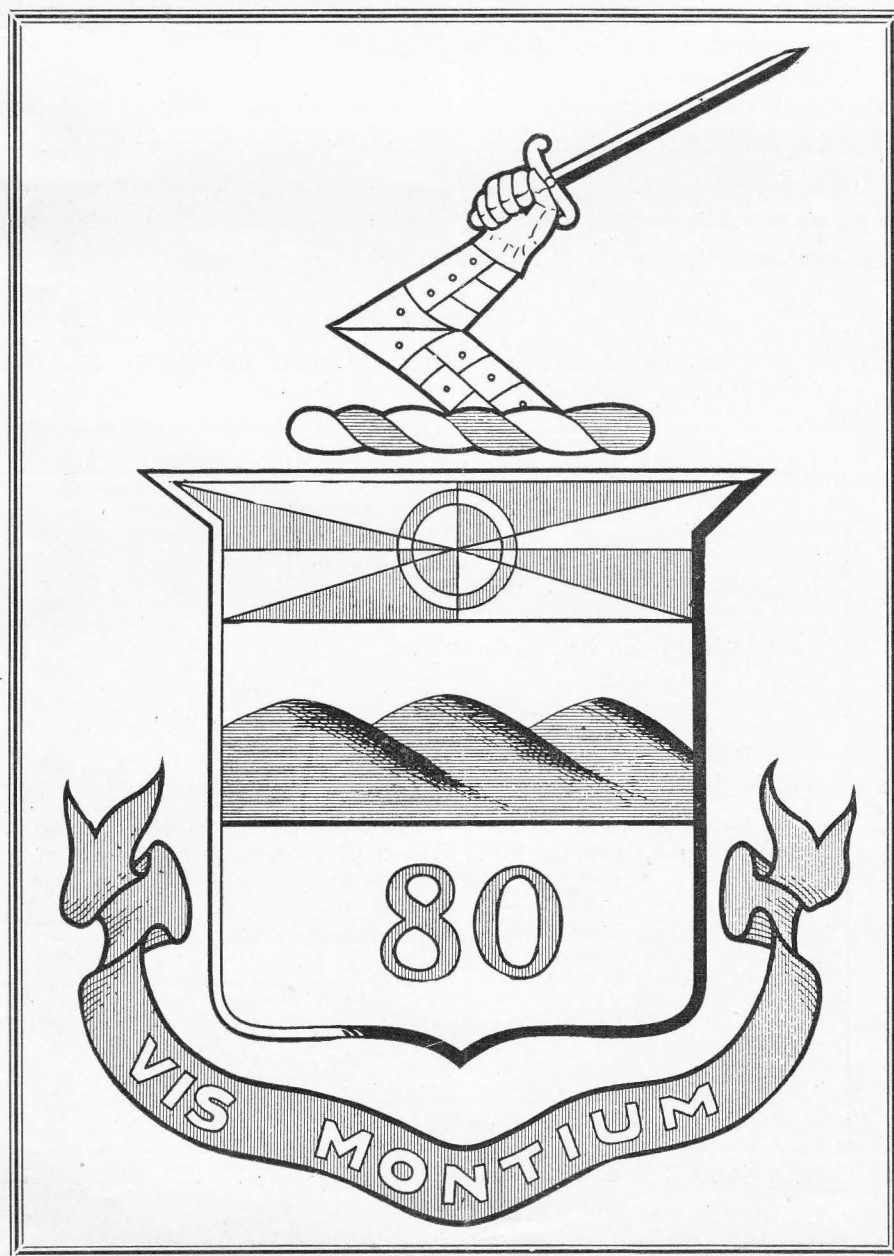


Double Number  
March-June, 1926

Official Communique  
of the Blue Ridge Division



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OVER THE TOP ONCE MORE.—THE HISTORY IS OUR GREAT OBJECTIVE!

# The SERVICE MAGAZINE



The Official Bi-Monthly Communique of the 80th (Blue Ridge) Division Veterans' Association, City Hall, Charleston, W. Va.

Boyd B. Stutler, Managing Editor. Associate Editors: Russell L. Stultz, Fay A. Davis, D. F. Graham, Dwight H. Fee, Clarence F. Bushman. Bernard Ragner, care Chicago Tribune, Paris, France, Foreign Representative.



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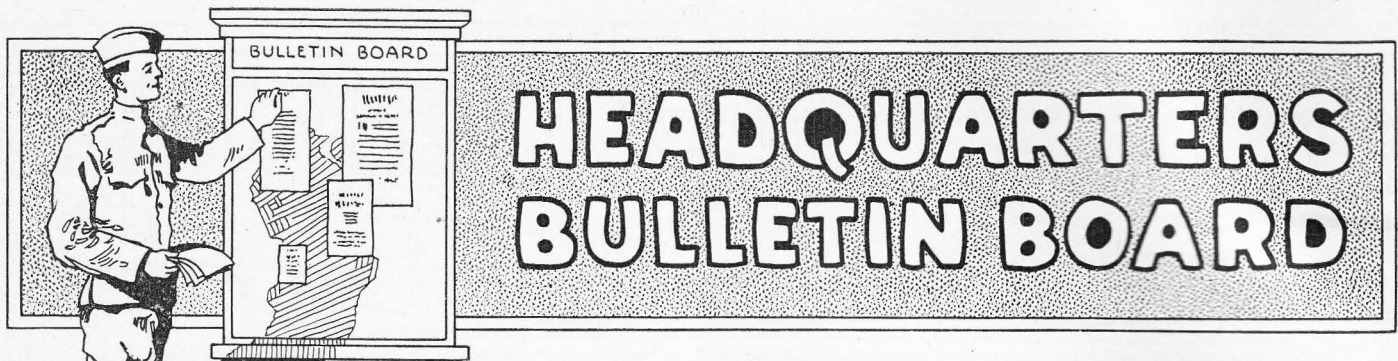
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The objects of this Association are: Patriotic, Historical and Fraternal, and to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America, to foster and perpetuate true Americanism, to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members, to assist worthy comrades and to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the World War.

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THE 80th DIVISION "ALWAYS MOVES FORWARD"



## Message from General Adelbert Cronkhite

TO MY COMRADES OF THE 80TH DIVISION:

On the Ninth Anniversary, almost to the day, of our joining the Colors at Camp Lee, Virginia, in preparation for service in the great World War, our good friends, the Citizens of Petersburg have most cordially invited us to assemble once again in their most hospitable and historic old city, on August 26-29, 1926, to renew the old friendships and associations; and also to recall the memories of those storring and eventful days.

It was nine years ago, August 27, 1917, that I embarked from Panama for Camp Lee, Va., under orders to assume command of the Grand Old Eightieth, which was destined to play such a glorious part in the Great World War, and to have its valorous deeds recorded in the proudest and most illustrious annals of our country.

At that same time, with almost numberless thousands of Comrades, you were leaving your homes, and all that you held most dear in life, to constitute that Grand Old Division, and take part in the greatest war the world has ever known.

I can see you now, AS YOU JOINED at Camp Lee, heroes in the making, proudly bearing your Country's Flag, for which you stood ready to lay down your lives.

I can see you IN TRAINING, the very embodiment of Patriotism, tirelessly and courageously striving to prepare yourselves for the defense of your Country.

I can see you IN the throes of BATTLE, conquerors at Bethincourt—Bois des Ogons—Buzancy—grim, determined, ever moving forward through your military skill, indomitable spirit and super-human effort.

I can see you in the days of ANXIOUS WAITING, when the stern demands of War had ceased, peerless in esprit and morale, an honor to your Division and the Army of the greatest Country on earth.

I can see you at your HOME COMING, safely through the ordeals of battle, as fine a body of men and soldiers as was assembled under the Flag of any Country for service in the World War, to fight for the great cause at stake in that most stupendous struggle, proudly acclaimed and fervently welcomed by your countrymen and your loved ones.

Even more proudly acclaimed and fervently welcomed, I can see your valiant and courageous war-scarred brothers in arms, bearing the honorable badge of battle, for whom the stern and arduous battle of life was but beginning. And with what brave and indomitable spirit have they "carried on."

I can see, in spirit, your other gallant and intrepid brothers, heroic sons of the accomplishment of the righteous and patriotic purpose for which men "fought, bled and died," in the Great World War. They will ever be held in revered and cherished memory, and their names deeply graven and forever emblazoned on their Country's Roll of Honor.

Let us, then, once more get together on our old Camp Ground, in peace and good will toward all men, and renew the memories of the "glad-sad" experiences of thous momentous, never-to-be-forgotten by-gone days, their associations—their comradeships, and the SPIRIT which made the Old Eightieth ever move forward.

Let each Unit Commander personally muster his old organization, so that all may be represented, and, as of old, command: "FOLLOW ME"—TO PETERSBURG.

Bring with you your mothers—your fathers—your wives—your sweethearts—your brothers—your sisters—your cousins—and your aunts, not forgetting the children. They are all real Comrades in our Division, for while they fought the War at home, their sorrows—their anxieties and suspense, as to what the morrow would bring forth, made them also truly heroes.

Our Division Veterans Association adds its whole-hearted welcome to that of our Petersburg Friends, and stands ready to render any service which will make your outing truly memorable and pleasureable, as it has always stood ready to loyally render every service to you, or "to the friend who hiked at your side, ever since our days of active service 'over there' came to an end."

REMEMBER:—The call has been passed around to "FALL IN," and move forward to the same old lines. "H" HOUR, will be any old hour, August 26-7-8-9, but the sooner the better. OUR OBJECTIVE, the Biggest and Best Reunion ever, on our old stamping ground at Petersburg.

Come and join this joyous march of our Old Division, which has never failed to accomplish its objective. Let's put it over! Till we meet again, always sincerely yours,

ADELBERT CRONKHITE.

1. This inspiring message from our former Division Commander comes at a time when we must all rally to the support of our association if it is going to exist and prosper.

2. Your officers have made every effort possible to build up the finances of the association. We have even appealed to the Posts of the association to help us in obtaining advertising which is sorely needed to make the publication of Service magazine possible at a profit to the association. To date we received no help.

3. The Reunion at Petersburg will be a turning point in the life of the association. The 1927 Reunion has been planned for overseas which will mean that no actual business will be considered by an annual meeting of the association between the 1926 and 1928 Reunions. This situation demands a definite financing plan for a least a period of two years. Your executive council will submit full report on the situation to you at the Petersburg reunion. Don't fail to be there with constructive ideas for the future operation of your associaion.

4. After seven years of continued effort success has at last been accomplished in the case of General Brett. Your President is in receipt of a telegram from the Hon. Stphen G. Portr, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who introduced the bill in the House of Representatives for the promotion of retired officers under certain qualifications of service. under which General Brett qualified as follows:

JOHN T. MORGAN, Charleston, W. Va.

Washington, D. C., June 7, 1926.

Pleased to report Bill promoting General Brett passed the House today by a unanimous vote.

STEPHEN G. PORTER, M. C.

(Continued on Page 5.)



**INTERESTING LETTER FROM AN OLD COMRADE.**

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Dear Comrades:

I enjoyed seeing "The Big Parade" yesterday. It was wonderful. Surely brought back a flood of vivid war memories. Upon returning home I found Service Magazine which I look forward to receiving with more interest than you may imagine. I know the work and effort you fellows must put forth to get an issue out each two months. I am strong for your reunion suggestion. Hope Co. "D" 320th Buddies can get together at Petersburg in August with one or more of our excellent officers with us, who saw overseas duty with us, Russell, Schwartz, Sabiston, Preston, Patterson, or others.

I have never missed but one reunion, at Charleston, which was caused by railroad strike. I was formerly in Co. "D," 320th Infantry, Camp Lee, overseas and the entire works; recently came to Florida from Dayton, O. Am mightily satisfied and contented here. Have enjoyed letters from Clark, Klier, Puny, McFarland, Broadwater, Van Scoy, Hunter and others. I saw our close comrade, Frank Schoble, Jr., in Miami in January, also Preston from Portsmouth, Va. I stopped to see Stultz at Newmarket, Va., on way down but was disappointed as he was not home; saw Joe Bosserman at Harrisonburg, Va. How I do wish former Co. "D" boys would show more enthusiasm and spirit! Am going to write 20 or 30 to endeavor to secure association mem-

bership and subscribers to Service. I hear occasionally from Lieut. Preston at Baltimore, Garrison at Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. Russell at Lewisburg, W. Va.; Capt. Willard of Boston, Mass.

I often wonder what became of Capt. Patterson, Regimental Adjutant. Our Company always held him in high esteem. After he was gassed we never again heard of him. I surely enjoyed Capt. Little's letter in previous issue of Service.

Most sincerely,  
H. A. GANO,  
Drawer D, Box A-11.

**320TH INFANTRY REUNION.**

The Second Annual Reunion and Banquet of Headquarters Company, 320th Infantry, was held at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa., on Saturday, February 6th, 1926, with 85 buddies present.

It was a successful repetition of the first reunion in so far as numbers were concerned. The enthusiasm however, was still greater. This fact alone leads us to believe that next year will bring our attendance up to the century mark.

Some of those who were with us last year were unable to be with us this time owing to sickness, business engagements and the like which dropped our estimate about ten. Then the new faces of the buddies who appeared upon the scene this year brought back our attendance to that of the previous year. The great

number of telegrams, letters and telephone calls received expressing regrets at their inability to attend goes to show that the absent were at least interested enough to let us hear from them. These messages were appreciated by all.

The long distance participants were as follows: Walter R. Calverly from Chicago, Frank T. Underhill from New York, Frank P. Dwyer from Philadelphia and Thos. H. Westlake and Aaron D. Wayne from Cleveland. Several others came from points within a radius of 100 miles. Regrets were received from E. G. Peyton of Washington, D. C., Wm. L. Tydings of Akron, O., L. S. Nottingham of Lynchburg, Va., Chas. A. Cole, of Baltimore, Md., Rufus S. Lusk of Washington, D. C., Homer H. Hewitt of Philadelphia, Chas. Henderson of University, Va., and D. L. Johnson, of Baltimore, Md., to say nothing of the large amount of mail received from buddies at nearby local points.

The first gathering of the day was held in the afternoon on the 4th floor of the hotel. It was here that the early arrivals congregated, shook hands and fought the battle of Cognac.

At 8:30 P. M. all adjourned to the Norse dining room where Mess Sergeant Gall as Honorary Steward took care of the appetites of all assembled in a more fitting fashion than he did in our khaki clad days. During the meal fitting music was rendered by an orchestra.

At the conclusion of the meal Captain Westlake, president and toastmaster,

(Continued on Page 8.)

(Continued from page 4.)

Your President has properly thanked Mr. Porter for the splendid work he has done and the entire membership of our association will rejoice in the news that the injustice to General Brett is about to be rectified.

*John S. Morgan*  
President.

# Brest and the Homeward Voyage

(Provisional Chapter, "History of the Eightieth Division).

By Russell L. Stultz, Division Historian

(Continued from January-February Issue.)



On May 16, before the movement of the 80th Division from the Le Mans Area had been completed and while the final entrainment was in progress at Mayet, Ecomoy and the Forwarding Camp, the return voyage to America began. Suddenly, like everything else transpiring at Camp Pontanezen, came the initial order. There was but scant opportunity to enjoy the realization that the long looked for day had eventuated. A realistic, if abbreviated, account of the events immediately preceding and attending embarkation is furnished by the historian of Company "G," 317th Infantry:

"Next to November 11th, the biggest day on the calendar. Up at 3:45. The final police of France!!! Experts after a year's experience. 'Sling equipment' at 6:30 A. M., and we were off for Brest and the old tub, 'Nansemond.' Arriving at the dock at 7:45, the company executed 'right by file,' the finest command in the I. D. R., each one filing through the gate as his name was called and up to the lighter that took us out into the bay alongside the U. S. S. Nansemond. Shortly after four o'clock, we weighed anchor and headed westward for 'God's Own Country.'"

To the 305th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, which embarked on the "Agamemnon" and sailed from Brest May 16, went the distinction of leading the Division home. On the same day, Casual Company No. 1, attached to the 313th Field Artillery, and Casual Companies Nos. 1 and 2, attached to the 314th Field Artillery, sailed on the battleship "North Carolina."

The movement thus started grew rapidly, and on May 17 the Division Commander, Major General Cronkhite, and staff, Division Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, Headquarters 155th Field Artillery, and all of the 315th Field Artillery except Batteries "E" and "F," embarked on the "Zeppelin," one of the large German liners turned over to the Allies, which was making her maiden trip with troops. On the same date, Headquarters 159th Infantry Brigade and the 318th Infantry, less "L," "M" and Supply Companies, sailed on the U.

S. S. "Maui," an oil-burning vessel of 17,000, formerly plying between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands. The "Maui" at this time held a record of having made three round-trips between the United States and France without replenishing fuel.

Two days later, on May 19, the Holland-American liner, "Rotterdam," left Brest with the entire 305th Sanitary Train abroad. This organization included Ambulance Companies 317, 318, 319 and 320, and Field Hospitals 317, 318, 319 and 320. The "Rotterdam" not being a regular troop ship, stopped en route at Plymouth, England, to take aboard passengers.

Of the troops remaining at Camp Pontanezen, a majority sailed from Brest May 20 on the U. S. S. "Mobile," U. S. S. "Nansemond," U. S. S. "Canadaigua," the "Finland" and the Graf Waldersee." On board the "Mobile" were Headquarters 160th Infantry Brigade, the 315th Machine Gun Battalion, 305th Field Signal Battalion, 80th Military Police Company, and the entire 320th Infantry. She carried in addition 133 nurses and war workers. The "Mobile" was another of the converted German vessels and in pre-war days had been the steamship "Cleveland," of the Hamburg-American Line. Sailing on the "Nansemond," originally the Hamburg-American liner "Pennsylvania" and for years the largest cargo boat afloat, were the 317th Infantry, complete; Third Battalion Headquarters and Supply and "M" Company, 318th Infantry; Batteries "E" and "F," 315th Field Artillery; 305th Trains Headquarters; Division Postal Unit; Casual Companies Nos. 1 and 2, attached to the 320th Infantry. The "Canadaigua" carried the 305th Ammunition Train and Company "L," 318th Infantry, while aboard the "Graf Waldersee," a former German ship, were the entire 319th Infantry and the 305th Engineer Train. Included among the troops sailing on the "Finland" May 20 were Casuals attached to the 319th Infantry.

The battleship "New Jersey" left Brest May 21 with the 313th and 314th Machine Gun Battalions and Casuals attached to the 318th Infantry, aboard. The departure of the Division for America was practically completed May 22, when the 305th Motor Supply Train and the 305th Engineers, with the exception of a small detachment, sailed on the U. S. S. "Troy," which had done service as a freighter under the name "Minne-

sota." Six days later, on May 28, the detachment from the 305th Engineers, consisting of officers for whom accommodations were not available on the "Troy" and representing the last contingent of the Division to leave France, embarked on the U. S. S. "President Grant."

Arriving at Camp Pontanezen from Le Mans on May 10 as the initial unit to reach the Port of Embarkation, the Engineer Regiment had confidently anticipated equally favored position on the sailing schedule. How the wait was prolonged until after the remainder of the Division had embarked, and how the Engineers chafed under the delay, are narrated by the historian of Company "F" in language that loses nothing of expression and vigor by repetition:

"We felt proud of the showing we had made until the next day. Then an outfit blew in from somewhere and were placed ahead of us on the sailing orders. We were peeved. Here we were all dolled up sweet enough to kiss and along comes a shaggy looking, half equipped, uninspected gang (we knew they were soldiers only by their mess-kits) and they beat our time. Instead of climbing the gang-plank, we mount guard and furnish a 100-man detail on the same day. We lay around camp for a week doing odd jobs, loafing and getting inspected. On the eighth day we were told that our boat was assigned and that we would leave on the following day. We didn't. The boat was turned over to another outfit of our Division and we just stayed. By this time many of us were thinking of applying for French citizenship papers. On the eleventh day the Engineer Train pulled out, leaving the rest of the Regiment. On the same day we received orders to drill one hour per day. What we thought of that is not fit to print. But that evening we had our temperatures taken so we cooled down a little because the temperature reading is a sure sign of an early departure. Sure enough, the next day we packed up and hiked down to the port and gave our last names first. We were crowded on to a lighter and were taken out to a ship anchored in deep water in a very short while. We were not given a rest from the time we left the camp until we threw our packs on the transport bunks. Oh, what a relief!"

The troops while passing through the docks to their ships received a parting gift from the Red Cross—usually choco-

late, cigarettes and matches, which the average soldier had come to prize beyond riches. As the transports headed westward, those aboard gazed upon Brest and the high cliffs surmounting the city for their final view of France. If spoken expression of the emotions arising out of departure was restrained by reason of the official ban issued prior to embarkation, their presence was none the less apparent. A negro band stationed on the pier furnished the only visible evidence of demonstration, yet within each man there existed a cross current of feeling that refused to be repressed, and was difficult of analysis—sadness, joy and bitterness strangely blended. The year that had intervened since the Division's arrival on French soil held many memories; behind were being left the scenes of its triumphs, its hopes and despair, its honored dead and the associations and experiences that now formed an unforgettable page of life. So, as the vessels carrying the Division home passed out of the harbor by Belle Isle light and into the Bay of Biscay, those aboard once more became individuals, each immersed in his own thoughts—thoughts in which recollections of the past strangely mingled with anticipations of the future. Those who watched saw the coast of Brittany recede in the distance, and with its disappearance ensued the realization that eagerness to return to America could not efface regret.

Contrastingly different from the silent, vigilant journey overseas twelve months before was the homeward voyage across the Atlantic. No submarine guard, no zigzagging in the war zone, no dangerous running with lights extinguished, no alert sentinel to forbid a match on deck, no "Abandon Ship" drills, no sleeping in life-preservers. Instead, band concerts, minstrel shows, moving pictures, boxing and other amusements, comprised the major part of the program, with just enough inspections, exercises and police duty to remind the men that they were still in the army. However, the ocean trip was not as comfortable for the great majority of the men as could have been desired; the crowded conditions of the transports, storms, sea-sickness, and generally unsatisfactory food and messing facilities detracted measureably from the enjoyment of the ocean passage. An outbreak, of influenza, probably due directly to congestion aboard, occurred on the "Nansemond" when in mid-ocean, resulting in 91 of its passengers being sent to the hospital upon arrival in the United States.

Both the mess and provisions for its serving were so inadequate aboard a number of the ships that the detail of feeding the men was taken over by the troops. The manner in which this arrangement was handled on the "Graf

Waldersee" is described by the historian of Company "F," 319th Infantry:

"She was a good ship but not equipped to feed the number of troops aboard. There was much speculation as to how long the trip home would take. The navy cooks were totally unable to supply the men with anything like livable chow. Quite naturally, everyone was in a disgruntled state of mind. The Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. did much to relieve the situation. Those that had money made furious onslaughts on the canteen. The Company Fund was also used. The Troop Commander finally took the control of the kitchens away from the navy and handed them over to Company F. Sergeant House immediately revolutionized the kitchen. Bread ovens were used to roast the meat. Eggs were found in the ship's larder and various other things were unearthed that made everyone wish that Company F had been given charge of the kitchen earlier. The other Mess Sergeants assisted Sergeant House in all ways possible. Each night twenty men peeled potatoes all night. The kick about the chow ceased and smiles began to take the place of frowns."

Congestion and mess accommodations also gave cause for much dissatisfaction among the troops on the "Nansemond," "Maui," "Zeppelin" and others of the transports. The homeward movement of the 80th Division occurred during the month when the embarkation authorities at Brest were seeking to establish a record of shipping 150,000 men, and many of the vessels were accordingly loaded to the utmost capacity. The historian of the 314th Field Artillery tells us "That at nine o'clock the first night men were still struggling for their first taste of food since early morning, and that after a good hike and hours of standing in line." An excellent account of the insufficient facilities aboard the "Nansemond" is given us by the historian of Company "K," 317th Infantry:

"Several days passed before any sort of system in feeding was arranged. There were no tables; the only places to eat were a high shelf built the length of the vessel. This shelf was so high that only the taller men could use it, and it would not accommodate more than a quarter of the men, thus, when the lower deck filled up the remaining men were forced to go on the upper deck to eat. Eating on the upper deck with the rolling sea that we had the first few days out and with so many already in the grip of old mal de mer was enough to make anyone go and 'do likewise.' Most of the food served was absolutely unfit to eat. \* \* \* In spite of the fact that there was very little open deck space the men were forced to stay on deck from eight until eleven thirty every morning. So crowded were the decks during this time that it was almost impossible to move around a bit, and the men stood

there elbow to elbow for those three and a half hours every morning."

Those who were assigned to the "Troy," "Rotterdam," and several other vessels, were more fortunate with respect to both quarters and food. We must again quote the historian of Company "F," 305th Engineers, for a more roseate picture of the ocean passage:

"The 'Troy' was reputed to be the biggest freighter afloat. She made the trip to Brest from New York in eleven days. We knew all these things about her before he saw her and so we came down expecting to see a big mudscow and were considerably surprised when we beheld a fine-looking big boat with anchors and life rafts and smoke-stack 'and everything.' The hold was fitted with spring-bottomed bunks in tiers of four. The steel was newly painted and the lighting was excellent. We liked our boat before we were on her more than ten minutes. The anchor was hauled up and we were under way two hours after we climbed the gang-plank. We had expected to lay in the harbor overnight, at least. The evening meal was ham and cabbage and a few trimmings. This was the first ham we had eaten in a year so, summing things up, we started with everything looking rosy \* \* \* The eats were wonderful. After a year of corn-meal, bacon, beef, potatoes and rice, with carrots thrown in occasionally as a delicacy, we were surprised to find that oranges, eggs, pork, cucumbers, apples, cake, etc., were still considered fit food for soldiers."

The same writer, in referring to the inadequate crews aboard a number of the transports, tells us that:

"The 'Troy' should have carried a crew of eight hundred but, somehow or other, she landed in Brest with only six hundred 'gobs' aboard. As usual, the soldiers were given a chance to work and being short of help, there was work for everyone who wanted it. We had forty men working in the coal-bunkers and as many more scattered all over the vessel on various duties. The coal-passers ate with the crew, got a bath after each shift, and had an excuse for strolling anywhere on the ship that their fancy might lead them. \* \* \* With the aid of the Engineer coal-heavers, the engineer found it possible to operate fourteen of the sixteen boilers and we soon ran our speed all the way up to twelve and a half knots. Every day a chart was posted showing the course, the position of the ship, the distance covered on each preceding day and the total distance from Brest and to Boston. There was always a crowd around the chart."

Unlike the calm weather and smooth seas which had characterized the voyage to France, practically all of the homeward-bound transports carrying the Division encountered rough seas, accompanied by heavy fogs, rains and high

winds. Those ships sailing from Brest during the first part of the troop movement experienced stormy weather from May 18 to 22. However, they reached America in time to escape a storm of unusual intensity that struck the North Atlantic on Memorial Day and continued until June 1. The "Canandaigua," "New Jersey," "Rotterdam," "Graf Waldersee" and "Troy," which had been ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, Boston or New York, were caught by this gale. The wind at times attained a velocity of 72 miles an hour and on the "Troy" two life-rafts were swept into the sea. Some account of the inevitable result of the rough crossing is given us by the historian of Company "G," 318th Infantry, aboard the "Maui":

"Unusual for the season, the first four days out of Brest were four days of turbulent seas that played havoc with four thousand re-inforced stomachs. Long accustomed to 'corned willy' and 'gold fish,' they had been considered immune from internal upheaval, but the marine diet combination of too-much-slum and too-much-sea for breakfast soon proved disastrous to our digestive apparatuses. Consequently, personal application of that little French phrase, *mal de mer*, became generally prevalent, with long lines of ashen-faced men taking up and maintaining a 'position of readiness' at the rail for the purpose of feeding the fish. This was one occasion when Sam Brownes and hob-nails attained a common level; for the time being, at least, the familiar warning, 'For Officers Only,' had been short of its prestige."

Due to the limitations surrounding a narrative of this character, it is obviously impossible to minutely trace the activities aboard the individual transports, therefore only the outstanding incidents can be detailed. Among these may be included the presence of Elsie Janis, the actress, who had entertained the Division while on the British front, on one of the ships. Miss Janis, with her mother, had been among the passengers boarding the "Rotterdam" at Plymouth, England. We shall let the historian of the 318th Field Hospital describe the entertainment she provided during the voyage:

"She gave all the troops on board a show in the second cabin dining-room on the way home. She danced on one of the tables at which I was sitting and showed her black petticoat and other scenery, much to the delight of all those sitting at the table. She sang the song about the German bomber and told us the jokes about the colored soldier going to Heaven, etc., which she had been giving all over the A. E. F. for the past year \* \* \*

Probably the most interesting experience of the ocean crossing was had by the soldiers aboard the battleship "New Jersey," which stopped at the Azores to coal. This incident is covered by the historian of the 314th Machine Gun Battal-

ion:

"Five days later, noon the 26th, we entered the harbor of Ponta Delgada, San Miguel, one of the Azore Islands, for the purpose of coaling. In this harbor we found the 'N.C.-4,' naval seaplane, which had just made a record by being the first aircraft to cross the Atlantic Ocean. On the morning of the 27th, members of the Battalion saw the 'N.C.-4' had reached Lisbon, and all the boats in the harbor joined in celebrating by repeated long blasts of their whistles. A limited number of shore leaves were granted at Ponta Delgada, and Portuguese merchants were allowed to bring their wares aboard the 'New Jersey' for the benefit of those who did not go ashore."

On May 22, while the "Zeppelin," carrying Division Headquarters, was in mid-ocean, a Division memorandum was issued authorizing all members of the command who participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives to wear two bronze stars on the service ribbon representative of the Victory Medal granted by Congress. These stars were emblematic of two battle clasps to be affixed to the medal, which was not awarded until after the Division's demobilization. The memorandum, whose provisions did not become generally known until the arrival of the 80th in America, is repeated below:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTIETH  
DIVISION  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY  
FORCES

ON BOARD U. S. S. ZEPPELIN  
MEMORANDUM No. 15 May 22, 1919.

1. This Division having been cited in General Orders 232 and 238, G. H. Q., American E. F., series of 1918, for participation in the MEUSE-ARGONNE and ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVES, authority is hereby given to all Regimental and Separate Unit Commanders to issue the necessary orders authorizing the wearing of two (2) bronze stars, representative of the Victory Medal, according to the terms of General Orders 75, c.s., G. H. Q., American E. F.

By command of Major General Cronkhite  
W. H. WALDRON,  
Colonel, General Staff,  
Chief of Staff.

Four days later, on May 26, Division Bulletin No. 115, and the last to be issued, was published aboard the "Zeppelin" for the purpose of announcing the names and citations of twenty-six officers and enlisted men of the Division, to whom had been awarded American and foreign decorations (See Appendix).

Starting May 23, a small two-page newspaper, the "Mal-de-Mer," was published on the "Nansemond" daily during the voyage. This paper, in addition to giving the entertainment program for each day, contained much of interest pertaining to the ship, its passengers and crew, the 80th Division, 317th Infantry

and similar topics, and each issue was eagerly read by the 5,300 troops aboard. On May 30 a Memorial edition was published. The final number of the paper—that for June 1—carried an appreciation by Colonel Charles Keller of the efforts of the ship's officers "to increase the comfort of the troops in the face of the difficulties attached to carrying troops by sea at any time," and of the "cheerfulness with which the officers and men in the army faced the discomforts and inconveniences of the trip."

The formation of the Officers' Association of the 317th Infantry, with Colonel Keller, President, and Major Walker H. Adams, Secretary and Treasurer, took place aboard the "Nansemond" May 30. It was announced that the first reunion of the Association would be held in Atlantic City June 28, 1919.

Appropriately enough, and while a majority of the troops were still on the ocean, May 30 was made the occasion of special Memorial Day services on a number of the transports. The observance was rendered more noteworthy by the serving of turkey and ice-cream at the noon mess. For the 80th Division, the day had, indeed, become laden with significance, and from many and varied causes. While those on the Atlantic were expectantly approaching home ports, others were engaged in debarking at New York, still others were proudly marching through Richmond's cheering streets, and the first arrivals were receiving their discharges at Camp Dix. Viewed in retrospect, another Memorial Day when, exactly one year before, the vanguard of the Division was docking at Brest and St. Nazaire loomed large on its anniversary. A span of twelve months had completed the cycle.

### 320TH INFANTRY REUNION

(Continued from Page 5.)

gave a brief outline of our army life from its inception at Camp Lee to our discharge at Camp Sherman. His remarks were so vivid that each one in his mind's eye again lived over the period covered. At the conclusion of this outline he eulogized our departed comrades. Every one stood with bowed head while a list containing the names of those who had passed over were read.

Lieut. Underhill was then called upon for a few words. He related several incidents that had happened in our midst during our service together and finished his remarks with an excellent tribute to Capt. Westlake.

The Hon. James F. Malone, member of Council, City of Pittsburgh, was then introduced. His remarks having to do and dealing with army life were appreciated by all.

Several of the comrades then spoke, after which ballot was had and the following were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Frank T. Underhill; Secretary, J. E. Blair; Treasurer, Robt. B. Mulvehill.



# The Vets of the 80th Carries On

By Andrew Price in Pocahontas (W. Va.) Times



We had several hundred men across the ocean from this county in the World War but they are not a very talkative set, at least not to the aged, and I have had considerable work to get their stories.

This paper is to set down some of the things that happened to one Pocahontas County soldier during one glorious year while he was fighting for his country.

Last summer I took the car to the shop to get the brakes relined and I stood around to see the insides of the engine, and the mechanic climbed into the car in a stiff legged manner, and I asked him if he had a game leg, and how he got that way. He said that he got his leg hurt in the Argonne Forest, and after several interviews I got a good deal of his story. His line in the Blue Book is: Mason Moffett May, aged 20, Company A of the 317th Infantry, of the 80th Division, was severely wounded October 5, 1918.

That age struck me as being under the draft period of life, and I have the opinion that when he went into the draft he was twenty-one for war purposes only, and that he forced his way into the army. Besides that he had four dependents, his sister and her three small children, but he claimed no exemption for he was headed for the war.

He was a long time getting started. The local board was slow to take him, and he had to stir the officials up, but along with a shipment of fifteen, he got to Camp Lee, April 2, 1918, where they put him through a short and intensive soldiering course. He stayed there until May 25, when he was marched into Norfolk and put on the steamer, the Mongolia, with some thousands of other soldiers and started on the big adventure. The Mongolia was a ship that had been carrying mules, but now it was a transport in a fleet of fourteen ships. He got a swinging bed and ate in a mess hall and looked out for submarines and never missed a meal. Had no symptoms of seasickness. The soldiers generally wanted to see a submarine. One was observed on the 6th day from some of the ships and a fire drill was called and they stood around the life boats from two in the morning until seven but nothing happened.

They sailed into Brest and were unloaded by the help of tugs in about two hours and were taken to a camp on the

hill for three days and drilled. Then they were loaded in boxcars marked for eight horses or forty men, only there were forty-six men in his car. In this car they stayed for six days and nights and went through Paris but did not detrain there. On the sixth day they went into camp at a place called Sammais. Here he got a pup tent and his buddy, a Virginia boy by the name of Sherry Radcliffe. A pup tent is about four by seven base and three feet high. The soldier carries it with the two poles. It is meant for two men to sleep in and the close association in camp and on the march is the relationship of buddy that we hear so much about since the war. The 317th continued to move northeast. This was in that terrible June when we folks at home did not know how we were coming out in the war, for our Allies had been having a hard time of it ever since March. May was but a little over two months in traveling from Frost, West Virginia, to the trenches, and that shows how fast we were sending them to the front that year.

They got to Dulans and here they could distinguish the sound of the cannon on the front. May and some others were in a mill at night when a German airplane dropped some bombs on headquarters killing one man. It was about two in the morning and he felt the building shake. He got up and looked out of the window and saw the searchlights playing over the sky and presently the light found the war plane and it looked like a yellow butterfly.

Platoons have 56 men in them under a lieutenant. Presently May's platoon was ordered into the trench, one day's march from the rest camp, and there they relieved a company of New Zealand soldiers. New Zealanders were great fighters. When they fell back they left one man to each post to induct the new company in the work. About the first thing that May noticed was that a fight between airplanes was going on out towards Germany and four New Zealanders were standing on top of the parapet watching it, so he got up and stood on a stump. A New Zealander said: "Here Sammy take this pair of glasses," and handed him field glasses and he was enjoying the view when a New Zealand officer came by and said, "Boys, you had better get out of there, old Gerry will whizz-bang you," whereupon May jumped into the trench, but the others were more leisurely. And before they got under cover a shell hit the stump that May had been standing on and

burst, wounding one of the New Zealanders.

From this trench May saw his first German, peering out of the opposite trench, and he raised his gun sights to a 1,000 yards and took a shot at him, but does not know whether he hit him or not. But the German looked forth no more.

The first day volunteers were called for night patrol in no man's land, and four answered, and Corporal Mack Hamilton, of Tucker County, May, Radcliffe, and another Virginian whose name he does not remember, walked and crawled between the line of trenches for two hours and got back.

He was in this trench for eight days during which time it rained a great deal and the soldiers suffered much discomfort. No chance to wash or change clothes. To the rear in the wall of the trench every six feet a dead soldier had been buried, and the heavy rains had caused the walls to crumble so that the feet of the dead soldiers stuck out and everything smelled bad. In front the ground was full of shell holes. One night a fifteen inch shell fell in the trench about fifteen feet from where May was watching but it did not explode. Next morning they found it in the wall of the trench.

After eight days they went back to the reserve trench and shaved and changed clothes. They stayed four days there. Fell back to the rest camp. Then to Dulans, and after a few days they went back to the front trench for another eight days.

When they fell back to Dulans the second time, they were marched around generally and this time they came up to the Meuse River, and it seemed that his regiment, 317 was there to support 318, and there they had a battle with the Germans who did not break 318, but 317 stood two hours within gunshot range to hold the Germans if 318 broke.

They came back from the Meuse River and camped in fields and the time the big guns were going, and this brings his European outing up to September 25th, 1918. They were called out after supper and hiked forward in the night. They marched up to within sixty feet of the big artillery about one at night. The lieutenant addressed the platoon and said that the big drive was starting and that from the sound of the guns that they would hear that they would think the world was coming to an end, but to remember that most of it would be their own guns, and they were to dig in at that place, which they proceeded to do,

and May was placed on guard to detect gas and stood an hour, and then woke Radcliffe, and as he was lying down the heavy firing began. Called at daylight and moved about nine in the morning. Country had a lot of brush like poplar. Marched through a forest on the 26th and on morning of 27th got something to eat. Heavy firing going on all the time. Trees twenty inches over were shot off. On the 29th they made a long march through a forest that had been shot to bits. The dead had been gathered up but the ground was covered with blood signs. Passed through what had been a line of German machine guns. Looked like there had been a machine gun every five feet. On this day they crossed the Meuse River on pontoon bridges. Went forward for a distance and came back and stayed two days in some old trenches. October 3rd, the regiment deployed at 3 p. m. and found itself in front of 318. Bivouaced at one in the afternoon and held the Germans, and on the 4th day of October, a barrage started by both sides. 317 then advanced under fire in lines. The front line would run forward and lie down and the second line would then come on. May had just fallen face down when a piece of shrapnel hit him in the leg high up on the left femur, taking most of the big thigh bone and leaving his knee and foot attached to his body by some of the muscle and skin, and the force of the found turned him over. It did not hurt much but he knew that he was badly wounded. His foot would not stand up. When he would set it up right it would flop over. He then took off his pack and stayed there twenty-seven hours. His company passed on rapidly. Sherry Radcliffe on his left got some hundred feet farther and fell killed instantly shot in the forehead, but May did not know it until afterwards.

May had about a gill of water which he drank, but after that he needed water, and food, and tobacco, but the hill that he lay on in a farming country was bombarded all day. He did not suffer so very much. The blood seemed to clot against heavy underclothes so that he was saved from bleeding to death. The first man that went by was in the drive and gave him the time of day and asked him where he was hit and May replied that his leg was broken. Of all the platoon that went forward only about five were able to get back by their own efforts that day. The second visitor that he had was a West Virginia soldier who had a gunshot wound in the hand who wanted May to advise with him whether with a wound in the hand he ought to go forward or back, and there was so much firing and shooting going on that the soldier left the case undecided and made a dart back towards home.

Some man came along about two in the afternoon and was too busy to stop. He was after a new mask, but this good

man left May some tobacco which helped some.

About quitting time, five o'clock, five men of the platoon came along working their way back from the day's fighting that had just about wiped out the command, but which had forced the Germans to retreat. These men had a conference with him and it was decided that two of them would sit up with him until stretchers could be sent to get him to a hospital. The three went back but as it afterwards appeared there were not enough stretchers to take care of the wounded that day. The two stayed until eleven o'clock when the shell fire became so heavy they decided to leave. One of them left an additional raincoat. About the time that they left a big shell came and burrowed under where he lay and heaved up the ground under him and shook him up and somewhat disturbed him but all the pieces missed him. During the night a small bit of shrapnel struck him in the fact, and another bit imbedded itself in his knee, but with his two raincoats he was sleeping as comfortably as he could in a gentle rain when he was waked up by the presence of three American soldiers. These men were traveling in the dark and almost stepped on him. They held a consultation, the result of which was that they decided to take him with them. Two held a gun on which they placed him in a sitting position and the third man carried his luggage and they had progressed about a couple of hundred of steps, when they met an American captain and one man. The captain detailed the man who was with him to stay with May and took the three soldiers back over the hill with him on some sort of a scouting trip.

The man that was left proved to be a West Virginian from Bemis and they talked until about four o'clock in the morning, when another soldier came up, and the two of them started to carry May back when they came upon some stretcher bearers who were looking for a wounded officer, but who decided that a wounded private in hand was better than a wounded officer in the bush and they carried him to a Red Cross outfit which carried him two miles to a field hospital where he stayed for three hours. From the time he was wounded until he reached the field hospital was twenty-seven hours with a wound that would have killed most men. At the field hospital they gave him covers that kept him warm.

At noon they found a place for him in an ambulance and hunted for a hospital

where he could be operated upon. They drove up to hospital after hospital to find them overcrowded. May thinks that they must have tried twenty hospitals but by eight o'clock that night they reached base hospital number 8, where he was operated upon and remained four days. Then he landed at Vichy in base hospital number 1 where he stayed for months under the care of a capable woman surgeon, a Norwegian, and here he was doing so well that he managed with the help of the lady doctor to avoid being moved. He lay with his leg stretched out with heavy sandbags and outside of a distinguishing limp he is an able man today. He remembers the capable woman doctors with a great deal of gratitude.

When the time came for him to move he progressed by easy stages from one base hospital to another until he had rested in thirteen hospitals and so to the seaport of Bordeaux from whence he sailed for home, landing in New York on the 4th day of March, 1919. There he stayed for thirteen days and was moved to the hospital at Fort McHenry where he remained for thirteen months.

After the war he took for his trade that of a high grade mechanic in a garage. He has his allowance from the Government and is a useful and a contented man and a proved citizen that his country can rely upon. He has been tested up to the gates of death. Not one man in a hundred could have survived such a wound as he received. After the war he married a Virginian lady, Miss Georgia DePriest and they have one child.

He speaks of his officers in a way that shows that he was in perfect accord with them and that their relations were pleasant and agreeable. But I see now the secret of victory in war, and it is something that we never should forget, and it is this: The rank and file of the army, the private soldiers, agree among themselves that they have joined in the war for mutual protection and that they must hang together, and that any soldier who refuses to go forward with the rest of them is no man.

It is a matter of great satisfaction, now that the war is over, that the man power of America took such a courageous and effective part, and after all is said and done the rank and file won honor and merit. They were terrible in war and useful in peace. The saddest feature of the whole thing was the reappearance on the cessation of firing of the same old feeble statesmen who had bred the war, trying to dry nurse the infant peace.

"Now for the bare-picked bone of majesty  
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest  
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace."

# The Division History "Carries On"

*An Outline of Progress in Recent Months and of the Vast Work Involved.*



A period of months has elapsed since the meeting called in Washington last December for the purpose of furthering interest in, and progress on the 80th Division History. The interval, however, has not been without substantial achievements. Despite the interference of circumstances and handicaps which at times seem insuperable, and a slowness of execution that is calculated to breed impatience among those thousands of Comrades who have been awaiting for several years announcement of the completion of the undertaking, the preparation of the History continues along the lines and in the orderly manner laid down at the inception of the work.

Adherence to this program and the determination of those engaged in the labor that the Divisional Narrative shall be complete and authentic in every particular, necessarily preclude the possibility of hastening it to a premature conclusion. Few, if any, we believe, can grasp fully the vast amount of time, research and attention to detail involved in the production of a volume of this intricate character. Days, weeks, and even months, are frequently required to establish the authenticity of dates, names, places and movements; innumerable records must be assembled, consulted and checked, in order to insure the correctness of statements discrepancies must be eliminated or satisfactorily explained material apparently non-existent must be located, if at all possible; hundreds of individual letters must be written during the course of efforts to trace data and procure essential assistance; organization narrative must be obtained, digested and consolidated, the results later to be circulated for comment and criticism and then arranged in final form. These, and many additional things must be done—not once, but repeatedly, that a full and substantiated History of the Division may be produced; they are being done by former members of the Division who, frequently with attendant hardship, are giving freely and generously of their time, energy and enthusiasm, without thought or prospect of reward, that the services and achievements of the 80th may be preserved to us and to future generations. Of those of you to whom progress must appear discouragingly slow, we of the Division History

Committee ask forbearance. The work of compiling the History is largely that of leisure moments, spared as often and so far as possible from the affairs and responsibilities of private life. Progress under these, and circumstances previously outlined, cannot be repaid.

The experience of other Divisions teaches that too often their records have been hurried ill-advisedly to completion, with a resultant loss in accuracy and value; no historical volume can possess any real value unless its contents are accurate. It is the purpose and intention of your Committee to avoid such errors, and it is their ambition to give to the 80th a printed record unquestioned and a model for Divisional histories. This obviously cannot be accomplished in a day, and when the labor has been consummated we trust that each and every member of the 80th will feel that the long period of waiting has been amply justified.

Notwithstanding the methods pursued and the obstacles encountered, the details of the History are progressing steadily. The task of completing and revising the material designed for the Appendices to the volume is approaching an end. This work, which has been under way since last December, was increased appreciably by the decision to include a number of additional exhibits. The Appendices, as now formed, supply a complete summary of the activities and operations of the Division. One of the most important of the exhibits recently added is a cemetery record showing the burial locations of all members of the Division whose bodies were interred in France. This data has been made available by the courtesy of the Graves Registration Service, with the assistance of Colonel Charles Keller. The History Committee is likewise indebted to Colonel Keller and to the Adjutant General's Office for a roster of all Chaplains who served with the Division, as well as for numerous other items heretofore unavailable.

It is especially gratifying to announce at this time that all maps intended for the History, with the exception of that illustrating the movements of the 155th Artillery Brigade, are approximately complete. Latest additions to the list include (1) Billeting of the Division in the Samer Area; (2) The Stainville-Tronville Areas; (3) Movement of the 320th Infantry and 315th Machine Gun Battalion in and out of the St. Mihiel Salient; (4) March from the Stainville-Tronville Areas to the Battle Front; (5) The Aignay-le-Duc Area; (6) March

from the Front to the 15th Training Area; and (7) The Le Mans Embarkation Area. These have been prepared by Mr. Ober, draftsman of the Army War College, under the personal direction of Colonel Keller. Acknowledgment is also made to Colonel E. G. Peyton for the map of the St. Mihiel Salient. It will be readily observed that these maps, supplemented by those previously prepared, furnish the 80th Division History with the most detailed and comprehensive

Recent months have also produced further additions to the calendar of organizational narratives, among the items being (1) History of the 305th Motor Supply Train, prepared by Major Lucien C. Lowndes and Mr. Burg C. Clark; (2) History of the 305th Ammunition Train, by Captain C. C. Agate, and others; (3) History of the 305th Trench Mortar Battery, received from Mr. Francis L. Conway; (4) Outline History of the 319th Ambulance Co., received from Mr. Frank G. Christian; (5) History of the 305th Mobile Veterinary Section, from the Surgeon-General of the Army, through the courtesy of Brig. Gen. G. H. Jamerson; and (6) Extracts of Narratives of the 305th Field Signal Battalion, from the Chief Signal Officer, through the courtesy of Gen. Jamerson.

Following efforts extending over several years, a committee of officers and men of the 313th M. G. Battalion, headed by Lieut. Sidney A. Mackey, are now engaged in preparing a record of this organization for the Division History. Any data or records relating to the unit in the possession of our readers should be forwarded to Lieut. Mackey, at 152-02 Eighty-fifth Ave., Jamaica, New York City, for his information and reference. The 305th Field Signal Battalion is the only organization of the Division insufficiently covered, and it is trusted that former members of the Battalion will unite in making available a record of their organization.

Every Blue Ridger who holds the associations and contacts of his old Division dear, will be gladdened to learn that Major General Adelbert Cronkhite, the Division's war-time commander and a member of the History Committee, has consented to prepare a "Foreword" to the volume.

Another important development has been the location, after prolonged investigation, of the subjects and captions of U. S. Signal Corps photographs taken at Camp Lee. These have been located in the Historical Section of the Army War

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# A Soldier of the Eightieth

*The Memory of Lieut. Jos. M. Davidson, D. S. C., Receives the High Tribute of His Home Town in Louisiana.*



The inspiring life and gallant military career of the late Lieut. Joseph Moore Davidson, dead hero of the 318th Infantry, 80th Division, were fittingly commemorated on March 28th, when a magnificent fountain and flag-staff were dedicated to his memory in his home town of St. Joseph, La., Lieut. Davidson was killed in action November 4, 1918, while leading Company "C," 318th Infantry, against the enemy near La Polka Farm, France, his heroism upon this occasion being the subject of a posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Cross and a citation by G. H. Q., A. E. F.

The memorial fountain and staff were the gift of Lieut. Davidson's parents, Mayor and Mrs. Wm. M. Davidson, of St. Joseph, to the Joseph M. Davidson High School, named for their deceased son. It was executed by a New Orleans architect and is considered one of the most striking examples of this character in the South.

Impressive exercises, in which men high in the affairs of the State united with hundreds of Lieut. Davidson's school-mates, friends, and neighbors, in paying tribute to his life and deeds, attended the ceremony of unveiling. It was his home town's reverent honoring of its most distinguished and sacrificing son. Here, amid the scenes and people where he had had his birth and youth, those who had known him and loved him best, joined proudly in rendering their highest homage to the heroic name and example bequeathed them for perpetuation and remembrance.

They had watched him from childhood, they had followed him with their affection and regard as he passed from care-free youth to young manhood, loving and esteeming him for the ennobling traits that were his inheritance. Later, they had marked with the same interest and pride his rising career in the outer world; they had sent with him their cheers and prayers as he responded to the call to arms at the outbreak of the World War and accompanied America's army to embattled France. A few short months afterward, they had grieved and mourned with his parents when, just one week prior to the Armistice ending hostilities, an enemy bullet blotted out his brave young life.

Maturity had been denied him—he

was but 24, yet he had died a hero's death. At the head of his company, an example of all that is best and finest of American traditions, he had made man's greatest sacrifice and discharged a soldier's highest obligation to his country, for "Greater love hath no man than this—that a man should lay down his life for his friends."

He had known no fear or weakness as he moved forward without faltering toward his objective on that fateful November afternoon in 1918. With unwavering eyes and steady feet, he advanced to meet and overcome the opposition facing his troops. In obedience to a mandate higher than duty's demands, he disregarded all instincts of personal safety and marched fearlessly toward the dangers which confronted him and his men. A soldier's death awaited, and he accepted the summons courageously and unafraid.

There were many—all too many—who paid the price exacted by war, and each is enshrined in the hearts and minds of their comrades in a manner that only eternity can efface. Their names are our sacred heritage, and their unselfish patriotism has been transmitted to us and to our children for exemplification and preservation. Each has left to us a memory worthy of a Nation's highest honor and commemoration—a perpetual reminder that our Republic must not neglect or fail to guard jealously those things upon which its institutions are based and which have come to be regarded as more precious than life.

It was thus at St. Joseph, La., in March, that Lieut. "Jody" Davidson's unquenchable spirit and devotion were marked for the eyes and recollection of a posterity too prone to forget. Soldiers and statesmen mingled their voices in rendering tribute to this honored and chivalrous chieftain who had gone from their midst never to return. Each theme recited the gallantry of this man of arms of the Blue Ridge Division, but no eloquence could gauge the depths of that rare nobility and manhood known only by those who were full aware of his worth.

An address by Hon. Herman Moyses, Past State Commander of the American Legion of Louisiana, entitled "A Soldier in Action," featured the dedication of the memorial to Lieut. Davidson and is published elsewhere in this issue of "Service." Hon. Jared Y. Sanders, ex-Governor of Louisiana, spoke on "Patriotism," while "A Soldier's Reward" was the subject of an address by Hon. G. H. Clinton,

Hon. C. L. Barrow, Superintendent of Education of Louisiana, was also among the speakers. Hon. Jos. E. Ransdell, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, for whom Lieut. Davidson was secretary at the time of his enlistment, had arranged to deliver an address on "Heroism," but was prevented from participating in the ceremonies. Letters from both Senator Ransdell and Senator Robert M. LaFollette, the latter of whom had been intimately associated with Lieut. Davidson in Washington, were read.

The following account of Lieut. Davidson's life and military career is taken from the program issued at the time of the unveiling and will be of interest to his former comrades of the 80th Division:

Joseph Moore Davidson, only son of Carrie Moore and William M. Davidson, was born in the town of St. Joseph, La., December 18, 1894, where he attended the public schools of Tensas Parish. In 1908 he entered Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana, graduating in 1912. He spent two years in the University of Michigan, and in the fall and winter of 1914-1915 took a commercial course in Shreveport, La. He entered the Law School of George Washington University at Washington, D. C., in March, 1915. While still a student there, he entered the office of Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, U. S. Senator, soon becoming his Assistant Secretary, which position he held until his country became involved in the World War.

Resigning his position immediately, he was among the first to offer his services to his country. He entered the first Officers' Training Camp at Fort Meyer, Va., and graduated as a Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to duty at Camp Lee, Va., in August, 1917, and assisted in organizing the 80th Division. Soon after, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and was appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, 318th Infantry, under Major Charles Sweeny.

He sailed with the 80th Division for France in May, 1918, and for six weeks was brigaded with British troops in Picardy, where he saw his first active service. His combat service began on the British front, in July, and continued until his untimely and near La Polka Farm on November 4, 1918. Near Nantillois, just one month before, while assisting in organizing his troops, he had been slightly gassed and painfully wounded. Having asked to be relieved as Adjutant to assume greater respon-

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# World War Veterans Gaining Big Grip on Reins of Power

*History Repeating as Men from Front Get Important Posts in Affairs of Government, Like Veterans Did After Civil War*



History appears about to repeat itself again.

The slow evolution of political wheels in many States is bringing more and more veterans of the World War into positions of authority and responsibility in the affairs of national government, and the question is beginning to be asked whether American politics is not headed for a period of veteran domination such as the veterans exercised for so many years after the close of the Civil War.

The long reign of the veterans in national politics is so recently ended as to be fresh in the minds of politicians. It has only been in the last few years that stump speakers have considered it safe to orate without throwing a few bouquets in the direction of the veterans. No politician's speech in the halcyon 'eighties and 'nineties was complete without it.

## Civil War Vets in Congress

The inexorable march of time has now relegated the G. A. R. to the political background. It is true there are still one Union veteran and one Confederate veteran in Congress, but elsewhere in the government they have long since passed.

Their places are now being taken by the veterans of the great war. For the first few years immediately following 1918 veterans in Congress were comparatively rare, and confined principally to those members who were sitting when war was declared, and entered the army "on leave" from Congress.

But more and more have come each year until today, in the new sixty-ninth Congress, there are fifty-three members who saw service in the American armies, and a good many of this number served overseas with combat units. They comprise about 15 per cent of the total membership of the present Congress.

## New Veterans' Bloc

This veterans' bloc has emerged in the comparatively short space of seven years. Most of those now here appear to be here to stay, insuring that before many years pass they will have chairmanships, leaderships, and other positions of authority. If a commensurate

pace is kept up, it will not be many years before Congress will be largely influenced, if not dominated, by men who served their country in 1917-18.

The senatorial veterans' bloc is composed of six members—Means of Colorado, Bingham of Connecticut, Robinson of Indiana, Brookhart of Iowa, Reed of Pennsylvania, and Tyson of Tennessee. All except Tyson are Republicans.

None of them had 'cushy' or swivel-chair jobs, and all except Brookhart were overseas with combat units, saw fire, and risked their lives. It is one of Brookhart's greatest regrets that he did not get to France. It is not generally known that the insurgent Iowan is one of the greatest rifle and small arms authorities in the country. He was kept in the United States as chief instructor of marksmanship at Camp Perry, O., and Camp Benning, Ga.

## Other Soldiers

As for the others, Senator Means commanded the famous Fourth Infantry, (regular army) in the Meuse-Argonne offensive; Senator Bingham was an active flier, commanding the flying school at Issoudon, where hundreds of American pilots received their training in France; Senator Robinson was a captain and major with the 39th infantry, fourth division, which saw rough work in several hard sectors; Senator Reed commanded a battalion of the 311th Field Artillery, 79th Division; and Senator Tyson was a brigade commander in the 30th division, which made considerable history by breaking the Hindenburg line.

It is worthy of note that they do not see eye-to-eye on legislation.

On the World Court question, for example, they were badly divided. Reed, Tyson, Means and Bingham voted for the court; Robinson and Brookhart were vehemently opposed to it.

Over on the House side there are 47 veterans of varying degrees of service. Some of them were wounded and thus are in a position to sympathize with the disabled veterans in their appeals to Congress.

In the House of Representatives are forty-seven members of various degrees of service in the World War. They are:

Hill (D.) of Alabama; Jeffers (D.) of Alabama; Hayden (R.) of Arizona; Lineberger (R.) of California; Swing (R.) of California; Drane (D.) of Florida; Updike (R.) of Indiana, who was with the

Sixth Marines at Belleau Wood; Thurston (R.) of Iowa; Tydings (D.) of Maryland, who rose from a private to a lieutenant-colonelcy; Hill (R.) of Maryland; Mrs. Edith Rogers Nourse (R.) of Massachusetts, who served actively with the Red Cross abroad for two years; Andrews (R.) of Massachusetts; Connery (D.) of Massachusetts; Frothingham (R.) of Massachusetts; Vincent (R.) of Michigan; Woodruff (R.) of Michigan; McLeod (R.) of Michigan; Furlow (R.) of Minnesota; Milligan (D.) of Missouri; Hawes (D.) of Missouri; Simmons (R.) of Nebraska, a balloon observer; Bason (R.) of New York; Mills (R.) of New York; LaGuardia (R.) of New York, a flyer attached to the Italian Army; Wainwright (R.) of New York; Fish (R.) of New York; Tolley (R.) of New York; Bulwinkle (D.) of North Carolina; Fitzgerald (R.) of Ohio; Speaks (R.) of Ohio; McSweeney (D.) of Ohio; Montgomery (R.) of Oklahoma; Crumpacker (R.) of Oregon; Golder (R.) of Pennsylvania; Welsh (R.) of Pennsylvania; Watres (R.) of Pennsylvania who was wounded on the Vsele with the 28th division; Coyle (R.) of Pennsylvania; Magee (R.) of Pennsylvania; McSwain (D.) of South Carolina; Johnson (R.) of South Dakota; Reece (R.) of Tennessee; Browning (D.) of Tennessee; Jones (D.) of Texas; Gibson (R.) of Vermont; Johnson (R.) of Washington; Schafer (R.) of Wisconsin; and Peavey (R.) of Wisconsin.

## 211,600 "Vets" Receiving Pay for Disability

Disability compensation is being paid to approximately 211,600 veterans of the World War, Director Frank T. Hines of the United States Veterans' Bureau declared in his annual report to Congress.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, veterans received a total of \$95,828,040 from the government as a result of disabilities incurred on the battle-torn fields of France and in the training camps during the period from 1917 to 1919.

Hines said that the number of active awards June 30 showed an increase of 32,607 over payments of a year before and that the monthly value of awards was \$1,337,000 greater.

(Continued on Page 21.)



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

**ROSSER, RICHARD.**—Worried over financial affairs, according to police, Richard Rosser, aged 34, of 406 Fifth Avenue, Homestead, Pa., a wounded, gassed and shell-shocked veteran of the World War, on May 8th, shot and killed his wife, Mary, aged 20, and then ended his own life.

The wife's parents and members of the family witnessed the tragedy, as Rosser killed her as she sat on a piano stool in the living room of the home of Paul Mishaga, 390 Fourth Avenue, Homestead, her father.

Rosser, a former borough tax collector, was worried both by his inability to collect \$25,000 delinquent taxes and the fact that he was defeated last September as a candidate for re-election, the family said.

On the night of the tragedy at about 7 p. m. Rosser called at Mishaga's home for his wife, and according to the family, they were singing when the war veteran suddenly jumped to his feet, saying to his wife: "Let's go home."

She suggested they wait a few minutes, and Rosser without warning, drew his gun from his pocket, fired two shots into his wife's body and then committed suicide.

Homestead police say they have had reports that Rosser was acting queerly during the past few weeks.

During the war Rosser served with Co. "E," Three Hundred and Eightieth Infantry of the Eightieth Division. He lost his left leg in one of the battles in addition to being gassed and shell shocked.

**SMECK, C. HOWARD.**—The old comrades of C. Howard Smeck, who served as a Private 1st Class with Company "G," 318th Infantry, during the war, are grieved to learn of his death in an automobile accident which occurred in Pittsburgh March 29th. No details are available at this time. Comrade Smeck was assigned to the 318th Infantry in April, 1918, and served with Company "G" throughout his army career. He was seriously wounded by shrapnel during the Argonne operations, in October, 1918, returning to his old outfit after spending several months in hospitals in France. Comrade Smeck was a runner, attached to his Company Headquarters, and was held

(Continued on Page 21.)



### 305TH AMMUNITION TRAIN IN MERCER COUNTY, PA.

By Lean A. Gainster.

William J. Cave, Aide-de-camp, or in SOJER slang, Top-kick in Capt. Bingham's ARMY during the epidemic of gold fish, line-ups, sign here and corned willy, and now knocking off the sheekles as a demon jazz artist in and around Sharon, Pa., has bought himself a cigar factory. No, he don't smoke that much, didn't you read in the SHARON BLIZZARD where he was a daddy not so long previous. Sure, a BOY.

Robert B. Anderson, custodian of repairs for F company, is now listed on the personnel of the Sharon Steel Hoop, Sharon, Pa. Bob gets his mail at 92 Shenango Boulevard, Farrell, Pa.

Had a letter sometime ago from "Holy Snipe Shot" Casterline. He is still alive but "Och du lieber" it took me two days to locate his town in the Postal Guide. Harry's town is Dallas, Pa., and his full address reads R. D. 4, Luzerne County.

Jake Klaser, one of the six-foot equestrians in F company, is getting his orders from his strife and storm and is on the graveyard shift at the Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Sharon, Pa. I see him quite often coming out in the A. M. What—I should say not—my wife wouldn't allow me to stay out that late. No it happens I am starting toward my slavery at that hour.

If my memory hasn't gone back on me, seems there is to be a free-for-all gathering to be held by F company, 305 A. T. at Sharon about the last Saturday in June. Same to be topped off with a swell feed and I suppose a jaunt to Farrell, Pa., under the capable guidance of Black Jack Sposito, Army private but now Police Sergeant in that town, to bring the doings to a happy ending, or bitter heartaching, as the case may be. Remember the time we had last year. If you were numbered among the missing try not to let it occur again. If you don't get an invite, come anyway; you are as welcome as pay day in the Army. Don't hand us that old gag that the cook won't let you come, for fear you'll get into bad company, just bring her along, and then you'll be plus minus.

Run into a lad the other day on the street-car coming from Youngstown, O.

He belonged to Regimental Headquarters at Camp Lee when C. C. Agate was Captain and Adjutant. His name was Whitelock. Does anyone remember him. He told me that after he had been transferred out of the 305 A. T. he lived the life of Reilly moving from one place to the other until he finally ended up at the Central Records Office, Bourges, France. He now resides on West Liberty St., Hubbard, O., and is married. His place of employment being the First National Bank, Youngstown, O.

Ralph Ryan, ex-Sergeant, Regimental Headquarters, is now the daddy of a couple and earns his daily bread at the Standard Tank Car Corporation, Masury, Ohio. If you're looking him up, you'll find his name on the door at 310 Baldwin Ave., Sharon, Pa.

Been watching the Pittsburgh papers quite close lately, but still see the same board of directors at the Westinghouse at East Pittsburgh, so our old Supply Sergeant and Commander of the exclusive jam squad, F company, John Gustafson, Jr., must be satisfied with their work. Yes, as far as I know Jawn is still there.

Dropped off at 450 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, not so long ago, but was disappointed, our old friend and ex-officer had the OUT sign on the door. Didn't have much time to go visiting while in the Smoky City, only stopped off between trains. I went down to the Pitt to see The Big Parade but when I saw what was on down at the Academy, I passed the Pitt like a school boy passing the school house during vacation, and right up to the window and planked down six bits, and, oh boy, some show. It sure was the sick cat's spectacles. If it hadn't been that that train left at six I would still be there.

Saturday afternoon just passed, guess it was about the seventeenth, the mail man dropped a letter in my door and when I opened it here was a Christmas card from my old Skipper, C. C. Agate, of Little Old New York and the Mosquito State. Naturally, I thought possibly he got some of the stuff off RUM ROW, and he thought Christmas came every day. And upon giving the past-mark the double-O I see that it was marked City Hall Station, New York

City, December 22, 1925. Now is the question, where has it been since then? All together gang, put one black mark against Uncle Sam.

\* \* \*

**COMPANY "G" NOTES, 320TH INFANTRY**

John Pryle, formerly 1st Sgt. Co. "G," 320th Infantry, is now convalescing after a serious illness, having been confined to his bed for several weeks from pneumonia. He is still residing at his old address, 3229 Carson Street, South Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

\* \* \*

Andrew Hesidence, formerly Corporal Co. "G," 320th Infantry, in a letter dated April 4th, 1926, to Klier, writes that he was sorry that he could not attend the company banquet, and that he moved around quite a bit since last heard from. He left Tucson, Arizona, and is now located at the Veterans Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico. He is also married again and wishes to inform the boys that he needed a nurse, so he decided to elope with the best looking one at Tucson Veterans Hospital No. 51. They also have a new arrival which happened to be a nurse also, and was born January 20th, 1926. Andy has had considerable hard luck since last time he was heard from, but send best regards to all the boys, and would like to hear from any who have the time to write him.

\* \* \*

Harry J. Page, formerly Corporal Co. "G," 320th Infantry, is now residing at 1012 North Avenue, Wilksburg, Pa.

\* \* \*

Oscar J. Remmy, formerly Corporal Co. "G," 320th Infantry, has changed his address and is now residing at 2758 Church Avenue, Brentwood, Pittsburgh, Pa.

\* \* \*

A letter also received by Klier recently from Mrs. Barbara Blaha, 331 E. 70th Street, New York, N. Y., stating that her son, Charles Blaha, formerly Private in Co. "G," 320th Infantry had died March 3, 1924, the letter did not give any cause for his death. She was very much grieved over the fact that her son did not receive a military funeral from any of the military organizations in New York.

**PETERSBURG POST**

We want the Reunion of the Eightieth Division Veterans which is to be held in Petersburg August 26-29th inclusive this year to be the biggest and best that has ever been held, and I believe "SERVICE" is going to be our best means of getting in touch with and inviting all former Eightieth Division men to Petersburg for the Reunion.

Petersburg Post is making extensive preparations for the Reunion, and every member has been assigned special duties

to perform, and every man is going right ahead with these duties with much enthusiasm. Together with this we have the co-operation and are getting active help from every civic organization in the city, among them the Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce, City of Petersburg, American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary and others. The people of the city generally are also responding most readily to our appeal to entertain visitors in their homes.

In connection with the entertaining of those who expect to visit Petersburg, we would like to suggest that those who have friends made while at Camp Lee get in touch with such persons and make known their intentions of visiting the city during the Reunion; this will be a great help to the Housing Committee and also to the veterans themselves.

The greater portion of the men who knew Petersburg during the days of Camp Lee we believe know very little of the rapid advances of our city since they left here and we are sure they will be pleasantly surprised at the revelation that has taken place since that time. They know nothing of our new \$750,000 Appomattox Bridge that reaches from Bollingbrook Street to Colonial Heights, nor of our new and up-to-the-minute Armory, nor of our miles of new improved streets, nor the numerous new buildings, nor have they seen but a lot of them probably have heard of the newly discovered tunnels discovered near the Crater that were dug during the Civil War and which have now been put in first class condition, that people from all over the United States are visiting.

Anyone desiring any information regarding friends in Petersburg or any other information in regard to the Reunion, such information will be gladly given if they will communicate with any of the Committee.

Below are the names of the chairmen of the different committees:

- Chas. E. Pollard, General Chairman.
- Jas. M. Murray, Publicity Committee.
- F. O. Strailman, Program Committee.
- J. Prince Robinson, Entertainment Committee.
- Oscar L. Winfield, Housing Committee.
- Carl Harville, Camp Committee.
- Herbert F. Bryant, Automobile Committee.
- Proctor V. Gresham, Reception Committee.
- Raymond L. Hardy, Music Committee.
- Asa E. Kniceley, Decorating Committee.
- Howard L. Harris, Badge Committee.
- Rev. Henry B. Anderson, Memorial Committee.

**NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH POST NO. 1**  
K. R. Furbee, better known as "Slim," Headquarters Company, 320th Infantry, is now representing the Commercial Envelope Co. of Baltimore, Md., in the states of Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas.

The following members who are 80th men were elected delegates to the Virginia State Encampment of the V. F. W. to be held in Roanoke, Va., June 21st to 24th: W. B. Lee, Jr., J. Carl Peck, John Montagna, J. L. McCourt, J. C. Leesnitzer, W. W. Jordan and John B. Diehl. The following were elected Alternates: Carl Tranberger, C. L. Souders and E. T. Andrews. W. B. Lee, Jr., J. B. Moore and John B. Diehl were appointed on the recruiting committee of the V. F. W.

J. C. Smith, Bat. "B," 314 F. A., known as the "Mayor of Craddock, Va.," is planning to make the trip to France next year with the American Legion.

Capt. James W. Roberts of the 315th F. A., was married in Washington, D. C., and details will follow.

Wm. H. Sands, Lieutenant 315th Field Artillery, and now Colonel, 111th Field Artillery, Virginia National Guard, who is Assistant Police Justice of the City of Norfolk, Va., has come out for Judge of the Police Court. You have the best wishes of the gang, Bill.

You can please everybody was demonstrated at the last Post meeting, for Joe B. Moore, the Shiek of Grandy Street, said he was getting tired of seeing his name come out every time the Magazine was published and if it did not stop he was going to get rough.

Norfolk-Portsmouth Post is planning to go to Petersburg by machines and hopes to have a big caravan, with the State Police in the lead.

Capt. R. J. Throckmorton, Div. H. G., has been transferred to Richmond, Va. Here's a tip for Richmond. He was one of the hardest workers to get Post No. 1 started, so get on the job and get him out for he is a credit to any post and we are very sorry to lose him but proud his company recognized his value. Hope to see you the head of the company R. J.

Dr. H. R. Seelinger, John Montagna, J. L. McCourt and John B. Diehl visited the V. F. W. Post at Fort Monroe, Va., at their get-together meeting the 29th of April and the doctor was the principal speaker. Over two hundred were present. Look out Capt. Peck or Doc. will be taking some of your laurels as the Silver-Tongued Speaker of the Post away from you.

**PHILADELPHIA POST NO. 2.**

The Annual Banquet of Philadelphia Post No. 2 was held at McCallister's, 1825 Spring Garden St., on Thursday, April 22, 1926. A large number were present and some of the boys had not

been to the Post at any previous time. A remarkable program was provided and the menu was beyond compare. One fellow remarked that it was better than his Christmas Dinner of 1918. Then he remarked that his outfit served gold fish that day.

The menu cards were very attractive and all the names thereon brought back old memories. An orchestra supplied plenty of music while the meal was served and the boys gave vent to "There's a Long, Long Trail A-Winding" and "K-K-Katy" as though they had been singing it every day since 1919.

The speaker of the evening was General Price, who commanded the 28th Division Artillery during the war. General Price is head of the commission that erected monuments in honor of the boys who fell in the various divisions in which the Pennsylvania men mainly participated.

The General also spoke favoring that we be not too hard on France in the settlement of her war debt to us. He cited how France had been very lenient with us in the Revolutionary days and many of the things most of the boys had no previous knowledge of. Lieut. Jones of 318th Infantry spoke about his trip over the battlefields last summer. He took practically the same route his outfit had taken in the line of battle. He also spoke at length on the beauty and impressiveness of the 80th Division Monument.

Letters of regret at not being able to attend the banquet were read by the toastmaster, Comrade Rodney Bonsal, who conducted his part in a most commendable manner. The letters of regret were from Generals Cronkhite, Brett and Jamerson, and all were expressive of the deep interest of our former officers for the men of their command.

The ovation that the letters brought from those present proved the good fellowship that exists between the men and their former officers.

Captain Don Fullerton spoke commending the Post on its membership and the comradeship shown and told of the 80th Division Officers' Club in New York. He said he wished there were some enlisted men in New York so they could have better turnouts. He was eagerly greeted by a large delegation of 313th Field Artillery men present, that having been the outfit in which he served. Entertainment was furnished in the form of singing by professional talent and the acts were the best to be had at any price.

Philadelphia Post No. 2 held the regular meeting on April 15, with Commander Graham in the chair.

It was announced that a sum ranging from \$100.00 to \$135.00 would be appropriated to the Post by the Philadelphia

County Commissioners to be used in the observance of Memorial Day.

Six new members were taken in the Post at the meeting and all gave credit to Comrade Lichtenstein's newspaper publicity for their presence. Comrade Lichtenstein has laid down a publicity barrage just as his outfit laid down artillery barrages (313 F. A.) and that is saying something. Every Sunday at least two of the leading Philadelphia papers have a big column of 80th news in and he often has it in the dailies also.

The Post passed a motion to buy an Eightieth Division Flag and same has been ordered from Trimble and Company of Pittsburgh. It is hoped that we will receive it for use on Memorial Day.

The Banquet Committee announced that everything was ready for the big feed and a full account of that brilliant affair will be found elsewhere in the Magazine (I hope.)

General Price, Commander of the 28th Division has tendered Philadelphia Post the use of an Armory one night during the week of the Legion Convention in Philadelphia, and the boys are racking their brains to get up something that will long be remembered by all 80th men visiting the Sesqui-Centennial City of Brotherly Love in October.

If perchance you come to Philadelphia during the summer and before the Legion Convention you are requested to register at the store of Bernard K. Meyers, 1840 Market St., who promises not to try to sell you a suit of clothes, but who will endeavor to locate that old buddy that you have not seen or heard from since June, 1919.

After the meeting the men retired to the rooms occupied by the Auxiliary and a repast of fruit salad, cake and coffee was served. The set-outs that the ladies have are always a wonderful success and there is not the least doubt but that they help bring out the boys to the meetings.

At the regular meeting on May 20th, the most important business transacted was arranging for the decoration of graves of departed comrades. The time set was for Sunday morning, May 30. The city was divided into two districts and in all fourteen graves to be decorated and one wreath sent to Richlandtown which is about fifty miles north of the city. The Post had a very fine turnout on Sunday morning and all graves were decorated by noon.

Representatives of Thos. M. Golden Post No. 560, Veterans of Foreign Wars, attended the May meeting and invited Philadelphia Post No. 2 to attend Memorial services with them at the Richardson Memorial Presbyterian Church at 60th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, May 30. The Post voted to attend the service and met the Thos. M. Golden Post at their headquar-

ters at 635 N. 53rd Street and marched to the church in a body.

At this time the new 80th Division flag of Philadelphia Post made its first appearance on the street and was fine to look at. Among the speakers at the church was our own Comrade Lt. Frank Schoble who held the entire congregation spellbound during his talk.

Comrade Bernard K. Myers is being commended by members of the Post for the wonderful display he put in his store window which is one of the leading ones on Market Street for several weeks preceding Memorial Day. He displayed both the 80th Flag and the American Flag belonging to the Post and also the wreaths to be placed on our 80th Division Buddies Graves. This was very generous of Comrade Meyers and deserves honorable mention.

Honorable mention is also due Commander Graham and Comrades Canning, Mahon, Vessey, Tibbets, and Pflieger who used Meyers' store as headquarters and sold poppies in the neighborhood. Several other members took poppies and sold them to their friends in their respective localities.

The meeting was followed by the usual repast gotten up jointly by the Post and the Auxiliary and all present had a very enjoyable time.

Several of the boys had a rip-snorting good time on the outing at Atlantic City on May the 9th which was arranged by Bill Fox. Bill always does things 100 per cent when he starts them.

Philadelphia Post No. 2 at the executive meeting a few days ago formed an "On to Petersburg Club" to attend the Seventh Annual Reunion of the Association. All 80th men are invited to join the club. A reception committee was formed empowered to act as host to visiting 80th men during American Legion Convention October 11 to 16th. A centrally located registration headquarters will be established. Banners showing different 80th Division engagements will be placed across streets and on the night of October 13th a "Night in France" will be held in honor of visiting 80th men in the First Regiment Armory, Broad & Callowhill streets. A medal committee is now working on a suitable design for a Sesqui-Centennial 80th combination medal.

Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Alonzo Arnold of Ardmore, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Sophie Elizabeth to Dr. Frederic Poole to take place Saturday, June 19th, at the First Baptist Church, 17th & Sansom Sts., at 12 o'clock noon. Miss Arnold served overseas with the 80th Division as a Y. M. C. A. worker. She is also a very active worker for the 80th Division Association. Miss Arnold has done very good work among the wounded men at the Graves Ferry Hos-

(Continued on Page 18.)



# THE PLYMOUTH OIL COMPANY

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## INTRICATE SYSTEM OF CIVIL WAR TUNNELS UNCOVERED AT PETERSBURG

The recent discovery of an intricate system of Confederate tunnels at Pine Gardens, a suburb of Petersburg, will add another page to the history of the War Between the States. And it will be a page that speaks in glowing terms of the efficiency of the Engineering Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia.

From the best information obtainable, this labyrinth of underground burrows was constructed during the ten months' siege of Petersburg, but owing to the loss of the Confederate war records there is nothing in history concerning their origin. This siege, which was the bloodiest in American history, was followed by the capture of Richmond on the downfall of the Confederacy.

The tunnels are located around the Old Jerusalem Plank Road, the scene of many bitter conflicts during the siege. They are only a short distance from the business district of Petersburg, yet, so far it has been impossible to find a citizen who had ever heard them mentioned prior to their discovery. Even those who profess a thorough knowledge of the many miles of fortifications in this battlefield, are puzzled over the tunnels, and that includes veterans of the War Between the States, who lived in this vicinity all of their lives.

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In a way this absolute ignorance of their existence can be attributed to the fact that soldiers who took an active part in the siege were from States other than Virginia. When Lee surrendered, which occurred a few days after he evacuated the Pine Garden Battlefields, his soldiers returned to their homes, in most instances far away, never giving another thought to the tunnels.

On a fair way to be forgotten, the tunnels were discovered by accident. The farm on which they were found, known since the Revolution as the Rives Farm, came into the hands of David A. Lyon, Jr., a Petersburg real estate operator. Mr. Lyon bought the property as an investment, holding it until he thought an opportune time had come to place it on the market in the form of building lots.

Recently, he started improving the property. It was badly overgrown with underbrush and in cleaning this away, a deep hole was found near the old Plank Road, which opened into what appeared to be a cave. Two local high school boys, Donald Eller and Reynolds Marchant, volunteered to explore this cave to satisfy their curiosity, and their courage to enter a forbidding looking hole resulted in the lost Confederate tunnels being found.

**MORNING REPORT**

(Continued from Page 16.)

pital since her return from France. Philadelphia Post No. 2 takes this opportunity of congratulating the couple and wishes them success and happiness in their life.

**313TH FIELD ARTILLERY NOTES.**

Comrades of the 313th Field Artillery will regret to learn of the misfortune of J. O. Taylor and Clyde H. Goodall. Taylor had to give up work some time ago and go to the Huntington (W. Va.) State Hospital. His trouble is with his eyes, he being nearly blind now. "Goody" Goodall is suffering with T. B. and is in the U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Outwood, Ky. These two comrades are ex-members of the Second Battalion detail. They are having a tough battle, boys, and a word of cheer from any of their old bunkies would be much appreciated.

**VIRGINIAN ELECTRIC INC.**



CHARLESTON, W. VA.

They may be reached at the above-named hospitals.

Laurence P. Corbett and Tom Owens, Otto just recently discovered there was

**JACKSON INVESTMENT  
& LOAN CO.**

\*  
—  
\*

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

**The Charleston  
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Battery "E" and Second Battalion, respectively, are a couple of live wires in the American Legion Post at Reynolds-ville, Pa. They played a big part in the Memorial Day exercises put on by their post. Quite a few 80th Division men are enrolled in the Reynoldsville Post, which boasts of the only five-man quartette in or out of captivity.

"Mussy" Musgrave and "Dock" Amsler of "F" Battery, are still anchored at Wilkinsburg, Pa. Musgrave has a fair business built up in the electrical game.

Roger G. Fahringer is always doing something to keep in the spotlight. After taking over the job as cashier of the new First National Bank at Newfoundland, Pa., which formally opened for business April 15, 1926, he wishes to announce to the cross-eyed world that he is to be married next October. Good luck, Rog, old boy, but cut out that advice to us old batches. Rog did his bit with Battery "E."

Out where "men are men" in Sorum, Perkins County, South Dakota, lives Ex-Private Otto Jensen. To prove the remoteness of the locality of the place,

an 80th Division Association and Magazine, and right away sent in two bucks for one year's communication with his old pals of the Army. Jensen claims they are never bothered with coal strikes as they burn cow chips in place of coal, and as long as they feed the cows they can "keep the home fires burning."

The jig is up, mates, for any one looking for the best girl in the world, for Ed Stout, Ex-"E" Batt., claims he up and married her last fall. Ed never dabbles in the kitchen at meal time with advice to the Mrs. as to how Cooks Beard and Slummaker used to do it in the Army. Stout is living in the country near Johnstown, Ohio.

Oscar Fitzwater is busily engaged in the chicken business at Moorefield, W. Va. He has quite a poultry farm and is doing good. His physical condition is pretty good now, but for several years after the war he suffered from the effects of his experiences.

**"WAY DOWN EAST"**

Captain and Mrs. R. P. Keezell, of Keezleton, Va., announce the arrival of a petite mam'selle at their home on May 20th. The little lady has been named Narise Travis. Captain Keezell commanded Company H, 319th Infantry, throughout its career.

Russell J. Corbin, who soldiered with Headquarters Company, 318th Infantry, has been located in Cumberland, Md., for the past two years.

**COMPANY C, 319TH INFANTRY.**

LOST—What has become of the officers and men of Company C, 319th Infantry? You can read a line or two about most every other outfit in the Division but Company C must have gone A. W. O. L.. Among those wanted at headquarters are Captain Ralph Johnson, Lieutenant D. C. Jones, Lieutenant Whitlock, Major O'Bear and many others. How about it, Ralph? We know you are away out west, but why not a few words for Service and your company? Same to you, D. C. Whitlock promised at Camp Dix that should any of the Company visit his home town (I forget where), and not look him up they would catch hello. Tell us about it in Service. Let's hear from Company C, and let's go to Petersburg, Camp Lee and Hopewell.

**PITTSBURGH POST NO. 3.**

The Post meets on the third Friday of each month and at the May meeting the newly elected officers were installed. The officers for the next year are as follows:

Commander—Sam J. Fleming; Senior Vice Commander, Burg. C. Clark; Junior Vice Commander, Wm. E. Colligan; Quartermaster and Adjutant, M. J. Thomas; Color Sergeant, C. N. McMur-

ray; Post Bugler, Earl Koenfelder; Chaplain, Edward J. Baessler; Executive Council, Carl V. Fahrney, R. P. Loeffler. Comrade Fry made a big hit with the ham and cheese. The meeting was a very enjoyable one and we hope to turn out one hundred per cent at Petersburg. The new officers ask the support of all Post No. 3 members and we will try to make it the largest in the division.

John Loeffert, formerly Corporal, Co. "G," 320th Infantry, is the proud papa of a big, bouncing baby boy, born May 30, 1926; weight 7 pounds. The new recruit of the company was named John George Loeffert, Jr. Congratulations from all the boys.

Major Henry Holt, of Lynchburg, Va., who commanded a battalion of the 320th Infantry in France, on April 21st was appointed by Governor Byrd, of Virginia, to a commission of three authorized by

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**STATEMENT**

OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF THE SERVICE MAGAZINE, published Bi-Monthly at Charleston, W. Va., for October 1, 1925.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,  
COUNTY OF KANAWHA, ss.:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Boyd B. Stutler, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE SERVICE MAGAZINE, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Eightieth Division Veterans' Association, Charleston, W. Va.

Editor, Boyd B. Stutler, Charleston, W. Va.  
Business Manager, Boyd B. Stutler, Charleston, W. Va.

2. That the owner is: Eightieth Division Veterans' Association, John T. Morgan, President, National Headquarters at Charleston, W. Va.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are:  
None.

BOYD B. STUTLER,  
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of October, 1925.

[SEAL] HELEN S. BARRINGER.  
(My commission expires July 22, 1935.)



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the 1926 General Assembly to consider and report to the next session of that body the cost and advisability of placing markers on European battlefields where Virginia troops of the 80th and 29th Divisions saw action. Major Robert T. Barton, of Winchester, Va., a former member of the 313th Field Artillery, was patron of the measure for the creation of the commission.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Foreman, 80th Division Quartermaster, at Camp Lee, is now stationed at Fort Crook, Nebraska, where he is on duty with the 317th Infantry.

Lieut. Sidney A. Mackey, who served with the 313th M. G. Battalion and was wounded in action October 4, 1918, is domiciled in civilian life at 152-02 Eighty-fifth Ave., Jamaica, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ C. Kramer announce the arrival of a 10-pound son, christened Frank A. Kramer, on April 9th at their home in Pittsburgh. Comrade Kramer was a non-commissioned officer of Company G, 318th Infantry during la guerre. Congratulations, "Chris," you always were lucky. Teach the new "rookie" his "steps" while he's young!

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## THE HERALD- DISPATCH

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.



*West Virginia's Greatest  
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Mrs. Howard Lewis, of Stuart Court, Richmond, Va., is anxious to locate Major Warren O. Wheelock, of Field Hospital 319, 305th Sanitary Train. Major Wheelock, when last heard of, was practicing medicine in Chicago. Any member of F. H. No. 319 who may possess his present address will confer a favor by communicating the information to Mrs. Lewis.

Captain Senius J. Raymond, formerly Regimental Adjutant, 318th Infantry, and later C. O. of Company "G," that regiment, was discharged from Walter Reed Hospital, in Washington, in April, following treatment and an operation on his ankle. Captain Raymond, who has continued in the service, was recently assigned to recruiting service at Headquarters Third Corps Area, in Baltimore, for one year.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott Parrish, of Richmond, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Winch Parrish, to Major Robert T. Barton, of Winchester, Va. Major Barton, who is a leading member of the Winchester bar, served as a Captain with the 313th Field Artillery during the war. He is now commander of the Third Battalion, 116th Infantry, Virginia National Guard, a past commander of the Virginia Department, American Legion, and a present member of the Virginia Legislature, as well as a Colonel on the military staff of the Governor of that State.

Colonel George H. Jamerson, war-time Commanding General of the 159th Infantry Brigade, who is now on duty in the Inspector General's Department, in Washington, was absent from the War Department during April and May on an extended inspection tour of army posts in the west.

The first four volumes of source material assembled by the Virginia War History Commission are now available, Volume IV, covering "Virginia War Agencies, Selective Service and Volunteers," having recently been published. Copies of the books, which are invaluable to all interested in Virginia's participation in the World War, may be had at \$2.00 each for the cloth-bound volumes and \$1.50 for the paper-bound copies, by applying to the Virginia War History Commission, Room 1, State Capitol, Richmond, Va.

Major Wm. H. Sands, of Norfolk, Va., who served as an officer of the 315th Field Artillery during the war, was recently appointed a member of the military staff of Governor Byrd, of Virginia.

With French exchange now around 35 francs to the American dollar, it begins

to look as though the 80th Division's contemplated tour of the A. E. F. battlefields can be managed nicely on a month's pay. Yes, peace has brought its compensations (and worries for those who have been hoarding French currency brought back with them from Europe in 1919! It's worth about as much now as a Napoleon franc used to command).

All former members of the 313th M. G. Battalion who possess any records or data pertaining to the services of that organization are urged to transmit same at once to Lieut. Sidney A. Mackey, 152-02 Eighty-fifth Ave., Jamaica, New York City, who has been designated by former officers of the Battalion to prepare a narrative of its activities for the 80th Division History. All material so loaned will be returned to its owner as soon as reference to same has been had.

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Lieutenant, 320th Infantry

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Major General Adelbert Cronkhite and Mrs. Cronkhite have returned from a long stay in Washington State to their home in Baltimore. They have with them the deep sympathy of every member of the division in the recent loss sustained by the death of several of their near relatives.

Comrade Bernard F. Dean, who served with Company A, 318th Infantry, is now located at Stanley, Va.

Comrade Taylor S. Funkhouser, ex-318th Infantry, is residing at Broadway, Virginia, where he is engaged in farming and the live-stock business.

**TAPS**

(Continued from Page 18.)

by both his comrades and superiors to be one of the most capable, energetic and willing members of the command. Always ready to discharge any duty, without regard for dangers or risks, cheerful and

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warm-hearted, he was held in high affection and esteem by every man in his company. Comrade Smeck's home was at Aspinwal, Pa. He is survived by his grandmother, Mrs. David Allen, with whom he has made his home for many years.

**CORPORAL THOMAS J. (CURLY) ROGERS** of 132 Grant Street, Uniontown, Pa., formerly of Co. "F," 319th Infantry, died Tuesday, May 11, 1926, at the Uniontown Hospital following a railroad accident in which he lost both legs. He was buried May 13th in Park Cemetery. He served continuously with "F" Company from its organization until December following the Armistice when he was returned to the U. S. from Aix Les Bains after recovering from the flu which he contracted while on a furlough.

**CAPTAIN WALTER BUFORD**, formerly Regimental Supply Officer, 313th Field Artillery, killed himself on February ...., at Fort Riley, Kansas, where he was stationed at the time. His deed is attributed to worry over a shortage in funds under his control, resulting from the act of a subordinate. Captain Buford left a remarkable letter, addressed to a Comrade, in which he freely discussed his decision to end his life and declared he was seeking a long rest. Much concern was expressed for his aged mother. He requested that his body be interred in the Post Cemetery at Fort Riley with Masonic rites.

**211,600 "Vets" Receiving Pay for Disability**

(Continued from Page 13.)

"It is probable that there would have been a decrease during the 1925 fiscal year, had it not been for the enactment of the liberal-sized World War Veterans Act of 1924," Hines said.

**Many Have Tuberculosis**

Tuberculosis was the principal physical reaction on veterans of the World War, according to the report, which showed this disease as the disabling cause in 21.7 per cent of all compensable cases.

"There were 45,839 cases on which tuberculosis was the major disability," Hines said. "The average monthly payment was \$2,873,565 during the past year, with the average individual payment \$69.69 per month.

"Of the compensable cases, 9,161 were rated as 'permanent total' and 14,824 'temporary total.' In other words, 52 per cent of the compensable cases were total disability. Of those rated less than totally disabled 44 per cent had ratings of from 10 to 20 per cent."

Mental disabilities were close to tuberculosis as an aftermath of the war,

having been the chief disability in 21.1 per cent, or 44,845 cases. The monthly payment in this class was \$2,017,705, with an average individual award of \$49.99 on June 30. In 16,636 cases the disability rating was total.

General medical and surgical cases, which comprise a wide area of afflictions, number 120,960 with the monthly value of payments \$3,094,400. In this class were 522 amputation cases, rated permanent disability, involving the loss of both arms or both legs. Payments in these cases are \$100 monthly with \$50 additional where attendants are necessary.

"The average rate of monthly compensation payments for all cases of dis-

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ability has varied but slightly in the past three years," Hines said. "On June 30, 1923, the average rate was \$37.16; June 30, 1924, \$37.13, and on June 30, 1925, \$37.73. Forty-two per cent of all cases are rated less than 20 per cent disabled and 67 per cent rated less than 50 per cent."

#### Bureau Work Grows

The work of the veterans bureau was increased materially by the Veterans Act of 1924, according to the report. Many additional awards were made, especially in tuberculosis cases.

Hines pointed out that under preceding acts disability ratings had been based upon average impairments of earning capacity, resulting from injuries in civil occupations, but that the new law made necessary the preparation of a schedule entirely different, based upon "the average impairments of earning capacity resulting from such injuries in civil occupations similar to the occupation of the injured man at the time of enlistment."

### A Soldier of the Eightieth

(Continued from Page 12.)

sibilities, his request was granted by Major Sweeny, then in command of the 1st Battalion, 318th Infantry, and he was recommended for promotion to the grade of Captain. For two months prior to his death he acted as Commanding Officer of several different companies. When killed, he was in command of Company "C," 318th Infantry.

For his gallant services the Distinguished Service Cross was posthu-

mously awarded him. In the National Cemetery at Arlington lie his remains. What occurred on November 4, 1918, during the engagement in which Lieut. Davidson met his death, is related by one of his companions:

"Captain Taliaferro, then commanding Company 'C,' was wounded Saturday night, Nov. 2nd, and Joe took command. All of his men idolized Jody, and his 1st Sergeant, Grady Miller, of Petersburg, Va., said he never saw a braver officer or one who exposed himself as he did for his men. A true affection existed among his men for him. Company 'C' relieved Company 'K,' and they started to advance at 7:30 A. M. They fought all day until 3:30, when the barrage was to prepare the advance for them. They had fought and advanced up to that time four kilometers. Jody remarked to his men that he thought snipers had him spotted because of the trench coat that he wore and the leather map case he consulted.

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"The barrage from the Stokes mortars was started for his sector at 3:55 P. M. Company 'C' was to advance 100 yards every five minutes. They fired only twelve shots, when Jody sent word back to his men to cease firing, as they were placed too far back, and he feared that some of his men might be hit. When the firing stopped he advanced. He had sent Sergeant Miller on an errand to the rear to get the support platoon and have Company 'C' organize for the night. It was only fifty yards that he was able to advance, when the fatal bullet brought his heroic life to a sudden end without even a murmur."

### Division History "Carries On"

(Continued from Page 11.)

College, and they are now available for the Committee's selection.

There is one general way in which every Blue Ridger can contribute toward the consummation of this vital undertaking. All of you may not be able to assist with material or records, but each and all can evidence his interest and support in a manner no less essential to its success: "Say it with subscriptions!" There remain many—far too many—who have neglected this detail, and we urge upon these the precaution of subscribing NOW. The edition printed will necessarily be limited, therefore disappointment hereafter can be best avoided by filing your subscription in advance. Let's do it "toot sweet!"

RUSSELL C. STULTZ,

New Market, Va.

Chm.

June 4, 1926.

## O. J. Morrison Department Store



Charleston, - West Va.

# The First Ten Years Are The Hardest

The 80th Division Veterans Association and Service Magazine have weathered the first six. True there have been many bumps in the roads and obstacles to overcome, but there is a consolation and a joy in a work well done that has helped to carry the Association and "Service" over the rough places.

The Association is one of the few Divisional organizations that has lived and has been kept alive since demobilization—it has deserved to live. It has been of real service to the former members of the best fighting division in the American Expeditionary Force and its magazine has been the medium through which the buddies have kept in liaison,—and has kept fresh the memories of the sad, glad days of 1917-19.

The Morning Report is just like a letter from home. The two dollars spent for "Service" is the best investment you can make. Service and Loyalty to the 80th and to the friend who hiked at your side was not ended when the old outfit was demobilized. The 80th always moves forward, and it is the duty of all who wore the Blue Ridge shoulder patch to fill his place in the ranks.

There may be discouragements and obstacles, but remember

**THE GRAND ARMY ENLISTED THEM ALL IN THE END.**

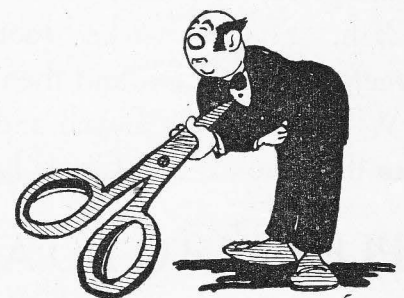
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Of course you want to renew old acquaintances made in the vicinity of the birthplace of our division. Those old friends want to see you.

You want to see Camp Lee, the old drill ground, the guard house, the latrine and other points sacred to the memory of every 80th Division Soldier.

*There will be lots of entertainment*

and plenty of time to talk over war-time happenings. Be sure to be in the parade on the 27th. Shake a wicked foot at the dances on the 26th and 28th. Eat your fill of watermelon on the 27th and then refill at the church entertainments that night. Take a dip at Willcox Bathing Beach and see Civil War Fortifications as guests of the owners. Tours to these points and Camp Lee part of Programme, without cost to you.

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