



THE
SERVICE

MAGAZINE

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What "I" Did

Review of 320th Inf. History
Blind Vet. Fights for College Degree
Etc., Etc.

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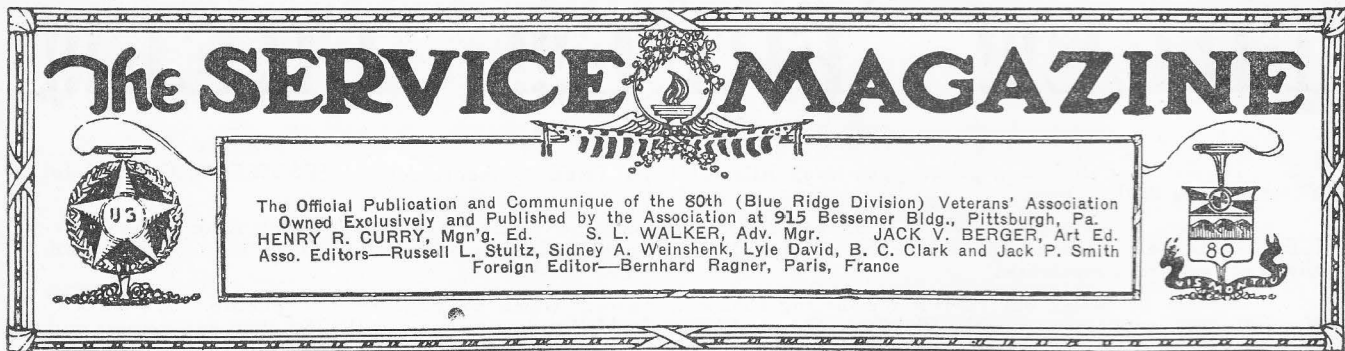
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THE 80th DIVISION "ALWAYS MOVES FORWARD"

The Cronkhite Case

A Brief Outline of the Case Leading up to the Enforced Retirement of the General Who Led the Eightieth Division To Its Great Record in the A. E. F.

MAJOR GENERAL ADELBERT CRONKHITE went on the retired list of the United States Army, February 1st, 1923, by special order of President Harding. General Cronkhite commanded the Eightieth Division, composed almost entirely of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia troops, during training in Camp Lee and service in France, and is held in highest regard by these veterans of the World War. For his services in France, General Cronkhite was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for having demonstrated marked ability as a leader of initiative and courage.

General Cronkhite's latest assignment has been with the Maryland National Guard. Following his return from service in Europe he was made a member of Secretary of War Colby's mission to South America.

General Cronkhite was a native of New York, but in his commission was credited to Arizona. Before the World War he served in the Pine Ridge campaign of the Indian wars and in Porto Rico in the Spanish-American War.

It is claimed by General Cronkhite that he was forced to retire from the service by order of the president, under circumstances, seriously clouding his honorable record as a soldier of the U. S. Army. That certain interests are at work to obstruct the proper functioning of the Department of Justice of the U. S., that the investigation into and prosecution of alleged murder of his only son Mat. Cronkhite, U. S. A., during the war has been dropped by the Dept. of Justice at the instigation of certain persons, that he was unfairly dealt with in being ordered out of the U. S. at the time he was accumulating evidence in this case—that changes were made against him and his record as a soldier—that he was denied a court of inquiry to determine the truth or falsity of these charges—that he was ordered to cease writing to the War Department in connection with the alleged murder of his son, that he was ordered to take the first available steamer for Panama—make application for retirement, or be retired by order of the president.

These serious charges concern every soldier who served with the general, his friends and every good citizen. If the Department of Justice of the United States is being unduly influenced, we have earned

the right to know about it. If suspicion is cast upon some brother officer unjustly, he has the right to full vindication, if he is guilty, the law should take its proper course.—Editorial from *The Pittsburgh Post*, March 8, 1923.

There are many startling angles to "The Cronkhite Case." We believe that the read-



GENERAL ADELBERT CRONKHITE
U. S. Army, Retired

ers of "The SERVICE Magazine" are interested, we therefore print some of the facts in the case.

BOSTON, MASS. PAPER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—An investigation of charges made by Major General Adelbert Cronkhite, retired, that important documents dealing with the death of his son, Major A. O. Cronkhite, had been tampered with, was ordered today by Secretary Weeks. The Secretary directed Major General Bethel, the Judge Advocate General, to submit a full report.

Secretary Weeks said the charges were so serious in nature that the investigation would be most thorough and would extend to files prepared before he became Secretary of War, in connection with the death of Maj. Cronkhite, killed at Camp Lewis, Washington, in 1918.

The charges were first made by General Cronkhite in November, 1921, in a letter to President Harding, appealing from the action of Secretary Weeks, who had refused the General's request for a court of

inquiry. At the time General Cronkhite wrote:

"There is no authentic record of any investigation, military or civil, into the circumstances of Major Cronkhite's death on file in the records of the War Department.

"There is no record of an inquest, which is required by both military and civil law.

"There is no authenticated record of the extensive autopsy which was performed on the body of Major Cronkhite at the time of his death.

"There are no authenticated proceedings, nor is there any evidence on which to base the finding, on file in the War Department to the effect that Major Cronkhite died as a result of a 'self-inflicted accidental wound.'

"There are no documents or records to show that any of the vital exhibits in the case were introduced as evidence.

"The separate statements, made by Captain Rosenbluth, Lieutenant Seaburg, N. C., and Sergeant Bugler Ponthier, when they accompanied Major Cronkhite's body to the base hospital, are not on file in the War Department."

Secretary Weeks made it clear that the investigation would be confined to these charges and that he regarded the case of Major General Cronkhite's retirement as closed. Mr. Weeks said he was willing personally, to take full responsibility for the retirement.

On learning of Secretary Week's announcement, Senators Glass, Democrat, Virginia, and Reed, Republican, Pennsylvania, who have been considering a Congressional inquiry into the Cronkhite matter, gave out a joint statement, saying that they would make no move in that direction until after the War Department's investigation had been concluded.

EXTRACT FROM BALTIMORE SUN

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, after careful consideration of all the evidence presented to him in the Cronkhite case, has become convinced that Major Alexander P. Cronkhite was murdered at Camp Lewis, Washington, in 1918.

Moreover, the Senator let it be known that if the War Department had not held up a decision regarding a court of inquiry into the death of the young officer until the eve of the adjournment of Congress, a resolution would have been offered in the Senate directing the Military Affairs Com-

(Continued on Next Page)

The Cronkhite Case

(Continued from Preceding Page)

mittee to make that inquiry. It was too late, after the War Department had decided upon a course, for the Senate to act.

GLASS ISSUES STATEMENT

All this is set forth in a statement made by Senator Glass. Also, a statement from Colonel Jennings C. Wise, counsel for General Cronkhite, was issued in which he announced that the fight for justice in the case of both father and son had just begun, and that if justice were not done before a resolution for a sweeping investigation would be presented at the beginning of the next session.

Senator Glass in a statement dictated to *The Sun* correspondent tonight said:

"I think the War Department made a great mistake in not complying with General Cronkhite's request for a court of inquiry to investigate the circumstances leading up to General Cronkhite's enforced retirement.

LEARNED TOO LATE

"I was so convinced of this that, had the opportunity afforded, I would have offered and urged a resolution directing the Senate Military Affairs Committee to institute such an inquiry.

"I was not apprised of the decision of the War Department against a court of inquiry until a few hours before Congress adjourned, when nothing could be done except by unanimous consent, and was told that unanimous consent could not be had for consideration of the resolution which I had prepared to offer.

"Moreover, I am fully convinced by the evidence which was presented to me that General Cronkhite's son, Major Cronkhite, was murdered, and that for some reason that does not appear, an extraordinary effort is being made to prevent a proper court of inquiry into the facts of the case."

COLONEL WISE'S STATEMENT

Colonel Wise said:

"It was practically impossible for Senator Glass to obtain the unanimous consent requisite to the introduction of the resolution desired. He did all that anyone could do, and handled the matter with such dignity as to place him above the charge of partisanship.

"Senator Glass and those who have cooperated with him have become convinced that Major Cronkhite was murdered and that General Cronkhite was retired by reason of his insistence that the case be properly investigated.

"The War Department was afforded every opportunity to act. In less than two weeks General Cronkhite's friends and thousands of others who demand fair play have been organized into a solid body. The fight has just begun, the resolution for a searching inquiry not only into the way

the case of Major Cronkhite has been handled but into the circumstances of General Cronkhite's retirement, which Senator Glass has declared is to be his purpose to introduce at the next session of Congress, will pass, and no power on earth will prevent the truth from coming to light.

MEN RALLY TO COMMANDER

"It has been magnificent to see how the men of the Eightieth Division have rallied to their old commander in an effort to repay him some slight part of the great debt which they owe him.

"There are those who have sought to make a racial issue of this case. There should be no such issue involved. This

TO A COMRADE

By Wm. C. Vandewater

Out of the multitudes of those who die
And by their dying seek to touch the sun,
Striving with noble faith to reach the sky,
And by so reaching, when their goal is won,
Aid, help and succor, those who lie submerged,
Who live and feel, but have not strength to fight,
On whom the waves of sorrow have converged
And buried deep in caverns, void of light;

Out of the multitudes of these you stand
A glowing beacon of our hearts' fond dreams,
A glittering token lighting all the strand
With rays of hope, with sacrificial beams.
We knew you, with great love, who stood near by,
We knew you better when you came to die.

aspect results from a ceaseless propaganda to create the false impression that General Cronkhite's determination to see justice done amounts to persecution. If those who have been indicted for the murder of Major Cronkhite are innocent, their friends should bring them to the bar of justice and aid them to establish their innocence. Their names can never be cleared by obstructing justice."

EDITORIAL PITTSBURGH POST

The statement by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia that, after a careful review of evidence presented to him, he is convinced that Major Alexander P. Cronkhite, son of Major General Adelbert Cronkhite, commander of the Eightieth Division in the world war, was murdered at Camp Lewis,

Washington, in 1918, ought to assure thorough investigation of this case that has become a National scandal. Secretary of War Weeks is having an investigation made of charges that there has been tampering with army records in the matter. Senator Glass says that if the war department's investigation is not broad enough and deep enough he will at the next session of Congress demand a senatorial inquiry.

While a charge of murder in the army, leading to arrests, naturally is of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the whole country. Pittsburgh, Western Pennsylvania and Virginia have a particular interest in the case as having largely furnished the men who formed the division, the Eightieth, commanded by General Cronkhite. The headquarters of the veterans' association of the Eightieth are in Pittsburgh. The order for the retirement of General Cronkhite from the active army list has added a regrettable feature to the case. It creates the impression that the father did not receive from his superiors the consideration to which he was entitled while trying to have justice done in the case of the death of his son. In addition to the natural claim of General Cronkhite for just dealing in this case, his record is one entitling him to be treated with honor instead of in a manner that might suggest ingratitude. He commanded the Eightieth through the Somme, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. His division advanced 38 kilometers against the enemy, this being nearly five per cent of the total ground gained by the American Expeditionary Force. It captured 1,813 prisoners and suffered a total of 6,500 casualties. A special indication of the confidence the high command had in General Cronkhite was his promotion to the command of the Ninth Army Corps. Naturally the veterans of the Eightieth and their friends are resentful of any order affecting General Cronkhite that does not appear to be in keeping with his splendid record of service to his country.

Now that public sentiment is making itself felt for justice in this many-sided case, the veterans of the Eightieth should see that there is no let-up short of full investigation of every feature.

BETS TEN TONS

An American soldier was sitting in a poker game with a few Tommies. The Yankee had four kings in his hand and the Tommie had four queen in his hand, it was the Tommy's bet; he shoved "five pounds" in the pot—the Yankee said, "Tommy, I don't know much about your money, but if you can afford to bet five pounds, I can afford and will raise you ten tons."

A Brief Diary of The 319th Inf.

With a Short Foreword by the Author

Maj. Chas. Rossire, Jr., Inf., U. S. A.

FOREWORD—The following brief Diary of The 319th Infantry, covering the activities of the regiment from the time of leaving Camp Lee, Va., to the return to Camp Dix., N. J., has been in process of compilation by the writer for quite some time. I felt that former members would appreciate having a complete record of dates and places, which in many cases have undoubtedly been forgotten and in many instances were never known.

The diary was compiled from my personal notes, from the 319th Infantry War Diary, Regimental, Brigade and Divisional Orders, etc. I wish to particularly thank Capt. Byron Van Etten who kindly sent me a copy of his personal diary, and which was of great help in the matter of dates and routes used by the regiment.

I sincerely hope that this will serve to keep alive the many pleasant memories as well as those of places where we all served together under shell fire and under difficult and nerve racking conditions.

It is possible that errors may have crept into these records, which would not be surprising after so long a time. I hope that anyone who has any corrections to make or criticisms to offer, will let me hear from them so that I may make the necessary corrections.

CHARLES C. ROSSIRE, JR.,
Major Inf. U. S. A. (Reserve) formerly
Operations Officer 319th Inf. A. E. F.

BRIEF DIARY OF THE 319TH INFANTRY

160TH BRIGADE, 80TH DIVISION
1918

May 17—Regiment entrained at CAMP LEE, VA., night of May 17, 1918 for NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

May 18—Sailed from NEWPORT NEWS. Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Co., Supply Co., Machine Gun Co., and 1st Battalion on S. S. MADAWASKA. 2nd and 3rd Battalions, less 25 men of Co. G and 89 men of Co. H, on S. S. ZEE-LANDIA. Detachments of Cos. G and H on S. S. DUC D'ABRUZZI.

May 30—Arrived in harbor of ST. NAZAIRE, FRANCE.

May 31—Docked about 10:30 A. M. and marched to REST CAMP No. 1.

June 4—Entrained 6:30 P. M. for British area.

June 6—Arrived CALAIS. Marched to British REST CAMP No. 3.

June 9—Entrained about noon. Arrived SAMER 3:00 P. M. and marched to vicinity of DESVRES. Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Co., Supply Co.

and 1st Battalion in billets there, 2nd MENNEVILLE, 3rd Battalion at COURSET and SACRECOEUR. Machine Gun Co. detached and in billets at HUBERSENT.

July 4—Entrained 6:00 A. M. Arrived at BOQUEBAISON 3:00 P. M. where 2nd Battalion remained in billets. Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Co. and Supply Co. marched to HAUTE VISEE. 1st Battalion to GROUCHES and 3rd Battalion to LA SOUCHE.

July 22—Marched to vicinity of British G. H. Q. Line. 2nd. Battalion billeted in

INTO BATTLE

By JOHN T. ACKERSON

Tramp, tramp, tramp
All the dusty miles,
Makes a fellow's face
Crackle when he smiles.

Tramp, tramp, tramp!
Ever lift a ton?
Well, with every step
The stunt now is done.

Boom, boom, boom!
Music low and sweet.
Never mind the dust
And our damned old feet!

Sing, lads, sing!
A loud, joyful song,
Yonder some of us
Will not sing for long.

LA CAUCHIE, balance of regiment at LA BAZEQUE FARM near SAULTY. Machine Gun Co. in billets at MONDICOURT.

July 23 to August 18—In training with British 2nd Division in trenches near AYETTE, MONCHY and ADINFER WOOD.

Aug. 19—Left LA BAZEQUE FARM by marching 10:00 A. M. Arrived FREVENT 6:00 P. M. 156 and 3rd Battalions billeted in BONNIERES, balance of regiment in FREVENT.

Aug. 20—Left by marching about 8:30 (A. M. for vicinity of BERNAVILLE. Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Co., and Supply Co. billeted in AUTHEUX, 1st Bn. in CANDAS. 3rd. Bn. in HEUZECOURT, 2nd. Bn. and M. G. Co. in FIENVILLERS. Route via BONNIERES; VILLERS L' HOPITAL—FROHEN LE GRAND—FROHEN LE PETIT—LE MEILLARD and BOISBERGUES.

Aug. 21—Marched at 6:00 P. M. and entrained at 9 P. M. at BERNAVILLE for American Sector.

Aug. 22—Regimental Headquarters with 1st Battalion and Machine Gun Co. detrained about mid-night at CHATILLON SUR SEINE and bivouaced just outside of the town. Balance of the regiment detrained at LES LAUNES and ST. COLOMBE.

Aug. 23—Left for new area by marching. Regimental Headquarters and special units reached BEAULIEU 7:00 P. M. and bivouaced. Marched via BUNCEY, CHAMESSON, NOD, AISEY BEMUR, BUSSEANT and ROCHEFORT.

Aug. 24—March continued about 8:20 A. M. Machine Gun Co. remained in billets in BEAULIEU. Reached MINOT about 3:30 P. M. Regiment billeted as follows; Regimental Headquarters Co., Supply Co., 1st Bn. Headquarters and Cos. A and B at MINOT, Cos. C and D at MOITRON, 2nd Bn. Headquarters with Cos. E and F at St. BROING LES MOINES Cos. G and H at TERRE FONDREE, 3rd. Bn. Headquarters with Cos. I and K at MONTMOYEN, Cos. L and M at ESSAROIS.

Aug. 31—Marched from rendezvous near HIERCE at 8:30 A. M., arriving at CHATILLON SUR SEINE at 3:30 P.M. and bivouaced in fields outside of town.

Sept. 1—Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Co., Machine Gun Co., Supply Co., Medical Detachment and 2nd. Battalion entrained at 11:44 P. M.

Sept. 2—1st Battalion entrained at 2:45 A. M., and 3rd Battalion at 9:00 A. M. Arrived at LIGNY EN BARROIS at noon 2:00 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. respectively. Marched to woods near STAINVILLE arriving about 10:00 P. M. and bivouaced. Regimental Headquarters and Medical Detachment in billets in STAINVILLE.

Sept. 7—Marched at 8:30 P. M. arriving at MORLAINCOURT 5:20 A. M.

Sept. 8—Regimental Headquarters billeted in the town, balance of the regiment bivouaced in woods outside of town.

Sept. 10—Left by marching 9:30 P. M.

Sept. 11—Arrived at VELAINES 12:45 Machine Gun Co. and 3rd Battalion proceeded to TRONVILLE and billeted. Balance of regiment billeted in VELAINES.

Sept. 13—H Co. detached and marched to LIGNY EN BARROIS to guard German prisoners.

Sept. 14—Supply Co. with transport marched 7:30 P. M.

Sept. 15—Regiment embussed 9:00 P. M.

(Continued on Next Page)

A Brief Diary of The 319th Inf.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

and proceeded via BAR LE DUC and SOUILLY.

Sept. 16—Arrived in woods LA VAUX WARRIN between SOUILLY and IPE-COURT about 3:30 A. M. and bivouaced.

Sept. 19—Marched 9:00 P. M. for NIXEVILLE Area via SOUILLY, OSCHES, VADELAINCOURT and LEMPIRE.

Sept. 20—Arrived in woods BOIS DE LA VILLE near VERDUN 6:30 A. M.

Sept. 21—3rd. Battalion marched 11:00 P. M. for detached service with the 33rd Division near GERMONVILLE.

Sept. 22—3rd. Battalion relieved 131st Inf. 33rd. Div. in the BOIS BOURRUS. Rear echelon marched to NIXEVILLE 3 P. M.

Sept. 24—Marched 7:00 P. M. for BOIS BOURRUS passing through FROMERVILLE and GERMONVILLE and arrived 11:30 P. M.

Sept. 25—Entire regiment marched about 9:00 P. M. via LA CLAIRE FARM and CHATTANCOURT to take over front line on the forward slope of LE MORT HOMME, from 33rd Division. Relief completed by mid-night and Regimental Headquarters established in dugout at Point 93.30 on reverse slope of LE MORT HOMME.

Sept. 26—Attacked at 5:30 A. M. through BETHINCOURT, GERCOURT, BOIS JURE and DANNEVOUS. Reached objective on banks of the MEUSE 11:30 P. M. Regimental Headquarters established in dugout near GERCOURT at Point 84.86.

Sept 27, 28—Holding position on left bank of MEUSE, east, north and northwest of DANNEVOUS. H Co. rejoined regiment.

Sept. 29—Relieved by 130 Inf. 33rd Division. Relief completed by 6:00 A. M. Marched via GERCOURT and CUISY to BOIS DE MONTFAUCON. Arrived about noon and held in support of the 37th Division until 5:30 P. M., and then marched to recently captured German trenches south of CUISY.

Oct. 4—Marched to support 159th Brigade. Regimental Headquarters established in railroad cut north of BOIS DE TUILERIE. 2nd Battalion with Machine Gun Co., 37 mm Gun Section and Trench Mortar Platoon detached and placed at disposal of C. O. 318th Inf. Balance of regiment took up support positions east of MONTFAUCON. 2nd. Battalion attacked BOIS DES OGONS 5:30 P. M.

Oct. 5—2nd Battalion in action against BOIS DES OGONS.

Oct. 6—2nd Battalion holding line along north edge BOIS DES OGONS. 3rd Battalion in defensive position along HILLS 295-287-261 and 1st Battalion in support in TRENCHES DES ARTISANS.

Oct. 7—3rd Battalion took over front line

at mid-night. 1st Battalion in support along line HILLS 267-261. 2nd Battalion moved back to trenches south of CUISY and Regimental Headquarters moved to dugout in NANTILLOIS.

Oct. 8—Consolidating positions and making reconnoissances.

Oct. 9—Attacked at 3:30 P. M. Battalion reached and captured CUNEL but due to failure of left division to come up, retired to position held by 1st Battalion, in support near FME. DE LA MADELEINE.

Oct. 10—3rd Battalion relieved by 1st Battalion who attacked at 7:45 A. M.

Oct. 11—Attacked at 7:00 A. M. Line advanced to GOO48-0347—0548-0749. Position held until relieved by 160th Inf. 5th Division. Regimental Headquarters moved up to the BOIS DES OGONS.

Oct. 12—Relief by 5th Division completed by daylight and troops marched via AVO-COURT to FORET DE HESSE and bivouaced.

Oct. 14—Marched to RECICOURT and there embussed for TRIAUCOURT Area. Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Co., Machine Gun Co., Supply Co. and 3rd Battalion billeted in CHARMONTOIS LE ROI, 1st Battalion in BELVAL and 2nd Battalion in SENARD.

Oct. 23—Regiment marched to SENARD and embussed at 10:00 A. M. Moved via TRIAUCOURT and CLERMONT EN ARGONNE to vicinity of LE CLAON and debussed at 3:00 P. M. Marched via LE CLAON and LA CHALADE to woods and bivouaced near LA CHALADE and CAMP DU NEUVA COTTAGE.

Oct. 27—Rear Echelon moved to TRIAUCOURT.

Oct. 30—Marched 9:30 A. M. to relieve 82nd. Division, passing through LA CHALADE, LE FOUR DE PARIS, BARRICADE PONS, ABRI ST. LOUIS to BOIS DE CHATEL. After dark proceeded to SOMMERANCE via CHATEL CHEHERY, and FLEVILLE. Relief of 82nd Division completed by 11:30 P. M.

Oct. 31—All units in position for attack by 11:30 P. M.

Nov. 1—Attacked 5:42 A. M., capturing IMECOURT before noon. Cos. F and H reached objective at dusk. Balance regiment holding line through IMECOURT and SIVRY LES BUZANCY. Regimental Headquarters moved from SOMMERANCE to IMECOURT

Nov. 2—3rd Battalion attacked due west. Regiment later relieved by 159th Brigade and withdrew after dark to hill north of IMECOURT.

Nov. 3—Marched at 2:00 P. M. in support of the 159th Brigade via SIVRY, BUZANCY to vicinity of BAR and bivouaced in fields.

Nov. 5—Marched 2:00 P. M. and bivouaced in fields near SAMMAUTHE.

Nov. 6—Moved into billets in SAMMAUTHE.

Nov. 8—Marched 7:00 A. M. via BAR, BUZANCY, THENORGUES and VERPEL to CHAMPIGNEULLES. Arrived about 3:30 P. M. and bivouaced.

Nov. 9—Marched at 7:45 A. M. via ST. JUVIN, MARCO, CHATEL CHEHERY and APREMONT to old German dugouts in the BOIS D'APREMONT arriving about 3:00 P. M.

Nov. 11—Marched at 7:00 A. M. over route taken on Oct. 30th via LE CLAON to FLORENT. Arrived 2:00 P. M. and learned that Armistice had been signed.

Nov. 12—Rear Echelon rejoined.

Nov. 18—Left 6:45 A. M. by marching via ST. MENEHOULD and VERRIERES and bivouaced in woods near CHATRICE.

Nov. 19—Marched to REMICOURT and bivouaced in woods near GIVRY.

Nov. 20—Marched via SOMMEILLES and NETTANCOURT to BRABANT-LE-ROI and bivouaced.

Nov. 22—Marched via MOGNEVILLE, BEUREY, ROBERT D'ESPAGNE, LISLE EN REGAULT and SAUDRUPT HAIRONVILLE and billeted.

Nov. 23—Marched via SAUDRUPT, ST. DIZIER, HUMBERCOURT, to ECLARON and billeted.

Nov. 25—Marched via ATTANCOURT, WASSY, BRONSSEVAL, VEUX, DOMMARTIN, LE FRANCE, and billeted, 3rd. Battalion and Supply Co. at VILLE EN BLASOIS, balance of regiment in MORANCOURT.

Nov. 26—Marched via COURCELLES, DOULEVANT LE CATEAU, VILLIERS, AUX CHENES, BLUMERY, and NULLY to THIL where 2nd Battalion and Machine Gun Co. were billeted. Balance of the regiment in VILLE SUR TERRE.

Nov. 27—Marched via LEVIGNY, ARSONVAL, DOLANCOURT, ARGANCON, and SPOY. Headquarters, Headquarters Co., Medical Detachment and Machine Gun Co. billeted in DOLANCOURT. 2nd Battalion and part of 1st Battalion in ARGANCON. Balance 1st Battalion in SPOY. 3rd Battalion in JANCOURT. Supply Co. in DOLANCOURT and COURCELLES.

Nov. 28—Marched via SPOY, BLIGNY, EGUILLY to ESSOYES. 2nd and 3rd Battalions billeted in LOCHES. Balance of the regiment at ESSOYES.

Nov. 29—Marched via GYE, LES RECEYS, and ARTHONNAY to billets in 15th Training Area. Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Co., Machine Gun Co., and Co. A to billets in CRUZY LE CHATEL. Balance of 1st Battalion to VILLON. 2nd Battalion Headquarters with Cos. I and K to VILLERS LE BOIS

A Brief Diary of the 319th Inf.

and Cos. L and M to BALNOT LE GRANGE.

1919

Mar. 31—Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Co. and 1st Battalion marched to POINCON and at 5:53 P. M. entrained for the LE MANS Area.

Apr. 1—Machine Gun Co. and 2nd Battalion marched to POINCON and entrained at 5:53 A. M. Supply Co. and 3rd Battalion entrained at 5:53 P. M.

Apr. 2—Arrived at ARNAGE in LE MANS Area. Regimental Headquarters Co. and Medical Detachment billeted in Chateau Hattonieres. 1st Bn. at MONCE-EN-BELIN, 2nd Bn. and Supply Co. at TELOCHE, 3rd Bn. at ST. MARS D'OUTILLE and M. G. Co., at MUL-SANNE.

Apr. 10—Hdqrs. Co. and M. G. Co. moved to MOTOR OVERHAUL PARK, Cos. A and B to SPUR CAMP Cos. C and D to LAUNDRY CAMP, 2nd Bn. and Supply Co. to FORWARDING CAMP and 3rd Bn. to BELGIAN CAMP.

Apr. 21—Hdqrs. Co. and M. G. Co. moved to FORWARDING CAMP.

Apr. 25—3rd Battalion moved to FORWARDING CAMP.

Apr. 26—1st Battalion moved to FORWARDING CAMP.

HEADQUARTERS 319TH INFANTRY, A. E. F. OPERATIONS REPORT FROM OCT. 31, 1918 TO NOV. 3, 1918

Map Reference: Buzancy 1:20000

1. HOSTILE SITUATION AT BEGINNING OF THE OPERATIONS.

Enemy reported to have 3 divisions opposite our sector. Divisions were both Bavarian troops and troops from Baden. The night before our regiment relieved the troops preceding us in this sector, the enemy was reported to have executed a relief of his front line divisions and to have doubled the front line machine gun emplacements.

2. INFORMATION RECEIVED OF ENEMY DURING OPERATIONS.

No new information of enemy in our immediate front was received during operations of the first day. Reports by prisoners on morning of second day, unconfirmed, stated that the enemy was hurriedly withdrawing his large caliber guns.

3. ENEMY MOVEMENTS, ACTION AND CHANGES DURING OPERATIONS.

Enemy gave determined resistance with heavy machine gun fire at outset. His left unit covering left half of the sector gave way, but his unit on right half held for about an hour when the resistance was broken and our unit there held up, caught up with our right company and both moved forward abreast. Enemy from here on

fought a weak rear guard action with machine guns making no determined stand in our line. Made determined stand at IMECOURT but was defeated by flanking movement on this town by our troops. To the West of IMECOURT, he held during the afternoon. On the morning of Nov. 2nd. he succeeding in contact with our troops and it was found that he had also evacuated sector on our left where he had succeeded in holding up the regiment on our left the previous day. Patrols sent out did not gain contact with any large body of the enemy.

4. MAPS ILLUSTRATING ABOVE.

(See Intelligence Report Submitted)

5. OUR OWN SITUATION AT BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS.

At the beginning of operations Oct. 31, 1918, the 319th. Inf. took over the right half of the Brigade sector, the Regiment going in support of the 82nd. Division in position West of SOMMERANCE, Zone K9050-F0050-K9090-F0030. The 2nd Battalion, plus M. G. Co., 319th. Inf., plus one 37m/m gun plus Trench Mortar Platoon being leading Battalion. Support, 3rd. Bn. 319th. Inf. plus Co. C 315th. M. G. Bn. At 10 P. M. the leading Battalion took over outpost position in immediate rear of parallel of departure K9070-F0065.

6. CHANGES, MOVEMENTS AND ACTION DURING OPERATIONS.

Nov. 1st, 1918, H plus 12 minutes went over the top. Formation: 2 companies in assault, 2 in support. Stiff machine gun resistance at the jump off. Several enemy machine guns had worked in so close, our barrage did not touch them. They were cleaned out by the right company by the use of phosphorous and rifle grenades, but the left company was held up for about an hour. One platoon of the support Bn. was thrown in on the enemy machine gun left flank. The mission accomplished, this platoon was returned to the Battalion. This was the hardest fight of the day.

11:22 A. M. the town of IMECOURT was occupied. Here the troops caught up with the barrage which had been ordered to halt for 1-1/2 hours. The units were ordered to reorganize and continue the attack, the support Bn. ordered to protect our left flank. In the ravine East of IMECOURT over 100 Germans surrendered when two phosphorous and one rifle grenade were fired at them. The two right companies by employment excellent filtration movement, were sent to follow the barrage to the first day's objective, where they were ordered to remain to cover the left flank of the Division on our right.

Left support company, assault Bn. held up by a nest of 10 enemy machine guns just after leapfrogging the assault company (8 Maxims and 2 heavy machine guns and 12 dead Germans were counted at this

place on Northwest edge of IMECOURT next day). Machine gun fire also fell on us from the woods West of IMECOURT. The enemy's failure to get through here was due to rifle grenades and the automatic rifle fire of a platoon which filtered in on the enemy's rear.

12 Noon, Front line K9098-K9209-K9497 K9798. Thence along IMECOURT-SIVRY Road to E9879. The two right companies in wood at A0324.

12:10 P. M. Enemy attempted to filter across IMECOURT-SIVRY Road at E9804 with Machine guns and drove back a detachment of engineers who were repairing the road. The Bn. Commander, leading Bn., happened to be at this point at the time and immediately sent for a platoon of the left support company. Seeing the vitality of the position, 2 companies of the support Bn. were also placed along the road at this point. This position lay off the flank of the reserves of the Division to our right. All that afternoon, repeated attempts were made by the enemy to force an opening at this position. Here again rifle grenades were used with great effect.

Enemy machine gun fire continued on our front until 4:30 A. M. 2nd. Nov. The front was outposted and patrolled during the night. At 8:30 P. M. patrols reported a large number of enemy moving towards ALLIEPONT. Our rear and left was covered by our machine guns and whole of the support Bn.

2nd. Nov., 1918, 4:30 A. M. Orders received to resume attack at 5:30 A. M. At 5:10 A. M. above order was revoked and the two companies of the 2nd. Bn. in conjunction with the 3rd. Bn. were ordered to attack the woods in Square 80 and 81 from the East at 6:00 A. M., following a barrage.

The two companies of the 2nd. Bn. abreast of the 2 companies of the 3rd. Bn. moved out at 6:55. Two companies of the 3rd. Bn. protected our left. Reserve Bn. covered and protected left rear.

7:30 A. M. the wood was occupied without resistance. By 8:00 A. M. patrols were on the way to VERPEL, THENORGUES and BUZANCY, and outposts covered the RAU DE ST. GEORGES. Our patrols reached those towns before they were occupied by other troops.

Cos. H and F (the two right companies) remained on the first day's objective. Several enemy patrols and machine gunners were encountered by them during the night.

The 159th Brigade moved through our rear to the attack.

7. INFORMATION RECEIVED OF NEIGHBORING UNITS.

Shortly after H hour, information re-

(Continued on Next Page)

A Brief Diary of the 319th Inf.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ceived from 320th. Inf. on our left that that unit was being held up at woods 214. Message at 4:30 that that unit was still held up by the enemy in woods 214. Information received at short intervals that the 2nd. Div. on our right was in contact with us and were going forward abreast of our leading elements. Information received at 6:42 P. M. that the 2nd. Div. had reached all it's objectives.

Nov. 2, 1918, 7:45 A. M. Information received that Regiment on our left was at position K8095-K9091.

8. ORDERS RECEIVED.

(1) F. O. No. 21—No. 22—No. 23 complied with.

(2) Message No. 1 HAYES. "After H plus 3 hours push forward in liaison with the divisions on the right and left until held up by enemy or darkness regardless of orders previously prescribed. Adjacent divisions have same orders. BRETT." Complied with at 7:55 A. M.

(3) Message HAYES. "We have information that your advanced Battalion is North of parallel 289. You will take your support Bn. (with the reserve M. G. Co.) for a flanking movement on woods around HILL 214 and North. Lt. Cannon, the bearer of this will go with one of your staff officers to your support Bn. to guide it into position. You will not wait for the reserve M. G. Co., but send it up as soon as possible. Rush. BRETT." Complied with at 11:25.

9. ACTION DURING OPERATIONS ON ORDERS ISSUED AND RECEIVED.

(a) Action on orders received.

(1) F. O. No. 21 HAYES, complied with at H hour plus 42 minutes.

(2) Message No. 1 HAYES, complied with at 7:55 A. M. and orders being quoted to battalions.

3. Message No. 2 HAYES received 11.05 was complied with at 11.25 by sending staff officer forward with the following order "Our advanced Bn. is North of parallel 1289. You will take your Bn. for a flanking movement on woods around HILL 214 (Squares 87-88) and North. Staff officer bears this message and under guide of Eng. officer proceed at once to carry out mission. Reserve M. G. Co. less 3 sections, has orders to report to you without delay. But do not wait for same to reach you before proceeding. LOVE." Officer reached position where P. C. support Bn. was last reported to be, and not finding Bn. went forward to outskirts of town of IMECOURT. At 12:10 he found support Bn. had been called upon to reinforce front line Bn. and make attack enveloping enemy's counter attack. He returned to position South of IMECOURT and at 2:12 P. M. received message from leading Bn.

as follows "K8899-K9099-E9800-A1101. Germans have counter-attacked through A0010 between us and the division on our right. The division on my right is on ridge East of SIVRY. MONTAGUE." This message being conveyed by buzzer phone immediately to C. O. of the 319th. Inf. and orders of the staff officer were revoked and he was ordered to return to the regimental P. C. Regiment ordered by C. O. as follows "Dig in and hold position until further orders. 2 M. G. Cos. HICKEY on way up. Use them as necessary. Notify HARP. LOVE."

(4) F. O. No. 22 HAYES Nov. 2, 1918, complied with 6:00 A. M. Nov. 2, 1918 No resistance met.

(5) F. O. No. 23 HAYES Nov. 2, 1918 complied with 5:00 P. M.

(b) Action on orders issued.

(1) To assault Bn. Nov. 1, 1918. F. O. No. 21 complied with at H plus 12 minutes. Message "Following from HAYES quote. After H plus 3 hours push forward in liaison with divisions on the right and left until held up by enemy or darkness, regardless of orders previously prescribed. Adjacent divisions have same orders. Unquote. Love." Complied with at H plus 3 hrs.

Orders from time to time for report of line positions complied with.

10. RESULT OF ACTION. BOTH OWN AND ENEMY.

(a) Our own.

All objectives gained; enemy resistance broken; large number of prisoners taken; enemy forced to make deep retreat.

(b) Enemy.

Heavy casualties, loss of many prisoners and material, evacuation of position.

11. MAPS ILLUSTRATING ABOVE. Submitted.

12. REMARKS.

(1) The strongest encounter was at the jump off, both enemy machine guns, artillery counter barrage and infantry.

(2) The enemy machine gunners made every attempt possible to work through our outpost, apparently followed by infantry, in one case near IMECOURT.

(3) The rifle grenades and phosphorous grenades were more effective in the above two cases than either rifle fire or artillery.

(4) Enemy machine gunners had wires of communication and also aeroplane panels.

(5) Sniping with rifles and Maxims was quite prevalent.

(6) Enemy with hands up, apparently ready to surrender, opened fire when he came within 30 or 40 yards. No "Booby traps" seen.

(7) Evening of Nov. 1st, the Bn. Commander saw about 300 enemy infantry in woods in square 80 and 81 West of IMECOURT.

(8) Our accompanying field pieces had communications and did excellent work.

(9) Our communications to rear excellent except on one or two occasions when enemy put down a wide belt of gas.

(10) Checkerboard system of outposts most effective in preventing enemy from getting through our lines.

HEADQUARTERS 160TH INFANTRY BRIGADE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, May 15th, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.

For meritorious services and extraordinary gallantry in action, the Brigade Commander desires to cite officially the following named officers and men of his command.

(1) Captain Charles C. Rossire, Co. F, 319th Infantry.

For conspicuous gallantry in action near Imecourt, France, November 1st, 1918. Captain Rossire by his persistent leadership and personal gallantry fought his way to the first day's objective unselfishly exposing himself on two separate occasions in directing the attacks on two strong enemy positions that were holding up the advance of the regiment. In spite of the fact that his left flank was badly exposed he succeeded in capturing, with his Company, two hundred and fifteen men, several machine guns and cannon.

By Command of Brigadier General Brett

(Signed) WM. C. VANDEWATER,

Captain Infantry Adjutant.

CERTAINLY

Examination for promotion: Examiner, discussing St. Michiel and Argonne:

Q.—"Where did we find the greatest amount of infantry and artillery assembled, at one time?"

A.—"In the army."

A good story is told about a certain Southern Soldier who served in the Eightieth Division in France and who appeared before the Late Virginia Judge.

Judge, to inebriate prisoner up for non-support—How much money do you make each month?

Prisoner—Jedge, I makes one hundred twenty-five dollars a month.

Judge—What you all do with your money?

Prisoner—Jedge, I spends sixty dollars every month for whisky, and forty dollars every month for gin.

Judge—Well, what do you do with the other \$25.00.

Prisoner—Well, Jedge, I gotta admit, I jes spends that foolishly.

Battle Participation of the 80th Division, A. E. F.

(NOTE—Beginning with this issue of *SERVICE*, an article treating of some phase of the operations of the 80th Division as a unit will be published each month. The material incorporated in these articles will be of an official and authentic character and based upon data which has been obtained by the Divisional History Commission from the files of the U. S. War Department and other reputable sources. In the event inaccuracies or errors are noted by our readers, we urge that such instances be brought to our attention, in order that the permanent records relating to the Division may be properly corrected—R. L. S.).



THE Units of the 80th Division are officially entitled to the following credits for Battle Participation, according to tables prepared by the Battle Participations Board of the General Staff (Data made available through the courtesy of Major Wilfrid M. Blunt, late Executive Officer of the Historical Section, Army War College):

PICARDY:

July 24 to August 18, 1918.

317th Infantry.

PICARDY:

July 28 to August 18, 1918.

318th Infantry.

319th Infantry.

320th Infantry.

305th Engineers.

305th Engineer Train.

305th Train Hdqrs. and Military Police.

305th Field Signal Battalion.

ST. MIHIEL:

September 13 to September 14, 1918.

320th Infantry.

315th Machine Gun Battalion.

LORRAINE:

September 24 to September 25, 1918.

319th Infantry.

320th Infantry.

315th Machine Gun Battalion.

MEUSE-ARGONNE:

September 26 to October 13, 1918.

317th Infantry.

318th Infantry.

319th Infantry.

320th Infantry.

313th Machine Gun Battalion.

314th Machine Gun Battalion.

315th Machine Gun Battalion.

305th Field Signal Battalion.

305th Train Hdqrs. and Military Police.

305th Sanitary Train.

305th Supply Train.

305th Engineers.

305th Engineer Train.

MEUSE-ARGONNE:

September 26 to November 11, 1918.

313th Field Artillery.

314th Field Artillery.

315th Field Artillery.

305th Trench Mortar Battery.

305th Ammunition Train.

MEUSE-ARGONNE:

October 23 to November 8, 1918.

317th Infantry.

318th Infantry.

A DRAMA OF THE GUTTER

By C. E. Grundish

It is Sunday evening.

In the shadow of the big stone church stands a lean youth with his hat pulled down over his eyes and a cigaret butt curled between his lips.

Under the lamp light in the alley in back of the church kids are shooting pennies, smearing the faces of the first riders of the trail into the dust.

Lurking in the doorways are shopgirls, with shapely legs and silk stockings, beautiful in their fast fading youth and paint, waiting for some connoisseur of souls.

Thru the open door of the church comes the voice of the pulpiteer as he shouts his message about mansions in the skies and all that counts is the life to come.

Of a sudden the notes of some religious music jars the peace of the night air—then all is still.

Chattering men and women come down the steps from the House of God, limousines roll to the curb—are off again up the street.

The big stone monument is dark and deserted, left to its secrets and superstitions.

The janitor comes out of a side door and starts for the Polish club where he will sit and play cards and drink beer, long into the morning.

Hell.

The lean youth spins his cigaret butt to the gutter, relights another and drifts toward a side street, down which he glimpsed a pair of neat ankles disappear but a few moments before.

319th Infantry.

320th Infantry.

313th Machine Gun Battalion.

314th Machine Gun Battalion.

315th Machine Gun Battalion.

305th Field Signal Battalion.

305th Train Hdqrs. and Military Police.

305th Sanitary Train.

305th Supply Train.

305th Engineers.

305th Engineer Train.

EXPLANATORY NOTES: PICARDY:

The 80th Division entered the Picardy Sector for purposes of instruction and training. As a unit, it did not hold a section of the front line nor was it responsible for the defense of any portion of the line. Its units, therefore, receive credit for only that time during which they, themselves, as units, held a section of the front line and were responsible for its defense.

The training period of the Division was divided into three phases: The first phase consisted in the detail of individuals to the front line; the second, of the detail of platoons to the front line; and the third, of battalions. Only for that time which the battalions were in line can credit be given.

The four infantry regiments are, accordingly, entitled to front line credit from the time their battalions took over sections of the front line. The regiments of the 160th Infantry Brigade, which were attached to the 3rd British Army, Sixth Corps, are entitled to such credit from July 28th to August 18th, 1918. In the 159th Infantry Brigade, serving with the 3rd British Army, Fifth Corps, the 318th Infantry has the same period of service, but the 317th Infantry receives credit from July 24th, the date its first battalion entered the line.

The Machine Gun Battalions did not progress beyond platoon training, the largest unit any of them ever had in line at one time being a company. They, therefore, are not entitled to credit for service in this Sector.

The Train Headquarters and Military Police, Field Signal Battalion and Engineers, the only other elements of the Division present as units in this sector, are entitled to credit for the time they served troops in the front line, which was from July 28th to August 18th, 1918.

ST. MIHIEL.

F. O. No. 3, Headquarters, 1st Army, dated August 27, 1918, ordered the 80th Division to Chatillon-sur-Seine area, which was in the vicinity of St. Mihiel. F. O. No. 9, Headquarters, 1st Army, announced the St. Mihiel attack. Paragraph 2 assigned the 80th Division, along with the 91st and 33rd, to Army Reserve. No other 1st Army orders take the Division as a whole out of Army Reserve. A. E. F. Situation maps, covering the St. Mihiel, show that the 80th Division was never in a Corps sector.

By Paragraph D (b), F. O. No. 10,
(Continued on Page 31)

Grenades and Men Who Threw'em

Personal Observations of the writer at the Camp Lee Grenade School and a Few Observations "Over There"

By 1st. Lt. Alfred Leyburn

Machine Gun Company, 320th Infantry

FOR some unknown reason Grenades always held peculiar fascination for me even though at times it seemed equivalent to saying "Good Morning, God" when we started instructing a new and particularly green bunch of new arrivals at Camp Lee. Most of these men had never thrown anything more deadly perhaps than a base ball, a few stones at rival gangs in the school day period or a little "Bull" now and then as they progressed into the state of manhood.

The new men who joined us as replacements in October, 1918, just prior to the final phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive were anything but familiar with the use of the Grenades, some had not yet gotten on familiar terms with the rifle, supposed to be the soldiers best friend providing, of course, he knew how to fire the darned think off at an approaching enemy.

I recall that when these new men had a Grenade in their hands for the first time their first impulse was to separate themselves from it as quickly as possible without waiting for the instructors advise or command as to just how the thing ought to be accomplished with the result that some were hastily dropped at the instructor's feet which was most detrimental to the nerves of these dignitaries, whether this action was impelled by a desire to get even is not known, but it certainly called for some quick work upon the part of the instructor to prevent his being associated with the angels or vice versa.

Grenades when properly handled, barring unforeseen accidents are perfectly safe as after the pin is pulled, if constant pressure is maintained on the side lever, the fuse will not start, but frequently due to the excitement of the pupil, this was not done and a number of narrow escapes from serious injury were recorded.

The subject recalls to my mind several thrilling incidents which I will attempt to set forth here for the readers of "THE SERVICE MAGAZINE."

At Camp Lee, Va., in 1917, and the early months of 1918, we used improvised Grenades made by the men, these were sticks of dynamite attached to a paddle with about a twelve second fuse which gave the recipient plenty of time to divest himself of the pesky thing. One day Sgt. Feeney, who was later killed by a Grenade at Camp Lee, and myself were practicing with this type of Grenade, we threw one which landed quite some distance away, hardly

had it landed when one of the enumerable dogs which infested Camp Lee, and came from heaven only knows where, for at times it seemed that every man in camp had a dog and every dog followed his master to war, this particular dog was a trick dog, he had been taught the "Go and fetch it, Rover" stunt 'till he prided himself in the art as only such dogs can do. He decided that we were playing with him and had thrown an innocent stick for him to go and fetch for us. Twelve seconds is far too short a period to stop to argue with a dog, no matter what degree of intelligence he may or may not possess, so needless to say, we didn't argue. Sgt. Feeney and myself gave this dog the race of his life, we could as the story tellers often relate, feel his hot breath as he leaped behind us in hot pursuit, we had mental pictures of him catching up to us with that hissing Grenade in his mouth just as the deadly thing exploded, I have often wondered just what time we made in that crisis, but we succeeded in keeping out in front in the race and when the Grenade let go and sent poor doggie to his dog heaven, you can imagine our relief, from then on, we always cast our anxious look around for trick dogs before throwing a Grenade.

It fell to my lot to be detached, when the Division came out of the "Line" for a rest, to act as instructor for other units of the Division in the use of Grenades, it was during the second phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive that another incident occurred which was of sufficient personal interest to me that I am going to relate it here.

A Division instructing ground was constructed at Thiacourt for the purpose of acquainting the men of the various units in the use of the Grenade. The day before the classes opened, Lieutenant Cogswell, a highly efficient officer of the 319th Infantry, who did much towards the Grenade work in the Division and who was associated with me in the work, decided to test out an air burst with a rifle Grenade on a clump of trees about 200 yards away.

Captain Vermeule of the 320th Infantry Machine Gun Company, who was my company commander at the time, was an innocent bystander and among those present in spite of his contentions which was further sustained by what occurred, that, "Grenades were more dangerous to the person handling them than the prospective victim."

Lieutenant Cogswell and myself rested the rifle on the edge of one of the sand bag emplacements and were on our knees beside the rifle when the trigger was pulled.

Immediately there was a tremendous explosion, and things got hazy around the place, as the Grenade had burst in the Grenade discharger on the end of the rifle and besides tearing great holes in the sand bag emplacements, drove small particles of the Grenade into our faces and other parts of our anatomy.

Captain Vermeule had been sitting down in the next sand bag emplacement reading a copy of "La Vie Parisienne," which lapse of virtue undoubtedly saved him from injury from pieces of the flying Grenade. He came running over and found Lt. Cogswell and myself badly dazed, but looking at each other taking inventory of what remained, and each asking the other the same question, "Are you injured?" Had we been standing, I doubt seriously if this story would ever have been written, as most of the big pieces of the Grenade went over our heads, for sometime afterwards our favorite pastime was picking small pieces of Grenade out of our faces. At La Chalade, just before the last battle of the "Argonne," the only serious accident with a Grenade that came to my attention was when a rifle Grenade again exploded and a large piece tore through the steel helmet of a corporal of Co. "K," 320th Infantry and embedded in his forehead, I do not now recall his name, for which I plead his forgiveness, for he showed more nerve than any man that has ever come under my observation. I made inquiries concerning him later and was informed that he had been given first aid and removed to a hospital from which I received a later report of his recovery.

These explosions of Rifle Grenades has led me to conclude that they must have been faulty in construction or fitted with instantaneous fuses instead of the 5 second fuses they were supposed to possess as the explosions occurred instantly upon the firing of the rifles.

Reports have also reached me stating that many men were perhaps more terribly mutilated due to Grenades being exploded by concussion from a nearby exploding shell. The unfortunate men who were caught in the shelling in the Bois De Bourrou, just before our jump off, had in many cases loaded themselves with necklaces made of

(Continued on Next Page)

Let General Grant Tell It

By Gerald Egan

IT did seem to me in my early army days that too many of the older officers, when they came to command posts, made it a study to think what orders they could publish to annoy their subordinates and render them uncomfortable. I noticed, however, a few years later when the Mexican war broke out, that most of this class of officers discovered they were possessed of disabilities which entirely incapacitated them for active field service. They had the moral courage to proclaim it, too. They were right; but they did not always give their disease the right name."—U. S. GRANT, in his *Personal Memoirs*.

It has long been a source of wonder to me that the quotation printed above from a soldier who saw every phase of military life—as West Pointer, Volunteer, 2nd Lieutenant and General—should not have had some circulation and popularity in the peace time army of the United States.

While I do not wish to assume for a moment the role of a discoverer, I am certain that to most men who have had service in the Army, General Grant's observations will come as an entirely new corroboration of their private opinion and that its circulation and popularity will increase in proportion to the attention it receives throughout the military establishment.

General Grant's comment was made in the declining years of his life when time had softened, if not obliterated, whatever personal animosities he may have cherished in his subaltern days. It was written after he had known the exaltation of leading a victorious army and the inspiration of becoming President of the United States. It was uttered in a reminiscent rather than a critical tone and was prompted—surely—by a desire to place the mirror gently before certain military faces, to ease a bit the burden of certain junior officers and to help the Army as a whole. Or it may have been jotted down without any particular motive, merely as a brief allusion to early army life as he knew it.

Whatever the reason the comment appealed to me very strongly, not because I had ever experienced the yoke of the martinet during my Army service, but because I had seen and was seeing other less fortunate officers chafing under arbitrary restrictions which were temporarily robbing them of a portion of their self-respect and utterly spoiling life for themselves and their families.

In my own right, I recognized Grant, the military genius, as a human being and I copied and kept his quotation to fortify myself in constant discussions as to the

nature and value of discipline and its difference from irksome pettifoggery and ruinous despotism.

Never yet have I shown the quotation to an officer who did not, indirectly, at least, say, "that exactly fits Colonel X or Captain B. He gave me the most miserable and profitless year of my life and almost drove me out of the Army."

I am no crusader and have little hope that—in spite of General Grant's reminder—any testy old gentleman or youthful Napoleon will change methods. They would probably slam Grant's *Memoirs* out of their headquarters as written by an enemy to Army Regulations, court martial the man found reading it and give everybody in the command an extra day's drill just to prove that they knew what is good for men and officers. Or, more probably, they would

disappointed or "just naturally mean" commanding officer.

I do not know just what emphasis is placed on sane and reasonable treatment of troops in the curriculum at West Point, but I believe a lot of stress is placed on it. I do know, at least it has been my experience, that rarely does one find an impossible person among the junior officers—all the flings at 2nd Lieutenants, notwithstanding.

The objectionable characteristics seem to crop out when officers begin to have charge of companies and battalions. Boy majors—handicapped by rapid promotion and slight service in the junior grades—are persons not to be taken on faith. They are sometimes very amateurish, juvenile and amusing—unless one is unfortunate enough to be under their command.

There should be a class in Grant's *Memoirs* for young field officers.

Another crew who make life miserable for men are those officers who are constantly trying experiments with the human beings under their charge, indulging fads and systems and making peace and progress impossible.

In common with every other man who has had enlisted service I heartily dislike the officer who apparently currys favor, but I am just as heartily for an officer who prevents my being subjected to a hundred petty annoyances and who regards my self-respect as highly as his own.

But let General Grant tell it—I'll mark time.

Grenades and Men Who Threw 'em

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Grenades. They proved to be necklaces of death, for their bodies were terribly mangled and unexploded Grenades were hard to find the next morning by the burial party.

Much of the success of the Grenades in the Division was perhaps due to pioneer work accomplished by Lieutenant Cogswell of the 319th Infantry and Privates Scott and Brandt of 320th Infantry Machine Gun Co., who were intensely interested in the work, and I want to pay especial tribute to Sergeant James Feeney of Clyde, Ohio, who rendered such efficient work in this class of instruction at Camp Lee and who unfortunately lost his life in a premature Grenade explosion of an improvised dynamite Grenade at Camp Lee during a sham battle after the Division left the States in October, 1918.

THE SLEEPERS

By C. E. Grundish

Buddies, come back
Just for tonight
And stay
Lingering near.
Let the crosses
Watch
For a few hours
The meadows drear.

Out of the dark
An echo comes back
And fades
Into the mist.
Silent crosses
Bring
No word from those
Sleeping below.

No fantasy, this
No dreamer's song
For see
Death is victor.
The crosses know
If men do not
The sleepers wake
No More.

not identify themselves as disciples of Grant's Mexican War heroes but would probably join the chorus of "that's just like Colonel X."

To the credit of the present army administration—if one may be permitted to express an opinion—it must be said that a lot of impossible old crustaceans and young ones, too, have been weeded out and that the term "leadership" in efficiency reports appears to include common politeness, decency and reason from officers in authority.

It is no longer probable that an enthusiastic, fine body of troops can be exposed for long to the whims and insanities of a

What "I" Did

WHAT I did, you can do. You're tarred with the same stick, you have the same incentive for remembering the biggest and best period of your life—You cannot change the fact of your service, nor can you at this late date transfer to another outfit. You served with a certain company in a certain regiment in a certain division and in a certain great crisis in your country's history, you shouldered arms and fought with your life at stake on the field of battle. The justice or injustice of the war was not the issue—rather it was the test of our individual honor and our justification to the CLAIM OF RIGHT of citizenship in these, our United States.

We were good or bad soldiers—we can best decide this in our own conscience. We put up with many injuries to our pride and person on account of this determination to serve with honor. The other fellow was perhaps putting aside his dislike of some characteristic that you were inflicting upon his sense of right and wrong.

To the credit of armies we can point the finger of pride in that we played the game of "Give and Take" pretty much as soldiers and gentlemen. Perhaps we got a little closer as brothers under the skin when we walked together through the "Valley of Death" "Overthere." At any rate, we see something in the face of a "Buddy," something that is lacking in every other face we meet. There is a something in the cheery greeting. Perhaps in the choking sensation in the throat that comes with the glad hello, or is it that our organic batteries of memory are recharged with the thrill and contact of the warm hand-clasp. Whatever it is, it is a vital-live something, and it is there, and nowhere else. It is the glorious, undying, unforgettable spirit of comradeship in "The Great Adventure." It is the honest respect and admiration that each true soldier holds for the other, it is our memory of those who have "gone West." It is our human and better selves remembering so that we may not forget, it is covering our individual shortcomings with the great cloak of charity. It is forgetting the bad and remembering the good—it is comradeship without question. It is what "I" is doing, and what "I" can do, and has done every other man and organization of men who served honorably with the "Fighting Eightieth" can also do. When the drums of war were silenced on that memorable November Eleventh morning in Nineteen-eighteen—the men of "I" Company, 320th Infantry turned their thoughts from the unnatural killing of men to the natural duty of comradeship, the pendulum of emotion swung from manufactured and incited hate to the natural feeling of love. The

faults of the men were forgotten and overwhelmed by the virtues of the man, there came a desire to remember the good and forget the bad. A vision into the loneliness of the future when perhaps the hungry heart would be craving for this same comradeship, the companionship of that hazy valley of death, a hunger for a look from that buddy's face that alone could reflect the welcome or understanding, so it came to pass that "I" Company got started, had their first "I" Company Reunion and banquet in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1920, each year since has seen an ever increasing interest among the veterans of this company. The last meeting of this unit was held at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 17th, 1923. At this meeting thirty-six members signed an application for a local P. C. Charter, and voted to affiliate as an Organi-

Charles M. Smith, Wm. B. Parker, N. J. Boggs, C. D. Beistel, F. M. Rossi, H. F. Pfabe, J. F. Garey, W. L. Walls, Oswald Hughes, A. B. McManus, Gilbert H. Olnhauser, A. H. Shayse, J. O. Peterson, R. J. Clark, Todd Lawlor, Percy Sacks, Patsy McFarland.

The following members served on the various committees: Sabin Bolton, General Chairman; I. K. Feathers, Invitation; Clyde Beistel, Hotel; Chick Dinan and Gerald Murray, Music; Jack Sugden, Publicity.

The following reported having acquired a new commander-in-chief, Herbert Pfabe, John F. Garey, N. J. Boggs, George Smith, Galbo Giobalti.

Died since last reunion Sergeant Tatalovich of McKeesport, Pa.

J. O. Peterson, former member of "I" Company and now representative of a London, England concern was traveling through Pittsburgh, saw the scheduled Reunion notice in the newspapers and dropped in unexpectedly. He was given a rousing and most hearty welcome.

George Smith, who is connected with the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Co., at Springfield, Mass., made the trip to Pittsburgh, especially for the banquet, and says it was well worth the trip. "I" Co. Spirit, I Mean.

Sabin Bolton was re-elected president of the "I" Company Veterans P. C. and Jack Sugden, who is recording secretary of the 80th Division Veterans' Association was elected secretary and treasurer.

Telegrams were received and read from General Lloyd M. Brett, Washington, D. C. Captain H. H. Parkman, Boston, Mass.; Captain Wm. C. McNulty, Akron, Ohio; Captain Wm. C. Vandewater, Princeton, N. J.; Lieutenant Edward C. Lukens, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieutenant Edward Titus, Closter, N. J.; Lieutenant Dunmire and others. Judge D. Paulson Foster, who served with 305th F. S. Bn., called on the phone and expressed his regrets at not being able to accept the committees invitation to be present.

An orchestra furnished delightful music during the evening. One of the most pleasing features of the evening was the spirit of comradeship and lasting friendship and the great spirit of helpful co-operation shown towards the 80th Division Veterans' Association, and the realization that in union lies our strength to uphold the true spirit of the 80th, a union of "Let's Go I Co.," and "The 80th Division only moves forward."

What "I" did for themselves and for the Association, you and I and the other fellow can do.

What say Buddy—about three cheers for "Co. I, 320th Infantry Local P. C. No. 5 E. D. V. A.?"

IN BRITTANY

(ST. NAZAIRE, 1918)

By Wm. C. Vandewater

In Brittany, the flowers bloom,
While all of France is drenched in
gore.

The villa's little garden shows
The glory of the crimson rose.
And sunlight glistens here and there
Upon blue waves at St. Nazaire.
Though all of France be bathed in
gloom,

In Brittany, the flowers bloom.

zation with the Eightieth Division Veterans' Association. Their new title will be Co. I, 320th Infantry, P. C. No. 5, 80th Division Veterans' Association. The following members were present: President Sabin Bolton, Toastmaster I. K. Feather, Guests, Henry R. Curry, Resident Secretary 80th. Vet.—erans' Association and "Chilly" Doyle of the Pittsburgh Gazette Times, who shared in our A. E. F. Days as a war correspondent. Members, J. E. Sugden, Jr., Howard F. Gaiser, Homer Wolfe, L. F. McQuaide, Charles G. Tierno, Albert Kelly, C. G. Jove, J. B. Elder, R. H. Thomas, Geo. J. Siefert, C. A. Taylor, Chas. F. Dinan, Geo. W. Murray, W. H. Shaffer, Lewis E. Linn, J. L. Rhea, E. V. Pennywitt, C. A. Johnston, W. S. Hildebrand, Harry F. Collette, Wm. Eddy, Charles Johnston, Geo. Smith, Gerald A. Brosins, Joseph I. Stone, W. M. Hening, Leslie W. Herdt, Joseph L. Smidbauer, Eugene J. Baur, Frank G. Anderson, John W. McWilliams, Joe Scarci, Galbo Grobalti, Arthur Young, M. P. Kunkle, Richard Brinker, Frank W. Canning, Raymond Atkins,

Review of 320th Inf. History

By Capt. C. C. Vermeule

IT has been my good fortune to carefully examine some thirty histories of regiments and battalions of the American Expeditionary Force. I have yet to find one as historically interesting as that of the 320th Infantry of the 80th Division, compiled by Thomas H. Westlake formerly Captain and Regimental Intelligence Officer of that organization.

Those who knew the author were certain that the work would be a success. I doubt if anyone better fitted for the job could have been found.

The amount of money available for publication was not large in the first place, and it was difficult to find a publisher willing to undertake the work. The inexcusable carelessness in Washington which lost every negative taken of the 80th Division was discouraging. It was necessary to secure an existing set of prints and have them re-photographed in order to include such interesting and valuable pictures as "Jump-off on September 26th," "Bois des Ogons," Nantillois," "Ravine aux Pierres" and the "St. George-St. Juvin Road." All of which are scenes full of memories to the organization. It is impossible to look upon them unmoved, the realization of the loss of dearly beloved comrades is certain to be reborn.

The danger of attempting personal mention has been avoided. One cannot do justice to an entire command by such mention. It would take several volumes to recount that on a certain day Private Blank bombed out a machine gun nest permitting his company to advance, or that Lieutenant Goldbar did such and so. In each history that has proceeded on those lines, injustice has been done to some one. No one man or group of men could recount every brilliant deed—too much occurs of which only the dead can speak.

The account of operations, although short and shorn of unnecessary language covers the regiment as a whole. There are three maps of the line, clearly marked and a map of France which although difficult to read, shows the wanderings of the outfit from the landing places to the Channel, down to St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne and finally to Camp Pontenezen with its "Mill" and ultimate delousing. It is to be regretted that the work of reproduction on these maps did not result in a clearly and more easily read product.

The chapter "Field Orders" has a value that is not only historical, but personal as well. Each operation and the period from the Armistice to Brest are covered. Much that was not clear about the "Battle of the Packs" at the St. Mihiel Salient is explained. One French order for that opera-

tion is a gem, "Keep your regiment together and give him a rest." God knows "he" needed it after standing all night in trucks and hiking all day with full packs! The order continues "Unhappily we cannot supply you this evening with the food. Let your men live on the rations they have on them. As for tomorrow, the General Commanding the division has been informed of your situation." They seem to be able to "pass the buck" upwards in the French Army, for the above is signed by a Brigade Commander. "Pray to send a man on horseback or with a bicycle and settle a telephonic line between your regiment and me." At that, it is a whole lot better order in English than most of us could have written in French, had the situation been reversed. Who will ever forget those long French columns of artillery—stout hearted and be-whiskered old fellows who sat on their limbers and sniped pieces of bread and onion which they conveyed to their mouths on the end of a wicked-looking knife, at the apparently certain risk of amputating a tongue, at least. Younger men and boys sit in their places today as the columns rumble through the Ruhr Valley, to make the same enemy pay up on her "welched" obligations. I, for one, am hoping they succeed.

Lists of "Killed in Action," or "Died of Wounds," are included, which unfortunately in the case of the Machine Gun Company is not complete. It is my belief that some of the "Missing in Action" later reported killed, have not been included, but this may very properly be due to the fact that the author did not have access to the latest lists. Nevertheless, many a name will stand out from the list and strike upon the reader's eye. Over four years ago, is it possible, it seems but yesterday that we were beside them, hearing their laughter or sharing their sorrows. As I look through the roll, I can see man after man, whose name is there inscribed imperishably. I can see those same men passing through the Regimental Mustering office at Camp Lee, as civilians, to start the life that was to mean the end of life.

"You went to death, and the murmur ran, As over the gates the horns began, Splendor of God, we have found a man. Good bye! Good Luck to you!"

The whole work is a history that the regiment can sit back before their firesides and point to with pride. It is, perhaps, striking that nowhere does the name of the author appear, but that is characteristic of him. One might think that the history had written itself.

Blind Vet. Fights for College Degree

ONE of the gamest fights against odds in the history of the University of Pennsylvania is being won by Lieutenant Frank Schoble, of Wyncote, a blinded war veteran, who has returned to college to complete a course he dropped thirteen years ago to enter business.

Schoble, who was a Mask and Wig Club star in the shows of 1906 and 1907, was commissioned after the outbreak of the war and was blinded in both eyes by a piece of shrapnel while leading his men near the town of Nantillois in the Argonne, November 5, 1918—six days before the armistice.

On his return to this country, Lieutenant Schoble resolved to re-enter school. He had left college in his junior year, but, owing to the strict rules of the University regarding re-entrance after a lapse of years, he was given credit for only a little more than a year and a half's work.

OVERCOMES OBSTACLES

Another and far more serious drawback was that he did not know how to write and read by the Braille system, a knowledge of which would have enabled him to take lecture notes and read books with

almost the ease of a person with normal sight. But Lieutenant Schoble was not to be daunted by any such obstacle. He immediately began the study of Braille in addition to his college work.

A wonderful memory came to his assistance. Fraternity brothers read books to him that were required in certain courses and which he could not as yet master in Braille.

Members of the faculty have taken great interest in Schoble and his game fight. All his examinations are given to him in the form of oral quizzes to remove the necessity of written work. There is, however, no lowering of the standard of work required of him because of his blindness.

A year ago an automobile accident threatened for a time to put an end to Schoble's collegiate work. A machine in which he was riding with his brother, plunged into a ditch, throwing both occupants out. Lieutenant Schoble was severely cut on the face and was away from college for some time as a result.

When Marshal Foch was in this city last year, he mentioned Lieutenant Schoble as a type of hero of which Philadelphia might be proud.



"SHOULDER ARMS"



A few general principles and fundamentals govern the use of smoke clouds in military operations, and these apply without regard to what weapons or arm of service may be using the smoke agent.

A great number of technical articles have been written concerning smoke; its structure, composition and behavior in the field under varying conditions; but very little has been said about the application of it to combat except as a generalization.

We know that some of the principles laid down for the use of smoke are in common with the accepted principles for the use of gas clouds yet there are certain distinctions that must be made between the two types of cloud.

As with a gas cloud it is invariably desirable to bring the heaviest concentration of smoke directly upon the enemy force and blind his observation.

The early use of smoke was rather different from this because the purpose was to screen the force putting down the screen. Also in common with the principles that apply to gas clouds a certain minimum concentration must be attained to produce the desired effect.

The difference of fundamentals in the application of smoke and gas clouds in combat is encountered when depth and frontage are considered. Targets to be covered by smoke screens are usually greater in one dimension, usually frontage and less in the other dimension, generally depth. Gas clouds are more effective if front and depth of target are equal.

In regard to this situation concerning the proportion of targets it is self evident that a greater accuracy of fire in respect to the narrower dimension depth, is essential to efficiency when smoke agents are used for screening.

The wind, of course, imposes certain limiting conditions on the use of smoke and also must be considered when studying the proportions of the target, but the tactical use of smoke is not limited by wind to the extent that gas clouds are; in fact, smoke can be used with some degree of efficiency in any wind no matter what its direction or force.

As mentioned before a limiting minimum of smoke concentration must be maintained; the tactical effectiveness of the screen does not increase with density as in a gas cloud, but depends entirely on the

number of smoke particles interposed in the line of vision along the width of front, whereas in a toxic gas cloud all effect is related to the absolute concentration on some given area.

The duration of a smoke screen is a consideration of primary importance. This factor is related to and controlled by the period necessary to effect some tactical movement. In the case of toxic gas clouds the end sought is to obtain the highest possible concentration for a relatively short period not directly controlled by the tactical situation.

The tactical situation that requires a smoke screen to be produced by 75 m/m guns will demand that the screen be established in as short a time as possible and in most cases will be in open and mobile warfare where isolated screens are demanded on short notice to meet the demand of the rapidly changing situation. The greatest need for smoke screens in all situations will always be in immediate infantry advance. Screens at longer ranges which might require large caliber guns will rarely ever be needed.

Divisional Artillery will have the facility of establishing screens beyond ranges attained by the infantry and chemical warfare weapons, and should not be called upon to waste their superior ranges in smoking targets within the range of the small weapons. Of course the nature of the dispersion of the 75 m/m gun will facilitate the production of screens lying along the axis of fire, but will make the production of screens perpendicular to this axis more difficult.

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

SCREENS UPON HOSTILE INFANTRY—IN OFFENSE: Smoke screens will be found valuable to cover hostile infantry in all active stages of the attack. These will include the stages of approach march to an assault position, and in general all stages in which friendly infantry is in movement. Exception to this last exists where the opposing forces of infantry are at close quarters, and the presence of smoke screens would tend to confuse the efforts of the friendly infantry. For essentially the same reason smoke clouds should not be placed upon an enemy in rapid retreat. Furthermore in preparatory stages of offense operation, where fire superiority is sought by aimed fire, the use of smoke clouds should be avoided.

The use of smoke from artillery shell in offense operations, where screens are required, will arise when initial positions of the opposing infantry forces are too far separated to permit the use of either the Infantry three-inch mortar, or the Chemical Warfare four-inch mortar. The artil-

lery may also be used to advantage in this general situation to assist in building up a smoke screen together with mortars. This condition will arise particularly when the targets lie at the extreme range of the four-inch mortar. In the usual situation, where the general target of the smoke screen lies perpendicular to the axis of artillery a heavy barrage of these smoke shells will be required and their use in this manner is not one of great effectiveness.

In the secondary phases of attack and assault actions the artillery may be called upon to screen isolated enemy strong points, particularly when the advancing infantry has moved forward in such a manner as to render ineffective the use of Stokes mortar units.

The screening of assaulting infantry from flanking fire, particularly that of rifle and machine guns, is a function for which artillery smoke is especially well adapted where the artillery emplacements lie directly to the rear of the assaulting infantry. This circumstance arises from the dispersion characteristic of the 75 m/m gun as previously discussed. Because of the particular low deflection dispersion artillery situated to the rear of the assaulting troops can establish screens parallel to the direction of advance, i. e., along the axis of fire, with great rapidity and effectiveness.

Particular variations of the facility of the use of artillery smoke screens, just discussed, will arise in cases where the gun emplacements lie more or less to the flanks of the assaulting infantry. In these situations, where oblique or enfilade fire upon the enemy positions is possible, screens more nearly approaching the normal formation being directly upon the enemy, and across his front, may be established with artillery.

SCREENS UPON HOSTILE INFANTRY—IN DEFENSE: Again as in the offensive operations, the most important use of smoke in defense will lie in the phases of maximum activity, however, in contrast to the offense use, not in general when the attacking infantry of the enemy is in movement.

In repelling attacks the most important use of screens will lie in covering the enemy at times at which he is attempting to establish fire superiority, and, in consequence of having sought cover, presents a less favorable target than when in movement. In such actions again, the artillery is of particular use on targets lying beyond the range of the Stokes mortars. Such cases will arise in general when the enemy is setting out on the first stages of advancing his fire, and the targets of the smoke screen would be in general the sup-

"Shoulder Arms"

porting troops engaged in maintaining covering fire.

An important use of smoke in defense actions arises in the case of covering a retreat. By the use of smoke in such cases, screens, placed upon the forward elements of the enemy following engaged in fire, should permit the withdrawal of troops from the field of action with a minimum of losses. In this situation the artillery will be of particular value, especially in the smaller calibers, since its fire may be brought down on the enemy from emplacements at considerable distances to the rear. This fact in considerable measure obviates the danger of capture existing with the use of mortars in such situations. The artillery targets in these cases may be isolated units whose location develops unexpectedly.

The same considerations of the establishment of screens along the axis of fire, rather than perpendicular to it, will obtain with defense use as in the offense. However, the probable locations of artillery positions in the case of open warfare will be more limited, and the opportunity for the use of flanking, or enfilade screens, will be presented less often.

CHEMICAL WARFARE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES

Poison gas was used during the Middle Ages. It was like the modern stink balls, but was projected by squirts, or in bottles after the manner of hand grenades. A legend of the 11th century states that Pres-ter John stuffed copper effigies with combustibles, and caused them to emit a smoke and gas, which played great havoc with the people.

FRENCH INCREASE OUTPUT OF DYES

Some enlightening facts concerning the European dye industry are given in the Paris Letter of the October Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, written by Charles Lormand.

"The syndicate of dyestuff consumers has taken the initiative in asking for customs regulations to protect this industry, but limiting this protection to dyes made in France, says the writer." The dyestuffs not yet made in French factories would be almost entirely free from duty.

"This measure seems to be rather tardy, for the production of dyes in France is increasing daily. The French importation of dyes before the war reached 95 per cent of the national consumption. In 1920 the amount of imports was not more than 60 per cent; in 1921 and at the beginning of 1922 it decreased to 20 per cent. In 1920, 50 per cent of the amount imported came from Germany (3,000 out of 6,000 tons); in 1921 the importation was only 400 tons, coming from Germany.

"This decrease of importation is due largely to the efforts of the National Com-

pany of Dyestuffs and Chemical Products. The rumor concerning the union of this company with the German companies has been, and is still contradicted. Nevertheless, the dye company has bought a number of patents from the foreigners. It certainly does not wish to lose time in perfecting the manufacture of intermediate products; it has resolutely acquired all the manufacturing processes that it has been able to find concerning these products.

"The procedure of selling dyestuffs by chemical engineers specializing in dyestuffs is being developed in France. This method of selling the manufactured products has been successful; it gives satisfaction to weavers and dyers by permitting collaboration with technical color chemists. These technicians have themselves made the chem-

BEING DISCHARGED

By Captain Gerald Egan, Infantry.
The column passes on! I've fallen out!

Of marching men faint grows the rhythmic tread,
Into the dusk upon the road ahead
The rear-guard fades. A last "good-by" I shout.

Hope is in every heart, all heads are high,
Each steadfast eye is set upon the Goal,
To guard the Nation's safety and its soul
And keep its glory written in the sky.

Stride on! And may thy leaders strengthen thee,
To smile at peace-time bullets, worse than lead,
To hold the faith and consecrate the dead
Who passed beyond to keep your country free.

icals in special laboratories where the uses of coloring materials are studied.

"The decline of the German mark has made possible at the Stassfurt mines a large exportation of their potash, and just as the Dyestuffs Company has had to form an alliance with the German societies, the companies mining Alsatian potash have had to seek an alliance with the German producers. Preliminary arrangements have been under way since May. They have been difficult to bring about, but they seem now to be nearly completed.

"The impossibility of bringing about payment by Germany is going to cause more and more French industries to seek special alliances with industries on the other side of the Rhine. It is well understood that these alliances are purely economic and not political, and that they leave to the French industry all complete freedom of action.

"The English society, British Dyestuffs

Corporation, has in the last few years undergone great financial difficulties. The factories which it has erected, constructed hastily, perhaps with insufficient technical preparation, have not been able to furnish the same quality of dyestuffs as those furnished by the German or Swiss concerns. The English customers, have, therefore, finally returned to these old suppliers. In spite of the tariff duties protecting the British Dyestuffs Corporation, this society was in danger and engaged in conferences with the president of the syndicate of German producers of dyestuffs. No agreement was made, because of the fact that the English society did not succeed in making acceptable to the German representatives the principle of absolute autonomy of the English dyestuffs industry corresponding to the needs of peace time as well as to those of war. The French Dyestuff Company has been able to come to the agreement of which I have spoken. Now, in France, we only import 15 per cent of our total consumption of dyestuffs."

EDUCATION THE ONLY GUARANTEE AGAINST ANOTHER CONFLICT OF NATIONS From Birmingham News

October 6, 1922. According to a remarkable review of late experiments being made with deadly chemicals, Gen. Verraux of the French Army predicts that the time is not far off when the old-fashioned instrument of warfare, the machine gun, the rifle and the saber, will be really obsolete and to be found only in museums and collections of war relics. Pointing out that at the end of 1918 fifty per cent of the shells fired were filled with gas and poisonous compositions, and that this proportion was about to be increased, he predicts that in the next war the belligerents on both sides will use nothing else.

The manifest danger lies in the fact that there can be no restrictions on the production of chemicals that are used in times of peace. Peace conferences, protocols, treaties, cannot interfere with their legitimate manufacture. There can of course be international agreements as to the creation of munitions and other implements destined specifically to be used by armed men, but there positively can be no interference with the manufacture of chemicals necessary to the comfort and happiness of mortals.

Therein lies justification for the great fear of another war. Education is the only available instrument to save the world from the possibility of another conflict as that through which it has just passed. Education of both the child and adult mind to at least a working knowledge of the hell that is concealed within the magic and vast regions of hydroelectricity. Edu-

(Continued on Page 25)



NOTES FROM "B" BATTERY 313 F. A.

It used to be in the days of the BAYONET that "B" Battery was well represented in the news and happenings, but due to the fact that our old Pal, and literary highlight, J. Gorman Strasler is not on the job, our column has been going begging. The last account we had of friend Strasler, he was still a member of the A. E. F. Holding a job of Sergeant Major for some medical outfit in Brest. We wonder if he has still got the globe trotting bug.

Ex-Sgt. Bentz, formerly in charge of the hotel for "B" Battery "Chevaux," is in the grocery business with his father in Martinsburg. Would be pretty soft if we all lived in Martinsburg and could get all of our chow from Ralph, on credit of course.

"Finny" Wood, former skipper of the Slum Gun is still shooting the "bull." However, he shoots them to sell in his meat market in Phillippi, W. Va. We hope his wife, (yes he is married,) runs "stew" often enough to suit "Finny's" appetite. We used to think that he must be pretty fond of it, and as we recall, it was pretty good stuff. There was always a lineup for "seconds" anyway.

Coe Adkison, former member of the special detail, is clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County. He is swearing in juries even as he used to swear in the army. Especially when he had to "stand to heel." Another ex-member of the Battery is on the Pocahontas County payroll. Sgt. Clendenen is handling the "francs" in the Sheriff's Office of that county. Since last June he has been under a new commander-in-chief, who by the way is Mrs. C. C. C.

Ex-Sgt. Shoemaker of "B" Battery and later graduate of the Officers' Training School is Athletic Director at West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va.

How would the following ex-members of the battery, Green, Bentz, Patterson, Clendenen, Bean, and Fleshman like to have a "seven day and travel time" pass to Nice and be able to back up to Picadilly Bar even as we were four years ago at this time? Line form to the right and quit your shoving.

Let's get together and have "B" Battery up to war strength at the reunion at Norfolk, Va., this year. It will give us a chance to see if the old Atlantic has shrunk any since we came across.

313TH F. A.

D. L. Geer, formerly of Battery C, 313th F. A., is located at Sharon, Pa. (Lock box

275). He is Commander of Sharon Post 299, American Legion, and advises that Blue Ridgers will find a hearty welcome there upon making themselves known. Ex-Cpl. Whitehead, of Headquarters Co. 313th F. A. is Vice Commander.

NEWS FROM THE WHEELING SECTOR, 314TH F. A. ETC

James J. Miller, formerly of C Battery, 314th F. A. is in the employ of a local Taxi Company of Wheeling, W. Va. Any comrade visiting here should look him up if they want to see the town right.

James P. McGrail, formerly of C Battery, 314th F. A. is firing a yard engine for the Wheeling Steel Corporation which is much pleasanter than working on a 75 M. M. as one can quit any time.

Edward J. Davis of E Battery and Regimental Personnel Office, 314th F. A. is back at his old position as clerk in the B. & O. R. R. Freight Department. He claims he can still hear echoes of "Pay day to-day, Corp.?"

It is rumored that Franklin E. "Iodine" Terry, Ex-Corp. of E. Battery attended the last reunion at Charleston, W. Va., and was very much disappointed at the small attendance of E Battery men. We sure are sorry Terry, that we were unable to attend and hear the old familiar "That's right, my good people." He sure could handle mules, but was not present in the days of "Dynamite" of the Supply Company.

We are informed that Ed. Hession formerly of E Battery at Camp Lee is back at his pre-war occupation and has built up a large business in Grafton, W. Va., so look him up comrades, if you happen to land there.

Henry Elig, formerly of 315th M. G. Battalion who was wounded in the Argonne Drive is back at his firing job on the B. & O. R. R. Haven't heard him sing, "Bring on your rubber-tired hearses" for a long time.

The writer recommends "Our Greatest Battle" by Frederick Palmer as the most interesting account of Divisional accomplishment yet published. Many things which we probably misunderstood are explained.

William Steele, ex-member of the 305th Engineers is now located in New York State where he holds a position as Elec-

trical Engineer with a large company. He is thinking seriously of trying South America in the near future. He also slings a "wicked racket" at all of the West Virginia Tennis Tournaments.

William A. Bounds of E. Battery has put his experience as fifth class cook or K. P. to good use and entered the restaurant business in South Wheeling. He has been married for some time. Remember the old water bucket days at Redon, Old Timer?

Eugene Barney, formerly of Co. A, 318th Infantry, is now located in Martins Ferry, Ohio, where he works at the painting trade. He claims he will never forget the baseball game for the regimental championship in which he took part as pitcher, the story of which, Comrade Russel L. Stultz wrote so ably some time ago in SERVICE. His battalion admirers had their francs in their pockets (in imagination) until Babe Ruth The Second, bit one to Belgium near the finish. Barney is married and has one child.

Stephen Shepherd, formerly of the 319th Inf. resides at Bridgeport, Ohio, and is in the employ of Augustus Pollock Stogie Co. He has been seen in the company of a pretty and popular Wheeling girl quite often the past year and his friends are looking for wedding bells most any time.

We are all no doubt greatly pleased that at least something definite is being done towards writing our own 80th Division History, and sincerely trust that everyone who can, will co-operate with the History Committee in making it as complete as possible.

None of the 314th's who attended the 314th Banquet in the Hotel Chatham February 26th at Pittsburgh, Pa., have as yet recovered sufficiently to give a detailed account of the "barrage," but after attending Pittsburgh's "Follies Begere" in the afternoon, inspecting Hamilton P. C. later and "lining up for mess" at 6:00 p.m. it is rumored that a rolling barrage was put over which lasted until zero hour. As soon as the casualties are evacuated we may have more news of the carnage.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

The old sub-caliber range at Camp Lee? The road march back from Dutch Gap to Camp Lee?

A certain officer who used to return a salute with his left hand and with his cigar in his mouth, who also informed "Bobby" that he would take care of him?

Your first tour of guard duty when it was reported that the Germans would attempt to burn down the camp that night?

What made a certain high ranking officer promenade the deck of the Italian S. S. America so furiously two days out of Newport News?

The "Speakeasies" at Redon with rear entrances?

Who dropped the can on Lt. Bailey at Redon?

When McFarland and Patcheye Lane tried to save the Frenchman's lumber during the flood at Arganteny?

Why Bill Bounds and George Pappert

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were carrying water in buckets during retreat at Redon?

The "Bucket of Blood" at Chateau du Loir?

The old outdoor—indoor baseball league of E Battery at St. Vinnemer? No College football games excelled them for rivalry.

Charles B. Allgood, Jr., formerly Private with B Battery, 314th F. A., is Resident Superintendent Southern Weighing and Inspection Bureau of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, Petersburg, Va. Charlie still remembers the good time he had at the Charleston, W. Va. Reunion.

John A. McLaughlin, ex-pvt. 1st class, Headquarters Co., 314th F. A. is a member of the firm of McLaughlin Bros., of Elizabethtown, Pa., in the draying and hauling business.

William "Perk" R. Kennedy, former Corporal Supply Co., 314th F. A. is now Sales Engineer for the Clark Car Company. He was married to Mrs. Clara Rankin of Oil City, Pa., October, 1922. He recently paid a visit to Hamilton P. C., and inspected headquarters.

L. A. Pomeroy, formerly of Hq. Co., 314th F. A. is now living at Riverside, Conn. He is planning on attending the Reunion in Norfolk, Va. in August.

Comrade Boyd B. Stutler who lost his complete file of SERVICE Magazines in the West Virginia Capitol fire has succeeded in gathering a complete file through the kindness of many of his comrades. Copies have been received from practically every section of the country.

155TH ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Edward Scott Mullins, formerly of the Headquarters Detachment of the 155th Artillery Brigade, disappeared on June 21, 1919, only a few days after his discharge from the army at Camp Lee, Virginia, and has never been heard from since that time, until on the third day of December, 1922, when he mailed a Christmas Greetings card to an army friend of his, from Alexandria, Egypt. Nothing else is known of his whereabouts, but his brother, Elbert R. Mullins, formerly of A Battery, 315th F. A., who is now cashier of the Merchants' and Miners' Bank, Man, West Virginia, thinks that he will possibly return home sometime this summer.

Lawrence Fitzpatrick, formerly of Battery A, 314th F. A., has been undergoing treatment at a government hospital at Prescott, Ariz., having been gassed while in the Argonne. He is recovering slowly, and says he expects to return to Wheeling, W. Va. in a short time.

Frank Konieczka, former Pvt. Co. D, 317th Inf. is now living at Cleveland, Ohio, and is foreman in the Tailor Shop of Halle Brothers.

Harry Ryan, formerly of M. Company,

317th Infantry has recently joined the "Benedicts," and is living in Wheeling.

317TH INFANTRY HQ. Co.

"Bill" Laugham of the 317th Band, left the Cambria Theatre Orchestra of Johnstown, and is spending the winter in Texas. Bill still plays a mean 'cello.

Band Corporal Harry Cassler may be seen around Johnstown painting Bulletin Boards for the Jones-Morton Advertising Co. One often sees the Corp. and Bill Laugham playing in the same orchestra. Comrade Cassler took unto himself a wife in October, 1922, and toured New York State via "Ford." He is a member of the Menoher Post Glee Club, which proceeded to serenade him upon his return.

Pvt. Conrad of the Personnel Office is selling insurance in Johnstown. John Constable of the Signal Platoon is working for the Johnstown Traction Co. Conrad, Cassler and a few others from the Hq. Co. made a special trip to the Elks one night to see "Red" Rathwell, 317th's crack drummer, who was to play there that night, but the visitors were informed that "Red" didn't show up at all. The Welcome Committee wants to know what happened.

Pasquale Iannone and Charley De Resis of the 317th Band have been seen in Greensburg recently.

Joseph Edwards, formerly Private Co. C, 317th Infantry, is a valued employe of the Holden Trunk Factory, Petersburg, Va.

317TH F. H. COMPANY

A Reunion of the 317th Field Hospital Company was held in Philadelphia over the Holiday week-end, December 30th to January 1st. Headquarters were established at the Central Y. M. C. A. where the visiting members registered, and were greeted by their buddies who reside in Philly.

The entertainment for Saturday evening was a banquet in the Paradise Room of Kuglers, with "Pop" Skeehan as toastmaster, and music by the Century Orchestra. Major Baltz, who was the principal speaker of the evening, gave a very eloquent and inspiring talk. Paul J. Dougherty, of Millville, N. J. was there boosting SERVICE, and urged all of the members to subscribe. After the banquet a caucus was held, and a permanent organization was formed adopting the name "The 317th Field Hospital Association" and electing as officers, Robert C. Stoughton, Philadelphia, Pa., President, Major Samuel A. Baltz, Uniontown, Pa., Vice President, Raymond A. Skeehan, Richmond Hill, L. I., Secretary and Harry Schwarzkopf, Brooklyn, N. Y., Treasurer.

Sunday was devoted to automobile sight-seeing trips, and in the evening the buddies helped to celebrate the incoming of the New Year. The New Year's Pageant, which was to have been one of the features of Monday, was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, so the boys

remained indoors and talked over old times. The afternoon however, turned out to be fair, and historical points of interest about town were visited, and a show at one of the leading theatres was enjoyed in the evening. Fond adieus were then said, everybody agreeing that they had a rousing good time, and it was decided to make the affair an annual one.

Those attending were: Major Samuel A. Baltz, John J. Boyle, Howard F. Brock, Bowness Briggs, Joseph L. Clark, Edgar Clendental, Guy Detar, Paul J. Dougherty, Michael A. Fay, G. Edward Harmer, Lynton H. Heller, Roy McGahey, Hugh McGready, Charles L. Pifenberg, Charles L. Perryman, Leon H. Schirmer, Everet Sellers, Harry Schwarzkopf, Raymond A. Skeehan, Robert C. Stoughton, Roger W. Taylor, Emery E. Thompson, Harris Wertman, and William H. Wilent.

318TH INFANTRY

Everett Traylor, formerly Private Company C, 318 Infantry is now connected in a very successful ice business with his father in Petersburg, Va.

John S. Moody, formerly Corporal of Co. G, 318th Infantry is conducting a grocery business in East Petersburg. Here's a chance for the buddies to get their "daily issue" from a comrade.

Oscar L. Winfield's friends will remember him as Regimental Sgt. Major of the 318th and will be pleased to know that he is Vice President of one of the largest furniture companies in Petersburg, Va. He is also Vice Commander of the Petersburg Post No. 2, American Legion. Oscar's motto is the same in peace as in war—"Always ready to help a Buddy."

James B. Cottrell, formerly First Lieutenant, M. G. Co., 318 Infantry is now located at Barahona, Dominican Republic, on a sugar plantation about twenty-five miles from the coast somewhere near Santo Domingo.

L. A. Cuthbert, former Captain, 318 M. G. Co. is in business as a Chemist at Ridge-way, Pa.

Julian P. Short, ex-Pvt. Co. D, 318th Inf., who is now living at Ethel, Richmond Co., Virginia, recently visited Camp Lee and reports that it is now a complete wreck. The only thing that looks natural he states, is the water-tower.

Oscar C. Holand, formerly of Co. C, 318th Infantry, who is living at 700 W. First St., Long Beach, California, recently visited the Government Hospital at Arrowhead, Hot Springs, San Bernardino, California. He writes, "The boys have a place like a Paradise to regain strength in their shattered minds and bodies. They have boiling hot mineral water, which comes out of the ground so hot that it will boil an egg in four minutes. They give the soldiers this for heart ailments. They also have hot mud, which is used in the treat-

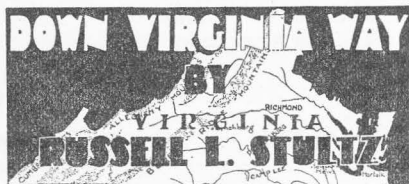
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ment of rheumatism. The water and mud contains fourteen different minerals good for these diseases. God marked this place in the mountains with the huge figures of an arrowhead to show where the springs are. There are 1,400 acres, and the Government pays \$60,000 a year to lease it. There is a large hospital, and it is truly a wonderful place, nestling in the mountains away from the noise and strife. Some of the boys are getting well rapidly, while it will be a long time before others are well again. Not everyone is contented of course, but I enjoyed my visit with them and wish that more of the comrades could have the opportunity of seeing all that I saw while there."

SERVICE Magazine:

Very sorry that I allowed my subscription to expire, but the enclosed \$2.00 will fix me up for another year's liaison with my "Old Pals of the Army." Saw R. E. Jack, formerly cook with Hq. 318th Infantry, the other day. He is married and carrying mail at Leechburg, Pa.

Yours in Comradeship,
Roy C. BORING,
R. F. D. No. 1, Box 59
Blacklick, Pa.



(Since we've outgrown, and are terribly cramped by the limitations set upon us by the Editor, we're going to beg him for a bit more latitude and a brand-new heading—something like "Everywhere, but in Virginia." What say, boss?).

Capt. John McBride, formerly C. O. of Supply Company, 318th Infantry, is now stationed in Washington, on duty at the Army War College as a translator of French.

An Associated Press dispatch under a Richmond, Va., date line of January 2nd says: "A general denial of the charges of the Federal Government in its suit for the recovery of \$7,000,000 damages alleged to have been fraudulently incurred in the construction of Camp Lee, was filed by Rinehart & Dennis, Inc., of Charlottesville, Va., contractors, in Federal District Court here to-day." Boys, if words mean what they say, la guerre isn't finie for fresh-air barracks-builders yet.

Robert D. Allison, formerly of Company D, 313th M. G. Battalion, is now located at 200 Pine street, Punxsutawney, Pa., (Gosh, Bob! Did they let you re-name your ville after you returned from France?).

Major Robert H. Cox, late Commanding Officer of the 314th M. G. Battalion, re-

sides in New York City, where he is connected with Callaway, Fish & Co., at 37 Wall street.

Lieut. Wilson T. Ballard, formerly of the 305th Engineers, is now located in Batlimore, Md., with F. A. W. Iglehart & Co., Investment Bankers, with offices in the Title Building. Should any of you birds have any loose coin begging for a home, doubtless Lieut. Ballard will be glad to help you do the wise thing.

Captain L. Fosque Revell, formerly Commanding Officer of Headquarters Company, 315th F. A., who resides in Baltimore, Md., is spending his vacation in Texas.

Major Wilfrid M. Blunt, one-time Adjutant of the 160th Infantry Brigade and late Executive Officer, Historical Section, Army War College, was transferred to Fort Riley, Kansas, last month.

Captain Chas. C. Rossire, Jr., formerly of the 319th Infantry, is now Eastern Sales Manager of the Weldless Rolled Ring Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, with offices at 141 Broadway, New York City.

Now, that it's definitely settled that the fourth Annual Reunion of the 80th will be staged in Norfolk, Va., during the period from August 27th to 31st, you guys who hail from "Ol' Virginny" and are darn proud of it, let's loosen up with some news and subscriptions and membership applications and show the world that we're not dead, but just waiting for the top to sound "Fall in!" If you have a spark of pride in your old Division, and we know you have, *beaucoup* of it—why not fan it into a flame by feeding it with the stuff that talks. Once upon a time, and not so long ago, you called the 80th "home," and were pretty glad to get back to it after a siege in the hospital or "hoose-gow." Now, it needs you, and you need its comradeship and associations and memories. In return for these things, which are more certain and lasting than a hypothetical bonus, it wants your support and co-operation, that it may continue to reflect credit upon, and "move forward" with you and your buddies. True, the war is finished, but you're a bad liar, if you say you can forget it; moreover, if you're a plain, human sort of male, *you don't want to forget it!*

We hate to "ride" the "Leviathan" regularly every month, boys, but this is positively our last trip before next summer. This time, the U. S. Shipping Board is preparing to spend about \$400,000 over and above the estimated \$8,000,000 for reconditioning the boat in order to speed up the work and have the former German liner ready for service early in May, as originally expected. June 15th is the date now set by Mr. Gibbs, of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., for the completion of the "Leviathan." It is expected to finish work at Newport News by the first week in May and then send the ship to drydock for another month's work.

Chairman Lasker, of the U. S. Shipping

Board, points out that it is expected to make a profit of \$200,000 on each round trip of the "Leviathan, if she can be put in service at the time originally planned instead of June 15th. She can make three trips this summer, meaning a profit of \$600,000, or \$200,000 more than the sum Mr. Lasker is reported as willing to spend for speeding up. (Figuring on that basis, the little old tub would have cleaned up a couple o' cool million, had we been charged passage on that trip in May, 1918).

159TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

The following is an order which will be of interest to many members of the 159th Infantry Brigade. General Jamerson is now located at Richmond, Virginia, in charge of the 80th Reserve Division, U. S. A.

Headquarters 159th Infantry Brigade,
American Expeditionary Forces.
March 23, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS

NO. 1.

1. In relinquishing command of the 159th Infantry Brigade, I desire to express to the officers and men thereof my appreciation of the loyal, earnest, and efficient co-operation which has characterized the services of all throughout the trying and exacting periods of training and campaign, and which has made my association with it as Brigade Commander a pleasure, an honor, and an experience ever to be remembered.

2. By your determination, cheerfulness, courage, and will to conquer, you have overcome many obstacles that might well have appalled less determined men, and contributed largely to the splendid reputation borne by the 80th Division, as well as to the success of our arms.

I wish you God-speed, and every success and happiness in your future activities.

G. H. JAMERSON,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS, 80TH DIVISION

Irvin Lee Dunn, ex-private Headquarters Co., 80th Division, is now located at 924 W. High street, Petersburg, Va. He is employed by the British American Tobacco Co. Comrade Dunn married a Petersburg girl and has never been able to leave the "Cockade City" although he is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The SERVICE MAGAZINE acknowledges receipt of a recent communication from former Judge Advocate Clifford C. Church, who is now located at No. 191 Rue de Javel, Paris, France, and from the fact that the letter arrived in an envelope of The Chicago Tribune we imagine that the former Judge Advocate General and our old Pal Bernhard Ragner, who is on the staff of the Tribune are having many good old battles fought over again for their own amusement. What we want to know is why in — they don't send the stories to SERVICE?

319TH INFANTRY

George F. Mellors, former Pvt. Co. H,

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319th Infantry, is now living at Mammoth, Pa., address, P. O. Box 113. He was married shortly after coming home, making the fatal plunge on September 12, 1919. He now has a little girl two years old. So far he hasn't been able to take in any of the Divisional Reunions, but we expect to see him at Norfolk, Virginia, next August.

Max S. Barnett, ex-private of Co. A, 319th Infantry is now proprietor of Barnett's store in Rochester, Pa., which does a big business in shoes and hosiery.

John Ream, former member of Co. I, 319th Infantry, of 26 Holland avenue, Brad-dock, recently had both hands and feet badly frozen and physicians in the Brad-dock hospital are trying to prevent the necessity of amputation.

William Zinser, formerly of 319th Field hospital, visited Hamilton, P. C., in Pitts-burgh a few days ago. He is now living at 4320 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Can any of the old outfit supply him with the address of Major Wheelock?

320TH INFANTRY

Corporal Oscar J. Remmy of Company G, 320th Infantry, had his hand severely burned by a steaming radiator while trying to adjust it. He is employed by the South Side Coal Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., married and has one child, a boy "Claudie" whom he has thoroughly convinced that the gallant 80th won the war. What, you don't remember him? He was the only company mechanic in Camp Lee who was able to take pleasure trips to Petersburg any time he wanted to and with the captain, at that, to buy 20 cents worth of turpentine. While painting the barracks, he always managed to be out of material. His address is now 208 West Carson St., 20th Ward, S. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. He will no doubt be glad to hear from some of his old comrades.

Captain A. N. Gorker, Co. G, 320th In-fantry, is now living at 202 W. Linden avenue, Arkansas City, Kansas. Klier thinks that the tables are turned now and that the Captain is to busy getting broke into married life to answer his letters, how-ever, the Skipper will no doubt recover, and be anxious to hear from some of the old comrades.

Frank N. Thompson, formerly of Com-pany K, 320th Infantry, is now located at Bordentown, N. J. His post office address is Box 170. He advises that he is sorry that SERVICE is not a weekly, and is anxious to hear from some of the members of K Company. He wonders if the divisional history, when it is published, will contain an account of the fifteen commissioned and fifteen non-commissioned officers journey in advance of the division to France under Colonel Waldron. No doubt it will, if it passes the censor.

Homer W. Ludwig, former Sergeant Company E, 320th Infantry, is living at

3337 Milwaukee street, Pittsburgh, Pa. He comments as follows on the 320th History which we pass on for Captain Westlake's benefit: "Must say that it is a very ar-tistic piece of work and the editors of it must be given great credit for the time and effort they must have expended in its pro-duction. If acknowledgments of apprecia-tion are forwarded to them, kindly include mine, for as a member of the 320th In-fantry from its inception all through the times chronicled in the History, I for one am most certainly grateful for this record."

H. A. Gano of Co. D, 320th Infantry, and S. R. Jones of Battery C, 314th F. A., are doing a fine business in Ohio. Gano's address is now 30 Marion street, Dayton, Ohio. He advises that R. Y. Garrison, former Lieutenant of the 320th is located at Atlanta, Georgia, with the Metropolitan Insurance Company. Gano recently visited the State hospital at Columbus, Ohio, to see Martin C. Stine of D Company, who is receiving treatment there.

Master Malcolm Mandeville Corduan, eight pounds, arrived at the home of Mal-corm Corduan, formerly 1st Lieutenant 320th Infantry, Battalion Adjutant 1st Bat-talion, Life Member No. 100, October 28, 1922. Bouncing, blue-eyed 100 per cent soldier. He has a husky pair of lungs and has ordered his Dad out for "Guard Mount" on one or two occasions. Master Corduan's Headquarters and Poste de Com-mand is 836 South avenue, Westfield, N. J.

Wm. J. H. Meier, ex-corporal Co. F, 320th Infantry is connected with the United Dry Goods Co., 701 Ferguson Bldg., Pitts-burgh, Pa.

The Veterans' Association of E Com-pany, 320th Infantry, will hold its annual banquet and reunion in the Norse Room of the Fort Pitt Hotel on Saturday even-ing, March 24, 1923.

From the time E Company was orga-nized at Camp Lee, Virginia, until the time it arrived back in the States, the company roster contains over seven hundred names. Any man therefore, who was at any time a member of E Company regardless of how short a period he was connected with the company, is eligible to attend this re-union and to meet his old buddies. Any information desired will gladly be given by getting in touch with D. J. Fackiner, Secy-treas., 1114 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh. Make your reservation now, by sending in your check for \$2.50.

GENERAL BRETT ADDRESSES 80TH DIVISION

Recalling the stirring days when the 80th Division, containing many Washing-ton, Maryland and Virginia men, did its share in winning the world war, Brigadier General Lloyd M. Brett, U. S. A., retired, former commander of the 160th Infantry brigade, and for a while divisional com-mander, addressed a meeting of reserve officers in Washington D. C., on January 25, at the local headquarters of the Organ-

ized Reserves. Officers from Richmond, Baltimore and Annapolis were also in at-tendance.

General Brett, who was for a long period adjutant general of the District of Columbia National Guard and regimental commander of the Third Cavalry, recounted the activi-ties of the men of the 80th, from the time they answered their first "fall in" at Camp Lee and made a "motley looking crew" to the height of their glory on the battlefields in the Argonne and British sectors. He told how he watched the progress of the 319th and 320th Infantry regiments from "Hill 281" in the Argonne sector and how he was proud to have the command of such men. "The 80th will take its place in the history of the country" declared General Brett, who himself is a Congressional Medal of Honor man, as with sparkling eye and enthusiasm he told of the bravery of his men under terrific shell and machine gun fire and their determination and final gaining of the required objective.

—U. S. Army Recruiting News.

305TH F. S. BN.

The address of Jay W. Casaday, for-merly Corporal Company C, 305th F. S. Bn., who at one time resided at Rochester Mills, Pa., is wanted by his buddy, John Walter of 1418 Nobles Lane, Carrick (Mt. Oliver Sta.), Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jack Whitman of Co. B, 305th F. S. Bn., had quite a trip over the "West Virginia Cow Paths" as he names them, when he drove from Indiana, Pa., to Charleston, W. Va., to attend the 1922 Reunion. He left Indiana Friday morning and did not arrive in Charleston until Sunday evening. It takes more than this to discourage Jack however, and next year he is going to start in plenty of time to get to Norfolk.

Edwin R. Miller, former supply sergeant of Co. A, 305th F. S. Bn. (Well known as Jake Bailey's twin) is now living at Wilkes Barre, Pa. He is manager of the Wool-worth Store there.

Edwin N. Wickliffe, Co. A, 305 F. S. Bn. is manager of the Western Union Tele-graph Office at Bridgeport, Conn.

Carl G. Liden, ex-member of Co. A, 305th F. S. Bn. is the representative of the Griswold Manufacturing Co. of Erie, Pa. He is living at 1227 W. 10th St., Erie, Pa.

315TH M. G. BN.

The third annual banquet and reunion of the members of the 315th M. G. Bn., was held at the Hotel Chatham, Pittsburgh, Pa., Friday evening, March 9th. The Commit-tee in charge was Robert D. Boston, Chair-man, Vincent P. Griffin, Andrew Susa, Frank Campbell, Herbert Reel and Fred-erick Schiffer. A more detailed account will appear in SERVICE as soon as received.

James H. Jones, who will be remembered by the comrades of Company B, 315th M. G. Bn., as "Saddler Jones" is at present engaged as Carpenter and Contractor. He

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is now the proud Daddy of a son, William N. Jones, and old pals can congratulate him by writing to his address, Route 3, Mercer, Pa.

SERVICE MAGAZINE:

Please find enclosed, check for magazine. I surely enjoy reading it, and my only regret is that Company B, 315th M. G. Bn. is not mentioned more often, for that is just what we all would like to know—what our old Buddies are doing, but I suppose it is our own fault for not keeping the Editor informed as to what we are doing.

Yours truly,

EDWARD A. HUBER,
Harrison, Ohio.

WHO REMEMBERS?

By FAY A. DAVIS
(305th San. Tr.)

The V-shaped flock of 150 or more aeroplanes, enrouted through the territory of Danvillers-Etraye, that flew over Fromereville on Oct. 10, 1918? An historian from Orbizonia, Pa., informs us that considerable scrap iron was that day imbedded in a goodly portion of the German army.

Private, Ralph S. Webb reciting "Gunga Dhin" in Hops-a-daisy's all-night cafe at Ouge? Mrs. Hops-a-daisy appreciated the recitation with copious tears in her eyes, thinking all the while, that the talented Mr. Webb was rendering "Wilson's 14-points," or "Casey at the bat."

When the pay-master at Camp Dix informed Sergeants, Cornelius and Dean, that it would be necessary for them to change their brand-new serge uniforms, for the one issued to them, in order to get their discharge?

When Lee Exum fired a Sibley stove full of excelsior and burnt the top out of a squad tent at Aubreville?

When Major (Papa) D—put Howard Weston under arrest at Waly for sniggering at some ridiculous remark of Exum's while the company stood at attention?

The trip down the James river to Newport News on board the City of New York?

Luigi Falleroni, the faithful dog-rabbit?

The big French Zeppelin that met our fleet in the harbor at Bordeaux to escort us safely ashore?

Why Major Lewis was transferred to the 305th Engineers?

When Major (Papa) D— ordered the company to "police-up" orange peels from the streets of Bassens, in order to make a favorable impression upon a dreadfully ragged "Frog" banana pedler? A separate compartment in the front of his push-cart was the receptacle for the refuse, and as the fellows came running from every direction with their hands full of all kinds of junk, the old "Frog" stared in utter amazement, unable to decipher the mean-

ing of it all. All he could say to us upon regaining his senses was, "Pas bon, pas bon, soldat! Ce n'fait rien pour moi, soldat!" Of course, none of us understood what the stupid mendicant said, but what we said to him, for not beating a hasty retreat, was a-plenty.

Ralph W. Neu, and his inimitable Philadelphia lingo?

When "Spike" Allen had his troubles teaching the outfit to "dig in" at Chauvirey-le-Vieil?

Watching the army of German prisoners passing through Nancois-le-Petit on the way to a detention camp?

The literal meaning of the French word "sortie" that appeared upon every railroad station in France?

When Private, Ralph S. Webb accidentally broke his glasses in an impromptu argument with Delp at Fromereville, and being unable to hold his own in the mess-line, while so handicapped, with ravenous fellows like Troutman, Clover, and Perryman, was shipped to a hospital to have his lamps trimmed up?

When Arch Lykens was put in charge of the equipment enroute from Aubreville to Gland, and he personally saw to it that "Ted" Cotillion, the cook, fed the hungry crew pancakes smothered in Karo t. i. d.?

The hike through the woods from Ligny to Menil-sur-Saulx?

Sergeant Cheatham's litter-bearers at Fromereville?

The two little French kids whom Sergeant Hershberger took a fancy to at Arthonnay?

How "Frogie" Vachon loved to sing that old familiar song—"All We Do Is Sign The Payroll?"

When Emery Thompson politely declined an offer of a Corporalship at Pimelles saying, "That inasmuch as the war was over now, and the honors were a little belated, and he didn't need the money, etc., he would rather stick it out as a plain buck-private?"

The boxing match on board the Mercury between Private Webb and Private Henderson of 318 Co., in which a vicious right-cross to the point of the jaw sent Private Webb to the resin, and the referee stopped the proceeding, until such time as Private Webb would have taken on a little more avoirdupois?

Just why Major (Papa) D— insisted upon having his own private mess-sergeant at Chauvirey-le-Vieil and Ouge?

When Frank J. Rausch could not see his way ~~clear~~ to apologize to Major (Papa)

D—, at Laille, for a little kindergarten misdemeanor, and was sentenced to serve an indefinite time in the pogie? He was later dumped from the outfit at Brest, just one hour before our boat sailed for the U. S. A. If you can beat that for rubbin' it in, your goin' some.

When Private Schwenk reported a submarine slowly creeping toward the port side of the vessel while on "watch duty" on the Mercury? And when the skipper's mate, telescope in hand, responded to the frantic S. O. S. summons, and carefully investigated the suspicious looking object, he discovered it to be a quid of Five Brothers tobacco that Sam Wilkes had thrown overboard earlier in the evening.

When "Red" Johnson and the writer, helped Delp to peel off an undershirt that had rotted on his back, in the woods at La Claon? The three of us all agreed, that the garment surely must have been defective when it left the factory, as Delp had only worn it continuously for 5 months.

When Arch Lykens was put on guard at Chauvirey-le-Vieil, and given specific instructions by Major (Papa) D—, as to the proper procedure in the apprehension of two German spies, alleged to be at large somewhere in France, in the guise of French soldiers? After Arch was supplied orally with Burlington measurements, phrenological data, and a little of Arsene Lupin's dope, he took his post, keeping an eye peeled at all times, and his only weapon was a hand-carved willow stick not unlike the one a "Frog" peasant would use to drive home his cows.

"Close, Ration-bags!"

"I sometimes always think."

"Abandon ship drill."

"Around the corner, March!"

"Camouflage them wrist watches!"

"To the rear, March! Squads Right, March! Now what the h'll are you fellows from the rear rank doin' up in the front rank?"

"Git out your identification tags, men!"

"Don't never say, 'I can't; say, 'I kin'."

"Rest! men, but keep one foot in place."

"Buttons put on with diaper pins won't go in this company—they gotta' be sewed on."

"Always look away up at the sky when the inspecting officer comes to you."

"Men, I am taking advantage of this opportunity to announce the arrival of two wicked girls from Paris. Beware! is my words of warning to you."

Morning Report

"First class privates will put on their blow-out patches immediately, if not sooner!"

"It will go hard with any man I catch with anything but H2O water in his canteen."

"I'll not go any further with the inspection until you have your men clean up the barracks. I don't care to dirty my shoes."

"Men, I have been informed that somebody has been sending synonymous letters through the French mails."

"Let no member of my command, who gets in dutch, go under a consumed name."

"Major, are these men soldiers or Boy Scouts?"

"If Uncle Sam had wanted hooks and eyes on your coat, he would have saw to it that they were there."

"Major, those trees surrounding the officer's quarters will make good camouflage for German aeroplanes."

"Prepare for hair-cut inspection! Remove, Caps!"

"Men, I cannot keep the good news from you longer. Tomorrow, we will have a preacher in our ranks. Every member of the company will attend church, and let us all try to put our best foot out first the first time."

"Let one of my men put his canteen to his lips without the command, "GO," and I will excommunicate him from himself."

"You fellows ought to be ashamed of yourselves. Just look how nice Pvt. Parise preserves his outside appearance."

"That damn Dago's too smart to be an officer anyhow."

(To Be Continued.)

305TH SANITARY TRAIN

Blue Ridgers who dropped into Hamilton P. C. a few weeks ago were greeted with a "La Preferencia" and invited to "Smoke up on Baby Davis" with the compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Fay A. Davis, who enabled us thus to celebrate the latest addition to a Blue Ridge family. Congratulations on your new Commander, Fay.

CO. F, 305TH M. S. T.

Levi Burkhart is driving a truck for Lafferty Bros., Commission Merchants of Altoona, Pa.

Bradley is driving for Dr. Robinson of Altoona. He is married and getting along fine, but as yet has had no additions to the family.

Post No. 147, A. L., to be known as Murray-Appleman Post of Roaring

Springs, Pa., has been organized and named in honor of Jesse L. Murray of the 1st Machine Gun Battalion who was killed in action shortly after our entrance in the war, and Clyde Appleman of Co. B, 205th Engineers, who was severely wounded in the Meuse-Argonne and died shortly after in the hospital. Jesse L. Wike, former member of the 305th Engineers and later a member of the 313th M. G. Bn., has been elected Commander.

WHO REMEMBERS?

Our departure from Camp Lee for "Over There," and the shower bath given some of the fellows before we bid farewell to the old barracks?

The man selling pies at Newport News and Lieutenant Sonny who would not let us buy any?

The little galley on the Huron and how Milco procured the jam and Bennett and Wolfe fried the steak?

How the Frogs sold the Vin Rouge and Cognac in Brest Harbor?

The peaceful rest at the "Rest Camp" near (?) Brest—the first night on land for two weeks?

The Honey Bricker bought from Mlle.?

The three day and four night ride on the 40-8 and the hike to Gourgeon?

Steve Kulp and Tammy Munroe in gas drill?

When Capt. Sonny gave Bradley one more day to get in step?

Big Jim Barrowman playing the drum at Aigny le Duc?

The fellow who saluted General Allen (Then C. O. of the 90th Division) with a cigarette in his face?

The F. W. D. Joe Lafferty drove at Benevre and the cause of him upsetting?

Our next door neighbor at Ancy de Franc?

The M. P.'s at Ecommoy?

The dugouts at Four de Paris?

The big feed in the cellar on Christmas Eve, 1918?

Sammy Cohen requesting to be put on K. P. for the duration of the war?

The arrest of the entire Battalion at Wassy and the reason?

The discharge papers of Wilson C. Shane are at Headquarters and any one knowing his present address will confer a favor by notifying us.

LeRoy La Rose, the "Song King" of E Company is located in Bethlehem, Pa.

305TH AMMUNITION TRAIN

George B. Hallowell former First Sergeant of Company F, 305th Ammunition Train is now the Assistant Treasurer of the Huntingdon Valley Trust Company of Huntingdon Valley, Pa.

H. H. Griffith, former Wagoner of Company C, is located at Norwood, Pa., and is in the Undertaking business. He would like to hear from some of his old comrades—no, not in a professional way! He now and then meets Wagoner Wright and Jacquette of Company C, down around Chester and occasionally observes Wagoner

Neimeyer of B Company in his locality. Intends to make Norfolk this year with Roy Scott of Supply Co. 313 F. A.

Philip C. Holladay, Ex-Corporal Headquarters Detachment, 305th Ammunition Train, is a member of the firm of "The Holladay Company" which deals in Automotive Equipment and supplies at 933-43 W. Broad street, Richmond, Va.

NOTES OF THE 305TH ENGINEERS

By JACK V. BERGER

Holy Gee! got caught napping ourselves last month and didn't get our Scandal in on time to go to press. Sort of makes a feller feel cheap when he looks through the rest of "Our Mag," and see how Tres Bien it is and then realizes that he didn't have a thing to do with making it so, either. We promise to go a little easy with the razing until we get back on firm footing ourselves.

Another thing that made us feel a little guilty was that 171 Life Membership List—another matter that we have failed in so far.

We saw Big Jim Welch of F Company, the other night all done up in a buff colored Hart-Shaefner & Marx, side sluggers, etc. Jim is still juggling eye-beams for a big construction company, and still has his fat rosy cheeks—how come, Jim, prescription?

That little Sanitary guy, Gunning is still stationed here in Pittsburgh with some Electrical Concern. Saw him the other evening, and he still claims that "Sloppy" Baxter was the best hole digger in the outfit.

We received lots of beautiful Christmas Cards and hide our head as we say that we have had several hundred ready to be colored by hand and was so tied up with work that they are still in the drawer at home.

Barney Schrader of C Company, whose back was broken in an accident near Johnstown several months ago, is fighting a wonderful battle to become strong again, and a letter from an old Buddy would certainly help to cheer him. Address him in care of the Cambria County Memorial hospital, Johnstown, Pa.

"Red" Moyer, the old Cornetist of the Band was here in Pittsburgh on Armistice Day. We scouted around looking for some of the gang, but they were all A. W. O. L. Moyer will slip in sometime again, and will let us know in advance. He never could see the army while in it, but told me *confidentially*, that if anything ever happened again, he wouldn't miss it for the world. 'S funny how they change.

"Maggie" Magee from Headquarters helped me punish Mother's feed on Christmas. Poor Mother had to beat it for air, as the reminiscing was too much for her. She claims that women take a back seat,

Morning Report

when it comes to exercising the chin among Army Pals.

Ran into Sgt. Major Bergeson in town recently. "Berge" looked great and gets into town quite often. Has some sort of a Government job. Was afraid to question him for fear he was a Prohibition Agent. Luckily, we had a pack of "Life savers" handy.

We want to thank Smith from F. Company, for coming across with that letter last month. If it hadn't been for him, this old column would have been pretty vacant.

Yost hasn't kicked in for the last couple of months. Hope that no young lady has taken him from his duty completely.

Had a letter from Willie Keeler, the camouflage artist of E Company. Willie has a Haberdashery up in Indiana, Pa., with the name "W. Reyburn Keeler" over the door and everything. Soon be time for the B. V. D.'s Willie and we will give you a trial—d'ya give trading stamps? Keeler, the Merchant, is to be thanked for the following gossip:

Sgt. Murray A. Coon, who is now located in a bank in Homestead, spend his holidays at his home in Indiana, Pa. Murray is again taking orders from a "Top Kicker" and has the pivot man of squad No. 1 already.

Dwight Ray, 2nd Battalion Runner, took unto himself a wife the day before Thanksgiving. Said wife was Miss Ann Taylor of Blairsville, Pa. They spent their Honeymoon in the South, and of course visited Richmond.

John R. Beatty, Corporal of Company E, now located in Kentucky, was called back home to Blairsville on account of his father's death. Jack took his mother back with him, and they intend to make their home in Kentucky.

Keeler met Walter Pittman of E Company, while enroute to Rochester, N. Y. Pittman is connected with a store in Du-Bois, Pa.

Keeler would like to hear from some of the old gang.

Bill Fitz gave us the devil the other day, and told us that we would never become a Pictorial Man. We're out for revenge now, and think that we will coax Bill to send in some drawings for the "Mag," and then turn them down, for we can do that—have you noticed that "Art Editor" behind our monicker in the masthead? Fitz, by the way, was called to New York several weeks ago, to attend a meeting of the Gude Company's Headquarters, and said that old Pier No. 4 at Hoboken was still standing, but he didn't sight the "Troy." Maybe she is bringing in the tourists from Bermuda.

Russell Franklin Starke arrived in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Starke on January 5th, weighing eight and three-

quarter pounds. This makes the second son of our old comrade of Company D. The first is now two years old, and is named after his distinguished daddy.

George W. Rifenburg of F Company, who is now living in Masontown, Pa., sent us the following account of the Charleston trip that ought to interest his old comrades:

"This is not a Hindenburg line—it's just a line from "Hindenburg," for that is the name my comrades gave me in France. Well, I hope that you all had a Merry Christmas. Notice how I write that "You all"—it sounds like Camp Lee, where we left our happy home when we went to France. I was at Charleston for the Reunion, and was expecting to see more Company F men. What do you say we all spend our vacation at Norfolk? Come on and get that grouch off your face!

"Captain Rockwell was at the last reunion, and we had a nice long talk, and believe me, you don't know how good it makes one feel. Hatfield was there also, and we talked over the "Dynamite Detail," and the German bicycle. Hatfield has some bicycle now—it has four wheels and a twin-six motor. He invited me out for a ride, saying that he had a "Ford," but when I came out in the street to look for it, no Fords were in sight, so the joke was on me. We investigated the West Virginia "Sunshine," and soon were back in the thickest of the shelling. Hatfield got captured all over again, and my pack got blowed to pieces worse than ever. By the way, I still have the bullet holes that I cut out of my uniform and the spoon, and only regret that I could not have brought home the rest of my shot-up equipment. I think more of that bunch of rags than gold."

The article by Colonel E. G. Peyton entitled, "The Officer and the Citizen Soldier," was reprinted from the *New York Times* of September 24, 1922.

CHICAGO SECTOR

505 City Hall,
Chicago, Ill.

80th Division Veterans Assn.

Nearly a year ago, the Chicago Brigade—self-styled, 80th Division—had a very successful gathering. We find that isolated though we are, like the "Lost Battalion" of much publicity, and far from our old Division P. C., out here where the West begins, and a man's a man, and all that, a most gregarious spirit abides in the heart of every former member of the grand old "Forward" Division. At this first dinner, we mustered thirty, which is not so bad, in view of the disorganized condition of our troops in these parts.

Well, we are going to do it again, and we want an attendance of at least sixty. Run it in large caps. **EVERYBODY WITHIN AT LEAST A HUNDRED MILES OF CHICAGO IS ORDERED TO REPORT AT THE HOTEL LA SALLE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20TH, 1923, AT 6:30 P. M.** for an issue of good fellowship with

a ration of food and drink on the side. Anybody further than said one hundred miles who will condescend to grace this occasion with his presence shall consider himself my personal guest, and I hereby guarantee regular mess for duration and quarters near a bona fide Estaminet.

At Luncheon to-day our good friend Abe Peterson, 317 Infantry, who took the Boisd-Ogons singlehanded, with some slight assistance from the 318th and A. R. Lockie, who duplicated this performance on the Officer's Club at Ancy-le-Franc without any assistance at all, unanimously elected me secretary in charge of all arrangements for the above referred to event. **ALL BUD-DIES ARE HEREBY INVITED TO ADVANCE ON CHICAGO, MARCH 20TH.**

DAVIS M. SHRYER.

NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH POST NO. 1

The members of Norfolk-Portsmouth Post No. 1, 80th Division Veterans' Association have elected committees which are now busily engaged preparing for the biggest reunion yet of the old 80th. At the last meeting of the Post, a supper was given in the Chamber of Commerce Club Rooms at Norfolk. After the supper, the members were entertained by Elder Cobb of the Navy Y. M. C. A. A general convention committee was elected to represent the division when it convenes with the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Norfolk next August. The Committee is composed of the following: H. R. Furr, Chairman, E. S. Murrill, J. B. Withers, J. M. Farmer, A. M. Brown, P. A. Jones, J. C. Peck and E. B. Truitt. Aside from these elections H. R. Seelinger and H. R. Furr were named to join with the regular committee of the veterans. H. R. Seelinger, formerly 1st Lieutenant Medical Officer with the 3rd Battalion, 317th Infantry was elected as the Commander of the Post for 1923, W. J. Cooper, Vice-Commander, E. B. Truitt Post Adjutant, and W. A. Bucking, Finance Officer.

It is estimated that from 15,000 to 18,000 persons will attend the convention and preparations are being made to entertain the large number of veterans in the most elaborate way. The task of preparing for the convention is in the hands of the citizen's committee, and will entail a large amount of work both locally and throughout the country. The detailed preparation of a plan of action has been entrusted to a sub-committee of five, which is going to map out the course which will best suit the results to be accomplished. The sub-committee consists of James A. Blainey, Irving F. Truitt, Col. Clifford D. Davidson, Dr. H. R. Seelinger, and Major W. H. Sands. It will be the duty of the sub-committee to arrange and classify the various parts of the work of preparation and to suggest committee assignments to handle each phase of the undertaking.

The reunion is expected to attract a big crowd of veterans from Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and other states.

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In order to arouse interest in Norfolk and elsewhere, it is planned to invite General Lloyd M. Brett, 160th Brigade, and General George Jamerson, 159th Brigade, to come to Norfolk to make talks about the convention. In addition, the post will put on an intensive drive to enlist every former soldier of the 80th Division in the organization and to secure his support in preparing for the convention.

PENNSYLVANIA AUXILIARY NO. 1

The Auxiliary has laid tentative plans for a boat excursion to be held June 21st from Pittsburgh. A Washington's Birthday Dance and Euchre was held in the Hotel Chatham, Pittsburgh, by the Auxiliary on February 22nd. Owing to numerous other entertainments and affairs on this particular evening, the attendance was not as large as was expected, although a very enjoyable time was had by everyone.

John Alexander of Price avenue, North Braddock, Pa., who was badly gassed at Verdun, while serving with the 80th Division, has been sent to the United States hospital at Pocono Pines, near Philadelphia, for treatment. His condition is reported favorable.

The Braddock bowling and billiard hall, located in the basement of the Braddock Theatre, opened recently. The place is owned and conducted by Lawrence A. and Regis J. Muck. They are sons of Martin Muck, former hotel proprietor of Braddock. Lawrence was a member of Co. A, 313 Machine Gun Co., during the war and Regis served in the 316th Railway Artillery.

MEMORIALS IN FRANCE

The Commission appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to visit France, and choose sites for monuments to Pennsylvania men who were killed in the World War, has made a report in the form of a bill, introduced in the State Legislature asking for an appropriation of \$300,000.00 for the purpose of erecting the memorials on the sites picked. Five monuments are recommended in the report. It is proposed to build a bridge spanning the Vesle River between Fismes and Fismet as a memorial to the 28th Division, to erect a memorial at Varennes to the 28th Division, a monument at Audenar, Belgium for the 53rd Artillery, originally of the 28th Division, which operated with the 91st Division later, a monument at Montfaucon in honor of the 79th Division in which Senator Reed of Pennsylvania served, and a fountain in the public square at Nantillois to the 80th Division, which it is reported will cost about \$20,000.00. The members of the commission appointed by Governor Sproul were Maj. T. O. Alen, William G. Price, Jr., Col. David J. Davis, the present Lieutenant Governor, Samuel W. Fleming, Jr., and George H. Stewart, Jr. They were endorsed by the State Department of the American Legion, of which Colonel Davis was former State Commander.

"Shoulder Arms"

(Continued from Page 17)

cation is the only guarantee.

Every principal of every public school in America should look well to it that there should be instruction in every grade as to the demon that lurks at the heart of chemicals. Those demons can be tamed only through science and the arts.

SHORT TALKS ON CHEMICAL WARFARE
Reprinted from the *Army and Navy Journal*

ARTICLE I

CHEMICAL WARFARE

Twenty-five hundred years ago the strongly fortified city of Platea, in ancient Greece, was being besieged by the Spartans. It was during the Peloponesian War, in 429 B. C. The siege had gone on for many months. The defenders were able to withstand every assault. We can imagine that the Spartan commander was trying every plan that he could conceive of to break the resistance. Among other things, he ordered that caldrons containing pitch, sulphur and burning charcoal be placed against the city walls. Huge bellows were constructed to blow the combustibles into this burning mixture from which clouds of noxious gases arose. The choking fumes filtering through the defenses and over the walls were calculated to so weaken the garrison that an assault might be successful. Whether or not this plan was the cause of the final surrender of the city is not recorded, but it is recorded that such a plan was tried and this is the first use of a chemical agent about which history tells us.

From many historical instances we learn that the use of chemical agents in war is old, and yet at the same time we know it is new, for until the recent war, it had played no important part in modern battles. It is the newness of this weapon, together with its astounding success as a casualty producer, that has been responsible for the controversy which has raged ever since its introduction. Just as the ancestor of the modern rifle was condemned following its successful use at the battle of Crecy, so has gas been condemned.

In his text "The Evolution of Infantry Arms," Major Glenn P. Wilhelm, O.D., quotes the remarks made by Montluc in "Michaud et Paujoulat" regarding the gun: "I myself still bear about me the marks that it has left, which even now cause me to suffer much weakness; and have seen brave and valiant men killed with it in such sad numbers, and it generally happened that they were struck down to the ground by those abominable bullets, which had been discharged by cowardly and base knaves, who would never have dared to have met true soldiers face to face and hand to hand."

Yet in spite of the almost universal out-

cry that was raised against the firearm it had come to stay, for the reason that it was efficient, and so it is with chemical agents. The efficiency of gas having been proved beyond any question, practically every nation in the world to-day is carrying on research in order to prepare against this new adjunct to the art of war.

The wickedness of gas, if indeed there was any wickedness when it was first used by the Germans against the French and Canadians at the second battle of Ypres, lay not in its effect, but in the fact that it was used in spite of an agreement not to do so upon troops who in consequence of this agreement were unprotected. In the future this should never happen. Unlike most other weapons the soldier can protect himself against gas; therein lies the necessity of constant research to develop the proper protection. To neglect this research is to fail the soldier in his hour of need and is nothing short of criminal.

Recognizing the importance of this new arm and acknowledging the fact that the future safety of the nation demands preparedness in chemical warfare, the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army has striven to build up an organization that is second to no other.

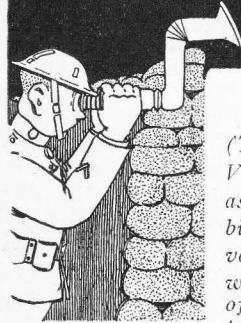
Research and development naturally have an important place in this organization. At the same time in order that the results of investigation may be properly applied, and that the utmost be realized from them the problem of training is of like importance. Indeed, the question of training determines the life or the death of a soldier in case of a chemical attack.

It is essential that we take into account the possibility in our training that the battle areas of future wars will be subjected to enormous quantities of gas. Consequently every individual who enters the zone of combat must be taught how to protect himself. This is a stupendous task as was proved in 1917 and 1918. Every effort at that time was made to insure that no man reached the front without some protective training, yet the writer knows from personal experience that many men reached the front without even knowing how to put on their gas mask.

The use of protective equipment must be second nature to the soldier of to-morrow, and training to this end should be an important part of every potential fighter's curriculum. Inasmuch as it is a necessary part of the training of the Regular Army, it is likewise fundamental for the National Guard and Reserve Corps. What does it avail the citizen soldier to learn the use of the rifle, bayonet, grenade, etc., if the first gas attack finds him unprotected against gas?

(Continued next month)

OBSERVATIONS

By
Perry Scope

SYD'S COLUMN

(The 80th Division Veteran's Association assumes no responsibility for the opinions voiced in this column, written by a member of the division. Letters to the column

will be welcomed. If you have anything to say, say it. Kicks and knocks as gracefully received as boosts. Address "Syd," care of "Service Magazine").

A FEW months more than four years ago, the American Expeditionary Forces were tearing headlong through the Argonne Forest in what has since been said by military experts to have been the deciding battle of the World War. We saw the horror of war; we felt the pangs of suffering, inwardly and outwardly. We saw the ruin it brought. We saw what the French had suffered. A country despoiled by a despicable invader; its manhood diminished, its womanhood sorely tried by an unscrupulous enemy.

Have we forgotten? Can we forget? I think not. The American people at present seem wont to try to excuse the shortcomings of Germany. The tendency appears to be that the French were our enemies and the Germans our allies. France is denounced; Germany almost lauded.

"Why do the French try to make Germany pay?" we hear asked on every hand. We presume that if some of the questioners had had their house destroyed, their sons killed, their money stolen, and outrages committed upon their loved ones, they would still say, "Oh, well, what's the difference. It's all right. We'll just forget it." Yes, they would NOT! They would demand that the invader at least repair the damage he had done and admit his crime. Germany has done neither, Germany has not made an honest effort to pay a mark for devastating a portion of France, and neither has she ever uttered a word of repentance.

France today, in invading the Ruhr, is demanding nothing more than is just. She wants what is coming to her. Presume that Germany had won the war. Does anyone in his right senses believe that Germany would have waited more than four years to collect reparations? Germany would have taken the last cent, even if it

had to be collected at the point of a bayonet.

Instead of denouncing France for invading the Ruhr we should at least give that country our moral support. They may have been "The damned Frogs," but they were in the right, and we should not overlook that fact.

William H. Sands, formerly senior vice-commander of the post, was elected commander of Norfolk Post 392, Veterans of Foreign Wars, for the coming year. He succeeds Col. Clifford D. Davidson, assistant United States District Attorney.

Major Sands was elected unanimously, after J. Carl Peck, whose name had been put up in nomination, withdrew. Mr. Peck was elected senior vice-commander. The other officers are: Lester W. Jacobs, junior vice-commander; Frank L. Guy, chaplain; Alfred D. Hayden, quartermaster; Dr. Israel Brown, surgeon; Robert P. Beaman, trustee; and Frank McCue, officer of the day.

The new post commander is an attorney, and a member of the firm on Roper, Bowden, Cochrane and Sands. He was a captain in the 80th Division during the World War, and is at present a major in the 111th Field Artillery, Virginia National Guard, and in command of the first battalion. Maj. Sands is chairman of the entertainment committee of Norfolk Post 36, American Legion, and a member of the executive committee of that organization.

Mr. Peck likewise served as an officer of the 80th Division. He is an attorney. Mr. Jacobs is in the engineering department of the city. Mr. Guy is assistant secretary of the Portsmouth Y. M. C. A. Mr. Hayden is an insurance man, and is the son of Rear Admiral Hayden, U. S. N. Dr. Brown was in command of the 104th Sanitary Train, 29th Division, during the war. Mr. Beaman, who was adjutant of the 118th Field Artillery during the war, is vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce. Mr. McCue, former post commander of the United Spanish-American War Veterans, is a retired cavalryman.

The sergeant-at-arms, adjutant, quartermaster sergeant and sergeant-major are to be appointed by the new commander.

The meeting was well attended, and twelve new members were initiated. A proposal that initiation dues be increased from one dollar to five dollars was tabled until the next meeting, in January.

A delegation from Eustis Post 637 attended the meeting. In the party were Post Commander C. R. Terrell, Post Quartermaster John Slater, Post Surgeon J. L. MacPherson, Ralph A. Snyder, G. B. Cooke and P. G. Hart.

Teacher: "Rastus, what's an alibi?"

Rastus: "Dat's proving dat you wuz at a prayer meeting, whar you wasn't in order to show dat you wuzn't at de crap game whar you wuz."—Exchange.

Who's Who in the 80th



ANDERSON—JUSTIN KENDERDINE, 504-507 Coyle & Richardson Building, Residence 1414 Virginia St., Charleston, West Virginia.

Cons. Engr., Born Sheffield, Warren County, Pennsylvania, Son, Dr. David Fort and Eliza Harrop (Kenderdine) Anderson; ancestry Scotch, Welsh, French, English, Dutch, Prussian, Graduate Swarthmore College, B. S. C. E. 1889 (Delta Upsilon); Married, Richmond, Va., February 26, 1895, Fannie Taliaferro Tinsley; three children, Lane Schofield, D. S. C. (2nd Lt. Co. F. 106th Inf. 27th Div. killed in France) Seaton Tinsley and Frances.

Two years in railroad construction Clinch Valley Division, Norfolk & Western R. R. Co., 1889-92; in general practice of civil and mining engineer as Forman and Anderson and later alone for a large land and colliery Co., in Wayne, Logan and Mingo Counties, West Virginia, 1892-99; Supt. and Chief Engineer Guyandotte Land Association holding over 200,000 acres of valuable coal, timber, oil and gas lands in Mingo, Wayne, Logan and Lincoln counties, W. Va., December 1899—July 1, 1902 Assistant to Ch. Engr. of Pocahontas Coal & Coke Co., owning several hundred thousand acres of land in Virginia and West Virginia (subsidiary of Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.,) July 1902, Dec. 1904; Supt. Mill Creek and Coaldale Collieries in Pocahontas Coal field, 1905; Gen. Mgr. & Ch. Engr. United Thacker Coal Co., Wolf Creek Coal Co., Blackberry Coal Co., and Pike Coal Co., owning about 130,000 acres of coal, timber, oil and gas lands in Mingo Co., W. Va., and Martin and Pike Counties, Ky., also Ch. Engr. and Dir. of several small Rd. Co.'s having locations made, but little construction done. Jan. 1906, Oct. 1911 general and cons. engr. Practice Williamson, W. Va., October 1911-1913. Chief Engineer West Virginia, Public Service Commission organizing department
(Continued on Page 30)



*Fades the light, and afar
Goeth day, cometh night; and a star
Leadeth all, speedeth all
To their rest.*

HAY—Arlington Hay, former Corporal Company D, 305th Motor Supply Train, 80th Division, died at his home at Albrightsville, October 28, 1922. He was buried at Albrightsville, Pa. He is survived by his wife and baby.

SHEARER—Henry G. Shearer, former Sergeant, Company B, 314th Machine Gun Battalion, aged 37, died at the Mercy hospital, Gary, Indiana, January 30, 1923. He was operated on January 24th for obstruction of the intestine and pneumonia developed resulting in his death after but five days illness. He was buried in Hobart, Indiana. He was a member of the

80th Division Veterans' Association since its organization, and also a member of Harwood Post No. 5, American Legion, Joliet, Ill. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Walter Watson of Joliet, Ill.

SCULLY—William Scully, died November 16, 1922 at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, where he had been a patient for over two years at the hospital, receiving treatment for gas which he suffered while serving with the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion, Third Division. His brother, Dan Scully was with him at the time of his death. While his death was not unexpected, the news was a great shock to his many friends, as he was one of the most popular young men of Benwood, W. Va. He was formerly employed in the Steel Department of the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company. Comrade Scully was one of the five per cent contingent of the selective service men sent from Marshall County to Camp Lee, Va., on September 5, 1917, and for the first few months of his army career he served with Battery A, 314th Field Artillery. He was later transferred to the Third Division, Regular Army, and assigned to the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion, with which he took part in

the battles of Chateau-Thierry, Marne, and Meuse-Argonne. He was once reported killed. Shortly after he returned to America, he was sent to the Government hospital at Baltimore, and later to North Carolina, and finally to Fort Bayard, New Mexico. He was 33 years old, and a member of St. John's Catholic church. He leaves his father, three brothers, Dan, Chief of Police, Pat Scully of Benwood, and John Scully of Youngstown, formerly of C Battery, 314th F. A., and one sister, Miss Nellie at home.

WECKERLY—George A. Weckerly, formerly member of 320th Infantry, died at the Wheeling Hospital, November 12, 1922 as a result of injuries received overseas. He was buried November 15th at Mount Calvary Cemetery. After returning home from the service, he was sent to Walter Reed hospital for treatment to his injured knee, which had troubled him for some time. He spent several weeks at Walter Reed, and getting no relief returned to Wheeling. Upon advice of his family physician he entered the Wheeling hospital where his leg was amputated and he died three months later. He was well
(Continued on Next Page)

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TAPS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

known in Wheeling, W. Va., having run
a confectionery at 26th and Chapline
streets known as Dueker-Weckerly Place.
He was a life-long resident of that city,
a member of St. Alphonsus church, and
was a member of the Knights of St.
George. Besides his parents, August and
Gertrude Weckerly, two brothers, Frank
and John, and a sister, Mrs. Annie Kupsky,
survive.

QUINN—George B. Quinn, former Ser-
geant, Infantry, 80th Division, and well
known Knights of Columbus welfare work-
er among ex-service men in the hospitals
in Pittsburgh, died of pneumonia in St.
Francis hospital. He was employed as a
motorman for the Pittsburgh Railways
Company, and after he was through with
his work he would arrange various enter-
tainments for the disabled veterans in the
St. Francis hospital. He was born in
Weston, W. Va., and went to Braddock
two years ago. He is survived by his
mother, four sisters and two brothers, all
of Weston, W. Va.

MAHAFFEY—Carlisle Mahaffey, for-
merly Corporal, Co. A, 305th Engineers.
An accident which cast a shadow over
Mahaffey, Pa., occurred Saturday evening,
October 14, 1922, when Carlisle Mahaf-
fey, a well known and popular young man
of this place was fatally injured in an
automobile accident. He died without
regaining consciousness in the Clearfield
hospital on Sunday morning about 2:30
A. M. Comrade Mahaffey had driven a
number of ladies to Clearfield Country
Club and while they were attending a
meeting at the club, he went on to Clear-
field to put in the time until they were
ready to return. There he met his cousin,
Richard Mahaffey of Clearfield, who was
driving a new Ford, and who invited him
to take a ride in his new car. They later
met Miss Edna Mitchell, an acquaintance,
who was on her way to Hyde City and
offered to take her in the car. The three
started out Second street, Richard Mahaf-
fey driving. When rounding a curve,
they collided with a car being driven by

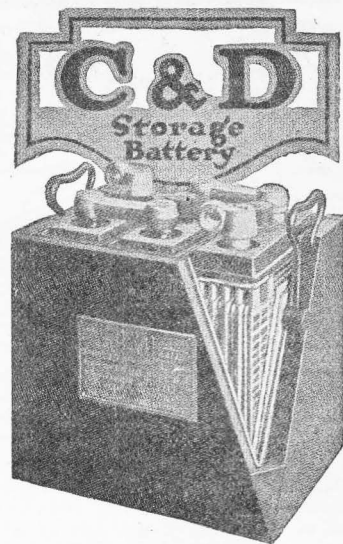
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TAPS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Merle Smith of Curwensville, and the Mahaffey car was completely demolished, while the other car was badly damaged. Mr. Smith, his mother, Mrs. P. E. Smith, her mother, Mrs. George Daugherty and Mrs. Henry Shirk, all of Curwensville were in the Smith car, an Overland, on their way home. Mrs. Daugherty, an aged lady, was thrown from the car and lighted on her head and shoulders. Her collar bone and two ribs were broken. The other occupants of the Smith car escaped with minor bruises. Richard Mahaffey received a bad gash in the head, and had his wrist badly hurt, while Miss Mitchell received a gash on the top of the head and was considerably bruised about the body. They were both thrown from the car, which no doubt saved them from more serious injury. Carlisle Mahaffey was held fast in the wrecked Ford as it turned over and over several times, and was taken from the wreckage unconscious. A doctor arrived on the scene a few minutes after the accident and administered first aid. The injured was at once removed to the hospital, but it was plainly seen that nothing could save him. Everything possible was done, but he passed away between two and three o'clock. He was the only son of Harry B. Mahaffey and resided in the borough of Mahaffey all his life. He was 31 years old. His body was brought to the home of his aunt, Mrs. Jose, Sunday morning from where the funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon, October 17th. He was a member of several fraternal organization, the 80th Division Veterans' Association, and the American Legion. Reverend B. F. Hilbish officiated at his funeral. Many beautiful floral tributes were received from his many friends and his body was laid to rest in the Mahaffey cemetery. Director J. A. Bolvin was in charge of the funeral. Comrade Mahaffey was inducted into the service September 7, 1917 at DuBois, Pa., and was assigned to Company A, 305th Engineers, at Camp Lee, being promoted to Corporal November 15, 1917. He served in France with the 80th Division from May 26, 1918, to June 3, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., June 11, 1919. He participated in the Somme Offensive, St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, and in the Defensive Sector of the First Army. The sympathy of all of his former comrades and the entire community is extended to his father in his great bereavement.

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Who's Who in the 80th

(Continued from Page 26)

of engineering and inspection 1913-1919. Con. Engr. Charleston, W. Va., specializing in public utility valuations and rate cases before public service commissions 1919-1920; since February 1, 1920, senior member firm of Anderson & Taylor con. engr., Charleston, W. Virginia, testified on behalf of West Virginia in suit brought against it by the State of Virginia, in U. S. Supreme Court, known as Virginia Debt Case; testified for plaintiff before special commission of U. S. Supreme court in suits of commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. West Virginia, and the State of Ohio vs. the State of West Virginia, appointed by the Governor as a member of a Commission of five established by Senate. Joint Resolution No. 18 adopted April 29, 1921; authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission to consider water power legislation looking to the development of the natural water power sites owned by the State and to prepare a bill for such purpose for submission to the next session of the West Virginia legislature. At organization meeting of the Board I was elected Secretary of the Water Power Commission of West Virginia.

Chairman Military Training Camps Association for the State of West Virginia, honorary member 80th Division Veterans' Association, first President Mingo County Court, West Virginia, first Chief Engineer Public Service Commission of West Virginia; Mem. Amn. Soc. C. E., A. I. M&ME (Recently elected president of A. I. M&ME Southern West Virginia, and North Eastern Kentucky Section) President West Virginia, Engrs. Assn.; Mem. Amn. Assn. Engrs. (Charleston Chapter) Natural Gas Assn. of Ama., W. Va., Oil & Nat. Gas. Assn.

Mr. Anderson performed such valued and untiring Service for the men of the Blue Ridge Division at various times and especially in making the Third Annual 80th Division Veterans' Association a great success in spite of the many difficulties that were encountered at that time—that the Veterans in their annual meeting voted unanimously to elect Mr. Anderson to honorary membership in their association.

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Battle Participation of the 80th

(Continued from Page 11)

Headquarters, 1st Army, September 12, 1918, one regiment of the 80th Division is assigned to reinforce 2 D. C. P. (French). F. O. No. 9, Headquarters, 80th Division, in compliance with this order, assigned the 320th Infantry and 315th Machine Gun Battalion to the 2nd Corps Colonial French. The 2nd Corps Colonial French, by O. P. No. 809, September 12, 1918, orders the 320th Infantry and 315th Machine Gun Battalion to reinforce the 2 D. C. P. and orders these troops to Woimby. In compliance with this order and F. O. No. 9, Headquarters, 80th Division, the regiment reached Woimby September 13, 1918, and left there for Deuxmonds aux Bois the same day. In compliance with Secret Memorandum, Headquarters, 80th Division, September 13, 1918, it returned to the area of the 80th Division, September 14, 1918. The 80th Division was ordered out of the area by S. O. No. 185, Headquarters, 1st Army, September 14, 1918.

MEUSE-ARGONNE.

The 80th Division moved into the front line in the Meuse-Argonne in the early morning of September 26, 1918. Prior to that time, it was immediately in the rear of the sector held by the 79th and 33rd Divisions.

A thorough search of the files fail to disclose any order directing the Division to take over any portion of the front line prior to the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

The 160th Infantry Brigade, was, however, ordered by Operations Memo. No. 1, Headquarters, 80th Division, dated September 22, 1918, to move into a part of the area occupied by the 33rd Division, and the Commanding General is instructed that upon the completion of the move he will be under the tactical direction of the Commanding General, 33rd Division. The 33rd Division at that time occupied a sector in the front line and the units of this Brigade (160th) are, accordingly, entitled to front line service from the time they reached the designated Sector (September 25, 1918) to the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

The Division was withdrawn from the front line and assigned to Corps Reserve on September 29, 1918. It again entered the front line on October 4, 1918, where it remained until October 13, 1918, when it was withdrawn and assigned to Army Reserve. It entered the offensive again on October 23, 1918, as Corps Reserve, 1st Corps, and served in the front line from October 31st to November 6th, 1918, when it was again withdrawn and assigned to Army Reserve on November 8, 1918.

RUSSEL L. STULTZ.

Chairman, 80th Division History Com.

New Market, Va.,
January 27, 1923.

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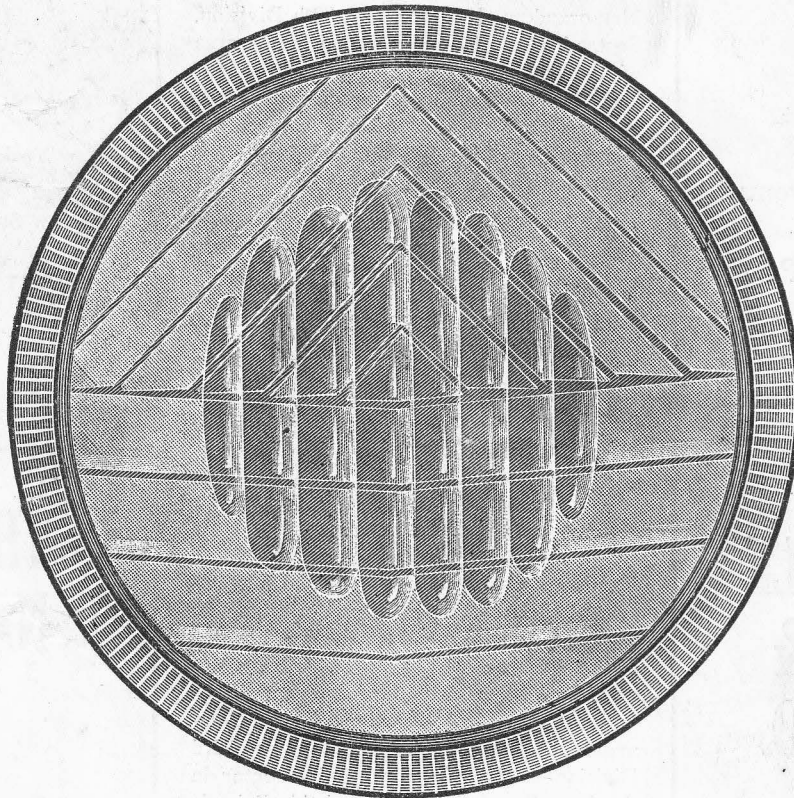
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