battle field, I took Dr. Maitland and Lady Paget to the Second Reserve Hospital and back. I had my car fixed having a piece of solder and a strip of brass over the water tank in the places that it had been punctured. Many of the wounded had been brought in to the Second Reserve Hospital or Poly Meset, as it was called by the Turks three years ago, so we emptied the hospital taking them up to the Paget where the facilities were better for them.

Among the wounded that we found today were four children, all under five years of age and one seemed but a little over a year old.

No Serbian wounded have been brought in from the field and it looks as if the Bulgars had attended to that during the battle.

An Army Corps of 20,000 Bulgars was the attacking force in yesterdays battle. It has now rained daily for over two weeks.

Food is getting short and we are on rations and the helpings are small with no second helpings.



THE FIRST RESERVE HOSPITAL.



A DRUM ANNOUNCES BULGAR ORDERS TO THE PUBLIC.



COSTUMES OF THE NURSES AT LADY PAGET HOSPITAL.

BULGAR WOUNDED ARRIVE



IN OX CARTS.

CLEANING UP THE



POLY MESET HOSPITAL.

OCT. 23RD. THE BULGARIANS TRIUMPHAL ENTRY!

Today the Bulgarian Army made its triumphal entry, a band of forty pieces playing and a wreath of flowers is about the neck of each horse, while each soldier has a bouquet of flowers in the end of his gun or in his hand. About two thousand were in the procession.

Of the six Fords we have, but three are in commission, #1, #4, and #8 of our unit being in service with #3 out on account of engine trouble, while both of the English cars are out for the time being.

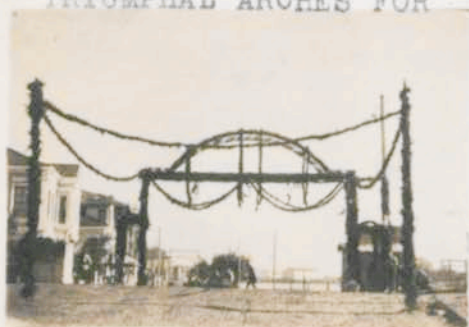
On a trip to the Bulgar Field Hospital, I obtained a list of the wounded that had been treated there and was surprised at the small number, only 192 being treated. On inquiry it was learned that they were situated too far back and most of the wounded had gone direct to Skoplje after the battle.

Some are being transported by bullock carts, other walked and we took as many as we could using our three cars all day, picking them up as they are brought in from the fields and left by the roadside for us. Tonight an Austrian Major came in who was wounded yesterday and he is a very pleasant man.

Many of the wounded at the Poly Meset Hospital have not had their dressings changed for four days and they are putrid with odors. We are redressing them and sending them to the Paget Hospital as fast as we can with our limited transportation facilities.

Now that we are absolutely shut off from the outside,

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES FOR



ENTRY OF KING FERDINAND.

OCT. 23RD. SKOPLJE A BULGAR CITY.

we are beginning to wonder what will happen next in the line of excitement and when we shall hear of the outside world again.

Scattered firing was heard today in the Turkish Quarters and several dead Turks were lying by the wayside this morning.

Mr. Baker who arrived two days before Skoplje fell is a very interesting man. He was on the Gallipoli and tells of the landing and the salt marshes at Sulva Bay, that proved to be the undoing of the Allies at that point.

OCT. 24TH. BULGAR CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES. ARCHES OF VICTORY.

Up early and made a trip in town to get three cases of kerosene for the Hospital as their sterilizer in the Hospital is out of commission until it arrives.

Had a grand breakfast at the Russian Consul's, Madame Strobolof's, down town. The Russian Consul was the only Allied Consul that remained.

All day, Bulgar Batteries, supply trains and troops passed thru town on their way north to the Kachineek Pass, at which point the Serbians are due to make a stubborn defense. The Field Hospital moved in today and went on to the front.

The younger Bulgar prince entered Skoplje today by the Koumanova Road in an auto, passing under the numerous arches of victory covered with flowers that had been erected along the road bordering the Vardar River. The procession was headed by a military band and cheering soldiers but the populace would not warm up to the occasion as they had expected to see Czar Ferdinand

1944. THE 100th AIRBORNE DIVISION.

we are beginning to wonder what will happen next in the line of excitement and what will be the next step.

Confused little and dark today in the British Court-
and several dead tanks were lying by the wayside this morning.

Mr. Smith has arrived and has been here for a while. He was on the radio and said that the landing and the air support at this point.

of the 100th Airborne Division, which is now in the

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OCT. 24TH. BULGARS ANNEX MACEDONIA BY PROCLAMATION.

The Bulgars have posted notices annexing all Macedonia, including Nish, Skoplje and the Vardar River Valley. We have had no news at all since the arrival of the Bulgars.

Today six large touring cars arrived from Bulgaria, bringing generals, officials and others. The Bulgar officers are fine men and intelligent, but the soldiers are of a low class and are poor peasants. Their artillery is in charge of Austrian Officers.

It is getting very cold, so today Fox and I went down to the magazine and got some warm clothes, pajamas, mufflers and other necessities.

The Paget Hospital is to be run as heretofore, all of the Austrians being obliged to remain and work as they have in the past. All were lined up at the roll call this afternoon and notified of the plan and several were slapped in the face by their own officers for murmuring a slight protest. In general all were glad to remain.

OCT. 25TH. A MACEDONIAN MASSACRE?

At last a day with an occasional glimpse of the sun, but the prospects of pleasant weather are still dim.

In the morning cleaned and oiled up #4. All of the autos had been receiving constant use and no attention during the fighting and the days following.

Took Mrs. Barlow and Madame Strobolof to the Poly Meset Hospital and went to work emptying this hospital once more, as the wounded continue to trickle into town from the battle field of the 22nd.



LADY PAGET, DR BAEHR AND OTHERS AT THE MASSACRE?

OCT. 25TH. A MACEDONIAN MASSACRE?

In the afternoon Lady Paget and I made a trip to the Bulgarian Commandant's, and later brought up four hundred loaves of bread for the hospital.

Then we started out to Bardarvatz, about three miles out on the Tetova Road and brought in part of the four hundred Austrian cripples that were there as war prisoners, or "creepers" as we called them for most of them had one or both legs missing. They were brought in to new quarters in town that we cleaned up during the past two days, using Austrians for labor.

Fox and I went out also with the Bulgarian Commandant and his staff to view the remains of twenty four men whom the Bulgars told us had been massacred by the Serbians. They had been dug up and some were still tied with ropes their arms being behind their backs. Some had two and three bullet holes in their bodies. It later turned out that they were civil prisoners of the Serbians who had been convicted for serious crimes and as they could not be taken along when they retreated, they were shot and buried. The Bulgars called it a massacre and took moving pictures of the bodies, but Drs. Plotz, Baehr, Maitland and others dodged the camera so as not to lend any official bearing to the views. After it was all over the Bulgars asked us for a verdict, but we again renigged. Lady Paget, Dr. Sidoff, and Mr. Davis were also in the party.

We then returned and brought up wounded from the Poly meset Hospital. On one of my trips, altho I had four in the auto, there were by count, but four legs in the party.

In the afternoon, I went to the
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Then we started out on a walk, and I was a little to the

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OCT. 25TH. WOUNDED STILL COMING FROM THE BATTLE. MORE FIGHTING.

Many of the wounded that we are bringing to the hospital, soon die of exposure, having lain on the battlefield since the 23rd.

A heavy engagement was fought north of Skoplje on the road to Ferizovich and Kachineek, which lasted three hours. Rifle firing was heard distinctly and the artillery was but two or three miles away. No wounded arrived however and our attempt to go out was frustrated by the mud, it being so deep that we could make no headway and with the help of several soldiers pushing, we just managed to turn around and crawl back to the hospital, after a trip of about three hundred yards.

OCT. 26TH. BARDARVATZ IS EMPTIED.

Today it is cloudy and a hard rain during the afternoon, and it seems like old times. The mud is terrible and I have worn out two pair of tire chains in the past two weeks, for it is necessary to have them on all of the time. I have now got to get busy and repair them.

We brought in the remaining "creepers"^x from bardarvatz today and they felt glad to get in for no supplies had been sent out to them except a few loaves of bread that we took out, since the Serbians retreated.

We brought up more supplies from the Second Reserve Hospital and also two cases of kerosene from our magazine for the sterilizers at the Paget Hospital.

Many wounded are coming in from yesterdays fight on the Kachineek Road to the north.

^x Creeper = Austrian with leg missing.

OCT. 26TH. A BATTLE TO THE NORTH. NEWS FROM THE FRONTS.

Artillery firing was heard the greater part of the day to the north near Kachineek and it is evident that the Serbians are putting up a stiff fight at that point.

Only five badly wounded cases arrived today from the front. We hear that Nish is being besieged, but we do not know whether it is by Bulgars or Austrians.

Velice is still half in the hands of the French and English with the Bulgars in possession of the other half on the east side of the vardar River.

We had been hoping that by now the Allies would have been on the offensive and be coming up to recapture Skoplje that being our plan when we remained behind, to be on hand when the city was recaptured by the French and English.

Cash exchange today is seven dinars for one banka.

Benzine or gasoline is now getting scarce and we are not able to get it from the Bulgarians at present.

Took food today to the Second Reserve Hospital and to the prison camp at Bardarvatz. kerosene is getting very scarce and tonight we had to empty all of our lamps at the hospital so as to supply enuf to run the sterilizers at the hospital. Only lamps allowed now are those for the hospital wards, and we are using candles instead.

One of the sisters received a birthday cake shortly before the Bulgarians came and she had been saving it until her birthday, and today we had tea and birthday cake, quite a treat for us after our diminishing rations.

Fox clipped my hair today and I did his. As a result we are cold tonight and are wearing our Albanian nightcaps.

173. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

174. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

175. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

176. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

177. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

178. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

179. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

180. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

181. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

182. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

183. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

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193. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

194. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

195. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

196. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

197. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

198. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

199. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

200. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

201. A letter to the Editor, New York Times.

OCT 26TH. MORE FIGHTING AND SERBIAN PRISONERS.

It is now getting cold and the snow on the mountains is getting much lower down than it was three weeks ago.

We have received no news from Gage or Bakeman since they went to Prishtina.

This morning we could see the shrapnel bursting on the mountain sides during the fighting and later in the day forty Serbians passed thru as prisoners of the Bulgarians.

Up to the present time the Bulgars have not molested our stores or even inquired as to the contents.

More Bulgar supply trains passed thru today but no more artillery arrived. Rumors are rife that Bulgaria may turn and side with the Allies as soon as Serbia is defeated, as she has not yet declared war on any country except Serbia.

Our clothes are in poor condition as it is impossible to get laundry done as the air is so humid and it mists constantly.

The Second Reserve or Poly Meset Hospital was looted over night as we found on going down this morning for supplies. Even private trunks were looted and their contents taken or scattered about promiscuously.

The Bulgars promised us kerosene for the hospital today but it did not arrive. This afternoon the people are erecting more archways on the river road in preparation for Tzar Ferdinands arrival. The Bulgar Government is established downtown with a prefect and other offices. Very little damage was done in the city from the shell fire.

W. T. COLEMAN, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

It is now getting cold and the snow on the mountains is getting much lower than it was three weeks ago. We have received no news from the people of the mountains since they came to the city.

This morning we did see the channel passing on the mountain side during the night and later in the day. Forty persons passed through the channel of the mountain.

Up to the present time the Chinese have not collected any stores or even taken up the contents. The Chinese people have passed the river and are now waiting at the city. The Chinese people are now waiting at the city and are now waiting at the city. The Chinese people are now waiting at the city and are now waiting at the city.

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OCT. 26TH. BULGAR AND TURK FLAGS ARE FLYING.

Bulgarian Flags are flying from every house and occasionally a Turkish flag is seen, a red field with a star and crescent.

When the Serbians retreated they did not leave a car or engine in the railroad yard here, so that the victors are without a means of transportation despite the fact that they hold the railroad from Velice to Vrania, with Skoplje about halfway between the two places.

The general trend of feeling among the Serbian population remaining is that Serbia will again retake Skoplje and drive the Bulgars out. This feeling is accentuated for this morning a banka (a paper ten dinar or franc bill) was worth six dinars, while at noon it was worth seven and tonight we received eight dinars for it.

In the meanwhile every one at the hospital is setting tight and waiting for something to happen that will break the monotony of seeing Bulgars and Germans.

OCT. 27TH. A PLEASANT SUNNY DAY! FIGHTING IN THE NORTH.

A beautiful sunny morning and we can see the mountains covered with snow and they make a pretty sight.

All morning artillery was heard to the north and northeast in the mountains and it sounded like a rather heavy engagement.

Up to midnight no results of the firing was obtainable which means that Tetova to the west is still in the hands of the Serbs, and Velice in the hands of the French, but no one knows when the Allies are coming to help Serbia out of her present predicament.

THEY WERE NOT THE ONLY THINGS THAT WERE TAKEN.

Between the two sides, the fighting was very hard and the
 result was a Turkish loss of 1000 men, a loss which was a great
 blow to the Turkish army.

Then the British returned to the old base and
 of course in the morning, as was the case
 and without a word of explanation, the fact that
 they had been taken to the Turkish side, with the
 result that the British were the only ones left.

The general feeling among the British people
 was that the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left.

In the morning, the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left.

THEY WERE NOT THE ONLY THINGS THAT WERE TAKEN.
 A British man, named Smith, was the only one
 who was not taken and he was the only one
 who was not taken and he was the only one
 who was not taken and he was the only one
 who was not taken and he was the only one.

All morning, the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left.

Up to the morning, the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left
 and that the British were the only ones left.

OCT. 27TH. A TRIP TO BARDARVATZ.

We made a trip to Bardarvatz today to bring in the twelve bathtubs that we did not have time to bring in when we moved the "creepers" in from that prison camp. Auto #1 is in the repair shop, so Fox used #8 and I had #4 the car I have used since I was in Djevdjeli. Coming out of town tonight I had a puncture on my last trip to the hospital, so I had to wait for Fox to bring me a shoe as mine was all cut to pieces. I slipped a new fan belt on the car today also. The radiator leaks where it was soldered after being punctured by the Serbian Bullet at the battle.

Mr. Davis of the Hospital is scouting around killing all of the cats and dogs about the grounds, there being many stray dogs about. He also declares that he will get the kittens that two of the nurses are keeping in their rooms but so far he has not secured the latter.

Our little round rubber bath tubs are now being used more than ever, and even tho they are only twenty five inches in diameter they are proving to be just right.

The Scotch Nurse at the hospital, Sister Mann, who has been trying to get a ride in town since the Bulgars arrived made her trip in town today to view the Bulgar Flags and the new sights. Previous to this it was either too dangerous or else there were too many wounded to attend to, which prevented the trip in.

Many Bulgar supply trains are passing thru all of the time. Herds of cattle and sheep are driven to the army instead of killing and transporting the meat.

THE TRIP TO HARBORVILLE

We made a trip to Harborville today to bring in the
 twelve patients that we did not have time to bring in when
 we made the "trip" in this first prison camp. June 21
 in the evening when, as I have said, I had to leave
 I rode with them I was in Harborville. Coming out of town
 tonight I had a doctor on my trip to the hospital, so
 I had to take the bus to bring me a doctor and all
 out the station. I called a man from the bus today
 after the doctor left. He was collected after being
 prevented by the doctor from the station.
 Mr. Davis of the hospital is working around killing
 all of the rats and dogs about the hospital, there being
 many very dogs about. The doctor believes that he will get
 the virus and that two of the nurses are keeping in about
 rooms but no one has not touched the virus.
 The little round room at the bus and bus being used
 as a room, and even the bus was only twenty five
 inches in diameter they are prevented to go right.
 The doctor lives at the hospital, Sister Jean, who
 has been trying to get a trip to town since the bus
 arrived here but trip in town today to visit the doctor.
 This and the other things. There are to this is the other
 too dangerous to ride there and I cannot go to town
 so, which, I visited the station.
 They have many things at the hospital and all the
 time. There is coffee and sugar and butter in the city in
 about of things and I have seen it.

OCT. 27TH. AND STILL NO SIGNS OF AID FROM SALONIKA.

Today Lady Paget had a cable sent that we were all well, the Bulgars giving permission.

The Serbians are going to make their next stand at Kachineek, about twenty three kilos north of Skoplje in the mountain passes this side of Kossovo plain, and half way to perizovich from which place the roads go to Montenegro.

It is now a week since we came up to the Paget Hospital and Fox and I are wondering, as everybody else is, when it will all end. Many of us expect the Allies up from galonika, and others think that the landing of troops at that place was merely to keep Greece from declaring war on the Allies and marching north thru Serbia to join Austria.

We have received no word from the fellows that went north to Nish two weeks ago or the unit that went to Prishtina a week ago. It is rather an interesting position to be in, that is, in an English hospital in a part of Serbia occupied by Bulgar soldiers.

Only ten or twelve wounded Serbs have been received at the hospital from the last few days of fighting.

Tonight a thunder storm which lasted into the night, but most of it went around us.

OCT. 28TH. STILL FIGHTING IN THE NORTH.

A little artillery firing was heard now and then during the day, but no steady engagement occurred apparently. About a half dozen came in wounded during the day, two of whom had bayonet thrusts.

THE BATTLE OF BLOOMINGDALE

They had a very good time and were all

well, the children giving permission.

The children are going to make their next stand at

Laurelton, about twenty miles north of Chicago in

the northern part of the state of Illinois, and will

try to get through the line which runs the road to the west.

Chicago

It is now a question of how far we can go.

Let me say that I am a member of the Chicago

Club, and I am very glad to see the children from

Laurelton, and I am very glad to see the children from

that place who are going to help Chicago from the north.

The children are very glad to see the children from

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that place who are going to help Chicago from the north.

OCT. 28TH. A MEETING OF THE MEN OF THE PAGET HOSPITAL

Today was the second morning in succession that the sun shone, but it soon clouded up and showers came in the afternoon.

This noon, two Bulgar batteries of three inch guns and howitzers came back from the northern front, with wagon trains of ammunition.

I made a visit to the Bulgarian Commandant today in an attempt to get gasoline for our autos but was unsuccessful in the attempt, and obtained only enuf for the trip to Kum-anova tomorrow, seven and a half gallons. Fox and I are going to that city to obtain permits from the Bulgarian Colonel in charge of the Sanitary Corps, so that the English can take material from the Serbian Hospitals in town, which are now closely guarded.

Auto #1 was in the repair shop today so that I used #8, the car that had been loaned to Drs. Plotz and Baehr as it was necessary to get some work completed.

The Bulgars commandered all of the Paget Hospital cattle today, in spite of many protests.

A meeting of the men of the hospital was held tonight to settle all question of what is the best thing to do under the circumstances. The general trend was that all were to remain for a couple of weeks and see if the Bulgars are to hold Skoplje indefinitely before taking any action and leaving the country. One or two seemed to think that the time had come to leave as they were treating Bulgars who are fighting Serbia an ally. But at the same time much good is being done in town among the Serbian Civilians, distributing clothes and supplies to women and children.

OCT. 29TH. RUMORS OF THE FRENCH AT KUMANOVA. GASOLINE!!

Up early and had #4 put in first class shape, the breaks and gears tightened up, oiled and a windshield put on the car.

In the afternoon we brought up a few stray cases of wounded that had arrived at the Second Reserve, took clothes down to the Serbian poor, took a few Austrians and Serbs down to the new quarters opposite the "Grad," and wrote letters home.

Heavy firing was heard in the south tonight about five o'clock and we are wondering if the French are really coming up, or if it is an echo of the firing going on at Ferizovich to the north.

We hear tonight rumors of soldiers to the south with flaring trousers near Kumanova and wonder what kind of soldiers they are. We can only make them out as French Zouaves or the English Kilties.

Two wounded came in from the north and reports that many wounded are in the villages along the road to the north due to the firing of the past week.

Today we got two large drums of gasoline, each containing 150 litres and as a result I feel elated as it will keep us going until something happens in the line of relief, in place of this terrible pause; of not knowing what is going on around us.

A Dr. of the Bulgarians whom we had been helping assisted us in getting this supply and we certainly appreciate it, for if the Allies should come up we can continue our work with the wounded by using the autos.

OCT. 20TH. RETURN OF THE LANCET BY RAILWAY. (Continued.)

Up early and had 44 out in first class stage, the

stage and some lighted up, 44th and a widefield

not on the way.

In the afternoon we drove to a big heavy mass of

wooded land and arrived at the second heavy, took a stage

down to the station, took a big American and some more

to the new position of the "C" and wrote letters

home.

Heavy firing was heard in the south tonight about 11

o'clock and we also wondering if the French are really con-

ing up, as it is in the middle of the living being on at 12-

o'clock to the north.

We have tonight much of the night to the south with

12 miles to the north and wonder what time of day

at 12 miles to the north. The only thing that we can see

at the night station.

The weather was in the north and south that

many points are in the night and the road to the

with one in the middle of the night.

The weather was in the middle of the night, which was

about 12 miles to the north and south and it

will keep us going until something happens in the line of

retreat, in place of the middle of the night, which was

about 12 miles to the north and south and it

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at 12 miles to the north and south and it

AN INTERESTING CASE OF A BULLET WOUND.
OCT. 30TH. WINTER SUITS MADE FOR US FROM BLANKETS BY AUSTRIANS.

Up early this morning and it is quite cold now. Fox and I are to have winter uniforms made out of khaki blankets and I shall have a large military coat made from the same material. Fox brought an overcoat with him, but both of us have only light weight summer uniforms.

After filling the autos in the morning, Fox and I went out on the Kachineek Road again to the north to get wounded but about 400 yards from the hospital we had to give it up, for even in low gear the mud absolutely prohibits the Ford from moving.

My little silk flag is now in tatters and we are equipping all of the machines with the small flags that the Austrian prisoners made for us.

This afternoon it rained once more, just to keep the mud in a good sticky, slimy condition. Late in the afternoon artillery firing started in the direction of Tetova which continued well into the evening, a few wounded later straggling in.

An extraordinary case was that of a Macedonian, where the bullet entered in the malar bone, beneath the left eye, passed down thru the roof of the mouth, into the neck and the exit was at the tip of the left scapulae at its inferior angle. The man had remained eight days in a small hut in a village with absolutely no expert medical attention and the entrance wound had healed and the exit was healing satisfactorily.

A village about five miles to the west on the Tetova Road has been burning all day and the light of the fire was plainly visible tonight.

OCT. 30TH. TETANUS DEVELOPS AMONG THE WOUNDED.

Many refugees are straggling in from the burning villages, each bringing a few household goods in a small bundle.

Tonight as room was needed at the Paget Hospital, we took some of the light cases, down to the Commandants, opposite the "Grad".

Today the Bulgars put in effect the law that all belonging to the Paget Hospital must have a Red Cross brassard with the Sixth Reserve Hospital stamped on it and a written certificate stating that one is a member of the Hospital. This is on account of spies wearing Red Cross brassards.

Many cases of tetanus are developing among the wounded at the Hospital and there is but a small amount of serum on hand to tackle the problem with.

Today the rumors are good. We hear that Pirot has fallen, but Nish, Kragovatz, Velice and Monastir are all in the hands of the Serbians and that the French are fighting hard above Strumnitza. Also that the Port of Dedeagatch, a Bulgarian port on the Aegian has been bombarded.

However, everything is a rumor and many turn out to be untrue.

The vardar is now a raging torrent of clay colored, muddy water due to the continuous rain and melting snow, from the mountains. The lowlands along the river banks are flooded and many of the small mills have been swept away by the rapid rise in the water.

THEY WERE THE FIRST TO BE SEEN.

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OCT. 31ST. MORE GOOD RUMORS OF AN ALLY OFFENSIVE.

Another Sunday. Up at 7:30 A. M. the rising hour at the hospital. In the morning Fox and I went over the autos and later took a few pictures down to be developed.

We hear that the French are at Kochana, near the Bulgarian Frontier, northeast of Stip, which certainly means good news for the allies if it is true. It seems entirely probable for Kochana is at the end of a river valley up which an offensive would naturally go.

NOVEMBER 1ST. A LIGHT DAY WITH LITTLE EXCITEMENT.

This afternoon Fox and I started out with the autos on the Tetova Road where the fighting has been the past few days. We went as far as the second rickety bridge, where the Bulgarian front line trenches were but found none. This was about seven or eight kilos. from Skoplje. We were surprised to find the front here as the Bulgars reported that they were just outside of Tetova, while as a matter of fact they were fifteen or twenty kilos from it. We found no wounded all having been sent in.

Took some supplies down the river road to the Austrian wounded quarters and later brought the Greek and Russian Consuls to the Hospital and later took them back into town.

NOV. 2ND. ALL NATIONALITIES ATTEND MASS FOR AUSTRIAN DEAD.

This morning at eleven o'clock we went into town to the Austrian Wounded's Quarters and attended services held in honor of the Austrians killed in the war. Drs. Cornelius, Baehr, Plotz and I represented United States, while Lady Paget, Dr. Maitland, Mr. Baker, Grundy and others were present from the Lady paget Hospital Staff.



MACEDONIANS SCRAPING MUD OFF THE HIGHWAY SO GUNS CAN BE MOVED.



MACEDONIAN MUD.



BULGAR REGIMENT LEAVING FOR THE FRONT AFTER A MASS.



NOV. 2ND. LUNCH AT THE RUSSIAN CONSULS.
AUSTRIANS AND BULGARS CHEER LADY PAGET.

At the end of the service, the Bulgarian General in charge of the operations in this district, the Bulgar Prefect, his secretary and the Chief of Sanitation all made speeches and the Austrians gave three cheers for the Bulgar, the Bulgar General and Lady Paget.

Mrs. Barlow and I then left and went to the Stroboloff's residence down town where we had lunch, the Greek Consul also being present.

Kragovatz and Chachak were announced to have been captured at the end of the Mass which caused the Austrians much elation, as it was near that place that the Serbs captured over 50,000 Austrians in the offensive in the Fall of 1915 and decisively defeated the Austrian Army, reoccupying Belgrade.

In the afternoon I spent a busy time getting my accounts in order, the first time I have had since the Serbian retreat.

A little outbreak of dysentery has struck the hospital and all are taking tannalbin, bismuth and salol which is now proving to be a most efficacious treatment.

NOV. 3RD. BULGAR REINFORCEMENTS TO THE WESTERN FRONT.

Up early and immediately after breakfast we went back of the hospital and watched a Bulgar regiment arrive, a full regiment with four batteries, twenty four guns.

Their rifles were stacked in the form of a square, and all gathered in a square about their Priest and Commander, and a mass was held. Soon a division commander arrived in an auto and delivered a speech, the men cheering.

REMOVING COFFINS OF TYHHU



VICTIMS AT TWILIGHT.

A TOUCH OF MACEDONIAN



MUD.

NOV. 3RD. REINFORCEMENTS TO THE TETOVA FRONT. VELICE CAPTURED.

The Bulgars are Macedonians and very enthusiastic, singing and cheering. They departed just before noon, half going to Velice and the others going to Tetova. One battery was sent up the Kachineek Road.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Kachineek for three or four hours this morning and we rather expect wounded from there tonight.

Velice was reported captured by the Bulgars on November First and it is very depressing news.

The dogs have again become very troublesome and the fellows went out this afternoon to shoot them after notifying the Bulgar sentries, who surround the hospital, of their plans.

Ford #4 is again in the pink of condition as we have had the break repaired, steering gear tightened, radiator repaired and windshield fixed.

NOV. 4TH. MACEDONIAN LABORERS ARE REPAIRING THE ROADS.

The hospital is now keeping Sofia time, which is an hour ahead of Serbian time, so we are now arising at six o'clock instead of seven o'clock.

The Bulgars are attempting to repair the roads, and have brought about three hundred Macedonians, who are scraping the mud off the roads, working under a guard of soldiers. They work no better than the municipal laborer in the States in spite of the threat of being shot for loafing.

Fox and I took Dr. Maitland in town in an attempt to get some coal for the hospital, wood being unobtainable.



WAITING AT R.R. STATION FOR WOUNDED.
NOTE FLAG ON AUTO MADE BY AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.



STA. BY HAND CARS.



HAND CARS.

NOV. 4TH. HAND CARS NOW BRING WOUNDED FROM ALL FRONTS.

In town this afternoon and brought back the wounded that are arriving at the railroad station on hands cars constructed by the Bulgars out of pairs of wheels, which are pushed along the railroad by the soldiers. In this way they are brought in from three fronts, the Velice, Kachineek and Vrania or Nish front, to the south, west and north respectfully.

A heavy rain struck the city this morning.

Some unknown miscreant painted a red cross on the side of the mascot of Block A., a black kitten and he is a sight to behold. The nurses who are taking care of it are on his trail and woe be unto him if he is caught.

We hear today that the Bulgars have forced the Kachineek Pass and are four miles to the north. If this is true it means a retreat by Serbia into Montenegro.

The Bulgar Army supply trains now going north to Kachineek are all ox and buffalo wagons, the horses apparently being used for the advance work.

The roads are again becoming bad, but the Bulgars are placing loose gravel on them to soak up the mud.

Artillery was heard today but very far away.

Ten oxen are now being used at the hospital for the sanitary removal of the sewage. Four oxen formerly hauled the wagon during dry weather.

NOV. 4TH. TYPHUS FEVER AGAIN THREATENS THIS SECTION.

Fox and I went down town today with Dr. Maitland, Dr. Plotz and Dr. Baehr in an effort to have laws and regulations put in effect for typhus fever which we hear rumors of, but at present have no cases.

NOV. 5TH. SANITATION IN SKOPLJE TURNED OVER TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BY BULGARIAN SANITATION HEAD.

I completed arrangements today for taking over the sanitation of Serbia, after meeting the Sanitary Officer of the Bulgars, who turned the city over to Fox and I to take charge of as we had done under the Serbians. The Colonel in charge of the Bulgar Sanitary Corps for this district is going to Kachineek and probably would be unable to return.

The Bulgars of the reserves are no better than the Serbians, being men of forty-five years of age, equipped with large bore guns, firing lead bullets, many cartridges of which have been refilled and the bullets to fit snugly have paper around them.

The snow on the mountains is much lower this morning.

Guns were firing all day in the east, so about 4:30 in the afternoon, Fox and I started with our Fords for Tetova, but the firing was further than we had anticipated. We soon passed the first Red Cross Station and the field dressing station and arrived at a battery that was just finishing firing for the day. Each gun in the battery had fired apparently about fifty shells and the men were filling the caissons with fresh shells brought up in ox wagons in hay.



BULGAR ARTILLERY IN BATTLE OF TETOVA.

NOV. 5TH. THE BATTLE OF TETOVA.
DR. FOREST AND DR. BROKAW ARE IN TETOVA.

As the wounded had not yet been brought back from the firing line, we went out further, as the firing soon ceased, and picked up wounded, and after conversing for a couple of minutes with a Bulgar who had been all over U. S. and Alaska, we started back for Skoplje, as it was getting dark.

We could see Tetova now, about four miles away, and fires were burning in that city, the color of the smoke, suggesting that it was stores of hay and munitions.

Arriving at the field hospital our cases were treated and we filled up with six severely wounded and started for the Paget Hospital. It was dark and it was a rather hard trip with no lights. We arrived back at 7:50 P. M., dumping our loads in the bath room and heading for dinner.

The bath room was the receiving room for all wounded. They received a hair clip, a thorough wash and clean bed linen before being allowed to go into the hospital proper, as we were very careful not to allow lice to gain entrance.

Many Serbs were killed but we found no wounded. All were removed or else they are receiving the Balkan Etiquette, that is, wounded receive no mercy.

As Tetova will be captured tomorrow, the wounded in the future will be cared for at that place.

Drs. Brokaw and Forest were in Tetova, but being under the Serbian Government we rather think that they will retreat with the Serbian Army, as his contract calls for.



MY BULGAR SANITARY SQUAD WORKING ON A TYPHUS HOTEL.



THE AUTO "GUS" AND FOX STARTED FOR TETOVA IN.

MY BULGAR SANITARY SQUAD.
AT POLY MESET HOSP.



FILLING SHOWER BATH TANK.

NOV. 6TH. TYPHUS BREAKS OUT. FOX AND I IN CHARGE WITH
BULGARIAN SANITARY SQUADS.

Up early and made preparations for the sanitary work in the city. The Bulgar language varies slightly from the Serbian so we had to obtain two interpreters for our work.

Typhus cases have occurred and this afternoon we carried material to the Kafana, where the first case was. This is a small twostory hotel and it will be fumigated and disinfected.

Fox started for Tetova in the afternoon to see if Dr. Forest remained as we wanted to be sure on this point. He had "Gus" our old interpreter driving, as the latter had an aunt in Tetova that he wanted to be sure was all right.

In the heavy mud, the wheel got away from Gus and the auto rolled over. In the auto was Gus, his mother and Fox. All escaped except Gus's mother who had a broken forearm, both bones being broken. She was immediately brought up to the Hospital for treatment. Needless to say Fox did not reach Tetova today. Gus's name is Kosta Popovich.

Heavy firing was heard on the Kachineek front and the wounded are expected tomorrow.

We brought up many wounded from the station who had arrived on the hand cars.

Just learned that Dr. Maitland was also in the auto when it turned over and that he also escaped injuries. In all it was a rather lucky accident that the injuries were not more serious.

FILLING TANK FOR



SHOWER BATHS.

MY BULGAR SANITARY SQUAD AT POLY MESET HOSPITAL.

NOV. 7TH. FIGHTING TYPHUS FEVER ONCE MORE.

Immediately after breakfast, Fox and I went in town and started work on the Kafana, where the typhus fever case occurred. It was pasted up during the day and fumigated at night. Seven Bulgar Sanitary soldiers work for us.

I met the new Bulgar Lt. Doctor at the Poly Meset Hospital and had quite along discussion over the conditions in Skoplje. As a result the Bulgars offer us everything that we need for our work, if we will remain and carry on our work here in the future as we have done in the past.

A very heavy battle continued most of the day to the north in the direction of Kachineek. There are continued rumors of Italian participation in the Balkan situation, by sending troops thru Albania, to the aid of the Serbians.

In the afternoon we brought up more wounded from the station, which is now established as a Red Cross Relief Station, that is that part that was used as a lunch room on one end.

NOV. 8TH. FUMIGATING AND DISINFECTING TYPHUS INFECTED HOUSES.

In town after breakfast and opened up the Kafana that we fumigated during the night. All the blankets, sheets, mattresses and other clothing was carried to the Poly Meset Hospital where this material was placed in steam sterilizers and sterilized, killing all forms of vermin and the eggs.

While I was attending to this, Fox started work on the next house near the Grad, where a case of typhus was found. Everyone removed from a house in which typhus has occurred is required to have a thorough bath, hair clipped and all clothing disinfected.

WOMEN. THE WOMEN OF THE HOUSE.

Immediately after breakfast, for I went to town

and stayed with the family, where the young ladies were

convinced. It was passed up during the day and finished

at night. Being so far from home, I was very

I met the new English at the house of the lady

hospital and the lady's illness. I was over the condition

in the house. It is a house of the lady's and everything that

we need for our work, it will remain and carry on our

work here in the house as I have done in the past.

A very heavy rain continued most of the day to the

night in the direction of the house. There are continued

trouble of Italian participation in the Italian situation.

by sending troops (the army) to the aid of the Italians.

In the afternoon we brought up our wounded from the

station, which is now established as a Red Cross Relief

station, that is that part of the house was used as a lunch room

on one end.

THE HOUSE AND THE HOUSE.

It was after breakfast and came to the house that

the ladies were the night. All the ladies, except

the ladies and other clothing was carried to the lady's house

Hotel. I went to the hospital and placed in the hospital

and finished, filling all the rooms of the house and the

While I was attempting to do the work on the

last night of the day, there was a case of typhus was found.

Every day there was a house in which typhus was carried

in order to have a thorough bath, it is filled and a

clothing is carried.

NOV. 8TH. MANY WOUNDED ARRIVE. FRENCH RETREAT TO DJEVDJELI!!
OUR BULGARIAN SANITARY SQUAD STRIKE!

This morning I found that the squad who had been working for us had struck. On going to the Poly Meset Hospital, the headquarters for the Bulgar Sanitary Corps, I found that nobody wanted to work for us, but could not just find out why. The peasant soldiers simply said they did not want to work. I finally hit upon the happy idea of making the squad that worked for us, exclusive, and distributed white coats to those who would work for us. At once I had a large number of applicants, including all that had been in my old squad, so took them all back, and they worked happily all day in their white uniforms.

The Bulgar Officers were very much pleased the way it turned out, as they were ready to force the men to work, but did not wish to if there was some other way.

Tonight I worked at the Paget hospital in the receiving room, washing and treating the wounded that were arriving in large numbers in bull carts. Most of them were Serbians, our first large lot of Serb wounded.

Rumors today are that the French have retreated from Velice and Strumnitza, to Djevdjeli and that all hope of relief for us for the winter has gone.

Every house we fumigate for typhus, or every house in which typhus fever occurs, has a guard placed over it at once and it remains until the house has been completely fumigated and disinfected by us, so that the efficiency of our work will not be destroyed by the inquisitive nature of the native Macedonians and Turks, who watch all that is done by us, sitting and squatting along the roadside.

HOSPITAL AT KUMANOVA.



NOV. 9TH. TO KUMANOVA WITH THE BULGAR LT. DOCTOR TO LOOK OVER POSSIBLE WELL SITES AT THE NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL.

In town early to paste up the third typhus fever house, near the Vardar. Then visited Gus, to see if he can repair auto #1 that was smashed on the Tetova Road, when Fox started for Tetova. Carried many wounded from the station to the hospital. It was a busy morning for Fox and I.

In the afternoon, the Lt. Col. Doctor, Fox and I started for Kumanova where a new Red Cross Hospital was being built, but no water is available near the hospital, so Fox being an engineer is going to look over the situation and it may be possible to drive a well.

On the way over we passed wagons carrying large metal pontoons that the Bulgars are bringing to aid in the fighting down on the Vardar near Velice. Also many large five inch German batteries were seen on the trip.

When arrangements were completed at Kumanova we returned. Before we had arrived at Kumanova, a well had been dug and plenty of fresh water was found.

We arrived back in Skoplje at 5:00 P. M. and found a letter awaiting me from Dr. Forest who had remained at Tetova thruout the battle. The note read that "Dr. Forest and Dr. Brokaw were at Tetova and would like to return to Skoplje" and was addressed to the American sanitary Mission and written November 6th. At the time of writing they did not know whether anyone had remained at Skoplje or not, but they did want to get out of Tetova, which is an undesirable Macedonian town to live in for any long period.

NOV. 9TH. WE KIDNAP DRS. BROKAW AND FOREST FROM TETOVA AND
BRING THEM TO SKOPLJE AT MIDNIGHT.

On reading the note, Fox and I decided that there was only one thing to do and that was go at once to Tetova and bring them to Skoplje.

Immediately we started, Fox in one Ford and I in another, (On long trips we always travelled in pairs, so one would always be in running order and we would be sure to get home safe); and headed for the west. It was soon dark and many times we were stopped at the little culverts and bridges by Bulgar Sentries, but when they saw it was the "Amerikans," "those crazy Amerikans" we never had to say any more, they simply said, "haide" meaning to go. They called us crazy for going out night or day for the wounded, but for the same reason they would pass us anywhere.

It was dark before we were half way, and as our search lights were long ago out of commission it was with great difficulty we made our way. However by sticking to the white, wet, clayey road we soon arrived at Tetova, to find all in darkness and it was now beginning to rain, which made our dim oil lamps still more useless.

Tetova was in darkness, only a half dozen oil lamps on the main street being lit, casting a dim glow thru the driving rain. The town was under martial law and sentries were every where. We went to the large Inn in a little court off the square and found the officers assembled over some black coffee and wine. We at once after an introduction all around asked for the two American Doctors. At first all displayed ignorance, but finally the Inn Keeper told them who we wanted and the officer then detailed a "straja", (sentry) to help us locate them.

THE AUTO SMASHED BRINGING



FOREST FROM TETOVA. (DR. FOREST)

NOV. 9TH. WE KIDNAP DR. FOREST AND DR. BROKAW FROM TETOVA.

At last we found them, just going to bed, after giving up all hope of being rescued as it was three days since they had written for aid. They were all packed up to go and had been waiting ever since sending the letter.

They had asked permission to leave again and again, but were refused permission to leave the city by the Bulgar Commandant. On hearing this story I decided the only thing to do was to go at once and not wait till morning, even tho there was a little risk in going over the dark road at night.

We immediately packed them in the autos, trunk, baggage and all and cranked up for Skoplje. It was the wildest trip I had taken for a long while and we skidded and slid thru the rainy night to Skoplje.

We had just arrived at the outskirts of Skoplje when Fox saw Mr. Davis ahead and slowed down to speak to him. I was behind and not noticing that Fox had stopped kept on and crashed into him, smashing the radiator on my car, #4 and straining the body. The other car #8 sustained a bent chassis but otherwise no harm.

Dr. Forest who was with me, and I were thrown forward but uninjured aside from a bruised knee that Dr. Forest sustained.

Even tho the radiator was demolished the car still ran, so I ran it down to Gus's yard in town and left it for the morrow, when I will put a new radiator from car #11 on it.

We put Drs. Brokaw and Forest up for the night at the Magazine in the room that Mr. Bravo occupied and returned to the hospital where we found two of the nurses waiting

NOV. 9TH. A MIDNIGHT LUNCH AND A WELCOME ONE.

our arrival. After the two long tiresome trips and the wet weather, the canned corn beef, tea, marmalade, crackers and canned butter went directly to the right spot and Fox and I certainly appreciated it.

Artillery firing had been heard all day in the direction of Kachineek and even the Bulgars admit that the Serbians are putting up a stiff fight at that place and they are doubtful that they will ever get thru.

The French are now reported as fighting on a front running from Krevilak to Prelip, and have been lately defeated on this front.

NOV. 10TH. TYPHUS STILL APPEARING. KACHINEEK FIGHT CONTINUES.

In town early and fumigated and disinfected the house by the river. All occupants were bathed, their clothes sterilized, as was the bed clothing and other material. We worked until late in the evening by candle light on the job.

Later in the evening more wounded arrived at the station and we brought them up to the Paget Hospital.

Fox worked during the day taking material in town for the civilian poor that Lady Paget was distributing. We had supplies of clothing in our storehouse and have taken it up to the Paget so that it can be distributed.

Hundreds and some days thousands come to the Paget Hospital for food, and a little flour is daily distributed to them. The flour that we had at the magazine for pasting, we have carried up to the hospital so that it can be given to the poor people.

NOV. 10TH. DR. BROKAW AND DR. FOREST JOIN THE PAGET HOSPITAL.

Firing was heard all day in the direction of Kachineek, to the north.

Dr. Forest and Dr. Brokaw came up to the Paget Hospital and began working there at the invitation of Lady paget and Dr. Maitland.

NOV. 11TH. A HEAVY FOG. TURKS STEAL TILES FROM OUR ROOF.

A heavy rain fell during the night and this morning we could not see a hundred yards due to the heavy fog that enveloped all.

The Bulgars report that when they captured Nush, they got twenty five large steam sterilizers.

This morning we brought up wounded from the station and then went to the magazine. While there three Turks came and wanted to go up on the roof of their house by climbing out the third story window of our magazine. This we let them do until I saw them taking tiles from our roof to repair their roof in the places that the shells during the Battle of Skoplje, had broken the tiles on their roof. I then got after them with a club and made them "haide" out as fast as they could in their Turkish slippers without losing them.

Another case of typhus has been reported and removed to the Paget Hospital. We will fumigate the house tomorrow.

The Serbs and Bulgars have called a two days truce on the Kachineek front to bury the dead. It is rumored that Italian soldiers are aiding the Serbs on the Kachineek Front.

Also a rumor says that 130,000 French and English are on the Salonika Front, from Krevilak to Prelip.

WOUNDED ARRIVING IN



OX CARTS AT HOSPITAL

TWILIGHT. COFFINS LEAVING



THE LADY PAGET HOSPITAL.

NOV. 11TH. SERBIAN PRISONERS ARRIVE, WITH GANGRENOUS WOUNDS.

Many Serbians were brought in today with gangrenous wounds. Some were wounded twenty five days ago and many have maggots present in the neglected wounds. It is the worst lot of wounded that have arrived at the hospital and many of the nurses simply cannot attend to the cases as they arrive in the bath and receiving room. As a result tonight the doctors are doing the work, which is most repulsive, and yet how these simple minded soldiers appreciate what is done for them. Their eyes simply convey what they cannot not tell us.

We know now that Russia has declared war on Bulgaria, as Mr. Strobolof and his wife, the Russian Consul, have been sent to Sofia by the Bulgars, from which they will go to Bucharest and thence to Petrograd.

My new winter suit and overcoat, made of khaki blankets are nearly completed and I certainly need them, for the nights and mornings are very cold, and it is during these hours that we work the most. They are being made by Austrians.

NOV. 12TH. HANDS CARS BRING THE WOUNDED DAILY FROM THE FRONTS.

In town this morning, but found no wounded. Nine little hand cars were just going out of the station, pushed by Macedonians, to the front for wounded. They are going to Velice where there are eighty serious cases to be brought up.

When we woke up this morning we found the ground covered with snow which had arrived during the night.

Worked on the typhus house of the case found yesterday and Fox brought up the wounded from the station.

NOV. 12TH. WOUNDED ARRIVE FROM VELICE.

Much heavy firing was heard to the west in the direction of Gustivar, a town south of Tetova, and it may be that the French are trying to circle around the Bulgars.

The wounded from Velice and Krevilak tell of fighting the French Troops. The wounds are much worse in extent than we have been receiving due to the large number of shrapnel wounds, and the Bulgars say that the French are "no good".

Lately the Serbians in town appear much more confident that their troops will again occupy Skoplje than they have been for the past few weeks.

More artillery and mitrailleuses were sent to Tetova this afternoon, as the Bulgars are meeting with much resistance in that direction.

NOV. 13TH. MORE GANGRENOUS CASES ARRIVE.

ANOTHER TYPHUS house fumigated today and we disinfected the one that was fumigated yesterday.

Last night eighty-six wounded arrived from Velice and were taken to the Poly Meset Hospital. Some had been wounded seventeen days ago and the dressings had not been changed and were in a terrible condition. We did not wait to bring them up to the Paget, but immediately several of us started in and soon had all of the dressings changed. A few will need operation due to the long neglect. Many cases were gangrenous.

Firing was heard in the Tetova direction very much nearer than it has been for the past few days. Many refugees are pouring into Skoplje from all of the surround-

NOV. 13TH REFUGEES COMING FROM ALL DIRECTIONS TO SKOPLJE.

ing villages as they have no food to live on. Today 1171 refugees were fed at the Paget Hospital.

The wounded came in fast today and tonight many were arriving in bull carts from the Velice and Krevilak Front.

My winter suit is finished and is fine and warm. The overcoat is not yet quite finished but will soon be done.

The Bulgar Lt. Colonel Doctor, Dr. Chaparoff or Tchaparoff came to us today and expressed a wish to have a well driven at a new Red Cross Relief Field Station that is being constructed on the other side of Kumanova.

I will be busy here tomorrow so Fox will go alone with Dr. Tchaparoff and look over the situation and bring back any wounded that may need attention.

The wounded now report that the French and English are at Stip and the "Francaise Soldat" are at Krevilak.

LAST NIGHT THE SERBIANS RECAPTURED TETOVA! This was startling news but absolutely verified from many sources.

The night driving up from the station in the fog, which has now persisted for three days is exceedingly risky and dangerous. Today I made arrangements to have the station turned into a night dressing station for the wounded that arrive at night on the hand cars. This will make it unnecessary to go down nights and in the morning we will make morning trips down after them. It is about two miles from the hospital to the station.

A NATIONAL DINNER PARTY.
NOV. 14TH. FOX GOES TO KUMANOVA TO DRIVE A WELL.

After breakfast Fox went to Kumanova to drive a well for a hospital just beyond that place.

I had intended to go into town, but #8 car was the only other available car and was being used by Dr. Plotz, so I did not. I think that I shall call in this car as we need it much more than he does. It was loaned to him for his use at Nish when he was there.

More rumors arrived this morning that the Italians are fighting at Gustivar against the Bulgarians. Heavy firing was heard this afternoon over that way, in the west.

At night I was invited to attend the dinner, given by the Greek Consul and held at the Russian Consul's House. The Bulgar Commandant, Prefect, Chief of gendarmes, Lady Paget, Mrs. Barlow, Mr. Davis, Bulgar Obstina, Mr. Grundy and myself attended. It was an interesting situation to have the English and Bulgars eating at the same tables, altho they were enemies.

It was an excellent dinner, but ten minutes before the dinner the Russian Consul's cook struck, and refused to serve the Bulgars, so the dinner was slightly delayed. However we soon obtained new waiters and the dinner was fine from soup to pudding.

Many badly wounded arrived at the hospital just as we returned from the dinner and the wounds were gangrenous and maggoty and in horrible condition.



DR. TCHAPEROF AND A MEDICAL STUDENT.

NOV. 15TH. X-RAY APPARATUS OBTAINED FOR THE PAGET HOSPITAL.
WE MOVE FROTHINGHAM FUND SUPPLIES TO OUR STOREHOUSE.

This morning we went in town and worked on an x-ray apparatus which is to be moved to the Paget Hospital. Mr. Lamb of the Hospital, the electrician had charge of operations.

Fox returned yesterday and said a well was to be driven at Stratsin, but that he did not have enuf gasoline to get there and back, so he did not go beyond Kumanova. I saw Dr. Tchaparoff and asked for benzine and oil for the autos or we could not do the work for him. There is a field hospital being built at Stratsin. It is on a direct road from Velice and an important way station for wounded, going to Bulgaria.

We then moved some supplies from the home of Mlle. Nikolitch, that had been bought with money from the Frothingham Fund, removing them to our storehouse, to prevent capture as we hear that the Bulgars are to raid her home, claiming that she is a spy. These supplies are Serbian Dresses, and other goods made by the Serbians to be sold in U. S. for the benefit of Serbian Orphans of the war. The raw material was bought by money furnished by Mr. Frothingham of New York and the goods are made by children in charge of Mlle. Nikolitch who has an orphan home.

There are beautiful rugs, with the Serbian Official Seal worked in them, dresses, bead bags and other native goods. We were unable to move all as one of the boxes was too large and heavy and will have to be put in smaller boxes for shipment.

NOV. 15TH. FROTHINGHAM SUPPLIES MOVED TO OUR STOREHOUSE.

In the afternoon we continued our work on the Frothingham Serbian Articles but were unable to get all of the large boxes repacked.

Tomorrow Fox and I are planning to go to Stratsin in regard to the driving of a well at that place for the Red Cross Field Hospital.

NOV. 16TH. TO STRATSIN, VIA KUMANOVA.

After breakfast, Fox and I went in town and picked up the Lt. Colonel Dr. Tchaperoff and proceeded via Kumanova to Stratsin, to look over the situation there and ascertain if it is feasible to drive a well at the new hospital that is being built there.

We started at ten in the morning and arrived at Kumanova at 11:45 A. M. where we stopped to obtain benzine and our lunch. We met the Bulgar General here and also the Lt. Col. in charge of the coming Commissary Division and received an invitation to dine there whenever we passed that way. We obtained an excellent meal and also twenty kilos. of benzine, more than enough for our trip. We also enjoyed the cigars that were furnished us, for they were the first that we had seen for many a day.

At 1:00 P. M. we left Kumanova and after a very tedious journey over a very bad road, made more than difficult by the numerous long ox wagon trains of military supplies, drawn by hundreds of oxen, we arrived at Stratsin at 3:00 P.M.

The supplies we were informed were heading for Velice where the most important Bulgar Campaign was going on, in fighting the English and French from Salonika.

ROAD FROM KUMANOVA



TO STRATSIN.

NOV. 16TH. TO STRATSIN, VIA KUMANOVA.
HUNDREDS OF OXEN IN MILITARY WAGON TRAINS.

We had tea at Stratsin, or coffee as the custom is here. We then looked over the water situation, and found that there were two springs already, very accessible to the proposed hospital, which after a thorough cleaning out would serve the hospital very well. After Mr. Fox had recommended this, and had informed the Bulgars that driving a well was very impractical, due to the rocky formation we started home, at 3:55 P. M. We arrived at Kumanova at 5:35 P. M. and altho it was dark, decided to continue our way tonight rather than stay in the filthy vermin infected houses and hotels that we would be sure to find if we stayed over night.

We soon arrived at Skoplje after a rather difficult journey, at 6:55 P. M. as it started to rain and the mud made the going more difficult than in the morning. As we approached Skoplje it cleared and the moon came out, which helped us wonderfully.

At the hospital we found out that all the afternoon they had heard guns from the direction of Kachineek so it appears that the Serbs are still fighting hard in their retreat.

The hospital has been full for many days, there being eight hundred beds in all. Many wounded have to be turned away after a temporary dressing, we directing them to the hospitals down town.

On our trip back we passed about one hundred Serbian

NOV. 16TH. SERBIAN PRISONERS ARE SEEN.

prisoners, the first large lot that we had seen, as they fight to the end rather than surrender usually.

To bed early as we were pretty tired after the trip.

NOV. 17TH. AUSTRIAN VICE CONSUL TAKES OVER OUR HOUSE DOWNTOWN.

We received word this morning that the Austrian Consul desired to take possession of the Vice Consul's House, the one that we had been using downtown, before moving to the Lady Paget Hospital. Earlier in the summer we had obtained permission to use it for our headquarters from the Austrian Government thru the U. S. Consul at Nish Mr. Young.

So this morning, Fox and I cleaned up the house and turned the keys over to the Austrian Consul, who at the present time has his office at the Shumark.

In the afternoon we tried to make arrangements to move the remaining three boxes of the Frothingham Mission from Mlle. Nikolitch's House to our magazine, but the Bulgar Commandant had arrested her as a spy and would not allow us to touch them. Inasmuch as we had nothing to show that the goods, the raw material had been bought with Mr. Frothingham's money, I decided that we had better not attempt to move them by force as we had done previously with the other boxes, for the reason that Mlle. Nikolitch is looked on as a spy and in jail.

We hear rumors of the invasion of Bulgaria by Russia thru the port of Varna and Roumania.

Rumors are also about that the French at Krevilak are holding one hill while the Bulgars hold the other two hills



BULGAR AMBULANCES ARRIVE IN SKOPLJE.



BULGARS CAMPED IN THE

SNOW FOR THE NIGHT.



BULGAR MEDICAL CORPS

NOV. 17TH. FRENCH FIGHTING AT KREVILAK SNOW ARRIVES.
BULGAR RESERVES ARRIVE AT SKOPLJE.

in the town. Three French wounded soldiers are reported to have arrived in the town, but we are unable to locate them at all.

Fifteen large Bulgar Motor Ambulances arrived at the Paget Hospital, but as there were no beds, Dr. Maitland found it necessary to turn them away to some other hospital in the town.

The reserve Bulgar Soldiers that are now guarding the hospital are a quaint looking collection of characters. They are armed with old non-magazine rifles of Russian manufacture, firing lead bullets of a large calibre, which they carry in a canvas bandolier slung diagonally across the body from one shoulder, and thus equipped, the peasant with sandals of raw skin and thongs on his feet and a smile on his face, is ready to fight.

Today a heavy snow squall arrived the first snow of the season.

NOV. 18TH. WE GIVE UP HOPE OF OBTAINING THE FROTHINGHAM CASES.

Up early and this morning we again tried to obtain permission to move the cases of goods belonging to Mr. John W. Frothingham of New York from Mlle. Nikolitch's house. The Bulgar Commander would not allow us to move them, but informed us that they would be held in Skoplje until the question of ownership has been settled. Fox and I then wrote a note to the American Minister at Bucharest, Mr. Charles Vopicka, who was the Ambassador for the Balkan States, and asked for the necessary papers to obtain possession of the

NOT. 1971. (PARTIAL LISTING AT TIENTSIN) FROM ARRIVAL
HUNGARIAN ARRIVAL AT TIENTSIN

In the town. Three French soldiers are reported
to have arrived in the town, but we are unable to locate

them at 11.

Within large white area. Arrived at the

large hospital, but as there was no food, Dr. Williams

found it necessary to turn them away to some other hospital

in the town.

The hospital being closed, but it was found that the

hospital was a private hospital, but it was closed.

They are now with old non-commissioned officers of Russian army.

located, living in a large building, which they

believe is a private hospital, but it was closed.

They have been shot, and then captured, the patients

with the aid of Russian and Chinese on the road and a

on the road, but to keep it secret.

Today a heavy snow storm hit the town, and

the snow.

NOT. 1971. WE GIVE UP HOPE OF OBTAINING THE HUNGARIAN CASE.

UP early and this morning we again tried to obtain per-

mission to visit the case of those who were to be taken

to Tientsin for the town life. A Russian woman

The Russian Government would not allow us to visit, but

informed us that they would be held in Tientsin until the

question of amnesty has been settled. For now I am

a note to the Russian Minister at Tientsin, Mr. Gerasimov

regarding the case of those who were to be taken

to Tientsin for the town life. A Russian woman

NOV. 18TH. SNOW IS NOW EVERYWHERE.
HOSPITAL STAFF HOLDS ANOTHER MEETING.

goods for Mr. Frothingham.

The mountains are very pretty now as they are white with snow as is the whole country when we awoke this morning.

Rumors are rife that soon an Austrian Army will arrive in Skoplje.

Artillery was heard again to the north immediately after lunch and lasted for an hour or more.

No rumors of French activity today, but we hear that the Serbs capture Tetova again.

After dinner tonight at eight thirty a meeting was held by the Lady Paget Staff, all neutrals on the salary list being invited to attend and also the unpaid neutrals were invited to come if they so desired. The meeting was to discuss the advisability of going back to England or to nurse Allied wounded elsewhere.

I was given a feeding mug today that was used by the hospital during the typhus epidemic last winter, at the hospital. It is marked "Serbian Army 1914," with a red cross on it.

NOV. 19TH. WE HEAT OUR MAGAZINE WITH WOOD STOVES.

This morning Fox and I went in town and arranged to procure stoves for heating our magazine so that the barrels of phinotas and other liquids would not freeze.

Dr. Forest and Dr. Brokaw have started a Dispensary downtown under the supervision of the Bulgars and at their request and expense, e.g. the Bulgars expense.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
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Editorial Department

The following are the titles of the articles in this

issue: The American Medical Association's position on the

question of the control of the practice of medicine

in the United States; The American Medical Association's

position on the question of the control of the practice of

medicine in the United States; The American Medical Association's

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medicine in the United States; The American Medical Association's

NOV. 19TH. HEAVY ENGAGEMENTS TO THE NORTH. COLD WEATHER.
SHELL HOLES IN OUR MAGAZINE ROOF.

A heavy engagement was heard all day in the direction of Kachineek and it appeared to be no farther away or nearer than for the past few weeks.

It is now very cold weather and ice is on the ground every morning.

Today I sent letters to Mr. Young, the U. S. Consul who was at Nish and enclosed copies of letters that I had written to Mr. Frothingham and the American Minister at Bucharest. I also sent a letter to Mr. Frothingham, and enclosed a letter that I had sent to Mr. Vopicka the American Minister at Bucharest.

Rumors are again current that the French are attacking at Velice.

I noticed today that there were many holes in the roof of our magazine. I had gone up on the fourth floor, the loft of the building to get some rope and noticed them. On going on the roof I found that it was covered with pieces of shrapnel and many of the tiles were broken. This had happened on October 22nd. at the Battle of Skoplje.

NOV. 20TH. WE REFUSE TO WORK FOR THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.
AUSTRIAN OFFICERS ESCAPE FROM THE SERBS.

Up late this morning and missed my breakfast but went in town for wounded at 9:30 A. M.

The Austrian Ober Lt. in charge of the Austrians here in Skoplje and the Austrian Priest, requested us to take five Austrian Officers to Sofia and bring back shoes for the Austrians here in the city, most of whom were wounded. While some of the Austrians had but one leg, many were in

NOV. 20TH. FIRING HEARD TO THE SOUTH.
WE VISIT Mlle. NIKOLITCH.

good physical condition with two legs. So under the circumstances I did not deem it advisable to allow them the use of our Red Cross Fords for such a purpose, as it would be simply equipping soldiers for work against the Allies and we were neutral.

The five Austrian Officers mentioned above had escaped from the Serbs at Prizren and had a hard trip thru the snow and were in very poor shape when they arrived in this city.

An auto arrived from the Royal Palace at Sofia today, bringing a German Doctor and chauffeur who had many interesting stories to tell.

Dr. Cornelius today heard firing to the south which means that the French are still fighting in that direction.

The hospital has now been full for two weeks and there are no empty beds at all.

Fox and I had a visit with Mlle. Nikolitch today in the presence of the Bulgar Commandant and obtained from her a letter whereby she turned over to us the custody of the three cases of goods belonging to Mr. Frothingham.

NOV. 21ST. THE BENZINE SUPPLY IS GONE.
WE READ A LONDON TIMES OF NOVEMBER 6TH.

The benzine supply has now all been used up so that it is impossible to carry on the ambulance work any more. I put in a strong bid to the Bulgars for a supply, at least two large drums is what I asked for.

Many new regiments of Bulgars arrived in town yesterday and are headed for Tetova to the west.

THE FIRST PART OF THE BOOK
BY VICTOR HUGO

good physical condition with the legs. To understand this
circumstance I do not doubt it is sufficient to know that the
use of any hot water bath is with a purpose, as it is to
be strictly regulated, suitable for work against the illness and
we were neutral.

The first chapter of the book mentions above and mentions
from the time of the first and had a hard struggle with the
and was to very soon when they arrived in this city.
It also arrives from the first chapter at the first
chapter of the book and mentions the first chapter
which arrived in this city.

The second chapter of the book mentions the first chapter
which arrived in this city and mentions the first chapter
which arrived in this city.

For the first time with this. The first chapter in the
presence of the first chapter and mentions the first chapter
which arrived in this city and mentions the first chapter
which arrived in this city.

THE SECOND PART OF THE BOOK
BY VICTOR HUGO
THE SECOND PART OF THE BOOK
BY VICTOR HUGO

The third chapter of the book mentions the first chapter
which arrived in this city and mentions the first chapter
which arrived in this city.

NOV. 21ST. WE RECEIVE A LONDON TIMES! FRENCH BULLETS.
HERDS OF SHEEP FOR THE BULGARS AT THE FRONT.

A London Times of November sixth issue was given to Dr. Baehr by the German Doctor who was here yesterday, and all enjoyed reading the news of the outside world. One column was headed, "the Tragedy of Serbia", and told of the Bulgars being within seven miles of Nish and of the French fighting at Krivolak.

Mr. Baker and others heard firing today in a southeast direction, so the French and the other allies must be making progress in that region. A wounded man arrived today, and stated that he was wounded ten kilometers this side of Velice, this appearing to confirm the firing that we had heard in that direction. (It does not seem probable that the Allies have progressed as far as that however.)

Many herds of beef and sheep are being driven thru the hospital grounds, north along the Kachineek Road for the Bulgar Soldiers.

A great number of the wounded from the Velice Front have French Bullets lodged in them. It is distinctive, being a copper covered bullet, larger than the Bulgar or Serb Bullet with a different shape. It seems to have a tendency to topple on meeting the resistance of the tissues, slight as it is and thus while the entrance wound is small, the exit wound is large and often resembles a shrapnel wound in character.

It is very cold now compared with the weather that we have been used to. The glass hovers continually between 40°F-50°F daily, as the sun never is bright, due to the low

NOV. 21ST. A BEAUTIFUL SUN RISE EACH MORNING NOW.
COLD GLOOMY DAYS.

lying clouds that are constantly present overhead and the snow covered ranges all about.

The sun rise in the morning is gorgeous, the dark gray of the night gradually becoming a purple fading away into a pinkish tinge and finally this pinkish purple clothes the snow on the mountains in a most wonderful color. This lasts for three or four minutes, when all becomes a brilliant pink for an instant followed by a golden glow which again covers the whole mountain range for a few minutes, and then day arrives and the gorgeous spectacle is over. We never tire of watching it morning after morning, when pleasant.

The Bulgars have now opened the Third Reserve Hospital which has room for 2,500 beds.

A division of Bulgars have arrived from Leckcevat, after a fourteen days march over the snow covered hills and muddy valleys. The distance is about 120 kilometers by a straight line and 160 by the road. In the afternoon a few went south to Velice.

Many are dying in the hospitals and while I am writing I can hear the men in the morgue building the coffins of the one half inch boards. Fifteen died last night and are awaiting burial.

NOV. 22ND. BULGAR SOLDIERS ARE VERY YOUNG.
A CHILD WITH A FIBULA-LESS LEG.

Up early and as there was but little doing, I wrote letters all of the morning. About noontime Mrs. Barlow heard firing to the south.

Mr. Lamb gave me X-Ray prints of the legs of the boy who was wounded and found to have no fibula.

NOV. 22ND. SHELL SHOCK CASES ARRIVE FROM THE VELICE FRONT.
A FRENCH AREOPLANE SOARS OVER THE CITY.

Some of the soldiers arriving in the city yesterday have gone to Tetova to reinforce the Bulgarians on that front. They are very young, apparently between the ages of sixteen and eighteen inclusive and have never been under fire.

In the afternoon, thirty four badly wounded arrived, all have fractures and several are deaf and dumb and are "silly" due to shell shock from the explosion near them.

About four o'clock an areoplane of the biplane type, similar to a Farman, painted blue and white was seen coming from the direction of Mitrovitza in the north. It came swiftly following the Vardar River and the railroad and passed a short distance in the rear of the hospital, going south along the Skoplje to Salonika Railroad. All think it is a French Machine carrying dispatches from the Northern Serb Army to the French in the south. On the other hand the Austrians claim it is an Austrian Machine.

Firing was heard about five o'clock, but we were unable to locate the direction from whence the sound came it was so faint.

Shortly after sunrise the fog swept in and everything is hid from sight in the wet, damp vapor.

Ford #8 is now back from the repair shop and in O.K. shape as far as we can fix it.

Tonight we had a game of whist, the first since the one on the train in September on the way to Djevdjeli.

THE BARR. ABOUT 1000 YARDS FROM THE VILLAGE OF
A VILLAGE OF 1000 YARDS FROM THE CITY

Some of the soldiers arriving in the city yesterday

have gone to school to learn to read the Bulgarian or that
some. They are very poor, apparently between the ages

of sixteen and eighteen inclusive and have never seen

under fire.

In the afternoon, thirty four soldiers arrived,

all have been taken and brought into the camp and are

waiting for to be sent to the hospital near them.

At 10:30 a clock an ambulance of the Bulgarian type, also

with a driver, arrived and with two men coming

from the direction of Kistovitsa in the north. It came

directly following the main road, the railroad and

passed a short distance in the rear of the hospital, going

south along the bank of the Bulgarian railroad. At 11:30

it was a French machine carrying a number of men from the hospital

and away to the south in the valley. On the other hand

the hospital itself is an ancient building.

There are about twenty five beds, but no more than

fifty to twenty-five patients are allowed to remain there at

any one time.

The hospital is situated in a very good position and everything

is in the best of order and the work is being done very well.

There is a very good road leading to the hospital and it is

very good for the purpose of the hospital.

There is a very good road leading to the hospital and it is

very good for the purpose of the hospital.

NOV. 23RD. DRS. BAEHR AND PLOTZ ON A TYPHUS VACCINATING TRIP.
A COMMON ROOM OPENED FOR THE HOSPITAL STAFF.

This morning I helped Dr. Baehr and Dr. Plotz with their auto, as they are leaving for Velice to vaccinate the hospital employees with the typhus vaccine. There are many typhus cases among the soldiers down there.

We hear rumors of a typhus epidemic in Syria, Turkey.

It is still very cold and the stock of wood in the hospital is very low, but two or three more days supply being on hand.

The sterilizer in the operating room is now out of commission as there is now benzine for its operation.

A resting or common room was opened today by Lady Paget after the nurses and men had been fixing it up for the past few days and it is very comfortable. Over fifty books are in the library, many catalogues, a London Times of Nov. sixth and a piano. Due to the scarcity of wood, no fires are permitted in the rooms and no lamps are allowed due to the scarcity of kerosene. The common room however is allowed both.

Rumors arrived today that the French attempted to swing around the Bulgars by the way of Tetova, but were driven back.

A heavy fog has been hanging over all since yesterday and we were unable to see Block B. from our window in A. due to it. It is very risky business running the auto in such weather as there are so many soldiers on the road. The scarcity of gasoline however prevents much activity in this line.

ROMAN ACQUEDUCT AT



SKOPLJE.

SHOWING CONSTRUCTION



OF THE ACQUEDUCT.

NOV. 23RD. A TRIP OVER THE OLD ROMAN ACQUEDUCT.

Fox and I made trip over the old Roman Acqueduct as today we had our first few leisure minutes. Engineer Pafcovich accompanied us as we desired to see if it would be possible to start using it at a very little trouble.

The original sun dried tile pipe was heavily reinforced with lime and other pieces of tile. Mr. Pafcovich is attempting to finish the work that our unit started and repair it so that it can be used by the city as it was in the past. The acqueduct is the weak place as this is the lowest part of the line and the pressure had burst the tile pipe in many places, where the head was too much for it.

The water is brought about fifteen miles and there must be about five hundred feet head at the acqueduct according to Mr. Pafcovich.

The acqueduct is a bridge of masonry carrying the water across a small valley in the hospital grounds. Some date it back to the times of Augustus and the Roman Empire while others say that it was the work of Tsar Duchanne, the Serbian King in the fourteenth century.

The retreat of the Serbs stopped all work on it, as the Bulgars up to the present have no men to spare for such work.

My overcoat was finished today, but as the blanket material was of a poorer quality than that the suit was made of, it is a poor fit, but very warm, which is all I want it for.

More Bulgar Artillery went over the road to the Tetova and Gustivar Front today and the Allied cause is dark.

THEY WERE A TRIP OVER THE OLD RAILROAD TRACKS.

And I made trip over the old railroad tracks.

Today we had our first big business meeting.

Business meeting accompanied us as we started to see it in the

be possible to start using it as a very little thing.

The original and first trip was heavily rain-

forced with rain and other things of this kind.

It was necessary to finish the work that was started and

to see if we could not do it by the way as it was

at the time. The weather was very good as this is

the lowest part of the line and the weather was just the

the time in many places, when the wind was very much for

it.

The water is probably about the same with this

and we have the same kind of the same kind of

ending the trip.

The weather is a little bit rainy during the

water across the river in the middle of the river.

There is a lot of the same of the same kind of the same kind of

with others but it is not the same of the same kind of

the same kind of the same kind of the same kind of

the same kind of the same kind of the same kind of

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NOV. 24TH. ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL DINNER.
PRISHTINA IS CAPTURED.

I received another invitation to an International Dinner at the Greek Consuls.

It is surprising that no typhus has appeared among the Bulgar Troops here as they are covered with lice, when they enter the hospital

Drs. Baehr and Plotz failed to arrive from Velice last evening and I am wondering if they have had a breakdown.

Our room is so damp that our Austrian today built a wood fire for us and it is fine and warm now. No coal is to be had and I have never seen a coal stove in the country.

I took a walk in town and back this afternoon, but was unable to hear any rumors, good or bad. A dearth of news has existed for the past week or more.

This afternoon Dr. Baehr and Dr. Plotz returned from their trip. They heard that the French are still retreating and that the guns can just barely be heard at Velice from the firing line to the south of that city.

Prishtina has been captured and mitrovitza is expected to fall soon as it is unprotected at the head of the valley to the north of Prishtina and surrounded on all sides.

There are no English at Krivolak, but they are rumored to be at Monastir. No news of Prilep. The Bulgars believe that the French are retreating as they are blowing up all the bridges in their retreat.

We heard no firing at all today, an exception.

Two typhus cases were found at Velice, but the Bulgars discovered 2,000 pounds of sulphur that we had left there

THE EASTERN INTERNATIONAL BANK
BANKING IS CAPITAL

I received another invitation to an international

dinner at the Grand Connaught.

It is interesting that no other has suggested such

a subject. I think that a few are connected with it.

When they enter the hospital

they find that the patient is not yet well.

Evening and I am wondering if they have had a breakfast.

Our room is so large that our breakfast table will

be the size of the end of the line and very long. We could be

in the end and I have never seen a good view of the country.

I took a walk in town and back this afternoon, but

was unable to find any more, good or bad. A number of

people had gathered for the past few days.

This afternoon I went to the bank and to the hospital from

the city. They found that the patient is still

the same and the nurse has been busy for some time.

From the time I was in the hospital, I

thought that the patient was not getting any better.

It is still worse and it is impossible to find out the

reason for the patient's condition and to find out on all

sides.

There are no signs of recovery, but they are not

to be expected. The nurse is busy. The patient is still

the same and the nurse is not getting any better.

The patient is still the same.

The nurse is still the same.

The patient is still the same.

However, I am sure that the patient is still the same.

NOV. 24TH. TYPHUS AT VELICE.

and they had already fumigated the hospital.

I attended another dinner tonight given by the Greek Consul at the Russian Consul's Home, as it was larger than his home. The same persons were present as at the last one and in addition Dr. Armstrong and the Bulgar Governor's Secretary.

NOV. 25TH. THANKSGIVING DAY!! WE HAVE HALF OF THE TURKEY FLOCK.

Thanksgiving Day and it is dull and gloomy.

Wood is now so scarce none are allowed to have fires in their rooms for there is but enuf for the cook stoves for a few days longer.

A cold dinner of cold cornbeef(pressed), cold potato salad and macaroni pudding. At night we had hot turkey and cabbage but the turkey had no stuffing or dressing and did not taste like turkey in the States. There are now eight turkeys left which will be saved for Christmas, unless the Bulgars get some more.

In the evening we played auction whist in the Common Room, my first game of auction since leaving the S. S. Athinai.

In the afternoon firing was heard in the direction of _erizovich and Kachineek, but was very faint and it looks as if the Serbs were being driven far away.

NOV. 26TH. A REAL SNOW STORM.

On arising this morning we found the ground white with snow and snowing hard, the first real storm and the second snow of the winter.

THEY WERE ALL THERE.

and they had all been in the hospital.

I remember that when I was given by the doctor

at the time of the General's death, as it was later than

his death. The same person was present as at the last.

one and in addition Mr. Armstrong and the General's

Secretary.

THE GENERAL'S DEATH WAS VERY STRANGE. HE WAS IN THE TUBERY ROOM.

He was in the tubery room and he was in the tubery room.

He was in the tubery room and he was in the tubery room.

He was in the tubery room and he was in the tubery room.

He was in the tubery room.

I remember that when I was given by the doctor

at the time of the General's death, as it was later than

his death. The same person was present as at the last.

one and in addition Mr. Armstrong and the General's

Secretary.

He was in the tubery room and he was in the tubery room.

He was in the tubery room and he was in the tubery room.

He was in the tubery room and he was in the tubery room.

He was in the tubery room.

I remember that when I was given by the doctor

at the time of the General's death, as it was later than

his death. The same person was present as at the last.

one and in addition Mr. Armstrong and the General's

Secretary.

He was in the tubery room and he was in the tubery room.

He was in the tubery room.

NOV. 26TH. WE NEARLY LOSE OUR MAGAZINE OF SUPPLIES.
A DAY OF SNOW. RUMORS OF HOLLAND'S PARTICIPATION.

I made a trip in town this morning and chalked on the door of our magazine that Fox and I were at the Lady Paget Hospital, in case any of the fellows should arrive in town. We have had no news from any of them since Stewart and his party went north on October 13th. to establish a field hospital on the Belgrade Front, and Gage and Bakeman leaving on October 20th. to establish the refugee camp at Prishtina and Mitrovitza.

On arriving back at the hospital I met the Lt. Dr. Tchaperof and he spoke of utilizing our magazine in the near future as a hospital and that we would have to move our stores elsewhere. I made strenuous objections as there were other places that could easily be used if necessary and raised the point that as the fighting was nearly over the work would be needless. He had made arrangements for our rooms in a hotel nearby so that we could superintend the shifting of the stores for which we thanked him.

The snow continued all day, clearing at night.

Holland is now rumored to have been forced into the war, but it has not been confirmed.

This evening we played bridge in the common room, which really has a home like atmosphere, altho everyone is talking of the possibility of the Allies coming to our relief.

THEY WERE ALL HERE OUR MAGAZINE OF SUPPLIES.
A VERY GOOD ONE. HUNDREDS OF HOLY LAND'S PARTICIPATION.

I made a trip in town this morning and checked on the
door of our magazine that for and I went at the Lady's
Hospital, in case any of the fellows should arrive in town.
We have had no news from any of them since Stewart and his
party went north on October 25th. to establish a field hos-
pital on the right bank of the Nile, and back and forth leaving
on October 25th, to establish the refugee camp at El-Harish
and El-Harish.

On arriving back at the hospital I met the Dr. Dr.
Tanner and a group of military officers in the main
rooms at a hospital and that we would have to move our
operations elsewhere. I made strenuous objections as there were
other places that could easily be used if necessary and
replied the point that as the lighting was nearly over the
work would be finished. He had made arrangements for our
rooms in a hotel nearby so that we could experiment the
shifting of the station for which we planned this.
The work continued all day, clearing up night.
Holmes is now planned to have been forced into the

work, but it has not been completed.
This evening we played bridge in the common room, which
really has a home like atmosphere, since everyone is in-
terested in the possibility of the Allies coming to our relief.

NOV. 27TH. SATURDAY. MORE "SNEK". (SNOW)
MITROVITZA HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY THE AUSTRIANS.
WOUNDED IN PITIFUL SHAPE IN THE STORM.

It was snowing hard this morning when the hospital awoke and a howling gale was blowing up and down the valley with the glass hovering around 33°F. the wind being very damp and the cold biting.

Mitrovitza has been captured by the Austrians who came down thru the Sandjak of Novibazar. This leaves Prizren as the one remaining city that has not yet been captured and the only one of any size left in Serbia, under Serb rule, with the exception of those in the south in the hands of the Allied Armies, Djevdjeli, Doiran and Monastir.

It is a terrible ordeal for the wounded in this weather and also for the well. It is much the same, icy, cold water, a strong north wind with the snow, sticking wherever it falls.

Wood is very low and the fires in the hospital are few but it is hoped that it will last long enough so that at least the wards may have the one stove in each kept burning.

The Macedonians who drive the ox wagons are a cold looking lot as they sit on their wagons, huddled up in their dark brown homespun clothes and the peculiar hood over their heads. In summer we smiled at this hood that dangled on behind, attached to the jacket. Occasionally it was used in severe rainstorms, but now one can see the use of it in this cold, bleak weather. The storms resemble the nor'easters in New England.

THEY WERE RECOVERED BY THE AUSTRALIAN
NAVY IN THE STORM.

It was raining hard this morning when the hospital
sailed and a heavy sea was blowing up and down the valley
with the clouds hovering around 2500. The wind being very
strong and the cold biting.
The hospital has been captured by the Japanese who came
down from the coast of Hainan. This leaves behind us
the one remaining city that has not yet been captured and
the only one of any size left in Hainan, which is Kailashan.
With the exception of those in the south in the hands of
the Allied Forces, Japanese, British and American.
It is a terrible ordeal for the wounded in this weather
and also for the well. It is upon the sea, for, cold
water, a strong north wind with the snow, striking whatever
is left.
Food is very scarce and the fuel in the hospital is low
for it is hoped that it will last long and so that at least
the wounded may have the one above in which they are lying.
The Japanese are driving the ex-pancra and a cold look-
ing lot as they sit on their knees, huddled up in their
dark brown hospital clothes and the hospital food over their
heads. In Hainan, as in this food that dangled on the
line, attached to the jacket. Occasionally it was used in
several instances, but not one could be seen at it in this
cold, bleak weather. The storm is terrible and the hospital
is now sinking.

NOV. 28TH. WOOD SUPPLY VERY LOW. NO TUB BATHS.
WE SET UP STOVES IN THE MAGAZINE TO SAVE PHINOTAS.

Today is Sunday or cleaning up day. It is the one day that everyone attempts to find time to pick up and make the hospital presentable.

It is a very cold morning the glass being down to 25°F. and Skoplje is white with snow. The mountains are simply wonderful.

Fox and I went down to our magazine and found that everything was freezing up down there. We hustled around for stoves and finally got six from Dr. Tchaperof who gave us six from the supply at the Grad, which number was more than we needed. It was then necessary to get a few lengths of pipe and elbows before we could set them up.

It is much colder than last winter according to the English who were here at that time. The strong north wind makes everything in the outdoor line of work miserable.

Rumors tonight tell of a Serbian Rout and that the French, south of Krevilak have been surrounded and that they have surrendered.

The Austrians and Bulgars have made a union at Prishtina and are now preparing to attack Prizren. It is most interesting to imagine the campaigning over the territory so far, as it is over country that I am familiar with. The advance on Prizren is uphill work half of the way and affords the Serbs many places to attempt a good defense.

The German Hospital Corps is scheduled to arrive tonight, with fifty four nurses, three doctors and many orderlies.

The Serbian silver dinar is now worth sixty five centimes and the banka is worth two dinars.

Now, both, good, but very low, no too late.
 He set up a stove in the kitchen to have dinner.

Today is Sunday or cleaning up day. It is in the

day that everyone attempts to find time to pick up and make

the hospital presentable.

It is a very cold morning, the glass being down to 28°F.

and things are white with snow. The mountains are simply

unrecognizable.

Tom and I went down to our magazines and found that

everything was freezing up down there. We hurried around

for gloves and finally got the four Dr. Schaeffer's and gave

us all from the supply at the bank, which doctor has more

than we needed. It was then necessary to get a few lengths

of pipe and gloves before we could get them in.

It is much colder than last winter according to the

English who live here at that time. The strong north wind

blows everything in the outdoor line to very little.

Almost all the rest of a hard frost and that that

French, English, and Russian have been surrounded and they have

been very cold.

The Russians and English have made a union at Fairbanks

and are now preparing to attack Siberia. It is very inter-

esting to imagine the campaigning over the territory we see.

we is in our country that I am familiar with. The advance

of Siberia is really very half of the way and efforts are

being made to reach a good harbor.

The Central Hospital group is supposed to arrive in

about, probably four weeks, three doctors and many ex-

posed.

The Russian army that is now being sent to

the north and the south is now being sent to the north.

NOV. 28TH. GERMAN RED CROSS ARRIVE. THE RAILROAD OPERATES.
WE BURN COAL IN THE STOVES.

Today permission was obtained from the Bulgars to obtain some coal at the railroad station. We immediately went down in our Fords using the slim supply of benzine that we had been conserving, and picked up the choice hunks and blocks of soft coal that we could find. The coal in this country is of very poor quality and brown in color, but we found some of the good Welch Coal as the English said it was and took that. We had some grates for a few of the stoves in the hospital and they are burning coal tonight.

Last night a train came in from Kachineek and today it went to Velice and returned. Tomorrow one leaves for Kumanova. The engine is an old one that had broken down and evidently the Serbs did not think it would ever run, but the necessity of war knows no end and the Bulgarians have patched it up and are using it.

It is rumored that the Bulgars are building a narrow gage Line from Kumanova to the Bulgar Border, to transport supplies.

I gave Dr. Chaperooff today three letters to send home with Christmas Greetings, single sheet affairs.

Prizren was captured two days ago according to information that has been received.

NOV. 29TH. WE START TO HEAT OUR MAGAZINE.

Trains are running as on yesterday to local points.

This morning we went down to the magazine and started to erect the six stoves as the water pipes are froze and we are afraid that the phinotas in the barrels will freeze.

NOV. 29TH. HEATING THE MAGAZINE WITH WOOD STOVES.
BULGAR TROOPS FROM THE NORTH ARRIVE.

We got the fires agoing good and in the afternoon started pasting up the windows that were broken with paper, so as to have the building in good shape for the fellows when they come back.

Thousands of troops, about 10,000 and six batteries returned from the north today and went south, towards Velice. It appears that the Austrians are taking over the operations in the north and west, about Mitrovitza and Prishtina, while the Bulgars have the task of driving the French and English from Southern Serbia.

NOV. 30TH. COLDEST DAY YET. 20°F.
REGIMENTAL BANDS RETURN VICTORIOUS.

Up early this morning and the glass said 22°F. by far the coldest day yet. This morning Dr. Cornelius and I went into town shopping and bought a rug and a table cover for fifty lavers and five lavers respectively. They were very good bargains but cost more than they did last summer.

Hordes of Bulgars are returning from the Prishtina and Prizren Campaign leaving only two divisions up there according to their information.

This evening four regimental bands went thru the hospital grounds playing victorious marches as they went into Skoplje.

In Prishtina the Bulgar Soldiers inform us that bread is ten lavers a loaf.

Two divisions of Austrian Soldiers are on their way to Skoplje whence they are going south to assist the Bulgars against the French and English.

GERMAN ARTILLERY PARKED



IN FRONT OF HOSPITAL.

NOV. 30TH. BULGARS CLAIM THEY WILL CAPTURE SALONIKA.
THE BULGAR MONEY SYSTEM.

They claim that they are on their way to Salonika and it matters not whether Greece will allow them to go on Greek territory or not.

It certainly is a very dark hour for the Allies in this section of the country and the situation looks bad.

Tonight another game of bridge. Every one is trying to keep their spirits up but the English here feel pretty blue altho they are confident of the outcome. It was a great blow when the troops did not come north and release them.

The Bulgarians have now brought in much coin of their realm.

The stotinka = centime = $1/5$ cent.

One laver = a franc = one dinar or about twenty cents.

DECEMBER FIRST. ARTILLERY PARKED AT THE HOSPITAL GROUNDS.

Up early this mornign and at the first bell. Tony the Austrian Cook has got tired of ringing the cowbell, which serves as a bell for the meals and now gives but two short rattles instead of afive minute one as formerly. Those who do not come at once lose their breakfast. Needless to say, all are on hand as we have been on short rations for a time now.

All thru the night we heard the rumbling of wagons outside, the returning wagon transport of the Bulgars from the north. On arising seven batteries of Bulgar Artillery parked on the hospital grounds in front of our block. It was quite a display.

Skoplje is the same as yesterday, the streets crowded

DEC. 1ST. SKOPLJE CROWDED WITH BULGARS.
THAWING OUT WATER PIPES.

with the Bulgar Soldiers, which made it very hard to run the Ford thru them without a horn.

We worked all day trying to thaw out the water pipes at the magazine, but in spite of the fact that it was but an inch in diameter, it was frozen between the walls and defied all of our efforts.

During the past four or five days we have had no fire in our dining room at the hospital and it is mighty cold weather eating under such conditions.

Many of the Bulgars who are coming thru now marched into Serbia thru Nish and Vrania and then south to Prishtina and Skoplje.

Mr. Shellings or rather he spells his name Shellens, applied for a permit to go home on the twenty ninth of last month but as yet has received no word about it. He has received word from the Austrian Consul that they would have no objection to his going thru their country to Switzerland and thence home, but the Bulgar Commandant has not yet said that he can go.

Dr. Cornelius has also been thinking of going home, now that work about the hospital is slack. The hospital is full of badly wounded as all of the fractured are sent here as we have an X-Ray machine in operation. However as the Bulgars have not furnished benzine the machine cannot work. I put in another strenuous word today for some benzine as our Ford can run but a few kilometers more on the three gallons that we have left in the tank.

DECEMBER FIRST. CANDLES USED NOW. KEROSENE NEARLY GONE.

A thaw this afternoon was the first since the snow came on last Friday.

Absolutely no news the past few days, a censorship apparently having been established which we are unable to penetrate.

Kerosene is very scarce and candles have been used at the hospital for the past four weeks for illumination, except in the wards and in the dining rooms, the latter of which there are two, seating about thirty each.

DEC. 2ND. FOOD SCARCE. NO BREAD TODAY.
SOLDIERS MOB THE BAKERIES.

The Bulgar Army is still passing thru. No bread was obtained for the hospital as the army commandeered all for its use. The soldiers in town started mobbing the bakeries so that they put up their wooden shutters for protection.

It is cloudy and has been for many days so that it is impossible to obtain good photographs.

Runers arrived today of Russian invasion of Bulgaria at the port of Varna.

Today is warmer and the thaw continues.

No public restaurant is now open in town, Zurinsky's where we formerly ate by the banks of the Vardar is now used exclusively for the Bulgarian Officers.

Tonight a heavy fog has settled down and all is obliterated.

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DEC. 3RD. KREVILAK IS STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE FRENCH.
WE FURNISH AUSTRIAN WOUNDED WITH BATH TUBS.

We made a trip in town this morning to see the quarters occupied by the Austrian Wounded who were at Prishtina and Prizren. They are in a filthy condition being covered with filth and vermin. There are so many lice that it is surprising that we do not have an epidemic of typhus, but the first case is lacking, without which an epidemic can not start. One must have the kindling match to start such a thing.

We will furnish them with ten bath tubs from our stores and three large kettles for cooking and heating water, with the reservation that those they have will be kept also and not sent on with the army.

Drs. Baehr and Plots arrived from their trip to Isvar, and Velice and brought news of the French at Krivolak. The latter city lies between the two armies with the valley between. The Bulgars have attempted many times to advance but are unable to dislodge the French.

The English are at Monastir, but the Bulgars have captured Prilep. Dr. Baehr attempted to go to Prilep, but the snow three feet deep on the mountains prevented him.

There is reported to be a French Army of 150,000 in the south.

I made the acquaintance of the German Red Cross Unit today, nurses and doctors. Mr. Eiffe, a merchant from Hamburg is in charge of the party. He was returning to Sofia and took letters for me to that city from which he will mail them home, also one for the U. S. Consul and Stuart if he is there.

A dense fog hung over all the whole day.

DEC. 4TH. FIRST NEWS OF STUART AND THE UNIT.

Mr. Little a member of the Columbia Auto Unit, that came over last summer to drive autos, appeared in the city today, having come south from Nish with the Bulgarian Staff, acting as Official Correspondent.

He informed us of the departure of Mr. Stuart and the rest of the fellows that had gone north on October thirteenth and before, from Nish, leaving that city on November First, before the advancing Bulgars, and hoping to reach Monastir in five Fords. He believes that Bakeman is with Stuart also. If this is true Gage and Tripceovich are also.

Today rumors are around that the Serbs have captured Tetova.

Mr. Young the U. S. Consul at Nish left that city with the Serbian Government. Little says that Young never got tired of telling the story of how he escaped the Bomb dropped from a Bulgar Aeroplane when he was detained for ten minutes at the Diplomatic Club. It seems that at a certain time each day Mr. Young is in the habit of going out and taking a definite street home, and if he had not been detained, he would have been exactly where the bomb was when it fell. To the fellows it was a huge joke and our brave Consul never heard the end of it.

Little informs us that just before the Bulgar invasion, Stuart received a telegram saying to take the Unit to Berlin but he was unable to get out of Nish as the railroad was cut to the south at Vrania.

The field hospital that Stuart tried to start, worked but a few days, treating about five hundred wounded, when it was ordered to pack up and return to Nish by the Serbian

DEC. 4TH. NEWS FROM THE REST OF OUR UNIT.
NEWS FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

Government due to the rapid retreat of the Serbian Army.

Mr. Little has no idea where the fellows are now.

I sent a telegram to Mr. Kehl, U. S. Consul at Salonika as follows, "Fox and Osborn of the Sanitary Commission are at Skoplje. Notify Director Stuart. Send orders. Forward mail. (Signed) Osborn."

Strange enuf a telegram was received from Mr. Kehl also later in the day, directed to Dr. Baehr inquiring if Fox and Cornelius were in Skoplje. In reply we sent a message giving the names of all of the Americans, - Tancock, Eaton, Logan, Schellens, Fox, Cornelius, Peters, Osborn, Roberta Parsons (a nurse at the hospital), Forest, Brokaw, and Klepel, Baehr and Plotz.

The heavy fog continued all day.

Ohrid and surrounding towns have been captured by the Bulgars, thus separating the English from the Serbs in Albania.

No rumors as to the attitude of Greece.

Many German soldiers have arrived and are about, some in the spiked helmets and others in the soft round fatigue hats, which are more comfortable. They look at the Fords and the U. S. Flag with curiosity.

DEC. 5TH. ARRIVAL OF THE GERMANS.
THE HEAVY FOG IS NOW ON ITS FOURTH DAY.

Tonight many Germans arrived marching down from Kachineek where they assisted the Austrians in fighting the Serbs in the Sandjak of Novibazar. Many more are due to arrive on tomorrow. A regiment came tonight and was quartered about the hospital, some even sleeping in the

A GERMAN SOUP KITCHEN.



AREOPLANES ARRIVE.



GERMANS MARCHING INTO SKOPLJE



EACH WITH A CANE!

ARRIVAL OF



THE GERMANS.

DEC 5TH. SUNDAY. GERMANS ARRIVE IN FORCE. QUARTERED IN THE HOSPITAL.

laboratory, in fact any place so that they can get some sleep. No Austrians have arrived up to the present.

The heavy fog has now persisted for four days and we are unable to see across the grounds to the other buildings, at times even Block B. is not visible from our room in A.

The English are quite depressed due to the coming of the German Soldiers.

DEC. 6TH. A REGIMENT OF GERMANS ARRIVE.

(FOUR LINES OF THE DIARY ARE MISSING AS THE NUMBERS OF THE GERMAN REGIMENTS WERE MENTIONED, AND I TORE THEM OUT WHEN LEAVING FOR AUSTRIA IN SOFIA.)

The troops are from Fehlin---- and are accompanied by the 212th machine gun corps, with the guns on horses. One of the regiments was the 149th.

The transport wagons slow up continually in the ever sticking mud, even tho drawn by four horses each, and the snapping of whips is continuous. They left the Hungary Border on October 25th, and have been ever since on the way.

In the afternoon I took Dr. Plotz to the station in a Ford and saw the Germans reviewed as they entered the city, passing before their regimental commander, prancing the goose-step and all. A fine regimental band furnished the music and the natives were quite impressed. Occasionally the commander himself would bellow at some poor soldier who was not lifting his legs high enough and the poor soldier would endeavor to respond.

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 455 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Importance in fact any place to which they can get some

also. The American has been up to the present.

The heavy is the one required for long days.

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DEC. 6TH. THE GERMAN SOLDIERS USE CANES!!

The Unit, (Lady Paget Hospital), (four lines here missing that were on the reverse page of the other section missing) --- interned until they leave for home thru Greece or Denmark.

The Germans have a peculiar habit, which was quite noticeable as we watched them come marching in fours, with a great smacking, slacking, swishing and others sounds as they walked in the mud. Nearly half of them were using canes!!! Occasionally one would be spruced up and look like a dandy on parade.

Field kitchens with hot soup accompanied the troops being drawn by one horse, the wagon having a narrow wheel base, presumably so that it can take the narrow trails thru the mountains.

DEC. 7TH. MONASTIR, KRIVOLAK, PECH AND JACOVITZA CAPTURED!!
FOX AND I PREPARE TO LEAVE.

This morning Fox and I went in town to the magazine and also in the afternoon, taking account of our stores, in preparation for turning them over to the Bulgars. The fog continues and it is very hard to make progress in the Ford.

It is market day and it was crowded with Germans, nearly all of whom wore the soft round fatigue cap, in place of the heavy helmets.

Krevilak, Monastir, Pech and Jacovitza, Ohrid and Struga all have fallen and the Allies are reported to be in a rapid retreat into Greece, thus causing trouble between Greece and Bulgaria and the rumors are that a crisis has arisen.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1901.

The City of New York, (County of New York),

do hereby certify that the within and foregoing

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DEC. 7TH. STUART ABANDONES HIS FORDS IN PRIZREN.
 SERBIAN HOMES PILLAGED!!

Word was received thru a Serbian that there were five American Autos, Red Cross Fords, abandoned in Prizren and that Stuart and his party had taken to horses and were on their way thru Albania.

Another triumphal entry into Skoplje was carried out today by the Bulgars, with a regimental band and the soldiers seemed in a happy mood and glad to get back to the big city.

Also a rumor arrived that Dr. Ryans Unit in Belgrade had been interned and sent home.

I saw furniture being taken out of the Serbian Homes, the owners having fled, and the household belongings were being taken out for safe keeping according to the Bulgars.

I also saw many Serbians being taken along the streets under guard.

A shed in the rear of the hospital was torn down today for wood, so that the hospital can run the cook stoves, in the kitchens.

DEC. 8TH. WE FURNISH BANDAGES TO THE BULGARS.
 MORE BULGAR REGIMENTS RETURN VICTORIOUS.

Bulgarian Regiments continued arriving today, with bands playing. While going in town this afternoon we passed a band and regiment going in, and then met a band and regiment coming out. For a few moments there was a mix-up, as the streets are very narrow.

Arrangements were made with Dr. Tchaperof, who has been very kind to us, to turn over to him fifteen cases of bandages and gauze with a few other supplies that we had in the storehouse.

Austrian soldiers appeared in the streets today, but

DEC. 8TH. AUSTRIANS APPEAR IN SKOPLJE.
BULGARS FURNISH US WITH BENZINE AND OIL FOR AUTOS.

most of them are officers, no full regiment having arrived.

The French are reported in full retreat thru Greece heading for Salonika.

We received from the Bulgars, 1,000 kilos. of benzine, (gasoline) and 200 kilos. of machine oil for the autos. I immediately turned over 500 kilos to the Lady Paget Hospital for their use in the autos and X-Ray machine.

Wood has arrived in town and Tony our Austrian Valet, managed to get some and build a fire in our room and it feels fine to be warm in ones room again. However, no fire has appeared in the dining room as yet. All of the nurses and orderlies at the Paget Hospital have been informed that they will be allowed but one suitcase and one trunk on the trip home, whenever that comes. It is expected that they will be allowed to go in about four weeks.

I am going to try and see the Austrian Ambassador and make arrangements to carry home the personal property of the fellows, who left it here when they went north in October.

Two hundred and seventy Serbians, prisoners of war, arrived here today and are quartered in the buildings about the hospital. It is rumored that they are to be allowed to return to their homes as there is no more Serbia to fight for.

Fog appeared again today making nearly two weeks of no sun, no clouds visible, nothing but fog and everything is wet and sticky as a result.

On the advice of the Bulgars, I took down the Red Cross Flag from the storehouse leaving the U. S. Flag up however. This was done at the suggestion of Dr. Tchaperoff, who said

The French Government, which is well known for its
 readiness for sacrifice, has received from the United States
 Government a loan of \$100 million. This loan is not
 intended to be used for the purpose of financing the
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DEC. 8TH. OUR RED CROSS FLAG HAULED DOWN.
I SECURE SHELL CASES FOR SOUVENIRS.

that the red Cross Stores were liable to seizure by the rules of war. I do not fear the Bulgars will take it, but I am not sure of the Germans. We hope that sooner or later the Allies will come up and then the stores that we are holding on to now, will come in useful for the Allies.

We secured shell cases at the railroad station that had been used by the Serbians in their fight at Prishtina, against the Austrians and Bulgars. They are the light 75mm. field piece type.

DEC. 9TH. TYPHUS IN VRANIA. GERMAN AVIATORS ARRIVE.
THE FOG STILL CONTINUES.

Dr. Baehr was taken into our magazine this morning and given any of the supplies that he desired for his work.

In the afternoon word came of typhus at Vrania. It was decided not to take up supplies until we were sure that it was typhus exanthematici and not abdominalis or what we call typhoid in U. S.

Word came that Djevdjeli has been captured by the Bulgars. German aviators with machines have arrived in the city coming by auto from Nish over the road. More machines are coming for the campaign in and about Salonika.

Still more fog, where does it all come from and where will it end. Everything is damp and clammy.

DEC. 10TH. SERBIAN BOY STUDENTS ARRIVE FROM PRIZREN.

Late last night 120 Serbian Boys who had been students in a school at Prizren, arrived from that city having walked the whole distance, altho short of food and no place to sleep.

DEC. 10TH. DR. PLOTZ GOES TO VRANIA. SERB BOYS ARRIVE.

sleep. Last night they slept in a hotel down town, but today it was taken by the Bulgar Officers and they were evicted. Tonight they are at the hospital, sleeping in one of our large hospital tents that we had here at the hospital and they look real comfortable.

The Bulgars say that in eight days the railroad will be open to Nish, but it is the same old story. If it is true Fox and I are going to try and get word to Washington or leave. The Nish, Pirot to Sofia road is reported running.

Attempts to find the Austrian Consul yesterday were futile and today I sent a telegram to the U. S. Ambassador at Berlin, about our unit going to that city.

Our cook Martin, who was cook at our Nish Camp is now in Mitrovitza and we are anxiously awaiting his arrival here.

In the common room, we are reading and rereading the two months old papers and the London Times of November sixth and eleventh that the Germans gave us.

Not a watch or clock in the hospital agrees, some varying two hours in the time and all claim to be right, with no way to win a bet.

Dr. Plotz has gone to Vrania with Dr. Tchaperof to see if there is typhus there. If there is I will go up with Fox and attempt to clean up the city.

DEC. 11TH. AN AMERICAN FORD AT PRISHTINA.

Word came today that one of our Fords, presumably the one Gage and Bakeman took, is at Prishtina, smashed up by shell fire.

THE. JOHN. MR. WILSON, JOHN TO WILSON. I HAVE BEEN THINKING.

about. I have been thinking about the matter for some time, but

today it was taken by the English Officers and they were

excited. Tonight they are at the hospital, sleeping in

one of our large hospital tents that we had here at the

hospital and they look very comfortable.

The English say that in eight days the railroad will

be open to Khab, but it is the same old story. It is

the Russian. I am going to try and get word to Washington

or home. The High, First or Second word is reported wanting.

Attempts to find the American General yesterday were

fruitless and today I sent a telegram to the U. S. Ambassador

at Berlin, about our wish to get word.

Our word Berlin, the word came at our wish came to

now in Moscow and we are anxiously awaiting his arrival.

of course.

In the course of time, we are sending and receiving the

new and the old papers and the kind of things of importance

will and otherwise that the Germans are doing.

For a season or more in the hospital again, some

writing and some in the line and all kinds of things.

with no way to win a war.

Dr. Stone has gone to Berlin with the intention to see

it there is a great matter. It seems as if I will go up with him

and it will be a great day for me.

THE. JOHN. MR. WILSON, JOHN TO WILSON.

John, I am going to try and get word to Washington

or home. The High, First or Second word is reported wanting.

Attempts to find the American General yesterday were

fruitless and today I sent a telegram to the U. S. Ambassador

ALL SERBIANS HAVE NINE DAYS TO LEAVE NEW SERBIA!!!
DEC. 11TH. OUR FORDS REFUSE TO RUN ON HEAVY OIL.
RUMOR THAT CONSTANTINOPLE IS CAPTURED!!

Lately in the cold weather the Fords have refused to run on the castor oil that we had to put in as there was no other and this congeals over night. So we opened the barrel the Bulgars gave us and find that it is a fine thin oil and now the Fords work better, after being emptied of the cathartic.

A rumor has arrived that Constantinople has fallen to the Russians, which rumor is printed in the Bulgar Newspapers.

The Serbians in New Serbia, the part of Macedonia, won in the war with Turkey in 1912-13, have received word to leave the country in nine(9) days and go back to old Serbia where they were before the year 1912. This is causing no end of talk as it will cause untold hardship on the women who have husbands in the war and no one to help them move.

Another German Regiment, the 64th. is in town.

The Fog still continues and is very depressing. I have never seen anything like it. It started on December Second and we have not had a let-up or seen over and eighth of a mile since, when at times it thinned a little. Usually it is so thick that we are unable to make out any objects over twenty yards away.

We inquired of the Governor or Prefect today about Mr. J. W. Frothingham's three boxes and he replied that the Commandant had gone to Velice and up to the present time an inventory had not been made, but that the boxes were still in Skoplje, and that they would remain here until he returned.

THEY WERE NOT THE ONLY ONES WHO WERE NOT
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 KNOW THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

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DEC. 12TH. OUR MAGAZINE RAIDED!!!

Again the rumors arrive that Constantinople is captured and also that Rumania has demanded the port of Varna from Bulgaria, for which price she will remain neutral.

Greece and Bulgaria have exchanged ultimatums.

On going to our magazine this morning, we found that it had been raided during the night, having been entered by a scuttle thru the roof and every box in the place had been opened, including Dr. Hankey's trunk, the two boxes belonging to Mr. J. W. Frothingham that we inventoried yesterday, Magoon's box and other things. Altogether, I sent a protest in to the Bulgar Commandant, as the building next door, a tobacco factory, had a roof adjoining ours, and as it was used by the Bulgars as a barrack, it is probable that the soldiers entered from that building and looked over everything.

The following were taken,- three suits, 60 pair of rubber gloves, many bandages and gauze, one small trunk, four boxes of personal supplies and other personal property of the fellows for an unknown amount. It was a sorry looking mess, things having been flung about in great disorder. I put it up to the Commandant so strong that he certainly did look as mad as I was, and he replied that he would investigate. I said I wanted more, that I wanted the things stolen brought back.

Trains are now running to Mitrovitza and the trains are to run to Nish in four or five days, the same old story. There are too many bridges blown up on the Nish Road.

Dr. Plotz is back and reports the cases as typhoid in Vrania. A cold dinner tonight due to the lack of wood.

DEC. 1913. OUR MAGAZINE RETURN!!!

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DECEMBER 13TH. WE CLEAN UP THE MAGAZINE.
 SERBIANS AND HORSES DIE OF STARVATION.
 I RECEIVE A TELEGRAM FROM COMMISSIONER McLAUGHLIN.

This morning Fox and I repacked the material that was opened at the magazine last Saturday evening. We also cleaned up the rooms and sorted over the material belonging to the fellows, bringing Dr. Hanky's trunk and other personal belongings to the hospital.

We met Dr. Tchaperof who was very much surprised to see us as he thought that we were at Vrania fumigating. We explained as there was no typhus we did not go.

Many dead horses are lying about, five being seen from my window at the hospital. One hundred and twenty Serbians were brought in. Some were wounded and others had been frost bitten especially in the feet, during the fighting over a week ago about Prizren. They reported that many Serbians had died along the roadside of exposure and starvation, especially along the Ferizovich Road.

Four letters from Mother and a telegram from Commissioner of the Massachusetts State Department of Health and a letter from C. J. McK. a Canadian soldier came to me today and it makes one feel good to receive mail. No mail is allowed the English however.

Commissioner McLaughlin's telegram was received at Salonika on October 27th. and read as follows,—"Want you for District Health Officer at once. Cable reply."

(Signed)"McLaughlin"

It had been over a month coming from Salonika.

DEC. 14TH. NEWS OF STUART AT SALONIKA.
FOX AND I REQUEST A PASS TO SOFIA.

Today is market day, not even war being allowed to disturb the Macedonian Habits.

One of the nurses received a letter from Bakeman, one of our unit that left Skoplje on Oct. 20th. for Prishtina. He writes of Stuart and the party who were at the Nish field hospital, arriving in Prizren and going by horses and walking to Monastir, reaching the latter city after a ten day walk. One day they had nothing to eat at all. They are now at Salonika and have been informed that Fox and I are at Skoplje.

On their trip to Ferizovich and Prishtina by train on October 20th. they were fired at by rifles on the way, as they rode on the roof of the railway cars, presumably by Bulgar Irregulars or Comitadjas.

On learning this Fox and I made our first attempt to leave, visiting the Commandant with Dr. Tchaperof, and writing a request for passes for Fox and myself to be allowed to proceed to Sofia. This was as follows,-

To The Commandant, Skoplje.

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, members of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission, request a pass, allowing us to proceed to Sofia at once.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) S. H. Osborn. M. D.
C. E. Fox. C. E.

American Red Cross Sanitary Commission.

We hear that Roumania is causing Bulgaria serious concern, and that Greece will not allow Bulgaria Troops

DEC. 14TH. THE ETERNAL TEN DAY OPENING OF THE NISH RAILROAD.
THE FOGS CLEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE DEC. 2ND.
SUGAR SCARCE.

pass her border, but that she will allow German Troops to pass. This is the old inborn suspicion that one Balkan State has of the other, that an advantage once attained will never be given up.

Again, today, we learn that the Nish Railroad will be open in ten days more. This we learned from Director of the Railroads Karakachief who is a splendid man.

Today the fog cleared, for the first time since the First of the month we see the hills about us covered with snow.

Many of the German autos are in the repair shop due to the bad roads and the resulting ill treatment. Some have holes thru the underslung gasoline tanks, others have broken springs and all are short of shoes and no new ones are available.

The mud is terrible and it is practically impossible for the cars to go thru it except at low speed, which means over heating and constant stopping to cool off the engine.

Rumors now say that in about three weeks the hospital unit will be allowed to go home. This corresponds with the opening of the railroad as Director Karakachief informed us.

Sugar is now giving out and each member is allowed but four lumps daily for coffee, tea, pudding such as it is, and all else. No sugar is to be had in the city.

DEC. 15TH. GERMANS LEAVE FOR MONASTIR. AUSTRIANS LEAVE.

Altho we have received mail from home, none is allowed to the English as they are belligerents..

The Germans in Skoplje have all left they having proceeded to Monastir, which is the first step apparently to try and capture Salonika from the Allies.

No fog today but the sun has not yet come out.

This morning the majority of the Austrians who have been working about the hospital, left for home, taking the train as far as Mitrovitza and then walking the rest of the way. Most of them were happy and yet they did not care to go, chiefly because they were now to again become soldiers and fight. I gave a "napoleon to my"bolnitcha," the Austrian Orderly who has been taking care of my room and he kissed me good bye.

Tomorrow Drs. Plotz and Baehr go to Berlin and I shall do their typhus vaccinations for them at Vrania, where they have already vaccinated 400 men in the hospitals and the second and third doses must be given.

I sent a telegram to Dr. McLaughlin by Dr. Baehr as follows,—"Accept District Health Officer. Coming as soon as possible. Osborn". It will be sent via the U. S. Consul at Sofia or Vienna.

One thing in the food line is still holding out and that is jam and biscuits, and tea, the three things that an Englishman can make a meal of and feel perfectly comfortable.

DEC. 16TH. WE RECEIVE PERMITS TO GO TO SOFIA.
WE WILL LEAVE SATURDAY THE 18TH.

Another, the third day of no fog, altho the sun has not yet appeared.

We made a trip to the magazine, looking things over, so that we can leave at once when our permits arrive.

Tonight when we were all gathered in the common room permits to go to Sofia arrived for Fox, Schellens and myself. Drs. Baehr and Plotz also received theirs.

We will leave on Saturday the eighteenth. We could not leave tomorrow as #4 auto was all apart and we will have to go by auto to Kistendil, the end of the Bulgarian Railroad, near the Serbian Border.

DEC. 17TH.

Drs. Plotz and Baehr left for Vienna this morning.

Dr. Helmsstrof, the Swedish doctor, and Dr. Lipsich the Swiss doctor also received permits. Sister Madison the American nurse received hers also.

We will take Mr. Schellens tomorrow when we leave. He is from Groton Connecticut, but having been educated at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar has a very pro Ally strain in him and at times is very hard to subdue.

NOTE:- This is the end of the diary proper, the remaining portion being from a pocket diary and letters written home.

DEC. 18TH. FOX AND I LEAVE SKOPLJE (USKUB) BY FORDS.

This morning Fox, Schellens and I bade adieu to the Lady Paget Hospital, the doctors and nurses and left in two Fords at 8:30 A. M. the autos being #1 and #4. Arriving downtown I paid Kosta Popovich, our mechanician, blacksmith and interpreter, the amount that was due him and had a spark plug replaced, taking one from a German Auto by the road.

It was a cold, foggy and damp morning. "Bud" Popovich, a brother of Kosta, or "Gus" as we called him, is going along with us as interpreter to the Bulgar Frontier, beyond which he does not dare to go.

It was finally 9:10 A. M. when we left the Popovich home, and headed for Kumanova, by the road that went by the Poly Meset Hospital that we knew so well, along the banks of the Vardar River, thence out on the plateau, where we got caught between the lines at the Battle of Skoplje on October 22nd. While we were glad to go, we felt as if we were leaving home and especially hated to leave the many friends at the hospital. As were unable to communicate with anyone we felt that it was the only way however.

"Bud" and Fox were in #1 and Schellens and I in #4. Trouble soon developed, #4 running only on three cylinders and would not take any grade on high gear. On arriving at Kriva Palanka, examination disclosed a short circuit and she ran better, taking all the hills on high except two, as far as Stratsin. One of these hills was deep in mud, and it took four of us, a Macedonian assisting, with the engine in low, to push both of the Fords up the mucky, miry, slippery hill. It was hot work up that four hundred feet.

DEC. 18TH. SKOPLJE TO KUMANOVA TO STRATSIN TO KRIVA PALANKA.

It was slow time we were making. It took three hours to Kumanova instead of one and a quarter usually, and it was five hours to Stratsin instead of three and a quarter hours as we had planned by past experience.

The thousands of bull carts laden with military supplies and two batteries of German Artillery, eight inch guns, proved to be delaying factors as the road, especially along the crest of the divide between Kumanova and Stratsin was very narrow with a sheer drop down for the careless driver. Indeed we saw one bull carts go over a bridge ahead of us, but the driver saved himself by jumping.

From Stratsin on the road was new to me as I had never had occasion to be along the eastern border of the country. We finally reached Kriva (Egri) Palanka at 5:15 P. M. shortly after dark, this being the last Serbian Town before reaching the Bulgarian Frontier. We put up in an enclosed courtyard, which was full of sheep for the Bulgar Commissary and in the corner where we were, large stacks of hay for the army.

We cooked cocoa over our alcohol(solidified) stoves and had supper on canned cornedbeef. In town we bought a loaf of bread at an exorbitant price and after taking off the outside which was filthy, enjoyed the inside for we were more than hungry.

When the Bulgarians learned of our intended trip over the mountains to Guechevo and Kistendil tomorrow they immediately said that it was impossible due to the snow, slush and mud. Many autos had tried many times larger than our little Forde but had failed they said.

ENROUTE TO U.S. STOP FOR



NIGHT AT KREVA PALANKA.

DEC. 18TH . WE LEAVE SERBIA FOR BULGARIA AND HOME.

When it was time to go to bed and we retired early, for we were dead tired, Schellens decided that he could not sleep in the autos but would need a regular bed, and as a result left Fox and I. "Bud" also went with him. We did not want to leave the cars for fear that our blankets, food, duffle-bags and even gasoline would be stolen, so Fox slept in one Ford and I in the other, making as comfortable a bed as we could under the circumstances. At least we tried to sleep and at first we were real warm due to the hot cocoa, but it soon grew very cold and we used overcoats and all we had for warmth. Then the sheep in the yard were restless and hungry, and would come up to the hay pile near our Fords to eat the hay, and as soon as they did that the straja (guard) would come and chase them off, then amidst the noise we would wake up. Thus the task of getting to sleep would start all over.

DEC. 19TH. WE LEAVE KRIVA PALANKA FOR BULGARIA.

Fox and I were up early simply because we could not sleep and both of us had lame backs. We started getting breakfast and "Bud" and Schellens soon put in appearance and joined us at cocoa, bread, corned beef and crackers.

At day-break we started for what we hoped would be the last lap of our journey and tonight we should be in Sofia.

The road was all that we had been warned, narrow, winding and mud. Shortly after starting we passed a division of Bulgars, as we slowly progressed along the edge of Kreevar River, a turbulent mountain stream, from which we

SERB-BULGAR BOUNDARY



HOUSE ON MOUNTAIN TOP

CAPTURED SERBS REPAIRING



THE ROAD IN BULGARIA.

SERB-BULGAR BOUNDARY STONE



AND RED CROSS RELIEFSATION.

SKOPJE TO SOFIA.



AT TOP OF THE DIVIDE.

SCHELLENS, OSBORN, "BUD", BULGAR.

DEC. 19TH. WE ARRIVE AT GUECHEVO, BULGARIA.

turned to go up one of its two terminal branches. The road now became very steep and the mud became slush and at times snow. Soon we left the river far below as we went up the mountain range that separates Serbia from Bulgaria.

Several times we had to get out and push, being helped cheerfully by the Bulgar Soldiers that we would meet. Every one seemed to know that we were Americanki's, even tho they did not know that the flags on the side of the auto were U. S. Flags. The autos overheated continually and we soon used up the extra five gallons of water that we carried in a benzine can for reserve. Whenever the Bulgars saw us stopped by the side of the road cooling off the engine, a group would come over and calling out "haide," would tackle the machine and putting in low gear we would again go up the mountain. Twice we were stuck and Germans were passing, but in spite of our requests they would not assist us in any way and smile at our predicament. In a way it was funny, for here was a perfectly good Ford, but the hill was too steep, and unless we had assistance we would have to walk or return to Serbia.

About noon we saw the goal of our endeavors, the top of the divide, and as we approached, many Serbian Prisoners were passed working on the road, making it over with broken rock so that Bulgar Artillery and Supplies could be more easily moved into Serbia. Once at the top we saw the boundary stone between Serbia and Bulgaria and nearby a Red Cross Relief Station, where we had tea with the Bulgar Red Cross men stationed here.

ON OUR WAY TO THE U.S.



A PUNCTURE IN BULGARIA.

L. to R.:-

"Bud", Schellens and Fox.

DEC. 19TH. AN ALL NIGHT STOP AT KISTENDIL. WE MEET DR. BAEHR.

From this point on we had an excellent wide military road, and the going was excellent, the best we have seen in the Balkans during the winter months. From the top of the divide we had seen the smoke of Guechevo, and it was a swift drop we had down the winding, descending, wide road into this town. I went to the railroad station and asked for a flat car to transport the auto to Sofia. I planned to take one to Sofia and "Bud" would return to Skoplje with the other one.

I was refused a flat car here so I proceeded to Kistendil, where we arrived after having one puncture, shortly after noontime after a splendid trip but hungry.

We were a dirty tired group and went into a small barber shop to get washed and a hair cut, and met Drs. Baehr and Plotz, who had left Skoplje the day before we left, in a large German Touring car, and we had supposed that they were in Sofia by now. The auto that they started in was unable to stand the travelling as our Fords had done and it broke a rear axle between Kumanova and Kriva Palanka. They had travelled the rest of the way by ox wagon and walking, and they were a tired and muddy looking pair.

They had met Dr. Bernsdorf in the city, the Bulgar Sanitary Head of the Army and we had a very interesting time with him.

We arrived in Kistendil shortly after two o'clock, had a hair cut, lunch, met Dr. Bernsdorf and then proceeded to the station and put in a bid for a flat car to take the one Ford to Sofia. Immediately there was trouble as they told us we had been working in Serbia and therefore they could not

DEC. 19TH. WE ARGUE AND GET A FLAT CAR FOR OUR FORD.

assist us unless we paid. As our funds were low this was impossible. In the Balkans if one wants anything, the best thing to do is to keep on talking, which I did and Fox used his best German and soon after a forty five minute session we had tickets to Sofia and a flat car for the Ford. We immediately put the Ford on the train before they could change their minds.

The train was due to leave at 8:30 P. M. so we had an early dinner and went to the station after saying goodbye to Dr. Bernsdorf.

It was an all night wait in the dirty, smoky, musty station. The Bulgar Officers took us into the Red Cross Lunch room in the station and there we saw the night thru, in a room full of Bulgars, dimly lit by a few candles listening to the guttural Slavic Language as it is spoken in the Balkans.

Fox and I took turns at sleeping as we had to keep an eye on the baggage that we had. Schellens was tired and "hit the bench" where he lay in slumber deep.

We now found that the baggage that we had brought was going to be a problem. We had six duffle bags, four suit cases and three bundles with bedding. Schellens had a small bundle that he could sling over his shoulder. He could speak German well and it helped in many places. He had a habit for sticking up for the Allies and again and again we found it necessary to put a check on him and curb his talk for it would cause attention and be noticeable.

DEC. 30TH. KISTENDIL TO SOFIA, CAPITOL OF BULGARIA.

After an all night wait the train left at 5:00 A. M. and with two engines on front we left for Sofia. It was a climb up the mountains, as there is a range between Kistendil and Sofia. We passed many interesting places, and saw real forests for the first time in the Balkans.

When we arrived at the top of the divide, one engine was taken off and soon we saw the city of Sofia, out on a flat piece of country, quite different from what we had been accustomed to. As we came into the railroad station we saw trains of German Hospital cars waiting to take back the german Wounded and it was quite an impressive sight to see the cars already in Bulgaria. It was 12:30 P. M. when we reached the city and immediately we took little dwarf electric cars, and for a two cent fare were carried to the Splendide Hotel, the only one in which we could obtain rooms. These were the first electric cars that we had seen since last June, as I had seen none in Serbia, the only city in that country having them, being Belgrade.

After dinner we started out to find the American Consul and soon found Louis Einstein, Charge d'Affairs to whom we told our story and of our desire to leave for U. S. He was very kind and as we were leaving we met Mr. Murphy, the Consul General. We had dinner with Mr. Einstein and he arranged for our passports, permits and other necessary material.

At night we had dinner with Mr. Murphy, Mr. Einstein and a German Hollander and had a very pleasant time.

We returned to our hotel about midnight and fell asleep at once. Here was also a surprise in the sanitation line, for I saw the first flush closet since leaving Athens in June.

W.C. BROWN, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF MINING.

After an hour or two the train left at 1:30 A.M.

and with the engine on the left side of the road.

A short time later the engine stopped at a small station.

The engine and train were then started again.

and the train continued on its way.

Then we arrived at the top of the mine, and began

our work. The first thing we did was to go to the

first mine of the mine, and there we found

some interesting things. The first thing we found

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DEC. 21ST. WE SEE SOFIA AND LEAVE FOR LOM PALANKA.
ENGLISH PRISONERS IN SOFIA.

During the day we saw the city, Schellens and Fox taking in the hot baths, which they reported as excellent.

Mr. Einstein had delegated his secretary to assist us during the day in obtaining visés from the Austrian Ambassador, which we would need in order to get to and thru Austria. We secured everything except our permits to leave which the secretary said would be brought to our hotel in the afternoon.

The train left for "Lom", as Lom Palanka is called here by the natives, only twice a week, Tuesday and Saturday, so that we were fortunate in arriving as we did, as we would get away tonight.

After an early dinner so as to be ready, we began to get worried as our permits had not yet arrived. When ones permits are held up in war times, suspicion is cast on one as an undesirable by all who are acquainted with the facts.

When we arrived at the hotel, we had to leave our passports with the hotel manager so that the police could inspect them, which we had done all according to form, and they had been inspected, stamped and returned by the Prefecture.

It soon was 7:00 P. M. and we waited, having packed up ready to go at a moments notice. About 7:15 P. M. the secretary arrived breathless stating that the Bulgars had overlooked the permits due to the rush of other business.

At once we started, Schellens went for a cab, Fox paid the bill and I saw that the baggage was all down and on the cab, giving the old Turk porter an American tip for hurrying.

THEY WERE AT THE STATION AND WERE THE ONLY TWO LEFT.
THEY WERE THE ONLY TWO LEFT.

During the day we saw the ship, the ship was seen.

During the day we saw the ship, the ship was seen.

Mr. Thompson had suggested his secretary to write

to him and to him to check the facts from the American

authorities, which he would need in order to get to the ship

and to check everything through the police to leave

which the secretary would be brought to the hotel in

the afternoon.

The hotel was the hotel, the hotel was the hotel.

By the way, only a few days, Tuesday and Wednesday.

as that we were tomorrow in writing as we did, as we

would not want to be.

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DEC. 21ST. CATCHING THE LOM EXPRESS ON THE RUN.

Piling the baggage on the fiacre, we left for the station in a hurry, Fox and Schellens with the baggage and I followed with the secretary in his fiacre.

We had about five minutes at the station and with the aid of the secretary (he was a wonder) saw the Station Master, who passed our permits and passports with a stamp, bought tickets, and with porters running for the train down the station platform with the baggage we got on board, just as it started. These were the first railroad tickets that we had bought since leaving Salonika in June, and it seemed strange to have to buy, as in Serbia we had passes everywhere.

The train was packed with a miscellaneous gathering, and there was no chance to be alone, so we stood in the aisle most of the way to Lom, where we arrived at 11:00 P. M.

Lom is a weird place especially if one is a stranger arriving at night. The station is about two miles from the Danube River and lit only by a half dozen oil lanterns carried by guards. We unloaded our baggage and piled it on a fiacre driven by the usual Turk and then went to see the Commandant of the station who acts as custom house officer. After seeing that our permits were in order, Schellens here using his German, we had them stamped again and boarding the fiacres, as we found two necessary, were driven to the boat landing on the Danube, two miles away, over the rough cobble stone streets, only to find that the boat was late.

We were here going to take the boat up the Danube to Orsova, the first Austrian Port, from which place we go by train to Budapest and Vienna.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1902.

After leaving the station at 10:15, we took the car to the station in a hurry, for the train was late. The car was full of people, and we had to stand.

We had about 15 minutes at the station and with the help of the porter (who was a man) and the station master, we managed to get the car to the station.

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DEC. 21ST. AN ALL NIGHT WAIT AT LOM, ON THE DANUBE.

The boat was due to leave at 1:00 A. M. but it did not come until 5:00 P. M. Leaving our baggage in the middle of the road in plain sight, we went up the road about three hundred feet to the Inn that we could see. It was very cold and our fingers were stiff with the short wait of the few minutes at the landing.

The Inn was typical of what we had seen, full of smoke and Slavic Language, filthy air and men. The nationalities present were as usual of every description, Turks, Germans, Roumanians, Austrians, Bulgars, Americans and others we could not make out.

For our own protection we ordered the eternal black coffee, which tastes good on a good cold night and smoked. Every hour the rumor would come that the boat had arrived when everyone would run down to the landing only to be deceived and come back to the Inn.

There were present sailors from the German Battleships Goeben and Breslau, which had early in the war eluded the English Fleet in the Mediterranean and reached Constantinople.

DEC. 22ND. A BEAUTIFUL SAIL UP THE DANUBE BY ROUMANIA.

The boat arrived at 5:00 A. M. and as soon as we were aboard the boat started at sunrise up the river. It was wonderful and quiet after the noisy strenuous days we had been thru. The Roumanian Shore was marshy and we saw but few signs of habitation. The south shore was of rolling hills and cultivated. We stopped at three or four landings for passengers and freight. As we progressed we saw the Serbian Mountains once more, but all in the hands of the Bulgars. The Roumanian Shore was now getting wooded and

THE FIRST OF THE NIGHT WAS AT 10:00, ON THE 10TH.

THE SECOND WAS AT 11:00, ON THE 11TH.

THE THIRD WAS AT 12:00, ON THE 12TH.

THE FOURTH WAS AT 1:00, ON THE 13TH.

THE FIFTH WAS AT 2:00, ON THE 14TH.

THE SIXTH WAS AT 3:00, ON THE 15TH.

THE SEVENTH WAS AT 4:00, ON THE 16TH.

THE EIGHTH WAS AT 5:00, ON THE 17TH.

THE NINTH WAS AT 6:00, ON THE 18TH.

THE TENTH WAS AT 7:00, ON THE 19TH.

THE ELEVENTH WAS AT 8:00, ON THE 20TH.

THE TWELFTH WAS AT 9:00, ON THE 21ST.

THE THIRTEENTH WAS AT 10:00, ON THE 22ND.

THE FOURTEENTH WAS AT 11:00, ON THE 23RD.

THE FIFTEENTH WAS AT 12:00, ON THE 24TH.

THE SIXTEENTH WAS AT 1:00, ON THE 25TH.

THE SEVENTEENTH WAS AT 2:00, ON THE 26TH.

THE EIGHTEENTH WAS AT 3:00, ON THE 27TH.

THE NINETEENTH WAS AT 4:00, ON THE 28TH.

THE TWENTIETH WAS AT 5:00, ON THE 29TH.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WAS AT 6:00, ON THE 30TH.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WAS AT 7:00, ON THE 31ST.

THE TWENTY-THIRD WAS AT 8:00, ON THE 1ST.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WAS AT 9:00, ON THE 2ND.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH WAS AT 10:00, ON THE 3RD.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH WAS AT 11:00, ON THE 4TH.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH WAS AT 12:00, ON THE 5TH.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH WAS AT 1:00, ON THE 6TH.

THE TWENTY-NINTH WAS AT 2:00, ON THE 7TH.

THE THIRTIETH WAS AT 3:00, ON THE 8TH.

THE THIRTY-FIRST WAS AT 4:00, ON THE 9TH.

THE THIRTY-SECOND WAS AT 5:00, ON THE 10TH.

DEC. 22ND. A NIGHT ON BOARD THE BOAT ON THE RIVER.

hilly. When night approached the boat stopped at one of the landings and tied up for the night. On seeing this state of affairs we secured three bunks for three kronen apiece and turned in. The river shoals were too dangerous to continue up the river at night. The meals on boards the boat were excellent.

DEC. 23RD. OUR BAGGAGE SEARCHED AT THE ORSOVA CUSTOM HOUSE.

We were awakened in the morning by the starting of the boat. The passenger list was an international affair. There were Egyptians, Germans, Austrians, Swiss, Bulgars, Turks and our party.

The Egyptians talked English and were very interesting in the story of their trip from Egypt thru Palestine to Constantinople. They had sugar with them and shared it with us as the boat had none. They said that no sugar was obtainable at Constantinople and many had been arrested for hoarding supplies.

We arrived at Orsova at 9:30 A. M. and saw on the way the Iron Gates of the Danube and also the many pontoon bridges by which the Austrians had invaded Serbia.

At the Orsova Custom House we were attended to last, and then had to take out all of our baggage. The Commandant, on hearing that we were Americans was very kind and let us thru at once. He had friends in New York City.

Taking fiacres to the Orsova Station, about two miles away, we checked our baggage and had a dinner by the station in a dirty little inn.

The train left about 1:00 P. M. and we reached Temisvar at 9:00 P. M. where we had to change trains. It was always

DEC. 23RD. SUPPER AT TEMISVAR. ON TO BUDAPEST.

night when we changed trains and was very disagreeable. However we had made it a plan to eat whenever we had time, so we went into the large dining room at the station and had by far the best meal for a long time.

After a two hour wait our train arrived and at 11:00 we started for Budapest and Vienna. There were no sleeping cars ordining cars aboard, so we had to sit up in a crowded compartment with five other people, with no chance to lie down.

DEC. 24TH. ARRIVING IN BUDAPEST AND VIENNA.

It was a sleepless night and very tiresome sitting up, or standing up continually. As day approached we passed and stopped at many stations crowded with soldiers leaving or arriving from the front, greeting or bidding their friends goodbye.

We reached Budapest at 10:00 A. M. and finding the Vienna express did not leave until 2:30 P. M. we took a room at the Hotel London and had a grand wash and rest, falling asleep on the beds after putting in a call to be called at two o'clock.

Arising at 2:00 P. M. we went to the station and got aboard the train for Vienna. When the conductor came around we found that our tickets were for the local train so that we had to pay out 6.90 kronen more for fares on this express.

It was 6:30 P. M. when we arrived at Vienna and leaving our baggage at the station took the electric cars to the Hotel Bristol, where we had a grand bath and a wash in general.

Niederösterreich.

Tages-Ausweis

über den Verbrauch von

210 g Brot

Gültig nur am

27. Dez.

1915.

Verkauf nur nach Gewicht gegen Vorlegung der Ausweiskarte und Abtrennung eines entsprechenden Abschnittes zulässig.

Nicht übertragbar!
Sorgfältig aufbewahren!
Nachdruck verboten!

Strafbestimmungen.

Zu widerhandlungen werden an dem Verkäufer wie an dem Käufer mit Geldstrafen bis zu 5000 K oder mit Arrest bis zu 6 Monaten gehandelt. Bei einer Verurteilung kann auf den Verlust einer Gewerbeberechtigung erkannt werden. Fälschung der Ausweiskarte wird nach dem Strafgesetze bestraft.



70g Brot.

70g Brot

70g Brot.

HÔTEL BRISTOL
WIEN.

BREAD Ticket, Vienna.

70 grams of bread
for each meal.

DEC. 24TH. AT THE HOTEL BRISTOL VIENNA.

Turning our checks over to the hotel, our baggage soon arrived.

We had our dinner served in the small grill room as our uniforms were badly soiled and the worse for travel.

While eating dinner, in walked Mr. Young the Consul that we had met in Nish, and who we had supposed to have fled with the Serbian Army in their retreat and to be safe in Salonika.

His story was very interesting. He had fled with the Serbs to Tchachak, but remained there and was captured by the Bulgars, returning to Nish and thence to Vienna, a very easy way out of the muddle.

He introduced us to Mr. Halstead the Consul General at Vienna and we spent the evening in a talk fest.

In the large dining room was a Christmas Tree for tomorrow, but Mr. Young said that every one was feeling pretty blue as each one had lost many friends and relatives in the fighting.

To bed early and in a civilized bed. Another bath in a real bathtub, the first since Athens in June.

DECEMBER 25TH. CHRISTMAS DAY. AT VIENNA.
CHRISTMAS DINNER WITH MR. HALSTEAD.

This morning we find that all persons going from one section of Austria to another, (from one war zone to another) are held ten days, so that we will be delayed.

Fortunately I met Mr. Dolibar at the Embassy and he has made arrangements so that I can probably leave on the 27th. the 26th. being Sunday.

BREAD TICKET USED AT VIENNA. THREE SQUARES OF 70 GRAMS
EACH HAVE BEEN USED, ONE FOR EACH MEAL.

See Page 251

DEC. 25TH. CHRISTMAS AT VIENNA.

In the evening we were invited to Christmas Dinner by Mr. Halstead the Consul General at the same hotel and enjoyed a fine dinner, even having plum pudding at the end.

To bed early as all feel tired after the trip.

DEC. 26TH. A DAY SIGHTSEEING. SCHELLENS AND FOX RECALLED.

Today was spent in walking about the city and sight-seeing. I cabled Commissioner McLaughlin in answer to the telegram I received in Skoplje concerning the offer of the position of District Health Officer, as follows:

"I accept. Am coming at once". (Signed) Osborn.

Now it is up to be to get home by February 15th. up to which time the position will be kept open.

A telegram arrived from Stuart requesting all who desired to, for relief work among the Serbian Civil population, to return to Sofia. Fox and Schellens have decided to return, so that I will go home alone, altho I dread the trip with the amount of baggage that I will have accompanying me, five duffle bags, two suit-cases, and a box full of Red Cross receipts and records.

DEC. 27TH. VIENNA TO INNSBRUCK. BREAD TICKETS USED.

My necessary permits were on hand early and another day was spent in seeing the sights.

I have enjoyed the time spent in the city very much, especially the excellent and abundant food at the hotel. The only meal that was a little small was breakfast which consisted of honey, coffee and bread. Bread tickets were distributed to each guest by the hotel management each morning which allowed each person 210 grams of bread daily, or 70 grams for each meal.

and earth, continued at Vienna.

In the evening we were invited to the dinner of the Austrian Club, where we met the President of the Club, and the Vice-President, and the Secretary, and the Treasurer, and the members of the Club.

At the dinner, we were seated at the same table as the President, and the Vice-President, and the Secretary, and the Treasurer, and the members of the Club.

After the dinner, we were taken to the Casino, where we met the President, and the Vice-President, and the Secretary, and the Treasurer, and the members of the Club.

The Casino was very beautiful, and the President, and the Vice-President, and the Secretary, and the Treasurer, and the members of the Club, were very kind to us.

On the next day, we were taken to the Casino, where we met the President, and the Vice-President, and the Secretary, and the Treasurer, and the members of the Club.

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DEC. 27TH. LEAVING VIENNA FOR SWITZERLAND.

I tried to have the whole 210 grams for breakfast, as I could get plenty to eat at the other meals, but this was "verboten".

When night came Schellens and Fox accompanied me to the station about seven o'clock to assist me in getting the baggage off. I then bade goodbye to Mr. Dolbar, MMr. Young, Schellens and Fox and went aboard the train.

This morning Fox and I had an audience with Mr. Penfield, the U. S. Ambassador to Austria and had a very pleasant session with him.

It was 7:50 P. M. when the train drew out of Vienna and I started for the Austro-Swiss Frontier.

I had gone thru the baggage with Fox as soon as he found he was going to remain, and gave him everything in the line of clothing that he might require or that would make him more comfortable. This included the heavy Red Cross blankets and folding cots. I sold him the high knee elk-skin boots that I had obtained from Harrington in October, when he left for home. Studded heavily with nails they were in excellent condition and many officers we had met desired to purchase them.

DEC. 28TH. I ARRIVE AT INNSBRUCK AND REACH ZURICH AND BERNE.
TWO CUSTOMS AT THE FRONTIER. BAGGAGE SEARCHED.

On waking up I found that there had been many delays so that it was daylight when I reached Innsbruck, in the Austrian Tyrol, and the city is the center of military operations against the Italians on the north. The railroad yards are full of military supplies, piled high on platforms and loaded on cars. The city is nested at the bottom

THE LIVING WORLD FOR THE FUTURE.

I tried to say the whole thing for myself, and

I could not say it as at the same time, but this was

very good. (15)

There were some children and some people who were

the same as the others, but I did not know it at the time.

They all said I was good. I was good. I was good.

They all said I was good. I was good. I was good.

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DEC. 28TH. IN THE AUSTRIAN TYROL. I MEET MY EGYPTIAN FRIEND.
of the Austrian Alps, which are all about the city, showing black where the steep sides will not permit the snow to cling and the tops are white with snow.

We soon left here after a half hours wait and after a short trip came to the border, where I had my first troubles as all baggage had to be emptied for customs. The inspectors went thru all without a word until they came to the box of papers when I thought for a moment I would be arrested as a spy, for they thought I must be taking state secrets. Then they saw the humorous side and laughed at the bushel of papers I had. They conferred with their officer who came over and asked me if I had any firearms or munitions of war. I replied I had two Serbian Bayonets, whereupon he requested me to bring them forth. These at once he recognized as Austrian tools that the Serbs had captured in the campaign of 1915 and as Austrian munitions were not allowed to go out of the country he took them and told me to pack up and get on the train. In the meanwhile he stamped my passport with the usual stamp and off we started for Switzerland.

I reached Zurich at 6:00 P. M. and strangely enough ran into one of my Egyptian friends that I had met on the boat on the Danube River. We at once had dinner together and then parted as he was going to remain in the city for a week, whereas I was going on to Berne on the 7:00 P. M. express.

On going to claim my baggage and have it put on the Berne train I found trouble again waiting for me. Again it was customs and when I thought of opening up the duffle bags again I felt faint. I at once started to argue, putting

DEC. 28TH. CUSTOMS AT ZURICH. TO BERNE.

up a good line of noise and jestures that I learned went a long way in the Balkans. Occasionally I would bring up my poor French and then throw in some Slavic for effect. Finally I showed my passports and asked for someone who could talk English. Soon a man came and when I told him I was trying to get the Berne express he said alright. My baggage then went on the Berne train and I followed suit. We came to Berne at 9:15 P. M. and I learned from fellow passengers on the way of a good hotel to stop at. I met Germans and English officers on the same train and it seemed rather an extraordinary situation.

I secured quarters at the Hotel Suisse leaving all the baggage except a suitcase, at the station. Here I engaged a room and a bath, and had a good swim and then into bed, leaving word to be called early so that I could start the rounds of the embassies early and get my permits into France and home.

DEC. 29TH. I VISIT THE AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH EMBASSIES.

I was up early and at once went to the American Legation only to find I was too early. Soon Mr. Charles Campbell Jr. Secretary of the Legation arrived and listened to my wants. He at once informed me that I would need a new passport and also new photographs of myself, taken today. It seemed impossible that I could get away today with all of that program ahead of me. Mr. Campbell was very kind and took me in tow, over to the French Legation where I received instructions how to proceed and where to have my photograph made in a hurry.

DEC. 29TH. I OBTAIN NEW PASSPORTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS IN A HURRY.

The French made out my passports, with the exception of the photo, and I then went to the photographers and had a picture taken and he told me to come back at 12:30 P. M. This would give me time to get the pictures and get to the French Legation before it closed at one o'clock.

In making out the passports, the French placed on the passport my destination, and as I wanted to get home as soon as possible, they placed Bordeaux as this destination, for all passenger ships now sail from that port to the States.

They could not furnish me with a time card showing when boats would sail, so I asked to have it put on the passport, that if I found on arriving in Paris I could make better time by going to England and sailing from Liverpool, an option that would allow me to do this. This they refused to do.

This I did not like, so I headed for the English Legation and met Captain Edward B. Hanan who listened to my story and soon gave me a letter which would assist me on reaching Paris to make this change if I so desired, the letter being directed to the British Consulate at Paris. I then told them of the Lady Paget Hospital and the excellent way in which they were being treated, which was contrary to the reports that they had received. I then hurried back to the photographers and got my photos and thence to the French Legation where I received my passports. There was a long line waiting in front of the Legation to receive passports now and I considered myself exceedingly fortunate.

DEC. 29TH. TO PONTALEUR AND PARIS.

I now bade goodbye to Mr. Campbell and went and had lunch, spending the afternoon at sightseeing, for my train to Paris does not leave until 8:00 P. M. Berne is a very pleasant city. It is mild weather here now and very different from what I had expected. On the train yesterday we passed thru many tunnels, one of which was very long and then we would pass deep clear lakes, with the wonderful reflection of the black mountains and the snow caps on them. Occasionally the clouds around the mountains peaks would seem bewitched as the wind drove the clouds like a mist about the peaks, the clouds blowing about, up and down, as if they were boiling.

After a hearty dinner, I went aboard the train and we soon came to Pontaleur the French Border Custom town. It was easy to pass the baggage thru here, but I was taken into a little room, recently built in a corner of the main room and questioned closely as to my knowledge of the troops and troop movements in Austria, Bulgaria and Serbia. It was a surprise to be questioned thus, a Neutral Red Cross man and I told them what I thought of them and refused to answer any questions. I did tell them of the good treatment that the English Hospital Units received at the hands of the Bulgars but that was all. They then thanked me and released me, stating that they had to ask the questions they did as France was fighting for her life.

We then boarded another train and left for Paris.

DEC. 30TH. I ARRIVE IN PARIS.

There were no sleeping cars on the train so I slept as comfortable as I could sitting in a compartment with five

DEC. 30TH. AT PARIS. PASSAGE ON THE S.S.LAFAYETTE SECURED.

French Officers and have an interesting talk with them. They are returning from the front and are more or less filthy. Lice are no uncommon animal to see on anyone in uniform, be he a private or general, if he is just from the front.

When morning arrived it was interesting to watch the country, the little white farmhouses, great fields of barbed wire, several hundred feet deep, thru which the railroad track ran. The numerous canals thruout the country was a new sight to me.

The train reached Paris at 11:30 A. M. and I at once sought a Cook's Agent who directed me to the office of the General Transatlantic Company, the S. S. Lafayette of that line sailing on January First for U. S.

Taking a taxicab I started and fortunately secured a stateroom. I then went to the Police Station to present my credentials and secure a pass to Bordeaux. On reaching there I was politely told they had no interest in me as my destination was Bordeaux.

I then went to the Southern Railroad Station and checked my baggage, which I had been taking about the city with me on my taxi for safekeeping. I found that the train left for Bordeaux at 8:00 P. M. so had the whole afternoon for sightseeing. I visited the park where captured German guns were on exhibition, saw the Eiffel Tower and its wireless outfit and other interesting sights.

I exchanged the last bit of money that I hope I will have to for a while. Each country that I have entered has

DEC. 30TH. PARIS TO BORDEAUX.

kept me busy exchanging my U. S. Bank Notes for the coin of the particular Realm I am in. It was quite a task in getting the exact amount to carry one thru a country without having an excess amount of the coin when arriving in the next.

I neglected to mention that in Bulgaria, at Sofia, I exchanged all of my gold francs, chiefly French, for U. S. Bank Notes of one and two dollar denomination. I did this to avoid having the gold taken from me, as no country will allow gold to be taken out. The only gold coin I had at all was a twenty dollar goldpiece that I started with from New York.

It was a night trip and as usual sleep was attained only in cat naps my sitting up in the compartment and getting into as comfortable a position as possible.

DEC. 31ST. IN BORDEAUX.

The train reached Bordeaux at 7:10 A. M. and put up at the Hotel Terminus, not a pretentious hotel, but as I was to stay but one night it was handy, being a part of the railroad station.

After a cleaning up I visited the police station and got the necessary visé on my passports and permits so that I can leave the country. The ship sails tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.

I returned to the hotel and went to bed at one o'clock in the afternoon and slept into the night awaking about midnight, very hungry as I had skipped lunch and dinner.

JANUARY FIRST. SAILING FOR THE UNITED STATES.

I ate three meals in one at breakfast and my waiter felt sure that I would burst or have a misfortune, as he

JANUARY FIRST. SAILING FOR UNITED STATES.

put it. After breakfast I had my baggage sent to the ship and took a walk downtown and bought some collars and shirts to wear on the ship, as all I had was a gray shirt such as I had been wearing so far.

Bordeaux is up the Gironde River about fifty or more miles from the ocean and the ships come right up the river to dock. I saw a troopship loading up with troops that are going to the Congo. It was a sad scene seeing the people saying goodbye.

Many of the churches in the city had wireless outfits attached to the steeples, at least they resembled churches.

I spent the morning and early afternoon sightseeing, having many talks with the French wounded that walk about the beautiful parks. Most of the soldiers have uniforms that are very much the worse for wear, the blue being faded out long ago but they are full of fight and spirit.

At 3:30 P. M. the passengers filed up the gangway on the ship and the Police Commissioner's Representative examined my passports and passed me aboard and I thought my troubles were over.

I had just gone around to the opposite side of the vessel, when a man walked up and asked me if I had any gold, and when he showed me his badge I displayed my twenty dollar goldpiece, which he at once took, saying that no gold coin was allowed to go out of the country. I at once put up a loud noise and demanded my money. He said to follow him, but I refused saying that the money was American and was mine.

Soon he returned with another individual who asked me who I was and the goldpiece was returned to me without any

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1911. TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1911.

Left at 10:30 a.m. for the river. The boat was a small one, but it was very comfortable. The river was very narrow and the banks were very high. The water was very clear and the scenery was very beautiful. We went on for about 10 miles and then we stopped for lunch. The boatman was very friendly and we had a very good time.

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JANUARY FIRST 1916. SAILING FOR UNITED STATES.

explanation for their actions. I thanked them and felt relieved at the ending.

The boat was late in starting down the river and it was midnight when she was set loose and started on her voyage. It was a pleasant sail past the city, watching the beacons and flickering lights. I went to bed soon after midnight.

At dinner I met an American engineer and two American Nurses at my table so that it made things very pleasant indeed. The nurses had been working for the past six months at French Base Hospitals in paris and farther north.

The engineer had recently come from Italy where strangely enough he had met Dr. Mendelson of our Unit who left for home in December after going thru the Serbian Retreat thru Montenegro and Albania.

JANUARY SECOND. WE LOSE SIGHT OF FRANCE.
ESCORTED BY A SQUADRON OF DESTROYERS.

Last night we had anchored at the mouth of the river and remained there until 2:20 P. M. when the anchors were pulled up and we sailed protected by a pair of destroyers.

The days run proved to be 238 miles and all on board enjoyed it very much.

The boat is new, this being her third voyage, and she is fitted up in colonial colors, blue and buff, with but few glaring colors or brass work.

JAN. 3RD. A ROUGH DAY.

I was up early to enjoy the trip, but shortly after breakfast the Bay of Biscay began to get rough and choppy,

JAN. 3RD. ROUGH WEATHER WITH MEALS ON DECK.

and soon everyone began to feel the effects of it and I was no exception. Our whole table then proceeded to get into the steamer chairs and thereafter for the next few meals had our meals brought up to us. We could eat on deck but not in the dining room and there were but few who could.

Days run today was 340 miles.

JAN. 4TH.

I remained below nearly all day, going up late in the afternoon for a little air.

Days run was 392 miles.

JAN. 5TH. ON DECK ALL DAY.

I felt much better and remained on deck all day, having my meals served on deck also with the two nurses and the engineer. Days run was 386.

JAN. 6TH. WE PASSED OUR FIRST SHIP.

Today was a little rough but the weather was beautiful and I had my meals in the dining salon.

Days run was 392.

JAN. 7TH. COLD WEATHER AND A HOWLING SNOW STORM.

The water was calmer today, but at night the sea came up and when I retired it was snowing hard.

Days run, 396.

JAN. 8TH. THE STORM CONTINUES.

It was much colder and the snow storm was a hard one, ice forming all over the ship. The whistle was blowing every thirty seconds. Days run 394,

5

JAN. 1917. WOODS, N. H. 1917.

and some specimens taken to test the efficiency of the
and no doubt that the results of the tests were
found the efficiency of the tests for the most part
was not very high. The results of the tests were not
very high. The results of the tests were not very high.

The results of the tests were not very high. The results of the tests were not very high. The results of the tests were not very high.

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JAN. 9TH. SNOW AND COLDER.

The storm had lessened this morning on going on deck but it was much colder than yesterday. When in Paris the papers stated that it was very cold and that New York was having blizzard after blizzard, so we will probably find the city snowbound.

The days run was 390 and we are now but 618 miles from the Ambrose Channel and lightship.

JAN. 10TH. WARMER WEATHER BUT THE SEA IS STILL ROUGH.

On rising this morning I found the air very mild and warm, so we must be in the gulf steam. No overcoats were needed and unlike the previous days, no waves were coming up on deck at all. The ice on the ship began to melt and by night was entirely gone, with the aid of axes in the hands of the sailors.

JAN. 11TH. NEW YORK!!! THE STATUE OF LIBERTY!

This morning we awoke to find ourselves in New York Harbor and at 9:30 A. M. we docked. I was soon thru the customs with my baggage and bought tickets for the night train to Washington, where I will report to the red Cross Headquarters tomorrow.

JAN. 12TH. WASHINGTON, D. C.

I left New York at 12:30 A. M. and after an all night sleep in the Pullman, arrived in Washington shortly after seven o'clock. After breakfast I went immediately to the red Cross Headquarters on H Street, where I reported to Major Patterson and others on the Red Cross Force. Here I also met Mr. Kean who acted as Dr. Strong's secretary in Serbia and we had an interesting time talking about conditions in Serbia.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE TRUE.

The above was received this morning on a long and
 was it was much longer than yesterday. When in fact the
 letter stated that it was very good and that the work was
 having almost all the things, so we will probably find

The following are:

The date was 1940 and it was a very nice letter

The letter was very nice and interesting.

THE LETTER WAS VERY NICE AND INTERESTING.

On seeing the letter I was so very glad and
 glad to see it in the first place. It was very nice
 and interesting and the letter was very good and
 was on the whole a very nice letter. It was very
 good and interesting and was a very nice letter in the

It was a very nice letter.

THE LETTER WAS VERY NICE AND INTERESTING.

This letter was very nice and interesting in fact

It was a very nice letter. It was very nice and

on the whole a very nice letter. It was very nice and

it was a very nice letter. It was very nice and

It was a very nice letter.

THE LETTER WAS VERY NICE AND INTERESTING.

I felt very glad to receive it and it was very nice

it was a very nice letter. It was very nice and

on the whole a very nice letter. It was very nice and

it was a very nice letter. It was very nice and

as on the whole a very nice letter. It was very nice and

I also felt very glad to receive it and it was very nice

it was a very nice letter. It was very nice and

It was a very nice letter.

JAN. 12TH. AT WASHINGTON. TO NEW YORK.

All were very much surprised at my trip back, so quickly did I come. Skoplje to New York City in twenty five days by the route I came would be nearly a record peace time, using the conveyances that I did. To do it in war time with passports and permits was a great surprise to all and to myself when I heard of the troubles other red Cross men were having.

I left Washington on the 4:10 P. M. train for New York arriving in New York late in the evening.

JAN. 13TH. NEW YORK TO BOSTON AND HOME.

Leaving New York on the 12:30 A. M. train, I had a comfortable night on the sleeper and arrived in Boston at 6:30 A. M.

After a light breakfast, I visited Technology and the State House and then home, after an eight months trip, during which I visited eleven European countries in the southern part of the continent.

* * THE END OF THE DIARY * *

A P P E N D I X

THE SONGS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SANITARY COMMISSION TO SERBIA DURING 1915.

"The National Anthem"

Its a long way to dear old Serbia,
Its a long way to go.
Its a long way to dear old Serbia,
To the lousiest job I know.
Good by, home and mother,
Farewell old Broad way.
Its a long, long way to dear old Serbia,
But I will come back some day.

(Tune of "Tipperary".)

"Evening prayer"

We're all working for the Red Cross,
All the live long day.
We're all working for the Red Cross,
Driving the lice away.
Can't you smell the sulphur burning,
So no more will be born.
Don't you see them all a 'turnin',
KILL 'EM, or we'll be gone.

(Tune of "I've been working on the Railroad".)

"Lice and Sulphur"

There's a little pile of sulphur burning, and burning,
Down in my heart for you.
There's a little louse that is a crawling,
He wants you, he dō;
So, run, run, to your house again,
Run, run, keep that stuff aflame,
For there's a little louse that is a crawling,
And crawling to YOU.

(Tune of "There's a Little Spark of Love still Burning".)

THE LIFE OF THE AFRICAN AND AMERICAN
PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO THE UNITED STATES

The African and American
Parliamentary Committee to the United States
was organized in 1917. It was the first
of its kind in the world. It was the first
to bring the African and American
people together in a common cause.

(Name of the committee)

THE AFRICAN AND AMERICAN

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(Name of the committee)

AMERICAN RED CROSS SONGS. (Cont.)

"Red Cross Man".

Red Cross, red Cross, red Cross man,
Run this way, just as fast as you can.
Light up the sulphur and seal up the doors,
red Cross man.

Maybe, there hiding behind the chairs,
Ready to spring on your underwear,
Shave your beard and clip your hair.
Red Cross man.

(Tune of "Yama Yama Man")

We're on Our Way to Nish Today".

We're on our way, to Nish today,
B'neath those sheltering tents, we want to stay.
We hope to live another day, if we drive those lice away.

We're sentimental for our sweethearts gentle, that we
left in the U. S. A.

We're on our way, to Nish today,

So help us, won't you say.

(Tune of "Mandalay".)

One on a few members of the Unit.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| As Mr. Taylor needs a life belt, | T. was very stout. |
| As the Colonel needs a straight, | Col. Gayle likes poker. |
| As Mitchel needs a hair cut, | Self Explanatory. |
| And Mendelson needs a mate. | M. was engaged. |
| As Hazelhurst needs a life boat, | H. sick on the boat. |
| And the Missus, she does to, | Wife of H. |
| As Serbia needs the red Cross, dear, | |
| Thats how I need you. | |

(Tune of "Thats How I need You").

NOTE:- These songs were composed in the salon of the
S. S. Athinai shortly after leaving New York in
May, and most of the fellows had a word at the
wording of them.

THE LIFE OF THE LATE

THE LATE

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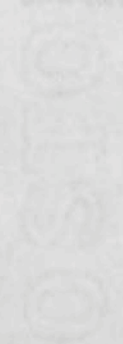
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MEMBERS OF MY UNIT IN MONTENEGROAND SERBIA.In Jacovitsa(Djakovo) Montenegro.

Time: June 23rd. to July 7th.

Clement B. Chinn. "Mikaelovitch the interpreter!"

In Pech(Ipek) Montenegro.

July 5th. to July 30th.

C. B. Chinn. Mikaelovitch and Regick, interpreters

Carl E. Buck.

E. H. Gage arrived July 29th. and remained for a week.

In Mitrovitza, Serbia.

August 8th. to Sept. 8th.

Richard S. Lyman.

Luis De La Pena.

G. F. Laughlin.

George W. Taylor.

Otis T. Campbell.

J. E. Harrington.

Estus H. Magoon. Aug. 29 to Aug. 31st.

Captain Schattner, interpreter.

In Dievdjeli and Doyran, Southern Serbia.

Sept. 14th. to Oct. 13th.

J. E. Harrington.

Charles P. Crafts.

Otis T. Campbell.

Charles E. Fox.

G. F. Laughlin.

Capt. Schattner, interpreter.

Walter S. Standifer.

"Tom" interpreter.

H. E. Berger.

Luis De La Pena.

B. W. Taylor.

In Skoplje Oct. 13th. 20th.

H. E. Berger.

C. E. Fox.

E. H. Gage.

Mr. Tripceovich, secretary

G. W. Bakeman.

and interpreter.

In Skoplje Oct. 20th. to Dec. 18th.

C. E. Fox

Dr. Cornelius of the unit was also in Skoplje(Uskub)

but is now with the Lady Paget Hospital.

Drs. Baehr and Plotz.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON

In the (U.S. Army) Department

Time: 10:00 AM, 10 July 1944

Class: 10:00 AM, 10 July 1944

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A P P E N D I X

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SANITARY COMMISSION
TO SERBIA IN 1915.

April Unit.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, Director.
 Dr. Thomas W. Jackson, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
 Dr. Hans Zinsser, Bacteriologist.
 Dr. Andrew W. Sellards, Clinical Laboratory Assistant.
 Dr. George C. Shattuck, Clinical Assistant.
 Dr. B. W. Caldwell, Hospital Administration.
 Dr. F. B. Grinnell, Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
 Mr. Walter S. Standifer, Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
 Mr. Luis De La Pena, Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
 Mr. Hobart D. Brink, Secretary.

May Unit.M. I. T. Men.

Mr. Edward E. Stuart, in charge.
 Dr. Albert F. Cornelius.*
 Dr. Stanley H. Osborn.*
 Dr. Ralph W. Mendelson.*
 Dr. Harold H. Mitchel.*
 Mr. Estus H. Magoon.
 Mr. Eliot H. Gage.
 Mr. George W. Bakeman.
 Mr. Henry E. Berger.
 Mr. R. D. Bates.
 Mr. J. E. Harrington.
 Mr. Carl E. Buck.
 Mr. Albert W. Buck.
 Mr. Charles E. Fox.

*Harvard-Technology School
 for Health Officers.

Panama Men.

Mr. Clement B. Chinn.
 Dr. Fleetwood Gruver.
 Mr. Gerald S. Laughlin.
 Mr. Charles P. Crafts.
 Mr. George W. Taylor.
 Mr. Otis T. Campbell.
 Mr. E. D. Gayle.
 Mr. F. P. Bravo.

Harvard men

Mr. Richard S. Lyman.
 Mr. Hazelhurst.
 Mr. T. R. Schoonmaker.

Johns Hopkins.

Dr. John J. S. Schmitt.

Other Members Who Arrived in Summer.

Mr. Kean, secretary.
 Dr. Baehr.
 Dr. Plotz.

Dr. Castellani was in charge of the Laboratory from the beginning.

EQUIPMENT FOR EACH MEMBERFurnished by the Red Cross:

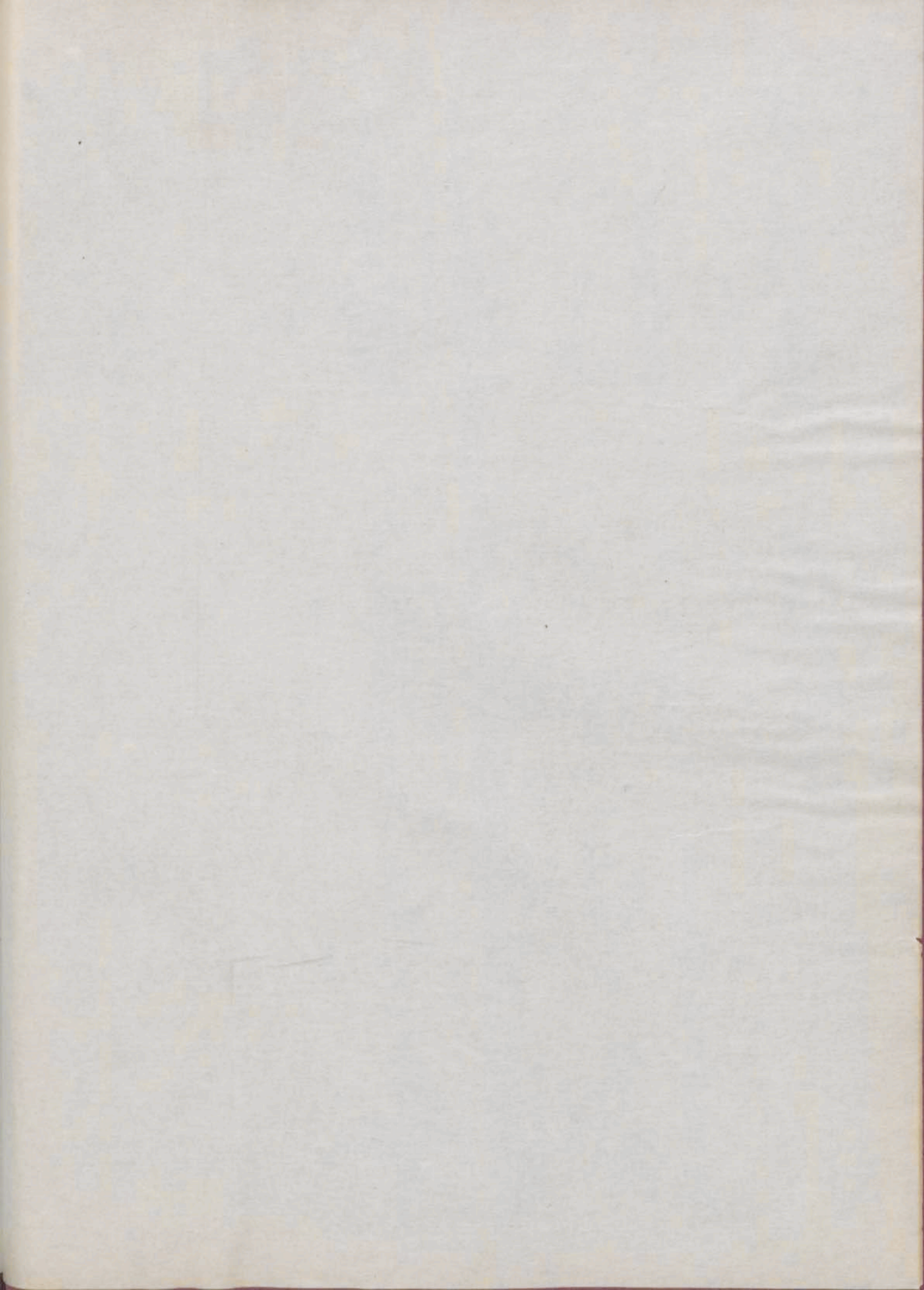
- 1 Norfolk Jacket Suit and riding breeches, Forestry Green Cloth.
- 2 Khaki suits made same style.
- 1 pr. canvas and 1 pr. leather leggings.
- 1 campaign hat and 1 service cap, same color as uniform.
- 2 gray flannel shirts.

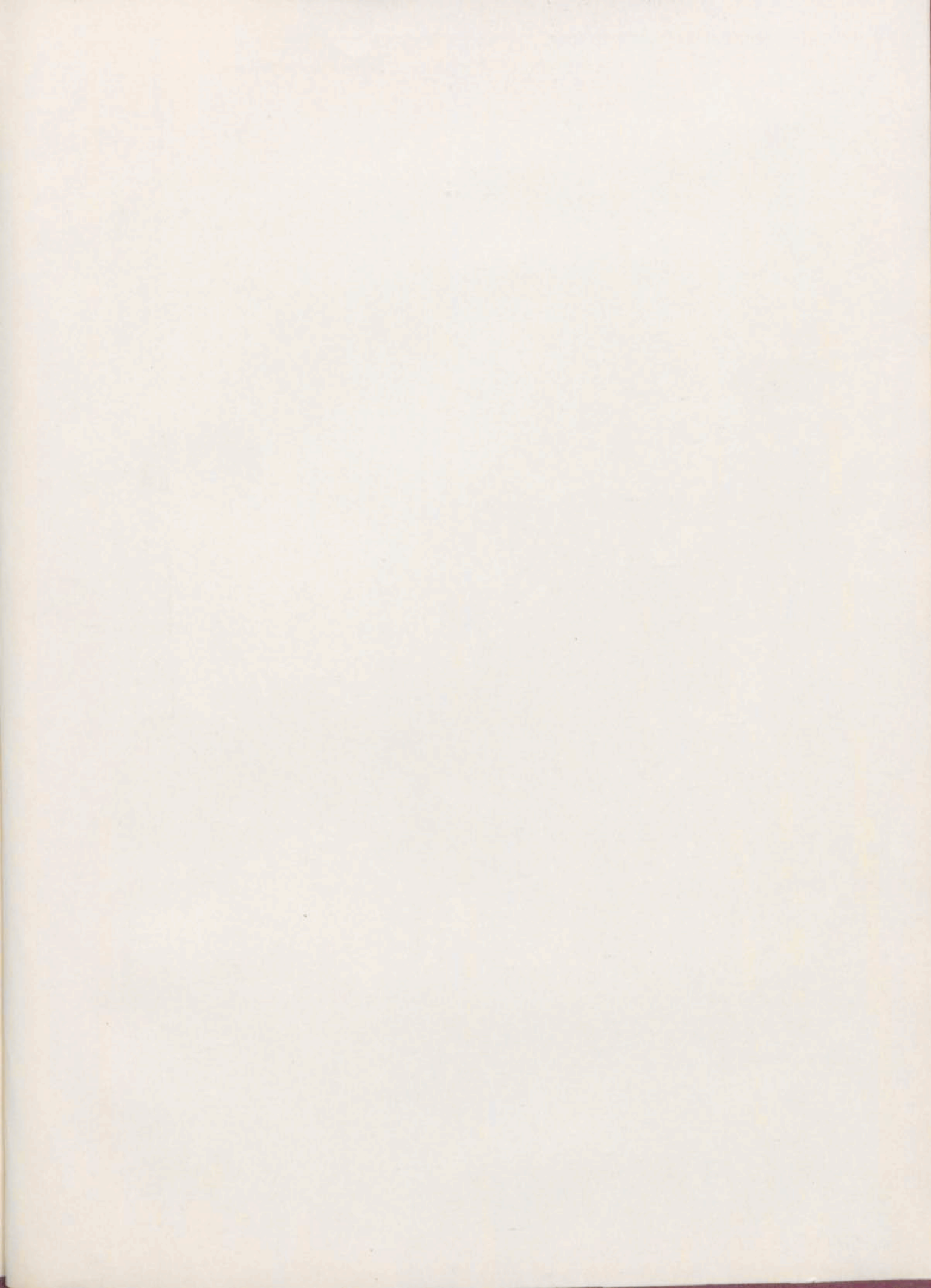
- 1 mosquito bar.
- 1 folding cot.
- 3 pair rubber dressing gloves.
- 1 American Red Cross Blanket.
- 1 duffel bag.
- 1 Gase Proof Suit.
- 1 Special passport.

EQUIPMENT FOR EACH MEMBER

Formulated by the Red Cross:

- 1. Hospital jacket, belt and riding breeches, forestry
Green cloth.
- 2. Boots, rubber boots same style.
- 3. Trousers and 1 pair leather leggings.
- 4. Leather hat and 1 service cap, same color as
uniform.
- 5. Gray flannel shirt.
- 6. Mess kit set.
- 7. Folding cot.
- 8. Pair rubber dressing gloves.
- 9. American Red Cross blanket.
- 10. Medical bag.
- 11. Green field unit.
- 12. Special passport.





CONTENTS
Map of Serbia

THIS BOOK DOES
NOT CIRCULATE

LA DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE DU ROYAUME DE SERBIE

Echelle 1:1000000

LEGENDE:

- limite de département
- limite d'arrondissement
- chef-lieu de département
- chef-lieu d'arrondissement
- chemin de fer
- route de première classe
- route de deuxième classe

Edition du ministère de l'intérieur



- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| I Département de Podrinje | 2. Crna Gora | 2. Morava | 2. Kriva Palanka |
| Arrondissements de | 3. Užice | 3. Aleksinac | 3. Zegligovo |
| 1. Mačva | 4. Požega | 4. Svirijig | 4. Kralovo |
| 2. Pocerna | 5. Zlatibor | 5. Nis | |
| 3. Posavo-Tamnava | | | |
| 4. Jadar | VIII Département de Rudnik | XV Département de Piot | XXIII Département de de Prizren |
| 5. Radjevina | Arrondissements de | Arrondissements de | Arrondissements de |
| 6. Azbukovica | 1. Kačer | 1. Bela Palanka | 1. Podrim |
| | 2. Takovo | 2. Nišava | 2. Podgor |
| | 3. Ljubici | 3. Lužnica | 3. Sar Planina |
| II Département de Valjevo | | | 4. Gora |
| Arrondissements de | IX Département de Ošak | XVI Département de Toplica | XXIV Département de Tetovo |
| 1. Posavina | Arrondissements de | Arrondissements de | Arrondissements de |
| 2. Tamnava | 1. Trnava | 1. Leskovac | 1. Dobrič |
| 3. Podgorina | 2. Dragacevo | 2. Jablanica | 2. Galicnik |
| 4. Valjevo | 3. Zica | 3. Vlasotinci | 2. Gornji Polog |
| 5. Kolubara | 4. Moravica | 4. Poljanica | 3. Donji Polog |
| | 5. Studenica | 5. Masurica | 4. Poreč |
| III Département de Beograd | | XVII Département de Vranje | XXV Département de Skoplje |
| Arrondissements de | X Département de Ošak | Arrondissements de | Arrondissements de |
| 1. Vračar | Arrondissements de | 1. Kačanik | 1. Kačanik |
| 2. Posavina | 1. Jasenica | 2. Prokuplje | 2. Skoplje |
| 3. Grocka | 2. Lepenica | 3. Kragujevac | 3. Veles |
| 4. Kolubara | 3. Kragujevac | 4. Cruza | |
| 5. Kosmaj | 4. Cruza | | |
| IV Département de Smederevo | | XVIII Département de Prijepolje | XXVI Département de Bregalnica |
| Arrondissements de | XI Département de Morava | Arrondissements de | Arrondissements de |
| 1. Podunavlje | Arrondissements de | 1. Priboj | 1. Ove Polje |
| 2. Jasenica | 1. Resava | 2. Nova Varoš | 2. Kočane |
| 3. Orašje | 2. Despotovac | 3. Mileševa | 3. Carevo Selo |
| V Département de Požarevac | 3. Belica | 4. Štip | 4. Štip |
| Arrondissements de | 4. Levač | 5. Radovište | 5. Radovište |
| 1. Požarevac | 5. Paračin | 6. Males | 6. Males |
| 2. Ram | 6. Temnić | | |
| 3. Golubac | | XIX Département de Raška | XXVII Département de de Ohrid |
| 4. Morava | | Arrondissements de | Arrondissements de |
| 5. Mlava | | 1. Sjenica | 1. Debar |
| 6. Negotin | | 2. Stavica | 2. Struga |
| VI Département de Krajina | | 3. Deževa | 3. Ohrid |
| Arrondissements de | | | |
| 1. Kijac | | XX Département de Zvečan | XXVIII Département de de Bitolj |
| 2. Poreč | | Arrondissements de | Arrondissements de |
| 3. Brza Palanka | | 1. Mitrovica | 1. Kičevo |
| 4. Krajina | | 2. Vučitrn | 2. Prespa |
| 5. Negotin | | 3. Drenica | 3. Krušovo |
| VII Département de Užice | | XXI Département de Kosovo | 4. Bitolj |
| Arrondissements de | | Arrondissements de | 5. Prilep |
| 1. Rača | | 1. Lab | 6. Morihovo |
| | | 2. Gračanica | |
| | | 3. Nerodimlje | |
| | | 4. Gnjilane | |
| | | XXII Département de Kumanovo | |
| | | Arrondissements de | |
| | | 1. Preševo | |
| | | | |

Pour prononciation: g = g avant a, o, u ou avant des consonnes (Garonne, Grenoble);
dj = g avant e ou i dans la langue italienne (Poggia); z = j (Dijon); z = s entre deux
voyelles (Creusot); j = y après une voyelle; ij = gij dans la langue italienne (Corigliano);
nj = gn (Avignon); e = e avant e ou i dans la langue italienne (Squillace); u = ou; h = h
aspirée; t = ch dans la langue anglaise (Greenwich); dz = g avant e ou i dans la langue
anglaise (Cambridge); s = ch; c = tz dans la langue allemande

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