

War Casualties of All the Nations

Thirty-three Million Men on Casualty Lists Out of a Grand Total of Nearly Sixty Millions Mobilized

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD

[The figures of military losses in this article are all from official data, or, where these were not obtainable, are from official estimates.]

THIS is an attempt to reveal the war's cost measured in terms of human life, with special reference to the millions diverted from the productive industries of peace to the annihilating vocation of mortal combat—to other millions who today are dead, suffering, or helpless because of the war.

Sixteen established nations and three new ones, which the war brought forth, assembled their human powers for the great conflict—fifteen on one side and four on the other. Against one or more of the four, twelve other nations also declared war, but did not actively indulge in it. Of the remaining fifty more or less independent nations of the world, five also severed relations with one or more of the four original aggressors. All were seriously affected.

It has been estimated¹ that the Polish combatants with the Allies numbered 150,000; that the Czechoslovak armies in Siberia, France, and Italy included 180,000 nationals; that the King of Hedjaz fought the Turk with 250,000 Arabs. These three new nations, therefore, employed a combatant force of 580,000 men, which was joined to the Allies' 39,676,864 against the Central Powers' 19,500,000.

Nearly 60,000,000 men at war! Of this huge number over 7,000,000 are dead and nearly 6,000,000 (30 per cent. of the wounded) are permanent human wrecks.

But this only refers to the soldiers who died or were irreparably maimed. Civilians were even greater sufferers, not only by engines of war but by famine, disease, and massacre. There were those who were killed by direct military causes; those who died from indirect causes.

In the first category we have:

- 692 Americans slain on the high seas.
- 20,620 British subjects slain on the high seas.
- 1,270 English men, women, and children the victims of air raids and bombardment.
- 30,000 Belgians butchered or deprived of life in various ways.
- 40,000 French butchered or deprived of life in various ways.
- 7,500 Neutrals slain by the U-boat.

100,082

In the second category* we have:

- 4,000,000 Armenians, Syrians, Jews, and Greeks massacred or starved by the Turks.
- 4,000,000 Deaths beyond the normal mortality of influenza and pneumonia induced by the war.
- 1,085,441 Serbian dead through disease or massacre.

9,085,441

All this gives a military and civilian mortality, directly or indirectly the product of the war, of:

Military deaths	7,781,806
Civilian deaths	9,185,523

Total 16,967,329

And this is not all. Who can even estimate the millions of human beings

*American civilian lives lost by U-boat, mines, &c., include all from the one lost on the British ship *Falaba*, March 28, 1915, till the four lost on the American steamer *Lucia*, Oct. 17, 1918. British lives lost in the same way include 6,500 members of the mercantile marine not listed as naval casualties. The 7,500 neutral lives also lost are led by those of Norway's death list of 5,120 seamen.

The total of 4,000,000 Armenians, Greeks, Jews, and Syrians massacred by the Turks is the latest official estimate of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The number of Armenians massacred has been variously estimated at from one to three

Casualty Losses of the Belligerents United States and Associated Nations

Nation.	Mobilized.	Dead.	Wounded.	Prisoners or Missing.	Total Casualties.
United States.....	4,272,521	67,813	192,483	14,363	274,659
British Empire....	7,500,000	692,065	2,037,325	360,367	3,089,757
France	7,500,000	1,385,300	2,675,000	446,300	4,506,600
Italy	5,500,000	460,000	947,000	1,393,000	2,800,000
Belgium	267,000	20,000	60,000	10,000	90,000
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000
Japan	800,000	300	907	3	1,210
Rumania	750,000	200,000	120,000	80,000	400,000
Serbia	707,343	322,000	28,000	100,000	450,000
Montenegro	50,000	3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000
Greece	230,000	15,000	40,000	45,000	100,000
Portugal	100,000	4,000	15,000	200	10,000
Total.....	39,676,864	4,869,478	11,075,715	4,956,233	20,892,226

Central Powers

Germany	11,000,000	1,611,104	3,683,143	772,522	6,066,769
Austria-Hungary ..	6,500,000	800,000	3,200,000	1,211,000	5,211,000
Bulgaria	400,000	201,224	152,399	10,825	264,448
Turkey	1,600,000	300,000	570,000	130,000	1,000,000
Total.....	19,500,000	2,912,328	7,605,542	2,124,347	12,542,217
Grand total...	59,176,864	7,781,806	18,681,257	7,080,580	33,434,443

whose bones whiten the roads of Poland or fill the charnel houses of the Bolsheviks?

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million. This is probably an exaggeration. An estimate of 300,000 is based on the following facts, published in the *Horizon of Tiflis* and the *Artzakank Parisi*, (Paris;) still the natural increase in population in the unaffected region might tend to increase this total. When the war began there were fewer than three million Armenians in all Turkey, Transylvania, and Galicia. In Transcaucasia the Armenian population increased from 1,000,000 to 1,207,000; in Ciscaucasia, from 30,000 to 80,000; in European Turkey, from 400,000 to 500,000, and in Transylvania and Galicia, from 15,000 to 25,000. Supposing that this increase were entirely due to refugees, we have 367,000. Now for the region affected by massacre: First comes Turkish Armenia, with its predominant Kurd population, where, before the war, there were 650,000 Armenians, and today there are 32,000, a decrease of 618,000; Northern Persia had 100,000 and today has 51,000, a decrease of 49,000, showing a total decrease in two regions of 667,000, and a grand total decrease of 300,000, (667,000 minus 367,000.)

gives the authentic figures regarding the man power employed and the casualties suffered by the sixteen nations which were officially mobilized for the war and took active part in it. There is as yet no record available concerning the casualties suffered by the three new nations which came into being through the war, or by little San Marino, which sent a gallant 300 to help Italy beat their common enemy. The rest, however, is upon record.

ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES

Two elements contributed to make the armed forces of the United States the numerical and dynamic success they had already registered when Germany signed the armistice—the wise laws which brought them into being and the intelligent execution of those laws by both public servants and public sentiment. Under the original selective service law of May 18, 1917, with its subsequent amendments, the man power of the na-

tion between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, had registered to the number of 23,709,000, and of these slightly over 2,800,000 had been inducted into military service. These had been added to the Regular, National Guard, and Reserve Corps units, making a total of 3,665,000 men mobilized, of whom there were in Europe, or on the way to Europe, on Nov. 11, 2,053,347 men—less losses—and over 1,700,000 in training at home camps.

On Aug. 7, 1918, the appellations "Regular Army," "Reserve Corps," "National Guard," and "National Army" were ordered discontinued and the military forces of the nation were consolidated into the United States Army. The old volunteer army had numbered on the eve of the declaration of war 190,000 men.

The creation of the National Naval Volunteers by an act approved Aug. 29, 1916, had already made it possible to place the Naval Militia under Federal jurisdiction. The same act also provided for the increase of the enlisted personnel of the Regular Navy and the creation of the United States Naval Reserve Force. On Nov. 11, 1918, the Regular Navy was represented by 5,656 permanent and 4,833 temporary officers and 206,684 men, and the Reserves numbered 21,985 officers and 290,346 men, giving a total of 32,474 officers and 497,030 men, to be added to the United States fighting forces. The total, however, included many women who had been enrolled as yeomen due to the sudden increase of the "business" of the service on account of the war. When war was declared the enlistment and enrollment of the navy numbered only 65,777 men.

Then to the land army and the navy must be added the Marine Corps, who conspicuously upheld the traditions of their caste at Château-Thierry. By an act which went into effect July 1, 1918, the strength of the corps was temporarily increased from 693 officers and 30,000 men to 3,017 officers and 75,000 men. The volunteer enlistments were stopped by Executive order on Aug. 8, when the maximum, showing a total of 78,017, had about been reached.

According to General Pershing's report to Secretary of War Baker, dated Nov. 20, 1918, the losses to the American Expeditionary Force had been as follows up to Nov. 18: Killed and died of wounds, 36,145; died of disease, 14,811; deaths unclassified, 2,204; wounded, 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160. A supplementary report transmitted Nov. 30 made the following distribution of casualties which the Expeditionary Force of 1,338,169 combat troops had suffered in France, according to data verified up to Nov. 26:

Killed in action, 28,363; died of wounds, 12,101; died of disease, 16,034; deaths unclassified, 1,980; prisoners and missing, 14,290, and 189,955 wounded, divided as follows: Severely wounded, 54,751; undetermined, 43,168; slightly, 92,036.

On Jan. 7 the War Department received a report giving the casualties suffered by the American Expeditionary Force in Northern Russia as follows: Killed in action and died of wounds, 3 officers and 57 men; died of disease, 2 officers and 63 men; accidentally killed, 4 men; drowned, 1 officer and 2 men; missing in action, 16 men; wounded, 15.

Before the United States entered the war 67 members of the navy had lost their lives on armed merchantmen attacked by submarines; during the war the service lost on sea by the sinking of 48 naval vessels and 130 merchant vessels in convoy 1,142 officers and men.

The casualties suffered by the Marine Corps are best described in a passage taken from the most recent report of the Secretary of the Navy:

With only 8,000 men engaged in the fiercest battles, the Marine Corps casualties numbered 69 officers and 1,531 enlisted men dead, and 78 officers and 2,435 enlisted men wounded seriously enough to be officially reported by cablegram to which number should be added not a few whose wounds did not incapacitate them from further fighting. However, with a casualty list that numbers nearly half the original 8,000 men who entered battle, the official reports account for only 57 United States Marines who have been captured by the enemy.

From the foregoing data the totals reached in regard to the American troops

follows:

	Total			
	Mobilized.	Dead.	W'ded.	Casual.
Army ...	3,685,000	65,000	189,955	14,290
Casualties in Russia	71	15	16	102
Navy ...	529,504	1,142
Marine Corps ...	78,017	1,609	2,513	57
Total ...	4,272,521	67,813	192,483	14,363

BRITISH EMPIRE

In his last report for 1918 Secretary Baker draws an interesting comparison between the development of the British and American expeditionary forces, which contains hitherto unknown facts in regard to the former:

The British forces in France climbed to one million men in the Fall of 1915, and to a high figure of slightly more than two million troops in the Summer of 1917, three years after England entered the war. In nineteen months after the United States entered the war we were represented overseas by an army of two million men. The growth of the American force was twice as rapid as that of the British force. It must be borne in mind that the British, practically from the beginning, used large numbers of men to fill gaps left by casualties, while the American forces could for many months apply practically every man to building up the force.

Prior to the war the land forces of the United Kingdom, which were first affected, consisted of the Regular Army of 160,000 men and the Territorial Army, organized primarily for home defense. At the battles of Mons and the Marne the expeditionary force was of about 60,000; its losses were filled by a special reserve. During 1915 Lord Derby, Director General of Recruiting, managed to maintain the volunteer system and registered 2,829,263 men between the ages of 18 and 40, which brought the total enrollment up to 2,500,000, of which only about 1,000,000 remained effective. The new Military Service act, which came into force on Feb. 10, 1916, added 820,000 men to the army during that and the following year, and then, in January, 1918, it became necessary to withdraw nearly 500,000 men under 24 years of age from essential industries and send them into the army on account of the expected

March 21.

It was in explanation of the transfer of 420,000 from industry that Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, made an important statement in the House of Commons on Jan. 19, 1918, in regard to the man power of the empire. He said that the British Army was then over 4,000,000 strong on all fronts where it was engaged. The empire as a whole had raised over 7,500,000. England alone had contributed 4,500,000, or 60 per cent.; Scotland, 620,000, or 8 per cent.; Wales, 280,000, or 3.7 per cent.; Ireland, 170,000, or 2.3 per cent., and the dominions, 900,000, or 12 per cent.—significant figures of which all, except the Irish, may be proud.

In 1918 the United Kingdom by a new class of recruits and the diversion of man power from industries to the war had managed to raise the total registration from 5,570,000 to a few hundred over 6,000,000 when the armistice was signed. To this may be added the total registration in the British possessions, which furnished, in round numbers, from the beginning of the war, 2,000,000 men. These, however, include the numerous camp followers of the native Indian Army and the native troops in Africa, concerning which little statistical information has so far been published.

Canada, with a contribution of nearly 1,000,000 men, 800,000 of whom went overseas, lost a total of 220,182, with a mortality total of 60,383. The list, published at Ottawa Jan. 3, follows:

	Other Officers. Ranks.		Total.
Killed in action	1,842	33,824	35,666
Died of wounds	614	11,806	12,420
Died of disease.....	220	5,185	5,405
Wounded	7,130	148,669	155,799
Prisoners of war.....	3,575
Presumed dead	142	4,529	4,671
Missing	41	384	425
Deaths in Canada....	2,221
Total	9,989	204,397	220,182
Total deaths, 60,383.			

Two thousand five hundred and eight prisoners have been repatriated, escaped, or died while prisoners of war.

Australia, with her volunteer system, out of a population of 5,000,000 sent abroad 336,000, which suffered a total

Losses of 230,151, including 94,451 dead, 156,000 wounded, and 3,401 prisoners.

India's contribution to the war, in both white and native troops, and the losses these troops sustained are set forth as follows in a report from the India Office on Nov. 27, 1918:

At the outbreak of war the strength of the army in India was: British, 76,953; Indian, 239,561. The number of Indian ranks recruited during the war up to Sept. 30, 1918, was 1,161,789, of which 757,747 were combatants and the rest non-combatants. The number of officers and men sent on service overseas from India up to Sept. 30, 1918, was:

	British.	Indian.
To East Africa.....	5,403	46,936
To France	18,934	131,496
To Mesopotamia	167,551	588,717
To Egypt	19,168	116,159
To Gallipoli	60	4,428
To Saloniki	66	4,938
To Aden	7,386	20,243
To Persian Gulf	968	29,457

	219,534	953,374
Total	1,172,908	
British ranks sent from India to England	42,430	

Grand total 1,215,338

The total Indian casualties in the same period were 101,439, of which more than half were incurred in Mesopotamia. In this theatre there were 14,742 killed and 30,589 wounded. The next largest casualties were incurred in France, with 6,900 killed and 16,380 wounded.

On Nov. 19, 1918, the British Deputy Secretary of War, Mr. Macpherson, made a long statement in the House of Commons giving the total casualties of the British Armies as they had so far been ascertained and tabulated. On Nov. 26 the British Admiralty issued a statement in regard to naval losses. Mr. Macpherson said:

The military casualties in the Expeditionary Forces in the different theatres of war are necessarily incomplete, and I am afraid that some time will have to elapse before the exact figures can be given. Up to Nov. 10, 1918, the figures, including the dominion and the Indian troops, in the various theatres of operations, are as follows:

KILLED		
(Including died of wounds and other causes.)		
	Officers.	Ranks.
France	32,769	526,843
Italy	86	941
Dardanelles	1,785	31,737

	Officers.	Ranks.
Saloniki	285	7,330
Mesopotamia	1,340	29,769
Egypt	1,098	14,794
East Africa	380	8,724
Other Theatres	133	690

WOUNDED

	Officers.	Ranks.
France	83,142	1,750,203
Italy	334	4,612
Dardanelles	3,010	75,508
Saloniki	818	16,058
Mesopotamia	2,429	43,686
Egypt	2,311	35,762
East Africa	478	7,276
Other theatres	142	1,373

MISSING

Including prisoners of war (including 6,741 officers and 164,767 other ranks known to be prisoners of war and also over 80,000 officers and other ranks whose deaths had been accepted for official purposes):

	Officers.	Ranks.
France	10,846	315,849
Italy	38	727
Dardanelles	258	7,431
Saloniki	114	2,713
Mesopotamia	566	14,789
Egypt	183	3,705
East Africa	38	929
Other Theatres	51	908

Totals of killed, wounded, and missing:

KILLED		
Officers	37,876	
Other Ranks	620,828	

WOUNDED		
Officers	92,664	
Other Ranks	1,939,478	

MISSING		
Officers	12,094	
Other Ranks	347,051	

TOTAL OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING

Officers	142,634
Other Ranks	2,907,357

Grand Total 3,049,991

The subsequent statement of the Admiralty includes all the various departments of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines, but excludes the Royal Navy Division used on land, which had been included in Mr. Macpherson's statement. The Admiralty statement is:

	Officers.	Men.
Dead	2,466	30,895
Wounded	805	4,378
Missing	15	32
Prisoners	222	953
	3,508	36,258
Grand Total		39,766

M. ships and auxiliaries and other commissioned vessels. In addition the following losses have been sustained by men of these classes while pursuing their ordinary vocations:

	Officers. and Men.
Killed	14,661
Captured	3,295

LOSSES OF FRANCE

France was able to place in the field at once nineteen army corps, amounting to 800,000 combatants. By the time of the battle of the Marne in September this force had been reinforced by thirty-six divisions of reserve troops, by territorials, and 20,000 troops from Algiers and Morocco, both white and native.

By January, 1915, France had enrolled in her army, excluding colonial troops, fully 12 per cent. of her population, or 4,800,000, including the classes of 1915 and 1916. Four subsequent classes were added later, producing about 1,500,000, which gave Continental France alone a total of 6,300,000 men enrolled.

During the war France issued no figures in regard to either recruiting or enlistments or casualties. Subsequently, however, French officials have been furnished with data as far as ascertained and audited. Thus M. Abraz, Under Secretary of State, announced in the Chamber on Dec. 26, 1918, that the number of killed up to Nov. 1 aggregated 1,071,300, with 31,800 officers and 1,040,000 men, while the total number of dead, prisoners, and missing reached 42,000 officers and 1,789,000 men; and it was believed that among the prisoners 8,300 officers and 1,789,000 men; and it was This statement had been in reply to a speech made by the Socialist Deputy, Lucien Voilin, which, although a plea for the immediate demobilization of the army, furnished valuable information. Voilin said:

I betray no secret when I say that the problem of demobilization presents itself thus: we have mobilized 6,900,000 men, we have had about 1,400,000 killed, while 800,000 recovered from wounds. We are going to demobilize 1,200,000 reserves, territorials, and heads of families. There are about 3,500,000 men who will remain

of these who do not belong to the active forces.

Then on Jan. 8 the French High Commission to the United States made the first comprehensive statement showing that France had mobilized in all a number equal to that mobilized by the British Empire as far as combatants were concerned, and that the republic had lost in man power 2,260,000, or nearly 6 per cent. of its population. Some of the principal features of the commission's statement are as follows:

Men killed in action or dead of wounds numbered 1,028,000, and to the total must be added 299,000 listed as missing and given up for lost, making a total of 1,327,000. The number of wounded was 3,000,000, with 435,000 listed as prisoners. Three-fourths of the wounded have recovered, either entirely or at least to such an extent as to be fit to work again.

Slightly less than 700,000 are absolutely unable to work and have been pensioned. To these figures must be added those who will come back from prison camps in Germany unfit for work. The French Government estimates that the total number of unfit and pensioned may finally be between 800,000 and 900,000 men.

The losses among native troops coming from French colonies or protectorates were 42,500 killed or died of wounds, with 15,000 missing and very probably dead. The number pensioned after wounds or illness was 44,000, to which must be added those of the 3,500 held as prisoners of war who will have to be pensioned.

"If one considers only the losses among French citizens," said the commission's statement, "and compares their number to the population of France, about 38,000,000, and to the number of men mobilized, about 7,500,000, one sees that the total killed or dead of wounds, missing, and unfit for work was between 5 and 6 per cent. of the French population and between 26 and 30 per cent. of the men mobilized."

ITALY

Liability to serve in the army or the navy is general and personal in Italy. This liability lasts for nineteen years, and begins at the age of 20. The annual contingent is divided into three categories. The first of these joins the standing army; the second the same, but with unlimited leave; the third is enrolled in the Territorial Militia. Italy

entered the war against Austria-Hungary after ten months of preparation. In that time she had built upon the foundation of 14,121 officers, 250,000 of other ranks, and a cavalry corps of 55,727 until it presented a military establishment of four field armies and one reserve army of something over a million—515,000 in the standing army, 245,000 in the Mobile Militia, and 340,000 in the Territorial Militia. Aside from such corps as the Alpini, Grenadiers, Bersaglieri, and the Carabinieri, or military police, many regiments were locally recruited and preserved their traditional local names, for whose glory they fought. The general inspiration, however, was the King and the House of Savoy.

These conditions and inspiration obtained down to the time of the disaster of Caporetto, in the Autumn of 1917, by which time 3,500,000 combatants had been mobilized. Caporetto changed both the conditions and the inspiration. Three of the old armies were allowed to retain their old organization and preserve the traditions of their old spirit, but seven new armies were mobilized on an entirely different plan—their condition was changed from local—from the "paese" and the "regione"—to the national, and Italy, not the dynasty, became the inspiration. When Austria-Hungary was forced to capitulate, Italy had a concentrated, compact military establishment of about 2,500,000 combatants, the survivors of an original total recruiting of 5,500,000.

So far, on account of the unsettled condition of affairs on the Adriatic littoral, Italy has not begun to demobilize, and data in regard to her casualties have been published in very much the same way that the casualties of the French Army have become known—through Parliamentary utterances. The huge number of prisoners and missing (1,393,000) is accounted for up to 80 per cent. by Caporetto. Emphasis may also be laid upon the enormous number of permanently disabled among the wounded, due to the high altitudes in which Italy conducted the larger part of her operations; these number over 1,000,000, according to Francesco Nitti, Minister of

the Treasury. On Dec. 21, Salvatore Barzilai, former Cabinet Minister, who was then with the King in Paris, made a statement in regard to Italian casualties which was supplemented as follows by Colonel Ugo Pizzarello of the Italian Military Mission in the United States:

Killed in action.....	500,000
Dead by disease in war zone....	300,000
Wounded, disabled, missing, prisoners	2,000,000

Grand total2,800,000

On Dec. 31 the Supreme Command of the Italian Army added these details to the round numbers employed by Colonel Pizzarello: Losses on all fronts during the war, 460,000, of whom 16,326 were officers. Of the 947,000 wounded, 33,397 were officers.

Very little has been officially stated in regard to prisoners, but with the total number of casualties at hand and the number of dead and wounded to be subtracted from the total, the deduction is not difficult.

BELGIUM

In case of war Belgium was prepared to mobilize at once 3 1-3 per cent. of her population, but the unexpected invasion by Germany allowed her to place in the field 117,000 men instead of the expected 250,000. Volunteers increased the original force by 20,000 during August, 1914, but after the battle of the Yser the entire royal army did not, according to a statement made by the Minister of War on Nov. 15, 1917, exceed 60,000. During 1915 the military establishment was entirely reorganized and re-equipped, so that by Autumn of 1917 it possessed a combat strength of 180,000 well-trained men, made up principally of recruits who managed to slip out of the German-occupied territory and reservists who had been abroad when the war began. When Germany capitulated the kingdom's total registration of combatants numbered 267,000.

RUSSIA

Russia had prepared for military service in the Autumn of 1914 8 per cent. of her population of 165,000,000, or 13,200,000. She was able to avail herself at once, and until the Spring of 1915, of

... movement of combatants, which numbered at the time of the Brusiloff offensive nearly 12,000,000. It was brought up to that figure between then and the revolution of March, 1917, after which the armies gradually, and then more rapidly, dispersed. After November of that year they ceased to operate as an organized force against the enemy.

Russia's enormous losses in prisoners were principally due to her retreat from East Prussia in December, 1914, and to the great retreat through Galicia and Poland in the following Spring and Summer. On the other hand, there were two periods when her taking of prisoners, principally non-German Austro-Hungarians, was equally extensive. Her initial Galician campaign netted her to the fall of Przemyśl over 1,000,000, while in the first week of the Brusiloff offensive of the Summer of 1916 she captured 271,620.

According to a statement made by Premier Kerensky on the eve of the Bolshevik coup d'état of Nov. 7, 1917, the Russian casualties in the first year of the war had amounted to 3,800,000 men, in the second to less than 3,000,000, and in the third year to less than 2,000,000. As Kerensky at that time was also the War Minister, it is to be presumed that he had access to the archives of his imperial predecessors. The only other information we have on the subject is a statement issued by a Russian statistician in Petrograd on Dec. 22, 1918, which was to the effect that, of the total Russian casualties in the war, amounting to 9,150,000, (the approximate total of Kerensky,) 1,700,000 had been killed; disabled men numbered 1,450,000, while 3,500,000 soldiers had been wounded, and the prisoners lost numbered 2,500,000. According to a dispatch received by the State Department at Washington on Jan. 2, 1919, 750,000 Russian prisoners had died in German prison camps.

OTHER ALLIED ARMIES

Among the remaining associated nations Serbia calls for special mention, as the ravages of the enemy, of disease, and of famine caused her to lose about 50

... which had turned an almost inevitable defeat into victory in December, 1914, capturing over 40,000 Austrians and driving the rest from the land, still had 220,000 combatants when Bulgaria entered the war against her in the following Autumn. What then happened is best told in the language of the Serbian Minister of War uttered on Nov. 14, 1918:

Serbia, from July 25, 1914, to July 14, 1916, placed 707,343 men in the field. During the whole of this period Serbia maintained a force of 500,000 effectives. The number of men mobilized amounted to 24 per cent. of the entire population within the old frontiers of Serbia. Only about 100,000 men were drawn from the new provinces, because in the newly liberated (Macedonian) territories the military organization was not yet complete. In the two great Austrian offensives in 1914 the number of men killed in battle was 45,861 and the number of deaths from wounds and sickness 69,022.

In 1915 the number of deaths from sickness was 56,842. The total number of deaths from all causes was 171,725. At the time of the retreat, 139,000 wounded were left behind on the battlefields and in hospitals, or sent home disabled or for convalescence, all of whom were taken prisoner by the enemy. During the terrible retreat across Albania there perished in the fighting and from cold, sickness, and hunger, 150,000 men. The last call-up (old men) and part of the third call-up amounted together to 100,000 men, who were only employed on garrison duty, remained in Serbia, and were taken prisoner by the enemy. The number of men brought to Corfu, Bizerta, and France—the remnant of the Serbian armies—amounted to 150,000.

According to the official returns, the number of those fallen in battle and dead in captivity, up to the last Serbian offensive, amounted to 22,000, which is as much as to say that one-half of Serbia's male population had perished outright in the European war.

The figures which represent the Greek mobilization do not take into account the Greek Army mobilized by King Constantine in the Autumn of 1915, 550,000 strong, and demobilized eighteen months later. They represent the Venizelos volunteers, numbering 80,000, and the new Greek Army of 150,000, all mobilized to participate in the war on the side of the Allies in 1917-18. The casualties are derived from individual official estimates, and do not take into account the 20,000

The Greeks who died in the Turkish Army.

The figures dealing with the Portuguese Army were recently published in O Observador of Oporto. Those concerning Rumania, with the exception of the figure denoting the number mobilized, 750,000, which is official, are compiled from semi-official reports emanating from Jassy and Bucharest.

ARMIES OF THE ENEMY

The statement that Germany mobilized no fewer than 11,000,000 combatants is based upon the known statistics in regard to her population and a knowledge of the operation of her military laws. The war began with the mobilization of all men having gone through military training, (including the existing active army of 870,000 men and its reserves,) making a total of 4,500,000. From this point onward the accretions are shown in the following table, the yield of combatants of each new class (i. e., not including garrison services and labor battalions) being taken at 450,000, except the class of 1920, which was only mobilized up to 250,000:

1914	August	4,500,000
	From August:	
	Ersatz Reserve.....	800,000
	Class 1914 recruits.....	450,000
1915	Landsturm I. Ban.....	1,100,000
	May-July:	
	Class 1915	450,000
	Rest of Landsturm.....	150,000
	Sept.-Nov., Class 1918.....	450,000
	Oct.-Dec., "Recuperated"	300,000
1916	"Recuperated"	200,000
	Landsturm II. Ban, non-trained	450,000
	Mar.-Nov.:	
	Class 1917	450,000
	"Recuperated"	300,000
	From Nov., Class 1918.....	450,000
1917	"Recuperated"	150,000
	Aug., Class 1919	450,000
	Nov., "Recuperated"	100,000
1918	Class 1920	250,000
Total		11,000,000

Germany's U-boats were recalled on Oct. 25, 1918, and in the morning of Nov. 11 her land hostilities ceased. Up to August, 1917, she had published nearly 1,000 casualty lists, which were of great service in calculating her man losses. Henceforth the lists did not ap-

pers until the Ebert Government came in. So far the most comprehensive data in regard to Germany's losses in the war are those based on Casualty List No. 1,284, of Oct. 24, 1918, and published in the Cologne Gazette of Nov. 25. They include the naval losses, whose relatively high figure, 70,509, was due to the fact that numerous naval brigades were used in the trenches.

Up to Oct. 25 the total casualties reported were 6,066,769, of whom more than 4,750,000 were Prussians. The total includes the naval casualties, which were 70,000, comprised of more than 25,000 dead, more than 15,000 missing, and nearly 29,000 wounded.

Casualty List No. 1,284, published on Oct. 24, according to the Cologne Gazette, placed the number of dead at 1,611,104, the number of wounded at 3,683,143, and the missing at 772,522. The paper says that of the number reported missing 180,000 may be considered dead.

The Cologne paper uses the word appalling in describing the casualties among the officers. The total on Oct. 24 included 44,700 officers killed, 82,460 officers wounded, and 13,600 missing, a total of 140,760. The loss in officers alone, the paper points out, exceeds the total casualties of Germany in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when the total losses were 129,698.

The total on Oct. 24, which did not include casualty lists from the fighting on the western front after that date nor the German losses in Palestine, was apporportioned by the paper as follows among the various army contingents:

Prussia — 1,262,060 dead, 2,882,671 wounded, 616,139 missing; total, 4,760,870.

Bavaria—150,658 dead, 363,823 wounded, 72,115 missing; total, 586,596.

Saxony—108,017 dead, 252,027 wounded, 51,787 missing; total, 411,831.

Württemberg — 64,507 dead, 155,654 wounded, 16,802 missing; total, 236,963.

Navy—25,862 dead, 28,968 wounded, 15,679 missing; total, 70,509.

Although the man power of Austria-Hungary was organized on lines similar to that of Germany for war, yet two influences contributed to prevent her

from mobilizing her full strength of 8,500,000 men—the contrived absence from the war of large numbers of Austrian Germans and Magyar officers of noble family, and the fact that the troops themselves did not form a homogeneous body. In the first year of the war the casualty lists published by the Vienna War Office showed the following result in killed, wounded, sick, and prisoners on the four fronts on which the army was then engaged:

Position.	Wounded		Pris'rs.
	Killed.	and Sick.	
Russian front.....	431,800	1,741,500	580,000
Serbian front.....	50,400	95,900	78,000
Italian front.....	17,200	73,700	13,500
French front	1,600	4,000	600

Shortly afterward Vienna ceased to publish casualty lists from which calculations could be made that would produce useful general statistics. Early in 1916 the Italian General Staff estimated, on information obtained from the Intelligence Department, the situation of the Austro-Hungarian Army to be as follows:

With the armies.....	2,220,000
Losses after 16 months campaigning at the rate of 180,000 men a month	2,880,000
"Starred" men indispensable to the work of the country.....	500,000
Men abroad	200,000
	<hr/> 5,800,000

The estimated losses of 180,000 a month were produced after a most elaborate method of checking up reports of deserters. Up to that time the Dual Monarchy had mobilized 6,450,000, and so the balance then available was accounted for in the following manner:

Wounded under treatment who will return to the front.....	250,000
In the depots (wounded who have recovered, Landsturm, and a sec- tion of the 1916 class).....	150,000
Class 1917	250,000
	<hr/> 650,000

After that time, it is believed by competent authority, not more than 50,000

men were added before the capitulation, although the classes of 1918 and 1919 should have produced a minimum of 400,000, and the new law affecting the Landsturm between the ages of 50 and 55 should have produced 250,000 more.

Again, on the eve of Caporetto, the Italian General Staff estimated the Austro-Hungarian effectives to number 2,239,000. According to official statistics received at Geneva, the Austro-Hungarian armies suffered a loss up to the end of May, 1918, of above 4,000,000, and the total number of dead was placed at 800,000.

As the Italians took in all over 700,000 Austrian prisoners, and as the Russians captured over 500,000, the total number of prisoners may be approximately arrived at, while the wounded would be the difference of the sum of prisoners and dead and the total casualty figure, 5,211,000, which is reached by adding to the 4,000,000 the estimate of 1,211,000 Austrian losses suffered since last May—an estimate made by the Italian military authorities.

The Turkish figures employed in the great table are British official estimates except as regards the number of prisoners; that is exact.

On Jan. 6 the Bulgarian Government at Sofia sent out a statement which approximately agrees with expert estimates, except that the the number of wounded is made to exceed the entire number of men mobilized. Evidently the million unit is here a mistake. the statement reads:

"Bulgaria's losses in the war were: Killed and missing, 101,224; wounded, 1,152,399, and prisoners, 10,825. These figures do not include the losses during the retreat from Macedonia, when many died of influenza, exhaustion, and famine and 90,000 were taken prisoner."