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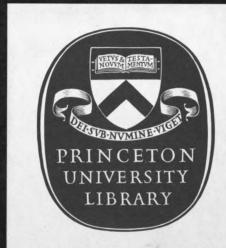
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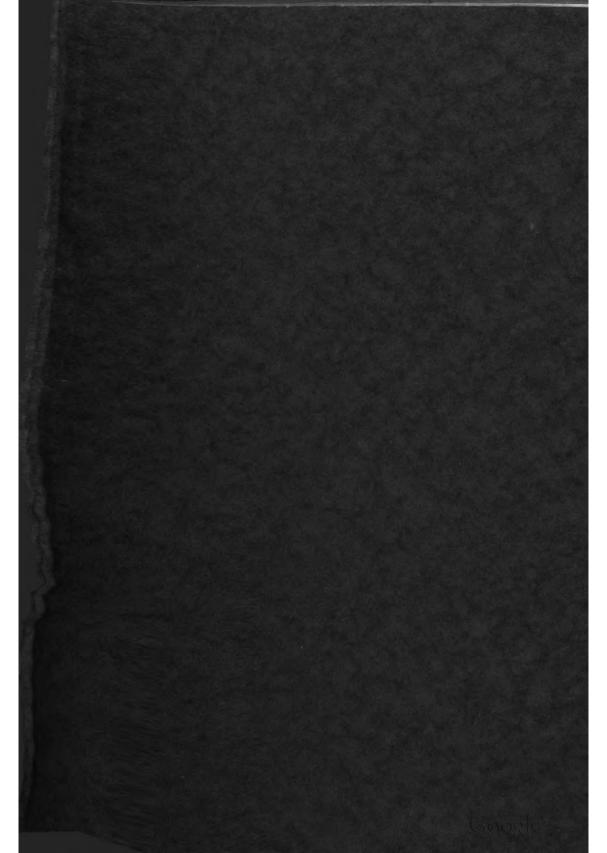
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History of Company "E", 107th Infantry 54th Brigade, 27th ...



Theodore F. Sanxay Fund



Story of Company "E", 107th Infantry 54th Brigade, 27th

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HISTORY

of

COMPANY "E", 107TH INFANTRY

54TH BRIGADE, 27TH DIVISION

U. S. A.

(NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK)

1917-1919



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COMPANY "E". 7TM INFANTRY, N. G., N. Y.
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NEW YORK

This Mistory is dedicated to those who gave their Lives as all in this Company gave their services—voluntarily.

Koreword

I N the middle of the summer of 1914 the civilized world was startled by the cry of the War Lords, "To arms!" Half the civilized peoples of the earth were plunged in war and thence afterwards scores of memorable battlefields were deluged in blood and the monsters of the deep roved the seas in battle formation.

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, had challenged the world, decried its institutions and vowed to sow throughout the earth the seeds of a civilization dubbed, "Kultur." Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Russia, Roumania, Serbia, Montenegro and Portugal, took up the challenge and organized their armies for the defence of democracy.

The United States was the greatest of powers not at war and early declared her neutrality.

As the war progressed the purposes of the different belligerents became more pronounced. Germany's determination to dominate was obvious. She became tyrannical, not only with her allies but with the neutrals. She committed depredations on the seas, causing the loss of American lives; her deplorable conduct in Belgium created throughout the world a feeling of distrust and disgust; her insolent replies to notes protesting against all her neutrality violations created a feeling of anger and bitter opposition, until one after another different neutrals either entered the war on the side of the Allies or became openly in sympathy with them.

American citizens were murdered. American property destroyed, premeditated insults were directed against the American people, and insidious

propaganda against the government was carried on both at home and abroad by paid emissaries of the Berlin government—the country swarmed with spies and agitators who attempted to influence labor and by violent means to cripple industry. All these things exposed gradually, inclined the sympathy of America toward the Allies and finally formed the basis of a just cause for her entry into the war.

In February, 1917, President Wilson handed Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, his passports, and declared that a state of war existed between Germany and the United States.

On April 6th the Congress declared a state of war and voted for an active participation by the United States in association with the Allies.

A call went forth for men to join the Army and Navy. Thereafter the men gathered from the four corners of America answering the bugle's summons.

In New York State the response was pronounced. The great military organization of the state known now as the twenty-seventh Division, set to work with enthusiasm recruiting to a full strength. In New York City the Seventh Infantry, and in the smaller towns up state the First and Tenth Infantries, vied with the others to be the first filled up. At the various armories, day and night, the recruiting officers were kept busy with the enthusiastic youths, many of whom were sacrificing invaluable commercial and professional opportunities who gladly held up their right hands and swore the old oath of allegiance.

These men were entering a new manner of life. From habits of comfort and ease they were suddenly thrown upon their own resources, when to fail was to go sleepless and hungry. The Army knows no pity. Men are taken as they are found, and these men proved that they were men despite

the manner of their civilian life. Their personal associations were of a new kind; men from all walks of life were thrown together, they developed a closer comradeship and a more fraternal kinship than they had ever known before. That is the reason for the wonderful spirit, remarkable endurance, and the unconquerable determination to fight and win which permeated the entire Army.

It is the Fifth Companies of the First and Seventh that interest us now, for from them was built up Company E of the 107th U. S. Infantry, of which this book is the story. There isn't a thing in war that old E hasn't seen and experienced. It has endured the long period of home training and enjoyed the leisure of a trip abroad; there, it has suffered all the hardships of troops on the march; it has fought and lost the best of its sons, has seen them pay the supreme, glorious sacrifice; it has known what it is to be tired, dogged weary, yet imbued with a spirit that enabled it to advance, go on and on. It was a great company of fine men. and the authors of this history have tried to do it justice. They trust that in after years it may be a source of pleasure and inspiration for the things it recalls to all the men surviving.



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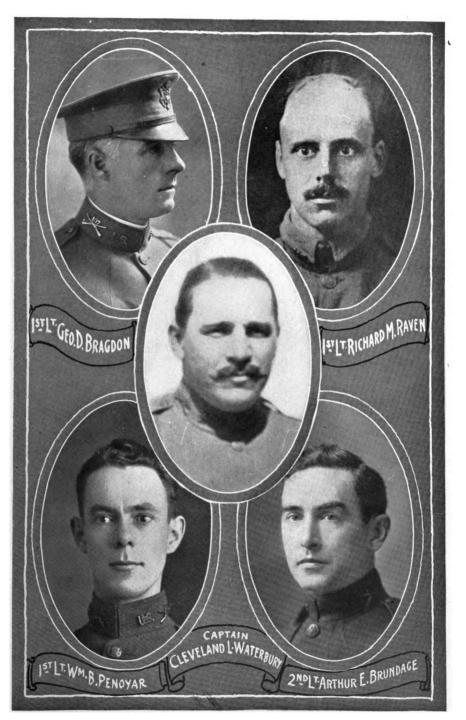
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Officer/





OFFICERS

York, and later, Company E of the 107th Inf., U. S. A., was throughout its existence fortunate in its officer personnel. The original officers of the company were excellent men, well trained in their work and enthusiastic soldiers. Those who came to the company later, as the amalgamation progressed, and after the original officers in one way or another disappeared from the rolls, were of just as high standard.

While in the Federal service the company had five different commanding officers. One was relieved of command because of the policy of the Government against sending to Europe for active service officers who were born in Germany, two were killed in action, and one superseded when a third captain was finally assigned to the command.

CAPTAIN KNUST

Captain Leo F. Knust, although born in Germany in 1878, was a citizen of and has lived in this country continuously since 1880. He commanded the company when the war broke out, and supervised two important periods in the life of the company. Captain Knust was enthusiastic in the recruiting efforts of the company, and after having once filled his command to the then full war strength of 150 men, was required to redouble his efforts when twenty-eight of those men were transferred to the old Sixty-Ninth New York, later the famous 165th U. S. Infantry, and many more to various other organizations. He also guided the

company during its training period in Camp Wadsworth. Captain Knust enlisted in Company E of the Seventh New York on May 11, 1898, for service in the Spanish War and arose gradually through all the enlisted grades and was then commissioned first lieutenant. He was promoted captain during the border campaign and given Company E, to command, with which he remained until April 28, 1918, when the company was ready to depart for overseas service. Knust was so disappointed when not permitted to sail with his outfit that he retired permanently from the army. He was generally liked by his men, but misunderstood by some. The men who for various reasons thought they disliked him, missed him most when he had gone. Although a strict disciplinarian he never found it necessary to send any of his men before a court martial. was one of the best marksmen in New York, having been on the rifle team of that state since 1907. and possessed the reputation of being accomplished in field tactics. Captain Knust had made a study of the European armies and was well acquainted with their methods, as subsequent events proved.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD

Captain Harry W. Hayward, an old time Seventh Regiment man, brought up as it were, in K Company, was assigned April 28th, to command E Company. He enlisted, May 29, 1903.

Captain Hayward filled the vacancy created by the transfer of Captain Knust. He was then a first Lieutenant, but soon after received his commission, and put on the two bars. Captain Hayward was a strict disciplinarian, one who insisted on military precision in every movement. He carried himself like a soldier, and was a fiend for work. He knew the "I. D. R." as no other did, and it was not long before the company was recognized as the most precise and best drilled unit in the regiment. Captain Hayward had the responsibility of training the men in the newer extended order tactics. He lost no time nor opportunity to impart anything he learned about the war game to his men. He led them in their first important trick in the line in Flanders, and then in the attack on the Hindenburg line. His efforts to thoroughly inform his men of what they were up against in the latter engagement are well remembered. Captain Hayward died on the field, encouraging his men while he was mortally stricken. He was wounded on the morning of September 29th, and expired soon afterward.

CAPTAIN WATERBURY

Captain Cleveland L. Waterbury was assigned to command the company in December, 1918. He displaced Lieutenant Bragdon, who had been in command for several months. Captain Waterbury had been with the division since its organization at Camp Wadsworth, being in charge of the bayonet instruction. During the war he had been attached to the aviation section of the army. He commanded the company during the many reviews and inspections preliminary to departure for America, and was mustered out of the outfit on April 2, 1919.

LIEUTENANT PENOYAR

First Lieutenant Wm. B. Penoyar joined Company E of the 107th Infantry in October, 1918. He came from the First New York, in which he served many years as an enlisted man. He received his commission as a second lieutenant and was later made a first lieutenant. He was second in command of the company during its training

period in Camp Wadsworth (where he had charge of machine gun instruction), and for the first several months in France, until he was wounded while in the line in the Ypres sector of the Western Front in August, 1918. Lieutenant Penoyar possessed a pleasing personality and assumed a democratic attitude toward the men. He was a popular officer and well liked in all quarters. He left the regiment in August, 1918, and did not again return to it.

LIEUTENANT HAMMOND

First Lieutenant Benjamin T. Hammond was the most popular officer in the company. He loved the game and insisted on playing it square and all He worked tirelessly to develop a the time. thoroughly efficient company, and never tired telling the men, in their early recruit days, and later, the proper manner of executing the various duties of a soldier. It was under his leadership that the recruits received their early instruction. They developed under his guidance. His precision and exactness in the execution of details resulted in the gradual development of a company for parades or drill, whose efficiency was exceeded by none. Lieutenant Hammond was born in Stony Point, N. Y., in 1881, enlisted in Co. E on May 12, 1902, and promoted corporal and sergeant in turn. heart and soul was in E Company. He served at the border as a sergeant and was commissioned at the end of that campaign. On July 14, 1917, he was made a first lieutenant. He was second in command of the company when he met his death from heavy machine gun fire while leading his platoon over the top in the great assault on the Hindenburg Line in September, 1918. Lieutenant Hammond possessed a nervous temperament which seldom resulted in irritability. Even as he was

dying he preserved his traditional characteristics of clean thought and speech. As men of the company attempted under terrific machine gun fire to bind up the fatal wounds he begged them not to swear. "Uncle Ben," as he was affectionately called by the men, will ever live in the memories of the veterans of Company E.

LIEUTENANT SCHWAB

First Lieutenant Stephen M. Schwab, another of E Company's original officers, who paid the last great and supreme sacrifice, was born in New York City in 1894 and enlisted in Co. E on April 11. 1912. He, too, served with the company at the He was first sergeant when the war broke out and was commissioned a second lieutenant July 14, 1917. He served with the company at Camp Wadsworth and was without exception the best of the younger officers of the regiment. He entered with spirit into the work and it was his enthusiasm for intensive bayonet training that resulted in a broken leg, which laid him up for several months. Later he had charge of the training of bombers and rifle grenadiers. When the regiment sailed for France in May, 1918, Lieutenant Schwah was left behind with a detachment of casuals. He returned to the regiment in July, when he was assigned to Company E for a short time, and then served as transport officer and adjutant successively for the Second Battalion. During this period he was made a first lieutenant. He was reassigned to Company E in August, 1918. He distinguished himself in the line at Mt. Kemmel and was killed in action on September 29, 1918.

LIEUTENANT BRAGDON

First Lieutenant George D. Bragdon was transferred to the 107th from Company G of the old Tenth New York, and was assigned to Company E. Lieutenant Bragdon worked conscientiously and energetically, specializing in extended order tactics. His earnestness in this work earned for him the appellation "Big Chief." Even in later days, when he was in command of the company, the only old officer left, he was referred to by that name. After the arrival of the company in Europe the lieutenant was transferred to M Company, with which he distinguished himself when the outfit was in the line at Mt. Kemmel, and later during the October operations, when he, at one time, had command of the entire Third Battalion. When E Company was without officers at the end of the active campaigning, Lieutenant Bragdon was given the command, which he held until Captain Waterbury was assigned to the company in December, 1918. Lieutenant Bragdon was popular with the men.

LIEUTENANT BRUNDAGE

Second Lieutenant Arthur E. Brundage was assigned to E Company of the 107th from E Company of the old First New York. He served during the entire training period in Camp Wadsworth and during a portion of his stay in Europe. Lieutenant Brundage was a popular officer with all the men. In Wadsworth he specialized in gas instruction and was well known throughout the regiment as a result of his work. He took his work seriously and executed his duties faithfully. When the regiment sailed the lieutenant was given a special assignment with another command. He had charge of a company of National Guard replacement troops from the South in a provisional battalion

then departing for Europe. He rejoined the company while it was in the line at Mt. Kemmel. Later he was assigned to an infantry school from which he returned just in time to take part in the St. Souplet stunt when he was severely gassed, had to retire from the lines, was sent home and discharged.

LIEUTENANT RAVEN

Lieut. Richard M. Raven was assigned to command Company E after the stunt at the Hindenburg Line when all the officers of the company were killed. The lieutenant joined the company early in October and led it in the St. Suplet assault. He was imbued with a severe and intense hatred for the Germans that led him to the execution of deeds almost impossible. Although a new officer of whom the men knew little, he attracted their affection and respect. He was killed on October 16.

Lieutenant Raven originally enlisted in Company "K" of the "Old Seventh," with whom he served continuously. He advanced through the several non-commissioned grades, and after the "Border Service" became first sergeant. He was commissioned lieutenant at Spartanburg.

Later he was detailed as Battalion Adjutant, but his longing for active or line duty led to his assignment to Company "E" on October 6th.

THE CALL

"E" CO. OF THE OLD 7th

UR country had entered the great war. Throughout the nation men were volunteering in all branches of the service, willing and anxious to do their part, each man wanting to serve according to his opinion with the best organization from his state.

In New York City the old 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y., had returned from the Mexican border but a few months before. Its members had excellent training there, and most of those whose enlistments had not expired or who had not entered the Plattsburg School were on hand to be instructors to the hundreds of men who were in the first rush to the colors.

During the spring and early summer of 1917, on the nights when E Company, or, as it was then fondly called, the 5th Company of the old Seventh, drilled on the floors of the armory, it was hard to realize that this aggregation, coming from nearly as many different occupations as there were men, and boys who would soon be men, were to form an important part of Company E of the 107th Infantry, A. E. F., a company of real soldiers and gallant fighters. With nothing more than a white brassard stamped with a big "7" on their arms to distinguish them from civilians, they looked and were the rawest of recruits.

There they were drilled by the all-important "Border" men, exacting and fault-finding, who never failed to notice the minute the men lost the step, or the fraction of a second they gained or lost on a prescribed cadence. They would notice the slightest movement of the head or the least bit of awkwardness in the manual of arms. It was easy to

distinguish the older men by their erect military bearing and their air of superior knowledge, and they were the only proud possessors of uniforms.

It was barely possible to realize that of these border veterans remaining in the Company, only a few months previous when Captain Knust assumed command, only Aldhous, Hammond, Schwab, Jackson, J. D., and Zink were sergeants; Flynn, Ritch, Sinclair, Bible, Hanson and Dykman were corporals, and Grimm, Hobert, O'Rourke, Bryan, Lewis, Werring, Conlon, Fenouillet and Davis were the only privates who had as yet been appointed first-class, and Wetherill, Keller, Mendenhall, Bletcher, Greer, Matthews, Vass and Whalen were still numbered among the remaining buck privates.

On the 30th of May, the company made its usual Decoration Day parade, but in the service uniforms of olive drab instead of the elaborate grav jackets or the full dress of peace times, which were last worn in the review for Marshal Joffre and then packed up for the Depot Battalion. pany was led by Captain Leo F. Knust. Recruits who had had sufficient drilling marched without arms or equipment behind their older comrades. Throughout the month of June and until the company was called into service they were drilled twice weekly and made great progress in getting into a high state of military efficiency. Recruiting progressed so rapidly that the company had its full quota of one hundred and fifty men and a waiting list within a month after authority was received on May 21 to recruit to the new war strength.

Of the fifteen veterans who sent recruits, we must mention those who sent more than one, namely: Fuller, 6; Knight, 5; Barry, 4; Symonds, 3, and Pressinger, 2. It may be of interest to know

that of the 150 men, 118 had American-born fathers, the others being Irish, English and German, with 3 Italian, 1 Hollander, and 1 Dane.

Just before the company was called out, Lieutenant Aldhous, who had been suffering from severe throat trouble, was forced to resign, and in his retirement the company met its first disappointment.

On July 15, 1917, the company was called into service. The men gladly relinquished all privileges as civilians and willingly and enthusiastically entered the war as soldiers, eager for the course of training that would make them fit for combat with their country's enemies.

Much to the delight of all, Stephen M. Schwab was commissioned second lieutenant and Earl Grimm was made the ever-smiling first sergeant.

The company then started drills in Central Park and the men soon lost their civilian manners and actions and became soldiers. By hours of hard drilling under the hot midsummer sun they mastered the close order drills and marches and acquired the military set-up. They were rapidly becoming equipped and were all completely uniformed and presented a striking appearance on the drill field, especially marching up and down Fifth avenue to and from drills.

On August 5, 1917, Company E was mustered into the Federal service and the men received discharges from the New York National Guard. This was done without much ceremony, the men going through the same formality as at an ordinary monthly muster.

Early in the month of August the regiment was reviewed by the Belgian Mission, then on an official visit to the City of New York. The regiment gave a drill exhibition in Central Park of the highest order. The men of Company E marched and maneuvered in a manner that they may well be proud of. After presenting arms while the national anthem was being played, the regiment passed in review in such perfect order and alignment that the military experts attached to this mission commented favorably and in the highest terms.

About this time each regiment was required to detail one company to precede it to Spartanburg, and E Company being one of the first to obtain its full quota of men and being otherwise in good form, was designated. Equipment was all packed and the men awaiting final word to move when the orders were rescinded. They were disappointed at not starting off and, as events proved, had they done so, they would have been kept intact as a company and avoided the first serious effort of the authorities to disorganize the National Guard as such.

The Rainbow Division was being organized and E Company was called upon to transfer twentyeight men to the old 69th New York, which afterward covered itself with honor fighting in France as the 165th Infantry. To bring that regiment up to the newly prescribed war strength, details of about 350 men were transferred from all the other N. Y. Guard regiments. Those from the Seventh were drawn by lot, based on the muster roll of August 10th. In E, the names of Hinds, Coffin and Courtney were stricken off on account of doubtful physical status and Recruits Graner and Griffin added. Men were numbered in each grade and drawn by lot to furnish two sergeants, three corporals and 21 privates. Among them were: Corporals Coxe and Morgan, Privates Brandes, Coxe, Hogle, Mathews, Bevan, Carney, Edwards, Finnerty, Kemp, McBride, Moore, Schneider, J. W., Taylor and Werring. Changes were authorized where men so desired for the purpose of keeping close friends together. Corporals Bruell and Privates Williamson, Kear, Waddell, Youmans, Hagen, Catterson and Carey were thus substituted at their own request. The total detail was later changed to 6 corporals and 22 privates, so Corporals Vestner, Long, Haley and Private Joy volunteered. It was with the greatest regret that the company parted with these men and with heavy hearts they were escorted to their new regiment on August 16th.

On this occasion the company paraded down Fifth avenue in front of their comrades who were to be transferred. On reaching Twenty-ninth street the regiment formed itself in two lines, aligning itself on both sides of the street, facing the center. When the men for the 69th passed through, the pieces were brought up to present arms and the men stood rigidly at attention. It was one of the saddest moments in the history of the company. At this time Private J. W. Burke was transferred from the 69th to our company.

From letters received by men in the company and other advices, the E Company men serving with the 165th Regiment leave a record in the great war, bright with deeds of valor and bravery, and nearly every man won promotion.

On August 31st the old Sixth Division, which included the entire National Guard of the State, made its farewell parade in New York City. Over thirty thousand troops took part in this great march down Fifth avenue from 113th street to Washington Square. The sidewalks were overflowing with spectators throughout the entire march, many of whom were relatives of the soldiers participating. Company E was at its best and marched proudly in their position in front of the colors, 'midst the cheering of many thousands.

Inspired by the marches played by the regiment's new band, no men ever marched better. Every man did his best, although it was very hard to keep his head straight to the front. At every rest the heads of all were turned toward the sidewalks, eager for a glimpse of a mother or wife or sweetheart. Sam Young, who afterward paid the supreme sacrifice at the Hindenburg line, proved himself one of the best-known men in the company, as his name was constantly heard from the lips of many admirers on the sidewalk.

After passing the Arch in Washington Square, the parade was disbanded by giving the companies double time and the troops running in all directions, left the line of march without delay or congestion of traffic.

After the farewell parade drills were resumed in earnest. The men were impatiently waiting for the greatly anticipated departure to the training camp. It seemed as if the appointed time would never come, and E Company, eager to be on the way, grew restless and impatient until at last the date for entraining was definitely set.

On the night of September 10th the City of New York gave the regiment a farewell dinner. Company, being the company on guard, was called upon to furnish the detail to serve the regiment. It was a big job. Unfortunately, the personnel of the company was out of luck for exwaiters, but as usual they rose to the occasion. Of course there were exceptions, incidentally when a sergeant underwent the disagreeable sensation of having hot coffee poured over him by an excited buck private. It must also be admitted that those who were first served were the only ones fortunate enough to have clean and dry table However, the Seventh Regiment good linen. humor prevailed and wet tableclothes did not dampen high spirits in the least. Many choice bits of repartee were heard above the tremendous din of rattling dishes and silver.

The Company was in a healthy financial state as the men originally paid dues, and were able to retain good old faithful Ike Smith's services continually up to leaving town, repair all damaged furniture, procure elaborate agate-ware mess equipment, including a hot water system, athletic goods, musical instruments, phonograph, pay porters' tips on the trip, and buy pictures and food, right from the Company fund.

The next day was the long-anticipated day of departure. In the morning the halls and company rooms in the armory were thrown open to the public and were packed with relatives and friends, who came to bid the last farewells. The soldiers, between greetings, were kept busy doing their final packing and squeezing farewell gifts into an already overflowing pack. They had not learned then, as they did later, how many articles a soldier can do without. Many things considered indispensable, such as pajamas, slippers, brushes and even condiment cans were thrown away on the sides of the roads in France to lighten the loads of the weary hikers. After lunch the last touching farewells were made and promptly at 1 o'clock Bugler Jackson blew the final assembly call. A few minutes later the Seventh Regiment had left its armory and was on its last parade down Fifth avenue to the Twenty-third street ferries. Later in the afternoon the men entrained and left Jersey City on their way at last to prepare for the war.

The trip to Camp Wadsworth was, at times, very tiresome, and the first night the cars were cold, but as they were going southward all the time it was soon realized that they were bound

for a warmer climate. Many interesting places were passed through, and it was probably only the fear of superior authority that kept the men aboard the train at the different stops, as strict orders had been issued that on no account should they leave it. Time hung heavily, and to make the hours pass more quickly the men indulged in all sorts of amusements. The one-stringed instrument of Skid Bible worked overtime, and quartettes and choruses made the early hours of evening less monotonous, notwithstanding the evident fact that good voices were scarce.

After leaving Washington it seemed as if the train had been turned over to a freight engineer of the most reckless type. E Company will surely admit that he could stop a long train in record time. He generally decided to stop at the very moment that would be least convenient to his passengers. Shaving required nerve, and it was his delight to spill the pot in a poker or red-dog game. Meals were lessons in juggling.

At three o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th of September the train finally reached its destination at a little place just outside of Spartanburg, S. C., for some unknown reason named Fair Forest. The troops detrained and marched along dusty roads beside the hot fields of cotton, finally reaching what appeared to be a patch of cleared woods. E Company halted at its new home, and with much difficulty pitched tents in places where there were the least stumps.

The mess sergeant and his cooks were having their own troubles erecting a temporary kitchen, consequently the company had its first supper in camp by the light of the moon.

Early next morning the men started clearing the company streets of stumps and roots. It appeared to be an endless job. The work was hard, the hours dragged, and by night their hands were blistered, their faces and arms sunburned, and their bodies tired and aching. Axes and shovels were broken and dulled and the street was still filled with stumps. Many of the men will still insist that the giant trees of California cannot equal in size an old pine stump in Carolina. After a week of clearing stumps, drills were resumed. The drill field now was an abandoned cotton field, with all the furrows and roots and rocks left "as they were." The thought of Central Park, with its smooth, velvet lawn made one homesick.

In conjunction with the parade drills, instruction was commenced in the practical methods of modern warfare. The men learned the prescribed manner of throwing grenades, the art of bayonet fighting, patrolling, camouflage and liaison work. Eight hours a day under a dry, hot sun was, to most of the men, an experience new, and by no means pleasant. At night after mess, Spartanburg was the chief attraction. A little Ford that would comfortably carry four or five hauled a dozen men down four miles of mud road full of ruts to the town. They were called the two-bit In town there were moving pictures, sometimes good; restaurants, and all the boys will recommend their apple pie; and a college full of pretty girls, to be looked at only. The wheatcakes and coffee at Burnett's were the finishing touch to a wild night in town.

Lieutenant Stephen M. Schwab, who was taking a special course in bayonet work, was the first casualty the company suffered. His ankle turned while jumping into a trench and his leg was broken. He was out of things for some time, but he seemed to enjoy the sympathy of many of the fair camp visitors. He was most competently attended by Nurse Horace Ritch.

During the first part of October, E Company started its share of pioneer work in digging the practice trench system. It was hard pick-and-shovel work under a hot sun, and the men stripped to the waist, worked hard to conquer the red clay and rock that formed the soil. It was quite a novel experience to have freshly sunburned backs and shoulders in the middle of October, but a very unpleasant one. Incidentally, the showers worked overtime.

When the time came to occupy these trenches for instruction the men found fault and were dissatisfied with their construction. The dugouts were not spacious enough, the trenches were too narrow. Afterward when the company was in the line before Mt. Kemmel their opinions immediately changed. These were merely ditches in comparison; the company would have gladly welcomed a counterpart of the Wadsworth system then. This was due to the accuracy of the German artillery fire and not the fault of the Royal Engineers. The Wadsworth trenches were not infested with cooties.

One afternoon the men were informed that they were to lose their identity as the 7th Regiment and were to be re-designated as the 107th Infantry, and they were to be brought to war strength by all available men to be transferred from the 1st N. Y. Infantry. Our men came from Co. E, Newburgh, and a detail from the 12th N. Y.

While the men much preferred to go through the war as the 7th New York, they were willing to set aside their sentiments and determined to play the game without grumbling for the good of all. It was with the greatest regret that they learned that they were to lose Lieutenant Colonel Mc-Lean and Major Schuyler through the re-organization. There was a great deal of satisfaction, however, in the fact that they were to retain as their Colonel, Willard Clinton Fisk, of whom the Regiment was very proud, for despite his stern manner in handling his command, the men knew that he always had their interests at heart and that under his leadership, the newly organized Regiment would have little to fear by comparison with other organizations. Eight months later, when in France, Colonel Fisk became severely ill and was returned to the United States, but the knowledge that he had welded the various units of his outfit into an organization whose efficiency was recognizable by all, must have been some consolation to him in his great sorrow upon being separated from his beloved Regiment, with which he had served continuously for forty-four years.



FIRST REG. INF., N. G. N. Y.

HE men of Company E, 1st Infantry, N. G., N. Y., left Newburgh, N. Y., their home station, for the European conflict February 5th, 1917, following the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany two days previous. At full strength, and commanded by Captain Raphael A. Egan, the company marched from its armory completely outfitted for a winter campaign. The men were not aware of their destination and to the cheers of many of their friends, and led by the combined city bands, the men hiked through snow up to their knees and into the face of a raging blizzard, down the streets of their native town and to the ferry waiting to take them to Beacon, N. Y.

The men entrained at Beacon together with other members of their battalion and detrained at the State Camp station at Roa Hook, north of Peekskill. Here the men spent their first night in service in the mule stables on the state reservation with the thermometer far below the zero mark. From Peekskill the company moved to Tarrytown, where it spent the following night in the public buildings of the village and then moved off by trolley car to Pleasantville, Westchester County. It was here that the men learned what their duty was to be; they were to guard the New York City water supply from reported German attempts to blow it up.

Detachments were sent from here to take up the patrol of the big waterway and the men suffered many privations in the next few weeks, the weather remaining unbearably cold and the question of supplies being a serious one because of the bad condition of the roads due to repeated snow storms.

The company was finally quartered at the Brace Memorial Farm, near Kensico Lake, where it was assigned a sector by Major James F. Sheehan, the battalion commander. The men were just getting located when an order came to take up a new sector.

Captain Egan then prepared to move and the company hiked from its quarters to Kensico station, boarded a train and journeyed from there to White Plains. At this place the company boarded trolley cars and was taken to Tarrytown. From Tarrytown they were moved by train to Beacon and thence by ferry back to Newburgh, where they entrained for Kingston. After changing cars they moved by train to New Paltz, N. Y., and thence by sleighs to their new sector near Lake Mohonk.

The company was highly commended for its good work here, through winter snows and summer heat, by both the state military officials and the people of the neighborhood. It remained on duty until August 9th, 1917, part of the time in huts and houses along the big pipe line and during the summer months under canvas. Here the men received considerable training and hardening, which stood them in so well when it came time to make good in France.

From its place along the aqueduct the company made a record-breaking hike to Newburgh. After being relieved by the newly organized State Guard, Captain Egan asked permission of the Department of the East to take the men home before the general mobilization of the division in New York City. Permission was given, but no transportation was provided. The anxiety of the men to get home after seven months' arduous guard duty

and their wonderful condition enabled them to make the march of twenty-seven miles in nine and one-half hours, including the stops for rests and mess. They left their camp on the mountainside at 1.15 in the morning and with a beautiful moon to guide them made wonderful time before the hot August sun was up. They arrived at Newburgh at noon and although they were not expected until that evening a big crowd was out to give them a home-coming reception.

A week was spent at the armory, the men spending their nights at home and drilling during the day. The order to move came a week after they were at home. Thousands of people saw them leave home early on Sunday morning, August 16th. Bands played, citizens marched and many wept as the company left town for the last time. An escort of yachts accompanied the ferry boat Orange across the river as she carried the boys to Beacon where they entrained, along with Company L, for Van Cortlandt Park, New York City. Here the company joined with the other companies of the regiment, which formed a brigade together with the 71st and 28rd Regiments.

There was much drilling and many ceremonies in the park and thousand of visitors. While here the company took part in the great farewell parade of the New York Division down Fifth Avenue and the entertainment which followed. The order to leave for Spartanburg came on September 25th and the regiment received another ovation as it marched through the streets of New York for Jersey City, where trains were boarded and the start for the big training camp was made.

At the southern camp the real work of preparation for the big conflict really started. Here the men marched and drilled eight hours per day until the order to consolidate with the Seventh Infantry to form the 107th U. S. Infantry was received. Of course the men hated to leave the old regiment behind for some of them left many years' traditions behind them. Weeks in camp and also during the Spanish War gave them a love for the old unit which made it all the harder to leave. They were consoled in one fact, however, and that was if it was necessary for them to amalgamate with another regiment none better could join with them in forming the new organization to conform to the standards as set by the War Department.

The company gave a farewell dinner to Colonel Boyer, its regimental commander, before it left for the camp of the Seventh. This was a memorable event for there were tears in the eyes of the old commander as he bid the boys farewell and appealed to them to remain the same good soldiers they had always been and to maintain the record of the old regiment no matter where orders might carry them.

It was about noon on October 17th that the company, led by the First Regiment band, marched to join their new comrades, where they were greeted by the Seventh Regiment band. Greetings were exchanged and a comradeship began that will never be forgotten.

Lieutenants William B. Penoyer and Arthur E. Brundage came with the men of Company E, who numbered 102. Others went to the engineers, signal corps and artillery of the division, while a few went to other companies of the regiment. Captain Egan came to the 107th, but was assigned to Company I. First Sergeant Galloway and Sergeants Willet Paltridge, Harry Bates and Joseph Woodburn, with about ten other members of the company, remained to form the nucleus of Company E, 1st Pioneer Infantry.

MIENSIVE TRAINING

INTENSIVE TRAINING

PERIOD II

CTOBER 16th, 1917, the men of E Company of the 7th New York were lined on both sides of the street to greet the men of the 1st New York Infantry. One hundred and two men, with First Lieutenant W. B. Penoyer and Second Lieutenant Arthur E. Brundage, escorted by Lieutenant Hammond, were met at the head of E Company street by Captain Knust and marched down the street. They were cheered as loudly and sincerely as was possible.

The 1st New York and the 7th New York. National Guard, for the men, was now a thing of the past, having been combined into E Company of the 107th U. S. Infantry, as Colonel Fisk was pleased to remark, the First and the Seventh with naught between them. The pride the men had for their former units they now had for their new outfit, and immediately endeavored to set and maintain a high standard of respect and efficiency. Captain Egan, former commanding officer of E Company, 1st N. Y., was assigned to I Company. 107th. On both sides the officers were respected and admired immediately, and the "N. C. O.'s" and men "got together" speedily and were friends from the start. Then were received October 21st. twenty-one men from Co. B, 12th N. Y., and after twenty-seven men had been retransferred to the 1st and 12th, December 8, 1917, thirty-four men with Lieutenant George D. Bragdon from Company G, 10th N. Y. Infantry. The men of both units were welcomed and made to feel at home and quickly became friends of all. All men had been

soldiering in camp for two months and without any effort accepted each others ways and ideas, becom-

ing comrades instantly.

The company, now of full "250" strength, drilled and trained with vim. Notwithstanding that the company street had already been prepared for its doubling in length, there was much to be done around the camp, to provide drill grounds for the new division being created. There were several miles of roads to be built and others to be improved and the doughboy was called upon to provide the labor. In this respect the men of E Company did their bit, and perhaps a little more, as many of them will willingly testify. During this stage of their camp life they became adept in the use of the pick and shovel, and were called upon so often to perform with these instruments, that many of them asked, "What are guns issued for?"

The company street, the pride of Captain Knust, had to be manicured regularly and vied with the famous boulevards and drives of the world. Corporals Matthews and Meehan were called upon to exercise some of their high school mathematics to accurately distance and line up the tents. Corporal Keller's knowledge of art was called into service to design an archway at the foot of the street, something that no other company in the regimental camp possessed. Needless to say Captain Knust ably supervised the entire development. Sergeant Hobert was kept on the jump as "Street Sergeant" until relieved by Corporal Calamari, when the former was promoted to Battalion Sergeant Major, the first loss by transfer sustained by the new company.

The training period was not only extensive but severe. It included many special courses. The physical culture period early each morning had the effect of limbering the men up, bringing each and every one of their muscles into play. When

Sergeant Zink was in charge of the exercises he insisted everybody "whisthle" while exhaling in the breathing exercise. His time was so much taken up with this athletic work that he was relieved as Supply Sergeant and succeeded by Sergeant Bryan, who continued the efficient methods in which this important department was handled. Later in the training period the English exercises were introduced into the camp curriculum.

The schedule did not neglect close order drills and of those most of the men felt confident they were receiving "more than their share." In all reviews and parades old E Company always lived up to its reputation. Extended order drills and maneuvers were also given a prominent part in the training schedule. Many an interplatoon bloodless battle was fought in the brush and red mud of Spartanburg. In the two divisional maneuvers the company was unfortunate in the disposal they made of their troops in that the officers did not quite agree with the white brassarded observers, consequently many of the company's best men were ruled out of action. During one of the actions Private James F. Brown was hurt in the hand when his rifle, loaded with blank cartridges, discharged. He was the only bona fide casualty. Several men were declared to have been wounded in various degrees, and were used as models for the sanitary men who practised first aid and bandaging regardless of the high cost of

Saturday morning the "famous army inspection" was always held with pomp and ceremony. When the company stood at attention, prepared for inspection, it was a sight for the gods! Each and every man, immaculately clean, shoes polished reflecting the sun's rays and uniforms and equipment cleaned and polished to the last and highest possible degree. Occasionally an exceedingly large

dash of after-shaving powder concealed a slight growth of beard. Major Mazet and later Major Engel (who took command of the second battalion when Major Mazet was assigned to the first battalion) always expressed pleasure at the appearance of the men, the condition of the kitchen, mess hall, tents, shower baths, street and latrines.

French and English officers and N. C. O.'s, assigned to the division, instructed all ranks in the use of hand grenades and rifle grenades, the bayonet, gas mask, and the light French automatic rifle known as the Chausechot. The work was interesting and essential. A great deal of time was devoted to the various courses. There was real hard work to be done and the men made good on the job they found themselves up against. From seven-thirty in the morning to eleven-thirty and from one to four in the afternoon everybody was on the alert training at top speed in order that they might develop perfect condition and acquire all the knowledge possible so that when the time came to go overseas they would be fit and ready for the work to be done.

The bayonet instruction was a prominent factor in the training schedule and especially trained instructors were intrusted with this work. geants Haible and Greer were detailed from E The instructors put their classes Company. through a grilling form of "physical torture" and with their snappy commands, curt remarks, rapidfire methods created a tense interest and feeling in the men. The men went over the bayonet course, leaping in and out of trenches, thrusting at the dummies, executing butt swings and strikes with all their energy and strength. The perspiration flowed freely. Blouses and O. D. shirts were usually discarded for the work. It caused one to smile to see Private Hochstaine, five feet two,

teamed up with Private Ferguson, six feet three, charging the line of dummies.

The semaphore signalling and the Morse code were taught the men, which they mastered promptly, developing speed and accuracy. Privates Fromm, Bonnano and Bowen were the most apt pupils. It must be said for the men who came to the company from the old 10th N. Y. that they were well versed in the art of signalling. Hochstaine, Dubreuil and Tompkins were well versed in the semaphore code.

The interior guard tours of the regimental area were executed with great exactness and precision. E Company details mounted guard and carried out their instructions and orders with snap and precision, and woe unto the man who failed to make his piece ring when he presented arms to Lieutenant Hammond, officer of the day. The company furnished, also, details in turn for outpost guard duty in the vicinity of the Q. M. stores near Fair Forest, and the base hospital. Long will be remembered the dreary hours spent walking post during a heavy rainstorm or on a cold winter night.

The digging of the vast trench system at Camp Wadsworth will never be forgotten. Many an unsweet word was uttered as the men wrestled with Carolina's famous red clay. Work was started on the trench system the first week in October. They were ready for occupancy the middle of November. The second battalion occupied the trenches for its first trick of twenty-four hours two days prior to Thanksgiving Day. The men had their first experience of entering trenches correctly, taking them over from the first battalion, which it relieved. Stand-to at dusk and stand-down at dawn, attack and defense formations were executed. Patrols were organized and

operated in the section representing the enemy's lines. As senior non-com. with the second battalion intelligence section Sergeant Bletcher won laurels through his accomplishments on patrols. He was usually assisted by Privates Thoms, Bell, Bowen, L'Hommedieu and Holden, all of whom, with the exception of Bowen, were later attached to the intelligence section with the battalion in action. Working and ration parties were detailed and the work of the men in trenches on the battle fronts in France was simulated to the very last detail.

The battalion was relieved Thanksgiving Eve. Rather tired but more experienced, the men went to their tents and their good friend cot. Corporal "Dave" Burke. in the minds of a number of the men, is in a position to recommend the old army cot to any who desire a comfortable bed. following day was a holiday. Many packages were received by the men through the mail. There were candy, fruit, cakes and many other delicacies in every tent in the street. A very fine "feed" was served in the mess shack. The national bird was appreciated and devoured with satisfaction by the "corned-willy fed" soldiers. Sergeant Wetherill and his staff had prepared an excellent supper and deserved all the compliments that day conferred upon the culinary department. poral Carl Fenouillet was given an army trunk by his comrades in the old 7th, as a mark of appreciation for the manner in which he. as official mail clerk, cared for the letters from sweethearts and others. Many times he went out of his way to give the boys the very best mail service possible.

Shortly after Thanksgiving day the "sunny south" experienced the coldest winter in many years. With one foot of snow on the ground, a biting wind blowing, and a zero temperature recorded, the men were inclined to cease recommend-

ing Spartanburg as the ideal winter resort of the Some very cold days and nights were spent under the canvas. The Siblev stove received more petting and was fed more wood than any of the large boilers heating thousands of people in the metropolis from which most of the men hailed. Some very rare remarks were hurled at that stove when it became balky and petting failed. It had a habit of shooting quantities of sparks all over the exterior of the tent, burning large and small air holes in the fabric. usually occurred at a time when no water was obtainable, and the men were required to extinguish the blazes with their hands. On two occasions the bugler sounded fire call. dashed out of the tents in the small hours of the morning minus essential parts of their uniforms, presenting quite a unique appearance as they formed in order at the head of the street to fight the fire in the manner prescribed in regulations provided for such emergencies. Lieutenants Brundage and Penoyar profited by the men's efficiency in fire-fighting when their tent was the victim of flames.

Furloughs were granted men about this time. A few men each week were given leave to visit home. The change of temperature so affected Private Sam Drabble's voice he was given leave to go to New York to consult a specialist. Owing to the fact that one of the staff officers was on the same train he could not regain his voice until he alighted at the Pennsylvania station.

Private E. J. Young's supply of Pirika chocolates had the faculty of disappearing mysteriously. No one knew anything about it but everyone remarked how good they were.

By this time the majority of the men had become acquainted with families in Spartanburg and

might be found in their homes on Saturday and Sunday evenings. Sergeants Mendenhall and Bruce, Corporals Vialls, McIntyre and Scherer, comprising one of E Company's quintettes, were popular in the South Carolina city. Dances in town were attended by the men. They also took advantage of the opportunities offered by the Y. M. C. A. to bathe in its pool and to utilize its rest and reading rooms.

Many a celebration was held in the Cleveland Hotel dining room. In some extraordinary and unexplainable manner a bottle of "vichy" made its appearance. Corporal "Jack" Hines states the "Unit," a non-alcoholic beverage, was fair. Cor-

poral Hines ought to know.

A number of well-intentioned and public-spirited New York ladies interested in the regiment donated a large sum of money to the regiment for the purposes of erecting a camp auditorium. Men especially trained in that kind of work constructed the building. E Company furnished quite a few men. Captain Knust was official boss of the job. Private Doig had charge of the erection of the massive stone chimneys, being assisted by Private Lemmon and Private "Heavy" Monnell. The capacity of the auditorium was about 3,000. Religious services, band concerts, movie shows and boxing bouts were held in the building.

To go to town good use was made of the oneton 22-H. P. truck (model 1917) which the First Regiment men brought with them. It made regular trips to and from Spartanburg, holding about 20 passengers. Otherwise it was up to one to take his choice as to whether he would travel by the P. & N. rail route or "Ford" his way. After having made the decision one prayed to the gods of chance to be merciful. If the flivver route were chosen the flivver usually had to be caught on the fly. As there were, no doubt, ten occupants aboard the luxurious five-seated motor vehicle, one was required to hang on with two fingers, and if one were lucky a space for a toe or two might be found. It was a ride for life over bumps and around the turns on two wheels. Riding on the P. & N. was more comfortable and surely more dignified. But on the other hand it was decidedly slower. Speed was unknown on this railroad, and it aggravated the engineer while travelling between stations when the men alighted from the rear coaches, walked up to the locomotive and asked the fireman for a light.

With the coming of winter more than appreciated was the goodly supply of sweaters, socks, mittens' and other woolen necessities sent the men by the Women's Auxiliary of the 107th Infantry. They deserve the greatest credit for supplying them before the winter set in and not afterward. A great number of these articles from other sources were sent with spring.

When the snow started to melt during the latter part of December Camp Wadsworth was one sea of mud. Boots were greatly appreciated, and the majority of the men made haste to procure for themselves a pair of the big hip boots distributed by the commissary. First Sergeant Grimm found them very handy on many a cold, but dry morning. For the last minute risers for reveille formation the overcoat and a pair of boots were a blessing, covering a multitude of missing clothing. Many a shivery moment was spent in line before the company was dismissed.

Christmas was enjoyed by everybody, not only because there was no reveille nor work that day, but because all had caught the spirit of the occasion. Religious services were held and most of the men attended their customary places of wor-

ship. Packages of all sorts and sizes were received from home by the men. The first class mail was unusually heavy. Corporal Fenouillet and Private Allison handled the mail problem for E Company, putting in a few very strenuous days during the holiday week. Captain Knust was home for Christmas. During his absence Lieutenant Hammond commanded the company. He did everything in his power to make the Christmas celebra-Sergeant "Skid" tion in E Company a success. Bible was in charge of the program for the official The old mess hall was "dolled up" celebration. in great style for the occasion. The Christmas tree was dressed beautifully. Lieutenant Wetherill. having received his commission, his successor. as mess sergeant, Cook Ritter, proved to be equal to the occasion, for a celebration dinner. He and his staff of cooks provided a meal that was a winner. It simply could not be beat. The entire kitchen staff were given all credit which was their iust due.

Each man received a stocking. There were plenty of candy and nuts for all. The officers made appropriate speeches. All were greeted with hearty applause. Lieutenant Hammond read a telegram from the captain conveying his greetings for the day to his boys. Various other telegrams conveying the season's greeting to the men were read. The tremendous applause given Lieutenant Wetherill impressed him very much, and he could not but realize how well the men liked their former mess sergeant. Privates Cappola and Guerrero, respectively talented pianist and violinist, who always willingly entertained, pleasingly contributed more than their share to make the evening's entertainment a success. Cook Dondero sang several songs and was called upon to render again and again "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling." Private Kernochan, too, was compelled to respond to the cry from the men for encores. Other talented men of the company contributed to the entertainment. Private Green's impersonation of a dope fiend impressed the men for its accuracy. "Appropriate" gifts were presented to the officers and men, and many a good laugh was had during the presentation.

New Year's Day was spent in the tents, close to the Sibley stoves, for it was an extremely cold day. The many books and magazines on hand were devoured by the men in idle moments. It was not necessary to remind them that they were this year celebrating the advent of the new year in an entirely different manner than was their wont; and while military restrictions might prevent them from a repetition of their customary celebration, it could not prevent their minds from fancying the boisterous and gay festivities in which they would have taken part had they been in their old homes and amid their civilian associations.

The water pipe at the head of the street had frozen and all water had to be carried from the spigot at the head of the machine gun company's street. Corporal Stout, the company's artist, while speaking of Camp Wadsworth at that time, states "it certainly was a lovely place for polar bears."

The men of the old "First" regiment having been called into Federal service February 4th, 1917, arranged for a celebration of the completion of one year's service. Lieutenant Brundage worked hard to gather together the men of the old company who had been transferred to other units than the 107th for a celebration on February 4th. He was successful in gathering the men, and when the occasion arrived there were present 350, including many men of the old 7th, 12th and 10th, all of whom entered into the spirit of the party. In addition to the company officers, Colonel Boyer of the 1st Pioneers, into which the 1st N. Y. In-

fantry was formed, Major Mazet, commanding the 107th during the colonel's absence, Major Engel, of the second battalion, Captain Egan, I Company, former commanding officer of E Company, 1st N. Y., Lieutenant Haloran, Medical Detachment, 1st Pioneers, and Lieutenant "Tex" Wetherill were present. All the officers spoke in their sincere and face to face manner. Sergeants Keller, O'Rourke, Mendenhall, Zink and Bryan, officer candidates, attending the O. T. S., were also on hand.

In addition to the company entertainers Sergeant Bible had "booked" for the occasion the second battalion quartette, cook Schwartz of F Company, Private Van Zant, an elocutionist of O. D. Pill fame, the regimental Hawaiian trio, Private Kuhl of the 108th Regiment and others. It was a memorable occasion in the life of E Company, 107th Regiment, and will never be forgotten by those who were present. Refreshments were served.

Very shortly after the "party" the company prepared to make the trip to the rifle range at Glassy Rock. Emphasis in the drill schedule was laid on aiming and sighting exercises. Sergeants Lewis and Bletcher had charge of the in-They specialized in triangulation. struction. Whole days were spent in aiming a rifle at a small movable target with a hole in the center. Every time the rifleman said "mark" the instructor made a dot where the center of the target came on the paper. After he had taken three shots, the instructor connected the three dots with a line forming a triangle. Stanley and Tom worked so zealously that any man in the company in his sleep could construct the most minute triangles possible.

Old "E" Company was the first company of the regiment to leave for the rifle range. Early on

the morning of February 14th it left camp, entraining at Fair Forrest for Campobella, the nearest railroad station to the range, from whence the company hiked 'steen miles through mountainous country to its destination. The sun beat unmercifully on the men. Putting to good use a part of the Company funds, Captain Knust purchased the supply of soda water in a general store near which a halt was made. It was necessary to make a detour adding several additional miles to the march because the artillery was using its range through which the infantrymen would ordinarily have passed to their range. The mountaineers had a method all their own of cheering the men up, making the hike seem short. Each one of them when questioned as to the distance to the range would reply, "'bout fo' miles." It mattered not how near or far the company was from the range, it was "just 'bout fo' miles yonder."

Glassy Rock was reached at five o'clock in the afternoon. Almost exhausted the men proceeded to unload the transport and make camp. Although a strenuous job, it required but little time. The camp was situated in a beautiful locality. The altitude was high. One could see across the state line from the top of Glassy Rock. The Blue Ridge Mountains seemed to look their best when the company made its first visit to the range. But what a windy and cold place it was on the plateau on which the camp was located! It was nothing short of a miracle that the tents did not go up like kites during the night.

The cooks experienced difficulty quite a few times during the stay there, struggling not only with the problems of water and fuel, but also the shortage of rations. Cook Baxter prepared a lovely "kerosene oil flavored" stew one day and his reputation as an army chef was at stake and also his "goat" for quite awhile.

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Koreword

I N the middle of the summer of 1914 the civilized world was startled by the cry of the War Lords, "To arms!" Half the civilized peoples of the earth were plunged in war and thence afterwards scores of memorable battlefields were deluged in blood and the monsters of the deep roved the seas in battle formation.

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, had challenged the world, decried its institutions and vowed to sow throughout the earth the seeds of a civilization dubbed, "Kultur." Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Russia, Roumania, Serbia, Montenegro and Portugal, took up the challenge and organized their armies for the defence of democracy.

The United States was the greatest of powers not at war and early declared her neutrality.

As the war progressed the purposes of the different belligerents became more pronounced. Germany's determination to dominate was obvious. She became tyrannical, not only with her allies but with the neutrals. She committed depredations on the seas, causing the loss of American lives; her deplorable conduct in Belgium created throughout the world a feeling of distrust and disgust; her insolent replies to notes protesting against all her neutrality violations created a feeling of anger and bitter opposition, until one after another different neutrals either entered the war on the side of the Allies or became openly in sympathy with them.

American citizens were murdered. American property destroyed, premeditated insults were directed against the American people, and insidious

propaganda against the government was carried on both at home and abroad by paid emissaries of the Berlin government—the country swarmed with spies and agitators who attempted to influence labor and by violent means to cripple industry. All these things exposed gradually, inclined the sympathy of America toward the Allies and finally formed the basis of a just cause for her entry into the war.

In February, 1917, President Wilson handed Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, his passports, and declared that a state of war existed between Germany and the United States.

On April 6th the Congress declared a state of war and voted for an active participation by the United States in association with the Allies.

A call went forth for men to join the Army and Navy. Thereafter the men gathered from the four corners of America answering the bugle's summons.

In New York State the response was pronounced. The great military organization of the state known now as the twenty-seventh Division, set to work with enthusiasm recruiting to a full strength. In New York City the Seventh Infantry, and in the smaller towns up state the First and Tenth Infantries, vied with the others to be the first filled up. At the various armories, day and night, the recruiting officers were kept busy with the enthusiastic youths, many of whom were sacrificing invaluable commercial and professional opportunities who gladly held up their right hands and swore the old oath of allegiance.

These men were entering a new manner of life. From habits of comfort and ease they were suddenly thrown upon their own resources, when to fail was to go sleepless and hungry. The Army knows no pity. Men are taken as they are found, and these men proved that they were men despite

the manner of their civilian life. Their personal associations were of a new kind; men from all walks of life were thrown together, they developed a closer comradeship and a more fraternal kinship than they had ever known before. That is the reason for the wonderful spirit, remarkable endurance, and the unconquerable determination to fight and win which permeated the entire Army.

It is the Fifth Companies of the First and Seventh that interest us now, for from them was built up Company E of the 107th U.S. Infantry, of which this book is the story. There isn't a thing in war that old E hasn't seen and experienced. It has endured the long period of home training and enjoyed the leisure of a trip abroad; there, it has suffered all the hardships of troops on the march; it has fought and lost the best of its sons, has seen them pay the supreme, glorious sacrifice; it has known what it is to be tired, dogged weary, yet imbued with a spirit that enabled it to advance, go on and on. It was a great company of fine men, and the authors of this history have tried to do it justice. They trust that in after years it may be a source of pleasure and inspiration for the things it recalls to all the men surviving.



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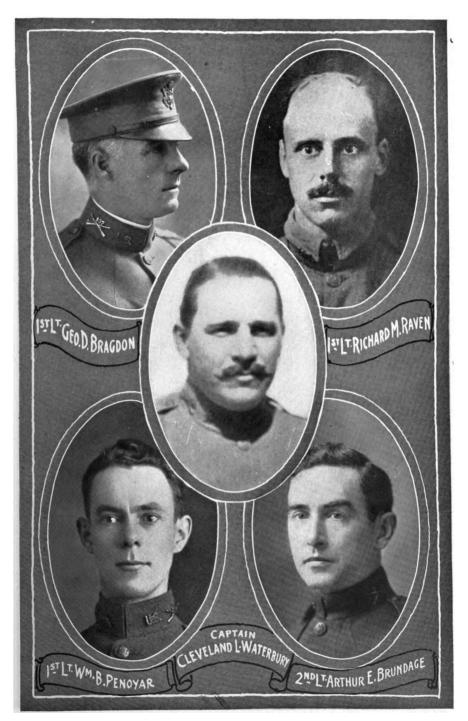
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Officer/





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OFFICERS

York, and later, Company E of the 107th Inf., U. S. A., was throughout its existence fortunate in its officer personnel. The original officers of the company were excellent men, well trained in their work and enthusiastic soldiers. Those who came to the company later, as the amalgamation progressed, and after the original officers in one way or another disappeared from the rolls, were of just as high standard.

While in the Federal service the company had five different commanding officers. One was relieved of command because of the policy of the Government against sending to Europe for active service officers who were born in Germany, two were killed in action, and one superseded when a third captain was finally assigned to the command.

CAPTAIN KNUST

Captain Leo F. Knust, although born in Germany in 1878, was a citizen of and has lived in this country continuously since 1880. He commanded the company when the war broke out, and supervised two important periods in the life of the company. Captain Knust was enthusiastic in the recruiting efforts of the company, and after having once filled his command to the then full war strength of 150 men, was required to redouble his efforts when twenty-eight of those men were transferred to the old Sixty-Ninth New York, later the famous 165th U. S. Infantry, and many more to various other organizations. He also guided the

company during its training period in Camp Wadsworth. Captain Knust enlisted in Company E of the Seventh New York on May 11, 1898, for service in the Spanish War and arose gradually through all the enlisted grades and was then commissioned first lieutenant. He was promoted captain during the border campaign and given Company E, to command, with which he remained until April 28, 1918, when the company was ready to depart for overseas service. Knust was so disappointed when not permitted to sail with his outfit that he retired permanently from the army. He was generally liked by his men, but misunderstood by some. The men who for various reasons thought they disliked him. missed him most when he had gone. Although a strict disciplinarian he never found it necessary to send any of his men before a court martial. was one of the best marksmen in New York, having been on the rifle team of that state since 1907, and possessed the reputation of being accomplished in field tactics. Captain Knust had made a study of the European armies and was well acquainted with their methods, as subsequent events proved.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD

Captain Harry W. Hayward, an old time Seventh Regiment man, brought up as it were, in K Company, was assigned April 28th, to command E Company. He enlisted, May 29, 1903.

Captain Hayward filled the vacancy created by the transfer of Captain Knust. He was then a first Lieutenant, but soon after received his commission, and put on the two bars. Captain Hayward was a strict disciplinarian, one who insisted on military precision in every movement. He carried himself like a soldier, and was a fiend for work. He knew the "I. D. R." as no other did,

and it was not long before the company was recognized as the most precise and best drilled unit in the regiment. Captain Hayward had the responsibility of training the men in the newer extended order tactics. He lost no time nor opportunity to impart anything he learned about the war game to his men. He led them in their first important trick in the line in Flanders, and then in the attack on the Hindenburg line. His efforts to thoroughly inform his men of what they were up against in the latter engagement are well remembered. Captain Hayward died on the field, encouraging his men while he was mortally stricken. He was wounded on the morning of September 29th, and expired soon afterward.

CAPTAIN WATERBURY

Captain Cleveland L. Waterbury was assigned to command the company in December, 1918. He displaced Lieutenant Bragdon, who had been in command for several months. Captain Waterbury had been with the division since its organization at Camp Wadsworth, being in charge of the bayonet instruction. During the war he had been attached to the aviation section of the army. He commanded the company during the many reviews and inspections preliminary to departure for America, and was mustered out of the outfit on April 2, 1919.

LIEUTENANT PENOYAR

First Lieutenant Wm. B. Penoyar joined Company E of the 107th Infantry in October, 1918. He came from the First New York, in which he served many years as an enlisted man. He received his commission as a second lieutenant and was later made a first lieutenant. He was second in command of the company during its training

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period in Camp Wadsworth (where he had charge of machine gun instruction), and for the first several months in France, until he was wounded while in the line in the Ypres sector of the Western Front in August, 1918. Lieutenant Penoyar possessed a pleasing personality and assumed a democratic attitude toward the men. He was a popular officer and well liked in all quarters. He left the regiment in August, 1918, and did not again return to it.

LIEUTENANT HAMMOND

First Lieutenant Benjamin T. Hammond was the most popular officer in the company. He loved the game and insisted on playing it square and all the time. He worked tirelessly to develop a thoroughly efficient company, and never tired telling the men, in their early recruit days, and later, the proper manner of executing the various duties of a soldier. It was under his leadership that the recruits received their early instruction. They developed under his guidance. His precision and exactness in the execution of details resulted in the gradual development of a company for parades or drill, whose efficiency was exceeded by none. Lieutenant Hammond was born in Stony Point, N. Y., in 1881, enlisted in Co. E on May 12, 1902, and promoted corporal and sergeant in turn. heart and soul was in E Company. He served at the border as a sergeant and was commissioned at the end of that campaign. On July 14, 1917, he was made a first lieutenant. He was second in command of the company when he met his death from heavy machine gun fire while leading his platoon over the top in the great assault on the Hindenburg Line in September, 1918. Lieutenant Hammond possessed a nervous temperament which seldom resulted in irritability. Even as he was dying he preserved his traditional characteristics of clean thought and speech. As men of the company attempted under terrific machine gun fire to bind up the fatal wounds he begged them not to swear. "Uncle Ben," as he was affectionately called by the men, will ever live in the memories of the veterans of Company E.

LIEUTENANT SCHWAB

First Lieutenant Stephen M. Schwab, another of E Company's original officers, who paid the last great and supreme sacrifice, was born in New York City in 1894 and enlisted in Co. E on April 11. He, too, served with the company at the He was first sergeant when the war broke out and was commissioned a second lieutenant July 14, 1917. He served with the company at Camp Wadsworth and was without exception the best of the younger officers of the regiment. He entered with spirit into the work and it was his enthusiasm for intensive bayonet training that resulted in a broken leg, which laid him up for several months. Later he had charge of the training of bombers and rifle grenadiers. When the regiment sailed for France in May, 1918, Lieutenant Schwab was left behind with a detachment of casuals. He returned to the regiment in July, when he was assigned to Company E for a short time, and then served as transport officer and adjutant successively for the Second Battalion. During this period he was made a first lieutenant. He was reassigned to Company E in August, 1918. He distinguished himself in the line at Mt. Kemmel and was killed in action on September 29. 1918.

LIEUTENANT BRAGDON

First Lieutenant George D. Bragdon was transferred to the 107th from Company G of the old Tenth New York, and was assigned to Company E. Lieutenant Bragdon worked conscientiously and energetically, specializing in extended order tactics. His earnestness in this work earned for him the appellation "Big Chief." Even in later days, when he was in command of the company. the only old officer left, he was referred to by that name. After the arrival of the company in Europe the lieutenant was transferred to M Company, with which he distinguished himself when the outfit was in the line at Mt. Kemmel, and later during the October operations, when he, at one time, had command of the entire Third Battalion. When E Company was without officers at the end of the active campaigning, Lieutenant Bragdon was given the command, which he held until Captain Waterbury was assigned to the company in December, 1918. Lieutenant Bragdon was popular with the men.

LIEUTENANT BRUNDAGE

Second Lieutenant Arthur E. Brundage was assigned to E Company of the 107th from E Company of the old First New York. He served during the entire training period in Camp Wadsworth and during a portion of his stay in Europe. Lieutenant Brundage was a popular officer with all the men. In Wadsworth he specialized in gas instruction and was well known throughout the regiment as a result of his work. He took his work seriously and executed his duties faithfully. When the regiment sailed the lieutenant was given a special assignment with another command. He had charge of a company of National Guard replacement troops from the South in a provisional battalion

then departing for Europe. He rejoined the company while it was in the line at Mt. Kemmel. Later he was assigned to an infantry school from which he returned just in time to take part in the St. Souplet stunt when he was severely gassed, had to retire from the lines, was sent home and discharged.

LIEUTENANT RAVEN

Lieut. Richard M. Raven was assigned to command Company E after the stunt at the Hindenburg Line when all the officers of the company were killed. The lieutenant joined the company early in October and led it in the St. Suplet assault. He was imbued with a severe and intense hatred for the Germans that led him to the execution of deeds almost impossible. Although a new officer of whom the men knew little, he attracted their affection and respect. He was killed on October 16.

Lieutenant Raven originally enlisted in Company "K" of the "Old Seventh," with whom he served continuously. He advanced through the several non-commissioned grades, and after the "Border Service" became first sergeant. He was commissioned lieutenant at Spartanburg.

Later he was detailed as Battalion Adjutant, but his longing for active or line duty led to his assignment to Company "E" on October 6th.

The CALL

"E" CO. OF THE OLD 7th

UR country had entered the great war. Throughout the nation men were volunteering in all branches of the service, willing and anxious to do their part, each man wanting to serve according to his opinion with the best organization from his state.

In New York City the old 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y., had returned from the Mexican border but a few months before. Its members had excellent training there, and most of those whose enlistments had not expired or who had not entered the Plattsburg School were on hand to be instructors to the hundreds of men who were in the first rush to the colors.

During the spring and early summer of 1917, on the nights when E Company, or, as it was then fondly called, the 5th Company of the old Seventh, drilled on the floors of the armory, it was hard to realize that this aggregation, coming from nearly as many different occupations as there were men, and boys who would soon be men, were to form an important part of Company E of the 107th Infantry, A. E. F., a company of real soldiers and gallant fighters. With nothing more than a white brassard stamped with a big "7" on their arms to distinguish them from civilians, they looked and were the rawest of recruits.

There they were drilled by the all-important "Border" men, exacting and fault-finding, who never failed to notice the minute the men lost the step, or the fraction of a second they gained or lost on a prescribed cadence. They would notice the slightest movement of the head or the least bit of awkwardness in the manual of arms. It was easy to

distinguish the older men by their erect military bearing and their air of superior knowledge, and they were the only proud possessors of uniforms.

It was barely possible to realize that of these border veterans remaining in the Company, only a few months previous when Captain Knust assumed command, only Aldhous, Hammond, Schwab, Jackson, J. D., and Zink were sergeants; Flynn, Ritch, Sinclair, Bible, Hanson and Dykman were corporals, and Grimm, Hobert, O'Rourke, Bryan, Lewis, Werring, Conlon, Fenouillet and Davis were the only privates who had as yet been appointed first-class, and Wetherill, Keller, Mendenhall, Bletcher, Greer, Matthews, Vass and Whalen were still numbered among the remaining buck privates.

On the 30th of May, the company made its usual Decoration Day parade, but in the service uniforms of olive drab instead of the elaborate gray jackets or the full dress of peace times, which were last worn in the review for Marshal Joffre and then packed up for the Depot Battalion. The company was led by Captain Leo F. Knust. Recruits who had had sufficient drilling marched without arms or equipment behind their older comrades. Throughout the month of June and until the company was called into service they were drilled twice weekly and made great progress in getting into a high state of military efficiency. Recruiting progressed so rapidly that the company had its full quota of one hundred and fifty men and a waiting list within a month after authority was received on May 21 to recruit to the new war strength.

Of the fifteen veterans who sent recruits, we must mention those who sent more than one, namely: Fuller, 6; Knight, 5; Barry, 4; Symonds, 8, and Pressinger, 2. It may be of interest to know

that of the 150 men, 118 had American-born fathers, the others being Irish, English and German, with 3 Italian, 1 Hollander, and 1 Dane.

Just before the company was called out, Lieutenant Aldhous, who had been suffering from severe throat trouble, was forced to resign, and in his retirement the company met its first disappointment.

On July 15, 1917, the company was called into service. The men gladly relinquished all privileges as civilians and willingly and enthusiastically entered the war as soldiers, eager for the course of training that would make them fit for combat with their country's enemies.

Much to the delight of all, Stephen M. Schwab was commissioned second lieutenant and Earl Grimm was made the ever-smiling first sergeant.

The company then started drills in Central Park and the men soon lost their civilian manners and actions and became soldiers. By hours of hard drilling under the hot midsummer sun they mastered the close order drills and marches and acquired the military set-up. They were rapidly becoming equipped and were all completely uniformed and presented a striking appearance on the drill field, especially marching up and down Fifth avenue to and from drills.

On August 5, 1917, Company E was mustered into the Federal service and the men received discharges from the New York National Guard. This was done without much ceremony, the men going through the same formality as at an ordinary monthly muster.

Early in the month of August the regiment was reviewed by the Belgian Mission, then on an official visit to the City of New York. The regiment gave a drill exhibition in Central Park of the highest order. The men of Company E marched and maneuvered in a manner that they may well be proud of. After presenting arms while the national anthem was being played, the regiment passed in review in such perfect order and alignment that the military experts attached to this mission commented favorably and in the highest terms.

About this time each regiment was required to detail one company to precede it to Spartanburg, and E Company being one of the first to obtain its full quota of men and being otherwise in good form, was designated. Equipment was all packed and the men awaiting final word to move when the orders were rescinded. They were disappointed at not starting off and, as events proved, had they done so, they would have been kept intact as a company and avoided the first serious effort of the authorities to disorganize the National Guard as such.

The Rainbow Division was being organized and E Company was called upon to transfer twentyeight men to the old 69th New York, which afterward covered itself with honor fighting in France as the 165th Infantry. To bring that regiment up to the newly prescribed war strength, details of about 350 men were transferred from all the other N. Y. Guard regiments. Those from the Seventh were drawn by lot, based on the muster roll of August 10th. In E, the names of Hinds, Coffin and Courtney were stricken off on account of doubtful physical status and Recruits Graner and Griffin added. Men were numbered in each grade and drawn by lot to furnish two sergeants, three corporals and 21 privates. Among them were: Corporals Coxe and Morgan, Privates Brandes, Coxe, Hogle, Mathews, Bevan, Carney, Edwards, Finnerty, Kemp, McBride, Moore, Schneider, J. W., Taylor and Werring. Changes were authorized where men so desired for the purpose of keeping close friends together. Corporals Bruell and Privates Williamson, Kear, Waddell, Youmans, Hagen, Catterson and Carey were thus substituted at their own request. The total detail was later changed to 6 corporals and 22 privates, so Corporals Vestner, Long, Haley and Private Joy volunteered. It was with the greatest regret that the company parted with these men and with heavy hearts they were escorted to their new regiment on August 16th.

On this occasion the company paraded down Fifth avenue in front of their comrades who were to be transferred. On reaching Twenty-ninth street the regiment formed itself in two lines, aligning itself on both sides of the street, facing the center. When the men for the 69th passed through, the pieces were brought up to present arms and the men stood rigidly at attention. It was one of the saddest moments in the history of the company. At this time Private J. W. Burke was transferred from the 69th to our company.

From letters received by men in the company and other advices, the E Company men serving with the 165th Regiment leave a record in the great war, bright with deeds of valor and bravery, and nearly every man won promotion.

On August 81st the old Sixth Division, which included the entire National Guard of the State, made its farewell parade in New York City. Over thirty thousand troops took part in this great march down Fifth avenue from 118th street to Washington Square. The sidewalks were overflowing with spectators throughout the entire march, many of whom were relatives of the soldiers participating. Company E was at its best and marched proudly in their position in front of the colors, 'midst the cheering of many thousands.

Inspired by the marches played by the regiment's new band, no men ever marched better. Every man did his best, although it was very hard to keep his head straight to the front. At every rest the heads of all were turned toward the sidewalks, eager for a glimpse of a mother or wife or sweetheart. Sam Young, who afterward paid the supreme sacrifice at the Hindenburg line, proved himself one of the best-known men in the company, as his name was constantly heard from the lips of many admirers on the sidewalk.

After passing the Arch in Washington Square, the parade was disbanded by giving the companies double time and the troops running in all directions, left the line of march without delay or congestion of traffic.

After the farewell parade drills were resumed in earnest. The men were impatiently waiting for the greatly anticipated departure to the training camp. It seemed as if the appointed time would never come, and E Company, eager to be on the way, grew restless and impatient until at last the date for entraining was definitely set.

On the night of September 10th the City of New York gave the regiment a farewell dinner. Company, being the company on guard, was called upon to furnish the detail to serve the regiment. It was a big job. Unfortunately, the personnel of the company was out of luck for exwaiters, but as usual they rose to the occasion. Of course there were exceptions, incidentally when a sergeant underwent the disagreeable sensation of having hot coffee poured over him by an excited buck private. It must also be admitted that those who were first served were the only ones fortunate enough to have clean and dry table However, the Seventh Regiment good linen. humor prevailed and wet tableclothes did not dampen high spirits in the least. Many choice bits of repartee were heard above the tremendous din of rattling dishes and silver.

The Company was in a healthy financial state as the men originally paid dues, and were able to retain good old faithful Ike Smith's services continually up to leaving town, repair all damaged furniture, procure elaborate agate-ware mess equipment, including a hot water system, athletic goods, musical instruments, phonograph, pay porters' tips on the trip, and buy pictures and food, right from the Company fund.

The next day was the long-anticipated day of In the morning the halls and company rooms in the armory were thrown open to the public and were packed with relatives and friends, who came to bid the last farewells. The soldiers, between greetings, were kept busy doing their final packing and squeezing farewell gifts into an already overflowing pack. They had not learned then, as they did later, how many articles a soldier can do without. Many things considered indispensable, such as pajamas, slippers, brushes and even condiment cans were thrown away on the sides of the roads in France to lighten the loads of the weary hikers. After lunch the last touching farewells were made and promptly at 1 o'clock Bugler Jackson blew the final assembly call. A few minutes later the Seventh Regiment had left its armory and was on its last parade down Fifth avenue to the Twenty-third street ferries. Later in the afternoon the men entrained and left Jersey City on their way at last to prepare for the war.

The trip to Camp Wadsworth was, at times, very tiresome, and the first night the cars were cold, but as they were going southward all the time it was soon realized that they were bound

for a warmer climate. Many interesting places were passed through, and it was probably only the fear of superior authority that kept the men aboard the train at the different stops, as strict orders had been issued that on no account should they leave it. Time hung heavily, and to make the hours pass more quickly the men indulged in all sorts of amusements. The one-stringed instrument of Skid Bible worked overtime, and quartettes and choruses made the early hours of evening less monotonous, notwithstanding the evident fact that good voices were scarce.

After leaving Washington it seemed as if the train had been turned over to a freight engineer of the most reckless type. E Company will surely admit that he could stop a long train in record time. He generally decided to stop at the very moment that would be least convenient to his passengers. Shaving required nerve, and it was his delight to spill the pot in a poker or red-dog game. Meals were lessons in juggling.

At three o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th of September the train finally reached its destination at a little place just outside of Spartanburg, S. C., for some unknown reason named Fair Forest. The troops detrained and marched along dusty roads beside the hot fields of cotton, finally reaching what appeared to be a patch of cleared woods. E Company halted at its new home, and with much difficulty pitched tents in places where there were the least stumps.

The mess sergeant and his cooks were having their own troubles erecting a temporary kitchen, consequently the company had its first supper in camp by the light of the moon.

Early next morning the men started clearing the company streets of stumps and roots. It appeared to be an endless job. The work was hard, the hours dragged, and by night their hands were blistered, their faces and arms sunburned, and their bodies tired and aching. Axes and shovels were broken and dulled and the street was still filled with stumps. Many of the men will still insist that the giant trees of California cannot equal in size an old pine stump in Carolina. After a week of clearing stumps, drills were resumed. The drill field now was an abandoned cotton field, with all the furrows and roots and rocks left "as they were." The thought of Central Park, with its smooth, velvet lawn made one homesick.

In conjunction with the parade drills, instruction was commenced in the practical methods of modern warfare. The men learned the prescribed manner of throwing grenades, the art of bayonet fighting, patrolling, camouflage and liaison work. Eight hours a day under a dry, hot sun was, to most of the men, an experience new, and by no means pleasant. At night after mess, Spartanburg was the chief attraction. A little Ford that would comfortably carry four or five hauled a dozen men down four miles of mud road full of ruts to the town. They were called the two-bit In town there were moving pictures, iitnevs. sometimes good; restaurants, and all the boys will recommend their apple pie; and a college full of pretty girls, to be looked at only. The wheatcakes and coffee at Burnett's were the finishing touch to a wild night in town.

Lieutenant Stephen M. Schwab, who was taking a special course in bayonet work, was the first casualty the company suffered. His ankle turned while jumping into a trench and his leg was broken. He was out of things for some time, but he seemed to enjoy the sympathy of many of the fair camp visitors. He was most competently attended by Nurse Horace Ritch.

During the first part of October, E Company started its share of pioneer work in digging the practice trench system. It was hard pick-and-shovel work under a hot sun, and the men stripped to the waist, worked hard to conquer the red clay and rock that formed the soil. It was quite a novel experience to have freshly sunburned backs and shoulders in the middle of October, but a very unpleasant one. Incidentally, the showers worked overtime.

When the time came to occupy these trenches for instruction the men found fault and were dissatisfied with their construction. The dugouts were not spacious enough, the trenches were too narrow. Afterward when the company was in the line before Mt. Kemmel their opinions immediately changed. These were merely ditches in comparison; the company would have gladly welcomed a counterpart of the Wadsworth system then. This was due to the accuracy of the German artillery fire and not the fault of the Royal Engineers. The Wadsworth trenches were not infested with cooties.

One afternoon the men were informed that they were to lose their identity as the 7th Regiment and were to be re-designated as the 107th Infantry, and they were to be brought to war strength by all available men to be transferred from the 1st N. Y. Infantry. Our men came from Co. E, Newburgh, and a detail from the 12th N. Y.

While the men much preferred to go through the war as the 7th New York, they were willing to set aside their sentiments and determined to play the game without grumbling for the good of all. It was with the greatest regret that they learned that they were to lose Lieutenant Colonel Mc-Lean and Major Schuyler through the re-organization. There was a great deal of satisfaction, however, in the fact that they were to retain as their Colonel, Willard Clinton Fisk, of whom the Regiment was very proud, for despite his stern manner in handling his command, the men knew that he always had their interests at heart and that under his leadership, the newly organized Regiment would have little to fear by comparison with other organizations. Eight months later, when in France, Colonel Fisk became severely ill and was returned to the United States, but the knowledge that he had welded the various units of his outfit into an organization whose efficiency was recognizable by all, must have been some consolation to him in his great sorrow upon being separated from his beloved Regiment, with which he had served continuously for forty-four years.



FIRST REG. INF., N. G. N. Y.

HE men of Company E, 1st Infantry, N. G., N. Y., left Newburgh, N. Y., their home station, for the European conflict February 5th, 1917, following the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany two days previous. At full strength, and commanded by Captain Raphael A. Egan, the company marched from its armory completely outfitted for a winter campaign. The men were not aware of their destination and to the cheers of many of their friends, and led by the combined city bands, the men hiked through snow up to their knees and into the face of a raging blizzard, down the streets of their native town and to the ferry waiting to take them to Beacon, N. Y.

The men entrained at Beacon together with other members of their battalion and detrained at the State Camp station at Roa Hook, north of Peekskill. Here the men spent their first night in service in the mule stables on the state reservation with the thermometer far below the zero mark. From Peekskill the company moved to Tarrytown, where it spent the following night in the public buildings of the village and then moved off by trolley car to Pleasantville, Westchester County. It was here that the men learned what their duty was to be; they were to guard the New York City water supply from reported German attempts to blow it up.

Detachments were sent from here to take up the patrol of the big waterway and the men suffered many privations in the next few weeks, the weather remaining unbearably cold and the question of supplies being a serious one because of the bad condition of the roads due to repeated snow storms.

The company was finally quartered at the Brace Memorial Farm, near Kensico Lake, where it was assigned a sector by Major James F. Sheehan, the battalion commander. The men were just getting located when an order came to take up a new sector.

Captain Egan then prepared to move and the company hiked from its quarters to Kensico station, boarded a train and journeyed from there to White Plains. At this place the company boarded trolley cars and was taken to Tarrytown. From Tarrytown they were moved by train to Beacon and thence by ferry back to Newburgh, where they entrained for Kingston. After changing cars they moved by train to New Paltz, N. Y., and thence by sleighs to their new sector near Lake Mohonk.

The company was highly commended for its good work here, through winter snows and summer heat, by both the state military officials and the people of the neighborhood. It remained on duty until August 9th, 1917, part of the time in huts and houses along the big pipe line and during the summer months under canvas. Here the men received considerable training and hardening, which stood them in so well when it came time to make good in France.

From its place along the aqueduct the company made a record-breaking hike to Newburgh. After being relieved by the newly organized State Guard, Captain Egan asked permission of the Department of the East to take the men home before the general mobilization of the division in New York City. Permission was given, but no transportation was provided. The anxiety of the men to get home after seven months' arduous guard duty

and their wonderful condition enabled them to make the march of twenty-seven miles in nine and one-half hours, including the stops for rests and mess. They left their camp on the mountainside at 1.15 in the morning and with a beautiful moon to guide them made wonderful time before the hot August sun was up. They arrived at Newburgh at noon and although they were not expected until that evening a big crowd was out to give them a home-coming reception.

A week was spent at the armory, the men spending their nights at home and drilling during the day. The order to move came a week after they were at home. Thousands of people saw them leave home early on Sunday morning, August 16th. Bands played, citizens marched and many wept as the company left town for the last time. An escort of yachts accompanied the ferry boat Orange across the river as she carried the boys to Beacon where they entrained, along with Company L, for Van Cortlandt Park, New York City. Here the company joined with the other companies of the regiment, which formed a brigade together with the 71st and 28rd Regiments.

There was much drilling and many ceremonies in the park and thousand of visitors. While here the company took part in the great farewell parade of the New York Division down Fifth Avenue and the entertainment which followed. The order to leave for Spartanburg came on September 25th and the regiment received another ovation as it marched through the streets of New York for Jersey City, where trains were boarded and the start for the big training camp was made.

At the southern camp the real work of preparation for the big conflict really started. Here the men marched and drilled eight hours per day until the order to consolidate with the Seventh Infantry to form the 107th U. S. Infantry was received. Of course the men hated to leave the old regiment behind for some of them left many years' traditions behind them. Weeks in camp and also during the Spanish War gave them a love for the old unit which made it all the harder to leave. They were consoled in one fact, however, and that was if it was necessary for them to amalgamate with another regiment none better could join with them in forming the new organization to conform to the standards as set by the War Department.

The company gave a farewell dinner to Colonel Boyer, its regimental commander, before it left for the camp of the Seventh. This was a memorable event for there were tears in the eyes of the old commander as he bid the boys farewell and appealed to them to remain the same good soldiers they had always been and to maintain the record of the old regiment no matter where orders might carry them.

It was about noon on October 17th that the company, led by the First Regiment band, marched to join their new comrades, where they were greeted by the Seventh Regiment band. Greetings were exchanged and a comradeship began that will never be forgotten.

Lieutenants William B. Penoyer and Arthur E. Brundage came with the men of Company E, who numbered 102. Others went to the engineers, signal corps and artillery of the division, while a few went to other companies of the regiment. Captain Egan came to the 107th, but was assigned to Company I. First Sergeant Galloway and Sergeants Willet Paltridge, Harry Bates and Joseph Woodburn, with about ten other members of the company, remained to form the nucleus of Company E, 1st Pioneer Infantry.

MIENSIVE TRAINING

INTENSIVE TRAINING

PERIOD II

CTOBER 16th, 1917, the men of E Company of the 7th New York were lined on both sides of the street to greet the men of the 1st New York Infantry. One hundred and two men, with First Lieutenant W. B. Penoyer and Second Lieutenant Arthur E. Brundage, escorted by Lieutenant Hammond, were met at the head of E Company street by Captain Knust and marched down the street. They were cheered as loudly and sincerely as was possible.

The 1st New York and the 7th New York. National Guard, for the men, was now a thing of the past, having been combined into E Company of the 107th U. S. Infantry, as Colonel Fisk was pleased to remark, the First and the Seventh with naught between them. The pride the men had for their former units they now had for their new outfit, and immediately endeavored to set and maintain a high standard of respect and efficiency. Captain Egan, former commanding officer of E Company, 1st N. Y., was assigned to I Company, 107th. On both sides the officers were respected and admired immediately, and the "N. C. O.'s" and men "got together" speedily and were friends from Then were received October 21st. twenty-one men from Co. B. 12th N. Y., and after twenty-seven men had been retransferred to the 1st and 12th, December 8, 1917, thirty-four men with Lieutenant George D. Bragdon from Company G. 10th N. Y. Infantry. The men of both units were welcomed and made to feel at home and quickly became friends of all. All men had been

soldiering in camp for two months and without any effort accepted each others ways and ideas, becom-

ing comrades instantly.

The company, now of full "250" strength. drilled and trained with vim. Notwithstanding that the company street had already been prepared for its doubling in length, there was much to be done around the camp, to provide drill grounds for the new division being created. There were several miles of roads to be built and others to be improved and the doughboy was called upon to provide the labor. In this respect the men of E Company did their bit, and perhaps a little more, as many of them will willingly testify. During this stage of their camp life they became adept in the use of the pick and shovel, and were called upon so often to perform with these instruments, that many of them asked, "What are guns issued for?"

The company street, the pride of Captain Knust, had to be manicured regularly and vied with the famous boulevards and drives of the Corporals Matthews and Meehan were called upon to exercise some of their high school mathematics to accurately distance and line up the tents. Corporal Keller's knowledge of art was called into service to design an archway at the foot of the street, something that no other company in the regimental camp possessed. Needless to say Captain Knust ably supervised the entire development. Sergeant Hobert was kept on the jump as "Street Sergeant" until relieved by Corporal Calamari, when the former was promoted to Battalion Sergeant Major, the first loss by transfer sustained by the new company.

The training period was not only extensive but severe. It included many special courses. The physical culture period early each morning had the effect of limbering the men up, bringing each and every one of their muscles into play. When Sergeant Zink was in charge of the exercises he insisted everybody "whisthle" while exhaling in the breathing exercise. His time was so much taken up with this athletic work that he was relieved as Supply Sergeant and succeeded by Sergeant Bryan, who continued the efficient methods in which this important department was handled. Later in the training period the English exercises were introduced into the camp curriculum.

The schedule did not neglect close order drills and of those most of the men felt confident they were receiving "more than their share." In all reviews and parades old E Company always lived up to its reputation. Extended order drills and maneuvers were also given a prominent part in the training schedule. Many an interplatoon bloodless battle was fought in the brush and red mud of Spartanburg. In the two divisional maneuvers the company was unfortunate in the disposal they made of their troops in that the officers did not quite agree with the white brassarded observers, consequently many of the company's best men were ruled out of action. During one of the actions Private James F. Brown was hurt in the hand when his rifle, loaded with blank cartridges, discharged. He was the only bona fide casualty. Several men were declared to have been wounded in various degrees, and were used as models for the sanitary men who practised first aid and bandaging regardless of the high cost of linen.

Saturday morning the "famous army inspection" was always held with pomp and ceremony. When the company stood at attention, prepared for inspection, it was a sight for the gods! Each and every man, immaculately clean, shoes polished reflecting the sun's rays and uniforms and equipment cleaned and polished to the last and highest possible degree. Occasionally an exceedingly large

dash of after-shaving powder concealed a slight growth of beard. Major Mazet and later Major Engel (who took command of the second battalion when Major Mazet was assigned to the first battalion) always expressed pleasure at the appearance of the men, the condition of the kitchen, mess hall, tents, shower baths, street and latrines.

French and English officers and N. C. O.'s, assigned to the division, instructed all ranks in the use of hand grenades and rifle grenades, the bayonet, gas mask, and the light French automatic rifle known as the Chausechot. The work was interesting and essential. A great deal of time was devoted to the various courses. There was real hard work to be done and the men made good on the job they found themselves up against. From seven-thirty in the morning to eleven-thirty and from one to four in the afternoon everybody was on the alert training at top speed in order that they might develop perfect condition and acquire all the knowledge possible so that when the time came to go overseas they would be fit and ready for the work to be done.

The bayonet instruction was a prominent factor in the training schedule and especially trained instructors were intrusted with this work. geants Haible and Greer were detailed from E Company. The instructors put their classes through a grilling form of "physical torture" and with their snappy commands, curt remarks, rapidfire methods created a tense interest and feeling in the men. The men went over the bayonet course, leaping in and out of trenches, thrusting at the dummies, executing butt swings and strikes with all their energy and strength. The perspiration flowed freely. Blouses and O. D. shirts were usually discarded for the work. It caused one to smile to see Private Hochstaine, five feet two, teamed up with Private Ferguson, six feet three, charging the line of dummies.

The semaphore signalling and the Morse code were taught the men, which they mastered promptly, developing speed and accuracy. Privates Fromm, Bonnano and Bowen were the most apt pupils. It must be said for the men who came to the company from the old 10th N. Y. that they were well versed in the art of signalling. Hochstaine, Dubreuil and Tompkins were well versed in the semaphore code.

The interior guard tours of the regimental area were executed with great exactness and precision. E Company details mounted guard and carried out their instructions and orders with snap and precision, and woe unto the man who failed to make his piece ring when he presented arms to Lieutenant Hammond, officer of the day. The company furnished, also, details in turn for outpost guard duty in the vicinity of the Q. M. stores near Fair Forest, and the base hospital. Long will be remembered the dreary hours spent walking post during a heavy rainstorm or on a cold winter night.

The digging of the vast trench system at Camp Wadsworth will never be forgotten. unsweet word was uttered as the men wrestled with Carolina's famous red clay. Work was started on the trench system the first week in They were ready for occupancy the October. middle of November. The second battalion occupied the trenches for its first trick of twentvfour hours two days prior to Thanksgiving Day. The men had their first experience of entering trenches correctly, taking them over from the first battalion, which it relieved. Stand-to at dusk and stand-down at dawn, attack and defense formations were executed. Patrols were organized and operated in the section representing the enemy's lines. As senior non-com. with the second battalion intelligence section Sergeant Bletcher won laurels through his accomplishments on patrols. He was usually assisted by Privates Thoms, Bell, Bowen, L'Hommedieu and Holden, all of whom, with the exception of Bowen, were later attached to the intelligence section with the battalion in action. Working and ration parties were detailed and the work of the men in trenches on the battle fronts in France was simulated to the very last detail.

The battalion was relieved Thanksgiving Eve. Rather tired but more experienced, the men went to their tents and their good friend cot. Corporal "Dave" Burke, in the minds of a number of the men, is in a position to recommend the old army cot to any who desire a comfortable bed. following day was a holiday. Many packages were received by the men through the mail. There were candy, fruit, cakes and many other delicacies in every tent in the street. A very fine "feed" was served in the mess shack. The national bird was appreciated and devoured with satisfaction by the "corned-willy fed" soldiers. Wetherill and his staff had prepared an excellent supper and deserved all the compliments that day conferred upon the culinary department. poral Carl Fenouillet was given an army trunk by his comrades in the old 7th, as a mark of appreciation for the manner in which he, as official mail clerk, cared for the letters from sweethearts and others. Many times he went out of his way to give the boys the very best mail service possible.

Shortly after Thanksgiving day the "sunny south" experienced the coldest winter in many years. With one foot of snow on the ground, a biting wind blowing, and a zero temperature recorded, the men were inclined to cease recommend-

ing Spartanburg as the ideal winter resort of the Some very cold days and nights were spent under the canvas. The Sibley stove received more petting and was fed more wood than any of the large boilers heating thousands of people in the metropolis from which most of the men hailed. Some very rare remarks were hurled at that stove when it became balky and petting failed. It had a habit of shooting quantities of sparks all over the exterior of the tent, burning large and small air holes in the fabric. usually occurred at a time when no water was obtainable, and the men were required to extinguish the blazes with their hands. On two occasions the bugler sounded fire call. dashed out of the tents in the small hours of the morning minus essential parts of their uniforms. presenting quite a unique appearance as they formed in order at the head of the street to fight the fire in the manner prescribed in regulations provided for such emergencies. Lieutenants Brundage and Penoyar profited by the men's efficiency in fire-fighting when their tent was the victim of flames.

Furloughs were granted men about this time. A few men each week were given leave to visit home. The change of temperature so affected Private Sam Drabble's voice he was given leave to go to New York to consult a specialist. Owing to the fact that one of the staff officers was on the same train he could not regain his voice until he alighted at the Pennsylvania station.

Private E. J. Young's supply of Pirika chocolates had the faculty of disappearing mysteriously. No one knew anything about it but everyone remarked how good they were.

By this time the majority of the men had become acquainted with families in Spartanburg and might be found in their homes on Saturday and Sunday evenings. Sergeants Mendenhall and Bruce, Corporals Vialls, McIntyre and Scherer, comprising one of E Company's quintettes, were popular in the South Carolina city. Dances in town were attended by the men. They also took advantage of the opportunities offered by the Y. M. C. A. to bathe in its pool and to utilize its rest and reading rooms.

Many a celebration was held in the Cleveland Hotel dining room. In some extraordinary and unexplainable manner a bottle of "vichy" made its appearance. Corporal "Jack" Hines states the "Unit," a non-alcoholic beverage, was fair. Cor-

poral Hines ought to know.

A number of well-intentioned and public-spirited New York ladies interested in the regiment donated a large sum of money to the regiment for the purposes of erecting a camp auditorium. Men especially trained in that kind of work constructed the building. E Company furnished quite a few men. Captain Knust was official boss of the job. Private Doig had charge of the erection of the massive stone chimneys, being assisted by Private Lemmon and Private "Heavy" Monnell. The capacity of the auditorium was about 3,000. Religious services, band concerts, movie shows and boxing bouts were held in the building.

To go to town good use was made of the oneton 22-H. P. truck (model 1917) which the First Regiment men brought with them. It made regular trips to and from Spartanburg, holding about 20 passengers. Otherwise it was up to one to take his choice as to whether he would travel by the P. & N. rail route or "Ford" his way. After having made the decision one prayed to the gods of chance to be merciful. If the flivver route were chosen the flivver usually had to be caught on the fly. As there were, no doubt, ten occupants aboard the luxurious five-seated motor vehicle, one was required to hang on with two fingers, and if one were lucky a space for a toe or two might be found. It was a ride for life over bumps and around the turns on two wheels. Riding on the P. & N. was more comfortable and surely more dignified. But on the other hand it was decidedly slower. Speed was unknown on this railroad, and it aggravated the engineer while travelling between stations when the men alighted from the rear coaches, walked up to the locomotive and asked the fireman for a light.

With the coming of winter more than appreciated was the goodly supply of sweaters, socks, mittens' and other woolen necessities sent the men by the Women's Auxiliary of the 107th Infantry. They deserve the greatest credit for supplying them before the winter set in and not afterward. A great number of these articles from other sources were sent with spring.

When the snow started to melt during the latter part of December Camp Wadsworth was one sea of mud. Boots were greatly appreciated, and the majority of the men made haste to procure for themselves a pair of the big hip boots distributed by the commissary. First Sergeant Grimm found them very handy on many a cold, but dry morning. For the last minute risers for reveille formation the overcoat and a pair of boots were a blessing, covering a multitude of missing clothing. Many a shivery moment was spent in line before the company was dismissed.

Christmas was enjoyed by everybody, not only because there was no reveille nor work that day, but because all had caught the spirit of the occasion. Religious services were held and most of the men attended their customary places of wor-

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ship. Packages of all sorts and sizes were received from home by the men. The first class mail was unusually heavy. Corporal Fenouillet and Private Allison handled the mail problem for E Company, putting in a few very strenuous days during the holiday week. Captain Knust was home for Christmas. During his absence Lieutenant Hammond commanded the company. He did everything in his power to make the Christmas celebration in E Company a success. Sergeant "Skid" Bible was in charge of the program for the official celebration. The old mess hall was "dolled up" The Christmas in great style for the occasion. tree was dressed beautifully. Lieutenant Wetherill, having received his commission, his successor, as mess sergeant, Cook Ritter, proved to be equal to the occasion, for a celebration dinner. He and his staff of cooks provided a meal that was a winner. It simply could not be beat. The entire kitchen staff were given all credit which was their just due.

Each man received a stocking. There were plenty of candy and nuts for all. The officers made appropriate speeches. All were greeted with hearty applause. Lieutenant Hammond read a telegram from the captain conveying his greetings for the day to his boys. Various other telegrams conveying the season's greeting to the men were The tremendous applause given Lieutenant Wetherill impressed him very much, and he could not but realize how well the men liked their former mess sergeant. Privates Cappola and Guerrero, respectively talented pianist and violinist, who always willingly entertained, pleasingly contributed more than their share to make the evening's entertainment a success. Cook Dondero sang several songs and was called upon to render again and again "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling." Private Kernochan, too, was compelled to respond to the cry from the men for encores. Other talented men of the company contributed to the entertainment. Private Green's impersonation of a dope fiend impressed the men for its accuracy. "Appropriate" gifts were presented to the officers and men, and many a good laugh was had during the presentation.

New Year's Day was spent in the tents, close to the Sibley stoves, for it was an extremely cold day. The many books and magazines on hand were devoured by the men in idle moments. It was not necessary to remind them that they were this year celebrating the advent of the new year in an entirely different manner than was their wont; and while military restrictions might prevent them from a repetition of their customary celebration, it could not prevent their minds from fancying the boisterous and gay festivities in which they would have taken part had they been in their old homes and amid their civilian associations.

The water pipe at the head of the street had frozen and all water had to be carried from the spigot at the head of the machine gun company's street. Corporal Stout, the company's artist, while speaking of Camp Wadsworth at that time, states "it certainly was a lovely place for polar bears."

The men of the old "First" regiment having been called into Federal service February 4th, 1917, arranged for a celebration of the completion of one year's service. Lieutenant Brundage worked hard to gather together the men of the old company who had been transferred to other units than the 107th for a celebration on February 4th. He was successful in gathering the men, and when the occasion arrived there were present 850, including many men of the old 7th, 12th and 10th, all of whom entered into the spirit of the party. In addition to the company officers, Colonel Boyer of the 1st Pioneers, into which the 1st N. Y. In-

fantry was formed, Major Mazet, commanding the 107th during the colonel's absence, Major Engel, of the second battalion, Captain Egan, I Company, former commanding officer of E Company, 1st N. Y., Lieutenant Haloran, Medical Detachment, 1st Pioneers, and Lieutenant "Tex" Wetherill were present. All the officers spoke in their sincere and face to face manner. Sergeants Keller, O'Rourke, Mendenhall, Zink and Bryan, officer candidates, attending the O. T. S., were also on hand.

In addition to the company entertainers Sergeant Bible had "booked" for the occasion the second battalion quartette, cook Schwartz of F Company, Private Van Zant, an elocutionist of O. D. Pill fame, the regimental Hawaiian trio, Private Kuhl of the 108th Regiment and others. It was a memorable occasion in the life of E Company, 107th Regiment, and will never be forgotten by those who were present. Refreshments were served.

Very shortly after the "party" the company prepared to make the trip to the rifle range at Glassy Rock. Emphasis in the drill schedule was laid on aiming and sighting exercises. Sergeants Lewis and Bletcher had charge of the in-They specialized in triangulation. struction. Whole days were spent in aiming a rifle at a small movable target with a hole in the center. Every time the rifleman said "mark" the instructor made a dot where the center of the target came on the paper. After he had taken three shots, the instructor connected the three dots with a line forming a triangle. Stanley and Tom worked so zealously that any man in the company in his sleep could construct the most minute triangles possible.

Old "E" Company was the first company of the regiment to leave for the rifle range. Early on

the morning of February 14th it left camp, entraining at Fair Forrest for Campobella, the nearest railroad station to the range, from whence the company hiked 'steen miles through mountainous country to its destination. The sun beat unmercifully on the men. Putting to good use a part of the Company funds, Captain Knust purchased the supply of soda water in a general store near which a halt was made. It was necessary to make a detour adding several additional miles to the march because the artillery was using its range through which the infantrymen would ordinarily have passed to their range. The mountaineers had a method all their own of cheering the men up, making the hike seem short. Each one of them when questioned as to the distance to the range would reply, "'bout fo' miles." It mattered not how near or far the company was from the range, it was "just 'bout fo' miles yonder."

Glassy Rock was reached at five o'clock in the afternoon. Almost exhausted the men proceeded to unload the transport and make camp. Although a strenuous job, it required but little time. The camp was situated in a beautiful locality. The altitude was high. One could see across the state line from the top of Glassy Rock. The Blue Ridge Mountains seemed to look their best when the company made its first visit to the range. But what a windy and cold place it was on the plateau on which the camp was located! It was nothing short of a miracle that the tents did not go up like kites during the night.

The cooks experienced difficulty quite a few times during the stay there, struggling not only with the problems of water and fuel, but also the shortage of rations. Cook Baxter prepared a lovely "kerosene oil flavored" stew one day and his reputation as an army chef was at stake and also his "goat" for quite awhile.

When opportunity offered, the Company continued its try-outs to determine whether all the menhad come up to the new athletic standards required by Division Orders; namely, 100-yard dash in 14 seconds; standing broad jump, 7½ feet; running, 14 feet; running high, 4 feet and heaving grenades,

35 yards; all in field equipment.

It was of no consequence whether the sun shone or the rain poured, Captain Knust, an expert shot and an enthusiastic rifleman of national repute, had the company on the range early. From the one hundred yard to the three hundred yard table, the company worked, the officers coaching tirelessly and patiently. It is worthy of note that the entire Company (present 214) qualified in the first and second tables; that 138 qualified in the third, and 30 in the fourth. How well this is will appear from a comparison with four companies from the 108th Infantry, who were on the range about the same time, and made in a table printed below. The men who qualified in the fourth table are:

| Bible | Pvt. |
|---------------|---|
| Haible | 1st cl. Bowen |
| Lewis | Callihan |
| Meehan | Dickson |
| Adams, K. | \mathbf{Fromm} |
| McEwen, E. J. | Kerr |
| Shaw | McIntyre |
| Whalen | Scherer |
| Farrington | Thoms |
| Farina, N. | Vanderveer |
| Boggs | Pvt. Crowell |
| | Gloss |
| | Jankura |
| Costales | Loyd |
| Hillman | Roberts |
| Wyman | |
| | Haible Lewis Meehan Adams, K. McEwen, E. J. Shaw Whalen Farrington Farina, N. Boggs Drabble, W. W. Springsteen Costales Hillman |

The following table compares the results of E Company at the range with the four companies of the Third Battalion of the 108th Infantry:

(Not including officers)

| 108th | P & A | Prac. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 |
|-------------|--------|-------|-----|-----|-----------|------------|
| Co. I | 287 | 198 | 182 | 118 | 59 | 8 2 |
| Co. L | 224 | 178 | 172 | 121 | 56 | 11 |
| Co. K | 286 | 191 | 186 | 158 | 108 | 82 |
| Co. M | 234 | 184 | 175 | 188 | 108 | 78 |
| Co. E, 107t | h. 282 | 214 | 214 | 214 | 188 | 80 |

A week was spent on the range, at the expiration of which the company hiked to Campobella via a shorter route than was used when coming up. Upon arriving at the company street the men were surprised and very pleased to find that Cook Schwartz of F Company had prepared plenty of good warm cocoa. Bread, hard tack and apple butter was issued in abundance. There was a mad rush to the shower baths, where the men indulged in a cleansing that they had not been privileged during their absence from the camp. How good the old cot did feel! It couldn't be beat, that is all there is to it. The next day, much to Corporal "Judge" Elkin's disgust, Corporal K. Adams' squad became aware of the fact that "cooties" had attached themselves to their persons and immediately a campaign of extermination was inaugurated.

At this time the system of identification numbers was inaugurated for the army. E Company ran from 1,210,495 to 1,210,719 inclusive, being based on strength of company on February 28, less the five men at O. T. S.

The company made another trip to the range when the entire regiment maneuvered and ad-

vanced behind a barrage laid down by the artillery brigade. The four-day stay was spent in pup tents. There was much rain. The trip was made afoot in both directions. Lieutenant Grimm, the company's former smiling and popular first sergeant, was assigned to H Company for duty. The maneuver behind the barrage was perfect. It was a novel and instructive experience, even though it illustrated in a very small way what the men were to go through later overseas.

The return trip to Camp Wadsworth was made in eight hours and fifteen minutes, considered good for a twenty-eight mile hike. The camp record for hiking was broken. This record, made by the 107th Regiment, remained intact during the occupancy of Camp Wadsworth by the Twenty-Seventh Division. But oh! what an assortment of feet was displayed to Lieutenant "Doc." Benedict the following morning. There were more styles of blisters and callouses than there were cooties on an English corporal, and that's going some.

The third week of April preparations were begun for departure overseas. There was work of all sorts to be done in the company and the regiment. Life was but one detail after another, but the work was done cheerfully and willingly for it meant "over there," and a chance to get a crack at the "Fritzies."

At this time the company received its first National Army men as replacements, twelve in number, and recruit Polachek.

Before leaving the auto truck was sold for \$250 which, with the other funds, gave the company almost \$1,700 after all bills had been paid. The company was in sound financial condition at all times, and particularly so when it left for overseas.

Two days before the departure the men were more than surprised—they were thunderstruck to learn that Captain Knust was relieved from duty with the company, because he was of German birth. This action could hardly be believed in view of the fact that the captain was a citizen of the United States for forty years and for twenty years a National Guardsman. It was a hard blow for all, for the captain had built up the company. He supervised the training for nine months, working at all times with but one object in mind, to make E Company a 100% company. As badly as the captain felt when making a little farewell address to "his boys" he still retained his spirit and was game to the core, remarking, "It is part of the game."

Lieutenant Hayward of K Company was assigned to E Company as commanding officer, and was very soon thereafter promoted to a captaincy.

The night of April 28th was the last spent in Camp Wadsworth. The last night on the cot and under the old brown canvas that sheltered the men from sun, wind and storm. The training period was at an end. The men were scheduled for overseas, and were happy.

We here lost another of our old-timers. "Tony" Zink, the first of the Officers' Training School graduates to be commissioned, was assigned to another unit and much as we regretted the parting, we realized that as men were promoted, they must necessarily leave their comrades and go forth to their new duties in other fields.



EN VOYAGE

THE period between the end of April and the 1st of June was filled with many thrilling incidents and occasions for E Company. There was the great jubilation of departure from Camp Wadsworth, and the tremendous disappointment when it was learned that the port of embarkation for the division was to be Newport News, and not New York. Then there was the joy of family reunions at Camp Stewart and the tears of farewells. Needless to say, all felt a keen pain as they sailed away, for many knew they would never return, and others felt that if they did, it might not be in quite the same physical condition as they left, for all realized the serious nature of their journey across the seas.

The company was in an unsettled state during this period. The captain was an unknown quanity as far as the men were concerned. Hilliard Matthews had been made first sergeant over the heads of several sergeants who thought they ought to have been considered for the job. Many of the corporals were not quite satisfied with the selection of Corporals Springsteen and Drabble to be sergeants, feeling that in going over their heads Captain Knust had not been fair. Corporal Bancker had been elevated to supply sergeant and a number of new corporals had been made, all of whom did not receive the approval of the ambitious first-class privates.

However, the journey was a pleasant one, and, during the trip across the ocean many of the wrinkles were ironed out of the sails, and the company from then on rode smoothly the seas of adventure, making a creditable record in everything it undertook to do. The morale and spirit of the

men were high; they developed into a company that was the equal of any in the American Expeditionary Forces.

The excitement of the preparations to leave Camp Wadsworth had much the same effect on one as the strain of riding a bicycle up a long, steep grade. It is with a feeling of relief and relaxation of muscle and tension that one glides over the level roadway after the top is reached. One then looks back with a sense of satisfaction, feeling that he has accomplished something through determination. On the day it departed the company looked down the long incline of months covering the Camp Wadsworth period with not a little regret and affection. Here the men learned to know each other and made fast and closer friendships than ever before.

The last formation in Camp Wadsworth took place in the afternoon of April 29. Captain Knust was in the street to witness the departure of his old command. He checked up on the sealing of the tents, and watched the men march to the rear of the street and out of the camp to go sailing over the seas, and, as in some cases, never The commands, "Right by squads," to return. and "Column left," started the movement. By the rear exit, through the picket lines, to the Q. M. stores, the company was guided by Lieutenant Hayward. It passed the old system of trenches in which the men had trained and which were the product of their own labor. Following the rails of a spur of the Southern Railroad, they proceeded out of the camp, arriving at Fair Forest in the early afternoon pretty well fatigued, for they were carrying huge packs filled with many unauthorized articles. They had grown attached to their different little articles of memento and didn't have the heart to throw them away. Later months of heavy marching order developed in

them the good sense to rid themselves of all excess baggage, whether personal property or "isher."

On the same siding to which the men stepped on that memorable day in September when they first set foot on the soil of South Carolina their train was waiting to take them on their first lap in their journey overseas. Only a few moments were required to entrain the men; then, "All aboard!" and away they went. It was one of the many dramatic moments in the lives of these soldiers. All knew they were leaving behind America, for the little they saw of it thereafter was military—intensely so. How many times in the future while trying to dodge the raindrops through the roofs of their billets or attempting to sleep in their holes in the ground with nothing between them and "Jerry" flying overhead but their sometimes unsatisfactory shelter tent, or while playing hide-and-seek with whiz-bangs and machine gun bullets—yes, how many times under far more trying conditions when food was scarce and illprepared, have these men thought of home and friends, good old New York, even Camp Wadsworth, and surely Mrs. Hughs, at Duncan, and her fried chicken an' candied yams, of the multiplicity of delicacies, preserves, jams, jellies, syrups and honey! And those hot biscuits and home-made butter! Not to mention the pies and cakes and puddings, and all the other good things she provided for a fellow to eat. Why, she does not know what a wonderful reality she was in the memory of the many E Company men who regularly patronized her dinner table.

Day coaches had been provided for the trip. Some men grumbled that sleepers had not been provided, but after two or three months in Europe they would gladly have accepted the old American day coach as the most palatial rail con-

veyance in the world. Finally settled, the men began to speculate on their destination. Could it be New York? It must be New York! Their desire strengthened their conclusion that they were going to New York. When, the next morning, after a night of semi-consciousness, they found themselves in Richmond and traveling East they realized they were bound for Newport News, Va.

The journey ended in a maze of railroading. The company detrained near its quarters, and the platoons were quickly assigned to their barracks.

Camp Stewart, it appeared to the men from the tent city of Wadsworth, was a nice, comfortable place for old and feeble soldiers. It was a sudden change in living conditions for the men of Company E, from the old pyramidal tents to a city of barracks, four walls and a roof, real, live spring beds, plenty of water, hot for bathing, comfortable washing facilities and a modern latrine system.

Little drilling was done in Camp Stewart. It was a soldier's paradise as far as work was concerned. The only men burdened with heavy responsibilities were the staff sergeants, who, however, were burdened with far more than their share. Sergeant Bancker worked overtime to properly outfit the company, and to equip it for overseas duty. When the time for sailing came, the company was well supplied with everything required. Sergeant Bancker and those assisting him were thanked by Captain Hayward before the assembled company. He was assisted by Sergeant Springsteen and Private McDonald.

When the barracks bags were collected for shipment the day before sailing, they were all found to be loaded well with surplus supplies of delicacies and tobacco and cigarettes. Men had put in supplies in sufficient quantities to last a long time after their arrival in Europe. The bags were so completely filled that in nearly every instance it was almost impossible to draw the opening together.

The company had hardly settled down in their temporary quarters before there was a rush for the telegraph office to apprise anxious folks of the location of the unit. A few days later parents, brothers and sisters, wives and sweethearts swarmed to the camp to say a last good-by to the boys about to cross the ocean on the great adventure. Until the last day the camp was always crowded with visitors who were permitted only in the area surrounding the adjutant's office. There they were met by runners and orderlies who sought out the men they wished. Once during the stay at Stewart, E Company furnished the guard and the runners who saw to it that no visitor came to the camp in vain.

Troops were not permitted to leave the camp, but these particular men being hardened soldiers knew how to work the game. Some of them left the camp without permission. Officers were apprised of the conditions and tripled their interior guards to prevent the men from leaving. It was then impossible for the men to "run" the guard. Those who had gone out and returned to sneak back to their places were caught. Among them were two E Company corporals and several privates. The two corporals were reduced to the ranks and given kitchen detail for additional punishment, while the privates were required to do hard labor for several days.

For exercise, the men were taken to a field near the base hospital of the camp, where the captain introduced himself to the company as a drill master. He required a very small space in which to drill the company. He specialized in quickening movements. His insistence on the correction of the smallest details resulted in a state of efficiency in close order and the manual of arms not surpassed in any company in any army.

Eight days passed smoothly and quickly without exciting incidents, and then something hap-Recruit Polachek contracted measles. pened! That did not seem so serious, but when it appeared that the company might be left behind because of the incident, many hearts were filled with despair, for to "go over" was the highest ambition of every man in the company. Finally it was decided to leave behind only those men who slept in the same room with the stricken man. These included Sergeants Mendenhall and Bible. both star entertainers in the company. Lieutenant Schwab was assigned to remain with the casual detachment into which the quarantined men were formed. About the same time Lieutenant Brundage was detached and assigned to command a company of National Guard replacement troops from the South, then at Camp Stewart scheduled for an early departure to Europe.

Finally the time approached for the departure of the regiment. Barrack bags were turned in May 9th and loaded on the ship. The following day an early start was made on the movement from the camp to the dock. The entire second battalion travelled together, under the leadership of Major Engel. It was a barren, dusty road the company traversed to the pier. It led through the negro quarter of the town and through an unimposing outskirt. At the pier the command "Right by file" started the movement up the gangplank. As the men boarded the vessel, the Antigone," each was given a slip designating his bunk number, the deck where located, mess hall in which he received his meals, and the life raft to which he was assigned. E Company was quartered in the extreme forward section of the ship.

For the first few hours after embarking the men were required to remain below decks. After the steamer had been under way for about two hours they were permitted the liberty of the main They swarmed the deck, occupying every conceivable perch. Men swarmed all over the great booms. The weather was fair and the sea smooth. From the start it looked much as if it were to be a "bon voyage," and such it proved to On the first day out many of the men were taken ill, but all recovered in a remarkably short time. About the only men who were seriously ill at any time, or who were ill for the entire journey were Sergeant Whalen and Private Murphy. was not so much the dipping or rolling of the ship that caused the illness as the stuffy lower regions in which the men had to sleep. They were out-ofdoor men, and unaccustomed to closed portholes and poor ventilation. After the men had become acclimated to the confinement below decks, the serious illness disappeared, even though later on in the journey the sea became rough and the ship rocked and rolled and dipped.

For amusement during the long, idle hours of the trip the men organized teams and roughed it up a little with "Johnny Ride the Pony" and other army outdoor games, much to the amusement of the sailors. In the early evening a motion picture was usually shown in the mess hall. On several occasions men from the division show performed. There was no band aboard, but groups of men gathered together, formed impromptu choruses and rendered harmoniously the latest Broadway successes. The Y. M. C. A. distributed many books, all of which furnished amusement for the men.

When the submarine zone was reached every eye was alert for the appearance of a periscope of the insidious undersea craft. None were sighted during the trip. In undiscoverable points of vantage men were posted to scan the seas unceasingly for the infinitesimal periscope. In the crow's-nest, high on the main mast, outlooks were posted. Here observations were made with field glasses. Nothing at all, no matter how large or small, escaped the vigilance of the watchers, and the minutest variations of the monotonous sameness of the sea's surface was reported. During the day target practice occupied the sailor's attention. The gun crews made excellent scores, the men were told.

The sailors were a clean lot of men. They were American, the ship being manned entirely by the Naval Reserve Force. Many thrifty sailors gathered in the cost of a day's outing in France by washing clothes for the soldiers. The old canvas leggins, then part of the soldier's uniform, proved to be the source of much revenue for the sailors. Twenty-five cents a pair was the price of having them cleaned up and whitened as they never were before. Other sailors, more thrifty than considerate, peddled candy and pickles among the soldiers, charging exorbitant prices for them. Most of the men were well supplied with money and were free in the use of it.

During the day the men were permitted every liberty consistent with order. However, strict rules regarding lights were enforced at night. No smoking was permitted after sunset. All soon became accustomed to the familiar call "The smoking lamp is out!" Men on deck immediately ridded themselves of their "butts," and from then until morning there was no smoking on the ship.

During the meal hours, both for the sailors and the soldiers, the decks were crowded with men. The congestion was an inconvenience, but could not be avoided. The sailors had much difficulty in passing from one part of the ship to another. Soldiers possess the happy faculty of easily making themselves at home anywhere, but where they do, they usually take over the place completely, almost dispossessing the rightful occupant. But there is always one thing to which a soldier will always give way—FOOD. "Gangway! Comin' thru—hot stuff!" from a sailor carrying food from the galleys to the petty officers' mess always resulted in the hasty creation of a lane lined with longing eyes. The steaming food issued by the sailors seemed luxurious, delicious, too good (in the distance) for ordinary soldier mortals.

The doughboy ate in a former dining-hall. There were evidences about it that it was a dining-hall in more pretentious days. Here the different companies were fed separately, one after another, twice daily. At first the food was sufficient and well prepared, but in the latter part of the journey the issue became smaller and the absence of the customary third meal was sadly felt. However, a sandwich in the middle of the day relieved the situation.

Many of the men availed themselves of the baths on the ship. To wash well in the salt water was difficult, but a visit to the showers at least once daily overcame the inconvenience of an unsatisfactory water. However, all the men did not utilize the showers, largely because they were of insufficient capacity to accommodate all the men desiring to avail themselves of their benefits. In the Gulf Stream, when the water was warm and the air mild, the men were stripped and herded on the decks of the ship, where the hose was played on them, and they were given perhaps the most unique bath of their experience.

The journey was, on the whole, a picnic-like affair. All one did was eat, sleep and seek amusement for himself. Once in a while there was a

trick of guard to do, but when it came it was a diversion. The sight of a shark or some other mammoth of the deep created a momentary interest. Often the strains of music from a band on one of the other ships of the convoy reached the "Antigone." At night the phosphorus playing in the foam of the ship's wake fascinated watchers. Pride for the American Navy filled the heart of every man on board as he thrilled at the maneuvers of the little torpedo destroyers that guaranteed the safety of the great transport fleet, laden with human cargoes.

The only interruption to the smooth course of life aboard the transport was the call to the mess line. Everybody wanted to be at the head of the line, which was obviously impossible. He who was unfortunate enough to be last had to pass three or four times across the mess hall while the line wended its snaky progress toward the "chow." Eventually he reached the straightaway, when the food came within sight. Such an accumulation of authority for observation and orderly accomplishment of the service; first, there was a naval noncom on hand, for what purpose God only knows: then there was an army officer to interfere with the cooks, and then an officer, and sometimes two of the company being fed, perhaps to see that none of the men fell down the hatchway; and then the mess sergeant was there, and finally the head cook and a line sergeant to organize the line. and the poor doughboys so hungry that they had no desire to rush the mess, as it seemed some feared they might do.

Frankfurters and sauerkraut, beans and potatoes; they were the fare. The navy bread, fresh from the ovens daily, was a revelation to the soldiers, accustomed as they were to the hard combination, the products of their field ovens.

And then, one day, it was rumored that the

long journey was nearing its end. Land would be sighted in the morning, it was said, and surely on the morning of May 23rd, the shore lighthouses were seen looming in the distance, and as the ships progressed, an apparent barren island was seen taking shape until it developed, detail by detail, into the beautiful harbor of Brest. Many American torpedo boats were seen, and many other vessels flying the Stars and Stripes gave evidence of the great American activity in this quarter. For two days the company remained aboard the "Antigone." Finally, on the 25th of May, a lighter conveyed the entire company ashore. It was with a feeling of satisfaction and great confidence that the men first stepped on the shores of France. One felt the strength of the power behind them. It was a new experience for all, and the hardships of the next eight months proved to be the greatest schooling in the career of these men.

TRAINING in FRANCE



TRAINING IN FRANCE

FOURTH PERIOD

Antigone," impatiently awaiting their turn to disembark. They were doubly anxious to land because the rationing of the transport for the trip had not contemplated a fifteen-day journey, and the meals for the last few days were consequently scanty. When the sailors in a galley located at the Main E Company hatchway condescended to pass out the contents of a huge container of beans the E Company men received more than their share. Scrambling up the hatchways after a great rush for mess-tins, the men fought off all the other companies and secured inward satisfaction with but few bruises as the cost.

Finally about midday of May 25th a lighter conveved the Second Battalion ashore and all the men but one (and the exception of a special unloading detail), set foot for the first time in France. The exception was Private Stout, whose artist temperament could not await to absorb the quaint Brittany village and its people. "Stouty" had previously donned a sailor's uniform and explored the old town to his heart's content. Everything transpired in his favor until he met Lieutenant Penoyar in the main street, then it became doubtful, but the camouflage of his dark blue uniform proved very successful, for the lieutenant turned his head. At any rate Stout returned to the ship after exploring the city, but never heard anything of an unfavorable nature from Lieutenant Penovar.

The company was now entered upon another phase of its existence. It was in France, and was soon to train for war within the sound of war. It remained in Brest only over night and the next day started on the long rail trip to Noyelles. After spending a night in a rest camp there it hiked to Morlay, at the mouth of the famous Somme River, where it was billeted in barns and outbuildings.

The names of many places in France are associated with the history of the company. Some of them are the names of famous battles, others simply represent work and play. Of those that mean both work and play Morlay is perhaps one of the best remembered. When called upon to furnish a large detail, practically the entire company, to unload freight cars at Novelles and transfer the freight to lorries for the British front, the company responded with a cheerfulness that spelled "high morale." It was difficult work, heavy work. From early morning until late at night the men toiled without complaint. The task was so cheerfully and well performed that the British major in charge communicated a letter of thanks and commendation to the division commander.

While at Morlay the company suffered the first casualty in France. Charles Bowen was drowned June 1st in the mouth of the Somme. With a party of men from the company he went to have a swim, as was his wont whenever the opportunity presented itself. He was unclothed before the others and dove into the water. The other men did not at first miss him, but when they did, thought he had gone up the river. When he did not appear after a reasonable length of time they started a search. Corporal Brown drew the body from the waters. Every effort was made to restore life to the body. Lieutenant Coogan, one of the medical officers. had been sent for. He did all in his power to revive Bowen but to no avail. The funeral was held several days later. Major Engel, commanding the battalion, did much to secure for Bowen a decent Christian burial. The body had been kept in a pup tent near the billet in which he had lived and the men in his squad acted as a guard over the body. Women from the neighboring village brought flowers to the little tent, placing them upon the body until nothing was discernible through the foliage. At the little graveyard in Ponthoile an impressive funeral service was held at the grave. Company H lined the path from the entrance of the cemetery to the grave. Through the line of khaki-clad men the pall-bearers carried the body, followed by the guard of honor, and the few E Company men who could be relieved from the important company detail on which they were engaged at Noyelles. Chaplain McCord prayed and made a short eulogy over the body. Cook Schwartz of F Company sang "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Lead Kindly Light." The buglers sounded "taps" and the casket was lowered into the grave.

At Morlay the men went through the ordeal of turning in much of the equipment that had been issued them at Camp Stewart. It broke their hearts to dispose of a wardrobe they had built up with much care. In an effort to hold on to clothing they tucked breeches, blouses and "O. D." shirts away in their barrack bags in the hope that some day they might regain them when the bags were returned. But in this they were anticipated. The supply sergeant was required to go through all the bags and remove all articles of issue. The bags were then turned in and the man thereafter carried on his back everything he owned.

Close order drills, hikes, and physical exercises occupied the time alloted for training purposes. Gas masks and steel helmets were issued at this place. While here the regiment was reviewed by Field Marshal Haig of the British armies.

Nearly every night while the company was billeted here the German airmen made raids upon that section of France. The crash of exploding bombs, dropped nearby, drowned the dull drone of the airplanes overhead. When the company detrained at Novelles they were delayed in their de-

parture for the rest camp by air raids. The play of the searchlights in the sky, and the bursting of the anti-aircraft shells were the first vivid sights of war that had come to the attention of the newly arrived American soldiers. And nearly every night after their arrival "Jerry" visited the area, and left a souvenir or two behind.

For amusements the men sought the "estaminets." In all directions they sauntered out, curious, seeking new sights. It was not long before they discovered the town of Le Crotoy, a small summer resort on the coast. Here they were wont to go in the evenings and on Sunday. Many of the men still possessed considerable money. The best these towns had to offer was not too good for the American soldiers. Dinners were had at the town's best hotel. The men made the acquaintance of aviators from a nearby French airdrome, who aided them in their search for amusement.

Not only did they seek amusement, but they were hard bent for food. The army ration was not what it had been at Camp Wadsworth. The men were now being fed by the British army, and were on a short ration. A slice of bread, a piece of bacon and a cup of coffee did not satisfy the men for a breakfast, and the recurrence of "MacConochy" and "bully beef" on the daily bill of fare was too monotonous.

On June 17th the company left Morlay for Onival, near Ault, where it remained for several days, to shoot on the range near Eu and to witness a demonstration of a cloud gas attack. This movement, however, was only the first lap in a general movement toward the front. The company resumed the march on June 20th when it left the chalk cliffs of the channel country for the interior. For four days the company hiked, stopping for the night at different towns along the route of march.

Stops were made at Millencourt and Heuzecourt. Le Souich was the destination.

The company was quartered in the barns of a small chateau. Some of the men pitched shelter tents in the rear of a residence, the remainder residing in the barns. There was a huge court yard in front of the residence in the center of which was the usual pool of questionable water; E Company formed on three sides of the court yard, the men facing the pool. It was during a retreat formation at this place that Sergeant "Skid" Bible appeared with his detachment of casuals. Here the men received their first pay in France, and their first mail from home. Here, also, they turned in their American rifles and were issued the British Lee-Enfield.

From Le Souich the regiment made its first trip towards the line. To practice taking over a system of trenches the company was hiked to Saulty near the Arras front, where it was placed in a reserve line of entrenchments near the artillery positions. The company was accompanied by its rolling kitchen and lunch was served after the men had been withdrawn from the trenches. Then the hike homeward was made. It is estimated that the men marched twenty-six miles that day.

July 2nd, the company left Le Souich, entraining at Beauquemaison, and, travelling all night, this time "a la forty hommes and eight chevaux," arriving the next morning at St. Omar in Flanders. Breakfast was eaten in the streets of the city after which the company proceeded to hike to Steenvoorde, where it was destined to spend, probably, its most profitable period in France. En route to that place a stop was made at Broxeele, where Independence Day was spent as a holiday. As part of the celebration Brig.-Gen. Pierce reviewed the brigade. Another stop was made near Arneke,

from whence the trip to Steenvoorde was made the following day.

Steenvoorde will be recalled by members of E Company long after many other places in France have passed from their memory. It was here that the men heard for the first time the explosion of a shell, and became accustomed to the whirring of them as they came over. Here they received most of their instruction in modern methods of warfare. The use of bombs, rifle grenades, Lewis machine guns and wave formations of attack were explained and practiced. Every other day the men were on the rifle range.

At this place the O. T. S. men were given their commissions, and transferred from the company, and new sergeants were made in their places. Later Sergeants Lewis, Hanson and Greer followed them to the O. T. S.

Instruction and practice in the art of war occupied most of the time. However, moments for pleasure were snatched from the day. In the evening many of the men often stole away to "Julie's" for eggs and chips and a cup of coffee. The place was a shanty to be sure, and the people for whom it meant daily bread were very dirty, and, some said, questionably loyal, and the forks with which the men ate were covered with fat, but it was the only place around, and Julie always wore a smile, and showed an attempt to look clean. She was cheerful, exchanged bright repartee with the men, who liked the way she said "No compres!" She did all in her power to make the place attractive.

There were other places to go for amusements, British canteens, estaminets, the airdrome near Abeele. But these usually meant a considerable walk for the men after a hard day of work. Once the division show appeared here for the Second Battalion. It required very little to amuse these soldiers who once were accustomed to receiving the

very best and most expensive kind of amusement

that could be provided by the ingenious.

Because of the daily shelling and nightly air raids the men were required to live in holes in the ground over which they pitched their pup tents. Double tents were usually pitched. The holes were two feet deep or deeper. Some of them were only wide enough to accommodate the body of the man sleeping in them. Others were just as wide as they could possibly be dug and come within the bounds

of a pup tent.

While at this stop details were sent up to the line to do various kinds of work. There was one digging detail which required the entire strength of the company. Cables from the artillery positions were being laid, and the infantry were required to dig the trench in which they were to be secured. Hiking all afternoon the men arrived at the point near Reninghelst where their job was to begin, were put up for the night in their pup tents, under the mouths of twelve-inch pieces, that belched forth their steel to Jerry all night. The men had learned what it is to be tired, as is evidenced by the fact that notwithstanding the reports of the guns, they slept.

Working all day, digging through the clay of Flanders, to a depth of six feet, they laid hundreds of yards of cable. There were no slackers, everybody took a crack at using a pick or a shovel. Corporals and sergeants took turns, for there was rivalry between the various squads. Many of the men in the pony squads worked harder than they should have worked. Private Scandell did more work than any other E Company man on the detail.

While on this detail the men were given an opportunity to visit the different batteries and witness the heavy artillery war against the enemy. They also observed the method of machine gun defense against enemy airplane attack. They saw

the great hospital at Remy and the adjoining cemetery in which it is said there are buried more than ten thousand British and French soldiers who gave their lives in the battles in the vicinity of Ypres.

As soon as the battalion had completed its share of the labor of digging the trenches it was returned to its bivouac at Steenvoorde, where it resumed work of preparing for war.

Then came the day when the unit left the vicinity of Steenvoorde for the rifle range near Zudausques. This was on August 1st. The trip was made by rail from Winnezeele to St. Momolin. By foot the men hiked over an improvised boardwalk through the swamp lands near St. Omar for nearly seven When they arrived at their destination they were billeted in pup tents in a field. It rained nearly the entire time the company was at Zudausques, but this the men did not seem to mind. They were in the pink of physical condition. Much work, hard hiking, temperate living and reasonable hours resulted in the hardening of muscles as they never were before. Few men were ill, notwithstanding the weather. The beer, all who were in this town will admit, was very good, and was a relief after the cheap wines of the sections nearer the front. The men had not yet reached that section of the country where rum, cognac and other harder drinks prevailed in the popular favor.

Captain Hayward took his company to the practice grounds where different advance formations were explained. The men went at the dummies, through barbed-wire entanglements, over trenches and firing at targets at the same time, in all determination to acquire all the knowledge possible concerning the game of war before they went into the line to do it "real." They went on the range several times, firing from the two hundred yards and the four, five and six hundred yards. Nearly all

the men of the company proved satisfactory as riflemen.

Upon their return from the ranges they were despatched to the front. They followed the same route in their return that they had followed in leaving the Steenvoorde area, excepting that instead of stopping at Winnezeele they went direct to Beauvoorde Wood after putting up for the night near that place. There they were held in readiness to enter the line. Equipment and ammunition were issued, ordnance was inspected, personal property and all surplus equipment collected, and with their battle packs, they left Beauvoorde Wood August

11 for the first real experience in the line.

Everything was done that conscientious men could do to prepare for the tests of courage and training now confronting the men. The soldiers of Company E now fully realized the truth of some of Captain Knust's utterances at Camp Wadsworth when he urged the men to consider the war from a serious point of view, to prepare themselves to meet an enemy highly schooled in the art of war. While it was with confidence the men entered battle, yet they cautiously conceded intelligence and strength to their enemies. Therein lay their own superiority.





WAR

POR three months the company was engrossed in war, with all its horrors and despair, its tragedies and hardships. Holding the line, practicing stunts, hiking and hopping over to battle with the enemy, were events of moment during August, September and October. In these three months were tested not only the training and physical fitness of the men but their mettle, and it may be said for the men of Company E that every man proved himself worthy of his associations.

In this period, officers and men lived in closer union than during any other period of their asso-They suffered losses in mutual friendships and endured hardships alike. The hand of war smote indiscriminately, taking here an officer and there an enlisted man. The first officer of the company to be ruled out of action was Lieutenant Penovar, wounded in the leg and shoulder while in the line in the Dickebusch sector of the Ypres salient. Lieutenant Penoyar was hit by shell splinters while entering the line under cover of darkness, and was hit again while retiring to a dressing station to have his first wound dressed. The lieutenant was so badly treated by the wounds that he could not again return to field duty and was assigned to work behind the lines. The first enlisted man of the company to suffer was Sergeant Springsteen, who was seriously wounded in the shoulder while visiting the front lines for observation purposes. He was accompanied by a number of other men from the regiment, some of whom were wounded and one Sergeant Springsteen was sent to a hospital in England, where he remained for several When he had recovered, he too was given work behind the lines to do and sent back to the United States.

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Many changes took place in the company during this period. Non-commissioned officers were sent away to school to train for commissions, and other non-coms were made. Changes were made in the officer personnel. Second lieutenants came and went, but cast little influence on the company. And then, it is sad to relate, officers and non-coms and men paid the supreme sacrifice in the great events of the period. New officers were assigned to take charge of the company, only a handful of men left, but they, too, went, in one way or another, until at the end of the fighting period there remained no officers, and only fourteen enlisted men.

During these three months the company was administered by two different commanding officers, and by three different first sergeants. Many new sergeants were made. If there was any dissatisfaction felt over the various promotions, the company was too busy with other things to ex-Sergeants Davis and Matthews were sent to an officers' training school. Sergeant Haible was made first sergeant. The appointment was hailed as a fine one, and such it proved to be, though many thought he should have been sent to the training school in the place of the former first sergeant. However, later he was sent to an officers' training school, along with Sergeant Whalen, and Frank Scherer succeeded to the first sergeancy. With Sergeant Meehan, he too finally went forth to be an officer. It is too bad that these four men did not receive commissions. Because of the ending of the war they were not commissioned, but simply given a testimonial to the effect that they had passed the required tests and were graduates of a training school for officers, and were then returned to the company. Notwithstanding the loss of apparently invaluable men, the company was not at all weakened.

These lines are a small attempt to relate the story of the company during the period of war. It is impossible to tell accurately the feeling of men as they go into battle, or the sense of incomparable loss they feel as they come out with the knowledge that there were many vacant files in their ranks. Hearts are too sore, brains too tired. and body worn out and weary, to be impressed by later events. In battle men exert themselves to the utmost of their strength, do things they in their moments of training thought it was beyond their physical power to accomplish. And the narrative of this period is the story of one strained period after another. For the purposes of this book, the war period has been divided into four parts, which may be headed, respectively: Flanders, Beauquesne, Hindenburg Line and St. Souplet.

FLANDERS—HINDENBURG LINE

On the 11th of Aug. the second battalion moved out of Beauvoord Wood on the first lap of its journey to the front line to defend positions in front of the Germans' famous and most necessary observation post—Mt. Kemmel, to a farm long ago abandoned by its owners and now occupied by British troops. It was near Reninghelst, and in the line of heavy batteries, and but a few miles from the front. The farm at which the company halted was occupied by a company of British troops made up of men from Queens and Lancastershire regiments, with whom Company E was finally amalgamated. The coalition of the two companies was effected under the supervision of Captain Hayward, his officers and the British officers, and when completed the double strength unit was divided into two provisional companies, comprising four platoons each, with an equal distribution of British and Americans.

At this farm the men were given their evening meal and were issued rations for the next day. Shortly before sunset and the hour for departure tea was served. When darkness had approached. the reorganized companies moved out of the farm and up to the front to do and dare as occasion and fate might require. The advance was made in a column of two's, a distance of about twenty vards being maintained between the platoons because of the possibility of casualties resulting from Perfect quiet was maintained. men were engrossed in thought. They were entering upon the greatest experience of their lives. None knew how much longer he had to live. Everything suddenly became an uncertainty.

As the thin column approached the front line it came in contact for the first time with material evidence of war. On all sides, apparently from all directions, came the roar of guns and the crash of bursting shells. The German verey lights, thrown up from outposts and patrols, seemed very near, yet they were more than a mile away. Some confusion prevailed at the point where the reserve companies of which E Company was a part left the main road to the Le Clyte sector for the trenches they were to occupy. In single file, following paths and trenches now filled with water, the company found its way to its destination. The men were distributed along the trench and told they were to remain here for several days.

The English immediately set out to find bivvies for themselves, and it was not long before the Americans were following their example. A bivvy is simply a nitch scratched in the side of a trench and covered with a piece of sheet metal where it may be obtainable. With each squad there was a British and an American corporal. They usually bunked together. In some cases where there were not sufficient bivvies to accom-

modate the men they were compelled to stretch out on the duckboards in the bottom of the trench. Here they slept while they could. They were given small opportunity to sleep that first night in the actual occupancy of the trenches. Hardly settled, they were disturbed by tremendous bursts from the British batteries a few yards in the rear of their trenches, and soon after were ducking the shells that "Jerry" sent over in retaliation. Many narrow escapes were experienced that first night.

The next day the company furnished working details for the engineers, who were completing a new system of intrenchments for resisting a German attack should it be launched at this point.

Incidentally, while on that detail they located several potato patches, abandoned because they were under direct observation by Germans located in points of vantage on Kemmel Hill, which loomed in front of the American positions. Regardless of the danger of it, they crawled out, particularly Private Dreichler, until sufficient "fruit of the earth" had been gathered to feed the squad he was in.

Three days were spent in this manner. During these days the men learned to walk under shellfire without flinching, and, in their enthusiasm to "see" the war, explored the back area freely. The little village of Le Clyte nestled under a hill and, sheltered from direct observation from the German lines, was a subject of interest to the men. Battered to pieces, so that there wasn't a stick of timber left untouched by shell splinters, the village represented to them the crowning destructiveness of war. Here the men found a well which they visited frequently for water for drinking and washing purposes. This water was not, as the men thought at the time, a very fortunate discovery, for after the company was removed from the line, men were attacked by dysentery and were sent to the hospitals by the score.

Finally, the time came for the men to take over the outposts. This, the men knew, would be a serious piece of business. Under cover of darkness the advance was made. Paths, tracks and trenches were followed. A guide led the way. The march was made in single file. When the sunken road at LeClyte was crossed, the roar of Allied guns seemed far in the rear; then predominated the cracking of machine guns. verev lights were only a few hundred vards away. Noiselessly the advance continued. While a light remained up, and the earth was flooded with the yellow glow of it, all halted and remained entirely motionless until it disappeared. Then the advance continued. Many times the relief, as the company was now known, for it was on its way to guard the front line, was interrupted by the enemy's lights.

It was very dark, and the night was very silent, except for an occasional burst from a machine gun, first here and then there, when company headquarters was finally reached. Guides led the various platoons to their trenches. Three platoons were placed in the outposts, while one was held in a trench known as the counter-attack trench, as reserves in case of necessity. These men were expected to regain any trenches that might be taken from the company in a raid or other manner of attack on the company's sector of the front line. During the period the company held the front line there were no direct attacks on its position. Operations on both flanks were carried on, but nothing more serious than a strafe was directed against Company E.

After the third day in these trenches the British were withdrawn and the Americans held the line alone.

For the first four days that the company held

the front line, and all it was required to do was sit tight, it was subjected to a severe shelling. Twice a day the Hun batteries sent over every variety of missile, from machine gun bullets to the very largest stuff they had. It is strange how many shells can be sent over that do no damage, but, as Private "Chick" Leghorn remarked, "Everybody can't be where they ain't hittin'."

"Chick" was right. The company did not hold the line without paying a price. The first casualty was "Sunny" Jones, who accidentally shot himself in the foot. Corporal Shade and Private Roberts were wounded when a shell came crashing at them, penetrating the earth against which they were leaning and going straight through the body of an English corporal who was seated in the trench between the two Americans. Fortunately for the latter, it was a dud and did not explode. But the terrific crash when it hit sent rifles and equipment flying. Shade was hit in the face with his own rifle. Roberts was shell-shocked. Both had to leave the line.

The saddest occurrence was the wiping out of Sergeant Farina's rifle outpost by a high explosive, which landed just right to kill Privates McCaul and Crawford, and to seriously wound Farina and Private Pilus. All were removed from the line that night, the dead to be buried in the little cemetery near Abeele, where are now located considerable American graves. Corporal "Foots" Taylor was hit by a machine gun bullet on the same night, and Private Fleming was wounded by shrapnel. Private Lloyd was blinded during this event, and distinguished himself while being taken from the line. He was being carried but felt he ought to walk, and asked to be led. And this was during a severe strafe. Corporal Monell was wounded in the leg, and Private Curry also hit.

In addition to those mentioned above, other casualties incurred during the period in the line officially known as the "East Poperinghe line, Belgium, July 9 to August 20," were Corporal Misfeldt, Privates Skinner, Kerr, Kasmeyer and Corporal Callihan.

The company's intelligence section, under Sergeant Bletcher, in charge of battalion intelligence men, operated an observation post cleverly concealed. Corporal L'Hommedieu and Privates Holden and "Wild Bill" Cooney faithfully attended their duties here, making discoveries of movement in the German lines of value to the artillery. Later Sergeant Bletcher was returned to America as an instructor and Holden and Cooney were made corporals and given squads.

While in the line the men were well fed. British rations were issued, usually consisting of bacon, beef, bread, cheese, jam, tea and raisins. The "issue" was distributed to the platoons from company headquarters in parcels sufficient for eight men. The platoon sergeant divided the food he received among the corporals, who distributed the individual portions to the men. Even while in the line only a score or more yards from the German outposts, the men received mail from home. Many of them wrote home from the trenches.

Mt. Kemmel! Every time a man looked over the top toward the German lines, this huge hill loomed up before him. It was a bare, bleak earthen mound; not a tree nor a bush could be observed on top. It had been a target for artillery for years, and was battered and banged as no other in France. Men were fascinated by the whirring of the big Allied shells over their heads on their warlike mission to the German lines. They followed the sound and watched for the explosion on the top of Kemmel. The hit could be seen before the explosion was heard. The hill

seemed utterly deserted, as though there wasn't a German in the place. But at night, in the dark, the enemy machine gunners could be heard playing tattoos as they in a businesslike manner "covered" the various tracks and trails used by the Allied runners and messengers and ration parties. It was one of these whimsical bullets that crashed through Corporal Taylor's arm.

Excepting for the night when the outfit was relieved, the darkness was intense. It was difficult to penetrate more than a dozen yards with the Sentinels were unusually alert. Runners were constantly watching for audacious enemy patrols who might have slipped unobserved between the outposts to explore the front line. One night Privates Juhren and Dreichler, while delivering a message, thought they saw a group of Germans between the fourth platoon outposts and They returned to their company headquarters. platoon and reported their "discovery." A patrol investigated and found them to be only a row of trees that had been shot to stumps by shellfire, and which looked like a row of advancing men.

During the occupancy of these trenches the runners were kept busy carrying messages between the different platoon headquarters and company headquarters. The company runners had much to do carrying messages to battalion headquarters in the rear. Private Sam Young won his promotion to a corporalcy for his work as a runner while in the Kemmel sector. He was tireless, fearless and never failing.

Lieutenant Schwab distinguished himself for his daring and fearlessness. The men learned here to have confidence in all their officers and non-commissioned officers.

On the 19th of August the company was relieved from the line and taken to the rear. The first night it halted at a temporary rest camp near Reninghelst, from which it retired to its field near Steenvoord. Here noses were counted, and equipment replaced, and then the outfit again moved to Beauvoord, now a starting place for the line, where it was held in reserve. The emergency which would have taken it into the line for a second time did not occur, and the company retired to Oudezeele, where for a few days it remained in shelter tents and then hiked to Proven, Belgium, where it entrained for Doullens.

This trip proved to be more or less of a pleasant jaunt for the Americans. They travelled along the coast, encircling Bergues, Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne and Estaples, arriving at Doullens at midnight. E Company hiked to Beauquesne, where it was first placed in shelter tents in a field and later quartered in billets.

Beauquesne will always be remembered by E Company men with pleasure. Here they met the first French civilians they had any opportunity to meet and learned for the first time what French hospitality is. Band concerts and performances by the Divisional Show were frequent.

It was here that Sergeants Matthews and Davis left for the O. T. S. and that Corporal Watkins was made a sergeant and that Privates Holden, Young, Lander and Bonnano were made corporals.

While at Beauquesne the work upon which the greatest emphasis was laid proved to the men that they were soon to take part in something big. Nearly every day there were field maneuvers of some kind. Always combat formations were given the important periods of the day, in fact, many entire days were spent in practicing advancing in wave formations. Many hours were spent practicing operations against supposed machine gun nests and heavily manned trenches. The different approach formations and wave formations were

practiced until every man thoroughly understood them!

Beauquesne! Quiet, peaceful, French! The company was in the town scarcely an hour when it had sampled every apple tree near it and hardly a day when every man knew just where the cheapest good vin blanc could be obtained. "Alaine," the little barmaid who was so pretty, and as dainty and très chic as she was good, will be recalled often by many a man who wants to recall pleasant things and pleasing people. Her winning ways won many of the Americans as customers and friends.

There was an "egg place" here and it was well patronized by E Company men. Oeufs were about the only food that the American soldiers might buy. Occasionally a beef-steak or a pork chop might be obtained. On such occasions the men really feasted and highly enjoyed the meal, utterly disregarding the various bad smells about their dirty dining-rooms and kitchens, and the general discouraging appearance of the so-called cook.

The men knew the time for the great stunt had come when they were told they were soon to move to another front. On September 24th the company left with the rest of the regiment for Haut Allaines. The company entrained at Roisel, traveled in box cars through the most desolate war country of France, traversed the war wasted country from Amiens to Peronne, detraining at Tincourt, and hiking to Haut Allaines, where it remained for several days in pup tents, preparing for the advance to the front lines.

Haut Allaines was material evidence of bitter fighting. The town was in ruins, scarcely one brick standing upon another. Evidences of recent German occupation were everywhere visible. Wicker baskets in which German shells were carried to the batteries, many of them still containing their shells.

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were distributed everywhere. Live shells, bombs and rifles and thousands of rounds of small arms ammunition littered the countryside. Battered trenches marked the hillsides. The men investigated all of them and all day long could be heard the explosions as the men threw German potato masher bombs. And as dusk approached the sky was ablaze with German signal lights set up by the more adventurous of the American soldiers.

Bivouacked on a battlefield the men slept under the crosses of the heroes who gave their lives to gain this ground. Australians had contested here. Many of those who had been in the series of engagements from the great attack of Villers-Brettonneaux were encamped near the Americans and were to back them in the greater attack in which

they were soon to take part.

The spirit of the men was excellent. Notwithstanding the imminence of a great event they were in appearance as light and irresponsible as in the drill field at Camp Wadsworth. At the instigation of the Captain, Sergeant Whalen organized a football team and contested with a team from F Company. The latter fared badly at the hands of the E Company men. They had to acknowledge defeat. "Steve" Jankura and Sam Young were the heroes of the game.

Then came the orders to turn in shelter tents, poles and pins, and all other equipment and personal property not needed in the fighting. Extra clothing and odds and ends were wrapped up in the shelter tents and turned in to Sergeant Bancker. They were all plainly marked with names and numbers of the owners so that those fortunate enough to come out of the fray with the company might regain them. Blankets, too, were turned in.

With only their slicker, personal articles and rations in their pack on September 27th the company moved up to the lines in preparation for the great attack. A halt was made at Ronssoy where the men were distributed in a line of intrenchments in reserve. On the night of September 28th rations were issued and the men were equipped for the "hop-over" the next morning.

The men had been carefully informed by the captain of just what they were to do. The plans were fully explained so that each man might be able to act on his own initiative should occasion require it. Very carefully the captain went into detail, first with the entire company, and later with the non-coms, describing the movements to be executed by the company in its advance during the attack, and encouraging the men to believe that they could not possibly fail in what they were about to undertake to do. Company E was one of the companies to try what picked men from other Allied armies had failed to do—break the Hindenburg Line.

It cannot be made too plain that no effort was spared to thoroughly inform the men just exactly what was expected of them. For several days before the attack they were drilled in advancing a hundred yards in five minutes and increasing the pace to a hundred yards in three minutes. The nature and concentration of the barrage was thoroughly explained. The liaison arrangements were gone into in detail. The nature of the ground to be covered was thoroughly explained. That a smoke screen was to be used, the men were told. Every detail in the movement forward was explained. The men were encouraged to believe that they could not fail. They determined that they would not.

On the night before going over all the non-coms gathered in the captain's headquarters, where they received their final instructions. It was the last time these men gathered together. It was the last time many of these men saw their officers. The captain, good old "Uncle" Ben Hammond, and "Steve" Schwab all paid the supreme sacrifice the next morning.

Before leaving their trenches the men were given hot stew and had been issued rations for the next day. Hand grenades and bandoliers of aminunition were issued, rifles were inspected and everything was in readiness for the advance.

Something after midnight the company was led out of its trenches in the reserve to the hoppingoff place. The Germans were aware of the attack and were putting up a severe barrage. They accurately covered the various trails leading to the place where the Americans were distributing themselves in battle formations. Many of their shots hit their mark, and men advanced to position with the cries of their wounded comrades ringing in their ears, even above the bursting of the shells. The sky was lit up with verey lights, but the movements of the men could not now be halted, because the lights were displayed too frequently. Two shells hit near E company, both of them causing casualties, and wiping out several squads.

When the tape had been reached the men were dispersed in the nearby shell holes in which they were required to remain until the attack opened. The barrage opened promptly at 5:50. The command was given to rise and go forward. All men obeyed the command. There was a rain of machine gun bullets overhead and the singing of whirling missiles. Great explosions were taking place all around, artillery was booming. The German S. O. S. lights appeared in the sky as far as the eye could see on both sides of the advancing waves. Shells from the enemy batteries were taking their toll, and men fell by the score. When the enemy wire was reached, a terrific fire from German machine guns on the extreme left of the

divisional sector, hit the company, and men fell dead and wounded. Lieutenant Hammond was hit, and then the captain. When Lieutenant Schwab took command of the company and attempted to bind the wounds of Lieutenant Hammond, he, too, was hit. All three died from the wounds. The company carried on. Men continued to be put out of action by the terrific enemy fire, but those remaining held on. Several men distinguished themselves for the manner in which they rallied the men around them, and established themselves in the front to secure the line against counter attacks.

Four E Company men were taken prisoners in this engagement. They had advanced too far in the smoke screen, were wounded, unable to return to their own company, so did the sensible thing and surrendered. They were Privates J. J. Casey, White, Gallagher, and Cianfrogna. After the armistice was signed three of them returned to the company. Gallagher returned to America from England.

Several non-coms, not required to enter the fight, did so of their own free will. All were wounded in the engagement. They were Sergeant Bancker and Corporals Dickson, Callihan and Boggs.

The company entered this fight with a strength of 170 men, but retired from the line on the third day with only 46.

There were left in the company only four sergeants, Haible, Scherer, Whalen and Farrington, and not more than half a dozen corporals. A lieutenant was temporarily assigned to the company after it had retired to Doingt Wood to recuperate and re-organize. Equipment was replaced, the men thoroughly rested, and then the company departed again for the front to engage in a number of serious encounters with the enemy

that reduced its effective strength to eight men without any officers.

The complete list of casualties suffered by E Company in the attack on the Hindenburg line follows:

Lieutenant Hammond, the first officer of the company to die, fell while urging his platoon forward in the attack; Captain Hayward, with a big hole in his left groin, awaited patiently the end of the battle, seated in a shallow shell hole he encouraged his men, who on all sides of him were wounded and dying; Lieutenant Schwab was wounded in the jaw by a sniper while in the act of assisting Lieutenant Hammond.

Sergeant Drabble, wounded in the lung while leading his platoon forward, died in a C. C. S. at Doingt, not 500 yards from where the remains of his company were encamped to reorganize and "carry on."

Sergeant Watkins—Wounded in the face by a machine gun bullet from the effects of which he died.

Corporal Krantz—Died a hero, a volunteer who led tanks in the advance, far ahead of his company, an assignment that meant sure death.

Corporal Ferguson—Survived the attack of the 29th but was killed on the 30th by a whizbang which struck him on the head. He had distinguished himself on the 29th rallying the remnants of troops on his front and assisting in organizing them to resist counter-attacks.

Corporal Bonnano—Was badly wounded in the right shoulder September 29 and died October 20 in a base hospital.

Corporal McDonald—Died in the advance September 29 from wounds received while going forward earlier in the morning.

Corporal Young-Leading his squad, was

wounded in the jaw and died October 3 at a base hospital.

Private Allison—Was hit in the stomach and died on the field, only a short distance from the captain.

Private Baird—Died when hit a second time by shrapnel, when as a case of "walking wounded" he was going back for aid to his wounds.

Private Baker—Died from wounds, the result of a bursting shell.

Mechanic Bicknell—Was badly wounded by a machine gun bullet in the left kidney and died shortly after reaching the field hospital to which he was taken.

Private Castronova—Died instantly when hit by a machine gun bullet during the great advance.

Private Deveson—Died on the field from wounds received in occupying another shell-hole to reset his machine gun.

Private Englebride—A Lewis gunner of daring, died utilizing his weapon with good results.

Private Fromm—First man of the company to die on September 29, hit in the head. He was attached to company headquarters, and died on the field after returning from a bold mission.

Privates Travis, Cooney, T. J., and Kelly, M. J.—Died at a C. C. S. at Doingt, from wounds received in action.

Private Morrissey—Died from wounds in the right side.

Private Wallenstein—Died on the field from wounds received while with a small group of Americans who were resisting a much larger force of Germans. Subsequently three of his comrades, wounded, were taken prisoners.

Mechanic Lemmon, Privates De Boe, Shay, Thuet, Jackson, M. J., Lilienthal, Laverty and Kenney—Died where they fell on the field of battle.

Private Leghorn—Hit by an entire burst from a machine gun, died instanty. He had attempted to leave a shell hole to go forward.

Private Padakos—Hit by shell splinters at the tape; was killed.

All three officers and thirty-one men were killed and sixty-three men wounded of whom Sergeants Meehan and Vialls, Corporals Taylor (2d time), Dickson, McIntyre, L'Hommedieu, Shade (2d time), Callihan, Lander, Privates first class Doherty, Carmody, Hashagen, Casey, J. J. (P. O. W.), Ballis, Privates Skinner (2d time), Lozier, Guerrero, Barton, Brundage, Cianfrogna (P. O. W.), De Blasio, Driechler, Faulhaber, Hammer, Hockstaine, Knapp, Miller, W. F., Rightmeyer, Rydell, White (P. O. W.), Young, E. J., Betts, Kagel and Turkofski were later returned to the Company.

Supply Sergeant Banker, Sergeants Shaw and Van Meter, Corporals Farina, N., Holden, Jansky, Misfeldt (2 times), Raymond, Thoms, Westervelt, Wyman, Privates first-class Brown, M., Drury, Fogarty, Gilland, Graner, Kauffman, McDermott, Moretti, Swan, Privates Borgia, Kubinec, Mirabito, Strelitz, Webber, Brooks, Gallagher (P. O. W.), Welliver and Leech were returned direct to the United States from hospital.

In the meantime Lieutenant Richard Raven of

K Company had been assigned to the company as commanding officer. He was enthusiastic for the war, and promised to be a leader worthy of his predecessors.

ST. SOUPLET AND JONC DE MER RIDGE

THE company arrived at Doingt Woods the noon of October 2d, 1918. The men were pleased with their billet. The entire company, reduced to little more than a platoon, was accommodated in the shack formerly used by the Y. M. C. A. The strain of the previous days had not entirely worn off and the men were fatigued. The old Y shack looked good to all. There was a piano in good shape and almost immediately Private Coppola had his fingers working on "high." The air was full of undergarments, razors, and the soldier's complete and extensive toilet kit (which was usually carried in the hip pocket), and soap and water were in the limelight.

Every night at this point the much-looked-for and welcomed mail from home was received. It came in large quantities, for there was a large accumulation. But the faster it came the better the men liked it. News from home was devoured at a speed that defied all laws of digestion. Clothing and ordnance equipment were issued and there

were daily inspections.

The men had the larger portion of the day to themselves and they rested, talked over the recent happenings, wrote letters, hunted for canteens, visited some of their comrades in a casualty clearing station nearby, and took life easy. The "Auzies" entertainment was also attended by the men. But all hands were on line when Bugler "Alarm Clock" Jackson blew mess call, for the issue to the kitchen was plentiful and Sergeant Ritter and his staff of cooks prepared excellent meals for the company.

Lieutenant Raven of K here joined the company

as commanding officer. He was first battalion adjutant and lost his brother, of K Company, in the recent battle. The lieutenant requested to be assigned to a line company. Lieutenant Raven was a fine man and a good officer. The men took to him and he won their affections almost immediately. Sergeants Haible and Whalen left the company here for officers' training school and Sergeant Scherer was made first sergeant. The company was reorganized and Corporals Costales and Anderson were made sergeants, and Privates Molloy, Cooney and Sam Drabble were made corporals.

Jerry visited the camp every night. All lights, whether there was doubt or not as to their being visible, were extinguished and remained so until

the sentry blew the signal for "all clear."

New company records were made here. The men were startled at the official publication of the list of the dead and wounded. Every one hoped the men who were missing would turn up O. K. The price paid to gain the victory at the Hindenburg Line was heavy, and many comrades had gone "west," quite a few were seriously wounded, and a great number slightly wounded. The men were impressed; experiences and sights were indelibly marked in their memory. The hatred for the German became more pronounced and a fierce desire for revenge surged through the minds of all.

The men were ordered to roll their packs and prepare to leave, October 7th, to move forward as active reserves. This work was done speedily and the company moved out about 2 P. M., hiking to Tincourt, pitching pup tents in the woods. Six o'clock the following night the order was received to prepare to move in a few minutes. The work was done in absolute darkness and the company fell in and proceeded to hike to Bellicourt, where the men bivouacked for the night. It was

a cold, damp night, and the frost on the blankets was heavy by morning. The men slept on a section of the famous Hindenburg Line which up to a short time previous had been held by the Germans. The night was clear and an impressive sight was beheld as a "Jerry" plane, with anti-aircraft searchlights concentrated on it, flew around. The anti-aircraft batteries, working at top speed, kept the plane up, finally persuading the pilot to start for the Fatherland, which he did with speed.

The company stayed here until late in the after-All day an endless stream of vehicles moved in both directions on the road. lances, artillery pieces, limbers, G. S. wagons, lorries, ammunition and supply trains—as far as the eye could see they plied back and forth. Occasionally a group of "Jerry" prisoners wended their way past the procession to the prison cage. They did not seem to feel badly over their capture. In fact, their demeanor signified quite the opposite. The next stop, several kilometers away, was made at dusk. The pup tents were set up again and camp for the night was made. battalion moved forward early the next morning and halted along the railroad tracks on the outskirts of Busigny. The 30th Division was carrying on the advance and their dead were distributed here and there on the fields, but their number was greatly excelled by the German dead. In quite a few places the crews lay close to their machine gun nests.

Lieutenant Sparks was assigned to E Company at this time. The following day the company was told the regiment was to enter the lines that night. The usual preparations were made, non-essential articles, personal equipment and such were put in squad bundles to be left with the supply sergeant. Combat packs were rolled and the precious "iron

rations" were carefully placed in the haversack. The necessary hand and rifle grenades and bandoliers of ammunition were issued. The men were ready once more to enter the front line.

The desire of the general officers to continue the advance and decisively beat the Germans ere the severe weather set in was shared by the men in the ranks. There seemed to be a general thought that the Germans simply could not stand up under the punishment being handed them and continue to meet the losses they were forced to sustain.

The company took its position in the line, relieving a unit of the 30th Division about 4 a. m., October 12th. Two platoons were distributed through a sunken road, the other two occupying advanced trench positions. Corporal Brown, Privates Harding, Miller and Mackay, a Lewis gun section, were placed in a shell hole for outpost duty with orders to stay there until relieved. the excitement. Lieutenant Sparks, upon returning to the trenches after establishing the outpost well in advance, forgot the position and patrols could not locate it. The third night a patrol located the outpost and the section was brought back to the trenches. Their canteens had been empty for twelve hours. They attacked the "bully beef" at platoon headquarters with vigor and drank as only thirsty men can.

The enemy shelling was very heavy and the company was subjected to frequent concentrated gas shell attacks. The enemy possessed the advantage of observation, making it necessary that all movements made in the trenches during the day be done very cautiously. At night the sky in the rear of the German lines was illuminated by the blaze of burning towns. Sergeants Scherer and Meehan left the company here to attend officers' training school and Sergeant "Skid" Bible

was acting "topper." Patrol parties were organized each night. On several occasions they penetrated the enemy's lines deeply. Ration parties were forced to run the barrage that "Jerry" put up during his frequent strafes. Bi-hourly contact was made with the 108th Regiment on the company's left. The patrols were required to work speedily. It was difficult, for there were times when nothing was discernible a few feet away, owing to the intense darkness. The bursting of the shells and the occasional verey light afforded the only light. A dead German lying on a knoll was a guide-post, for upon reaching him the patrol wheeled to the right.

The company and platoon runners had many an exciting trip carrying messages. Private Laedlein distinguished himself here, "running" tirelessly and cheerfully. It mattered not when he was called upon, or what he was to do, he did it

and never uttered a "peep."

It rained most of the time. Thus the cold and wet made holding the line a real hardship. A dugout was a thing unknown in these trenches. One might be able to scratch a "bivvie" with an entrenching tool, but that was all.

Lieutenant Brundage was gassed and had to leave the lines with other gas casuals. Two men received shrapnel wounds, but they were not serious. Considering the large front the company covered, the work each man did owing to the small numerical strength, the heavy enemy shelling, continuous sweeping machine gun fire, the company was fortunate as regards casualties.

The cooks were on the job and had food for the men ready for the transport train each night. "Jerry" flew overhead each morning, dipping low on several occasions.

Four o'clock of the 16th of October a unit of the 105th Regiment relieved the company. The inky blackness of the night, the rain, and the thick, muddy bottom of the trenches, which were exceedingly narrow in parts, made it difficult to carry on the relief. Before the company was one-quarter of a mile in the rear of the line, day had dawned. "Jerry" whiz-bangs flopped all around the company, which was extended in single file. One of the shells burst close to Corporal Molloy and gave him a nasty wound in the back. Sergeant "Skid" Bible aided him to the rear.

On the way to the rear the company passed units of the 30th Division, who were digging "bivvies" in reserve positions. They informed the men that both divisions were "going over" the next day. There were no loud cheers given upon receipt of this news, nor did the men register joy by smiling. Every one was all in. The company marched to a field the Second Battalion occupied, where the men paired off and dug in.

The field was in range of enemy artillery fire. The 4th Australian Division Field Artillery pieces were close by and kept up a continuous fire. It was a nasty, cold, rainy day. To sleep was impossible. One had to be content with lying down and relaxing. Owing to illness Lieutenant Sparks left the company here.

The kitchen came from the rear and the cooks prepared a supper which was most welcome. Just previous Lieutenant Raven informed the company of the plans of operation for the morrow. The necessary preparations were made for an "overthe-top" stunt. The blankets carried in the trenches were turned in here, rifles were cleaned and petted bomb pins were straightened out, in order that the rings might be pulled speedily, and other essential preparations were attended to.

About 1 o'clock in the morning of the 17th the company had a warm breakfast. There are things that produce miraculous effects on soldiers, one

of which is pay-day. On that day the sick arise from bed, the lame walk, all sorts of aches, colds and irritations disappear, and a hot meal, particularly when served previous to "going over," hits the spot, changing the soldier's outlook on life, and then only the silver lining of the cloud is visible.

Immediately after mess equipment was slung. The company fell in to its position in the battalion and the march to the tape started. "Jerry" was shelling the front line area for all he was worth. Upon reaching the tape the company deployed into combat groups, awaiting the zero hour. The men stretched themselves flat on the ground, giving their rifles and gas masks the final inspection. The fog and smoke were dense. One could just make out the man six feet away from him. About 5 o'clock the barrage started. It was a "corker." The air seemed filled with shells and machine gun bullets. Almost immediately "Jerry" laid down his counter barrage. It was no mean one. Hell popped that morning and with a vengeance. The second battalion was in a more forward position of the attack than it was in the previous stunt, thus the barrage was more noticeable. The company had not been under way very long when a big shell burst just in the rear of the company, killing Private Clements, who was acting as a stretcher bearer, also wounding Mechanic Potente. Private McGerrity of the sanitary detachment attached to the company, who was on his toes every minute, applied first aid to Mechanic The men liked "Mac" very much. Potente. Nothing phased him, and he was a sticker. first objective was reached an hour after the zero hour. The battalion held the line at St. Souplet for two hours, then "went over" again. Private Spear became so weakened through illness he was compelled to report to the aid station in the rear.

"Jerry" kept on sending over all he had. His machine guns continued to work at top speed, but his efforts to stop the advance were futile. On reaching the objective, the line was straightened out, and after a brief rest the battalion advanced again, halting at Bandival Farm about 2 P. M. Here the company dug in while "Jerry" kept up his machine gun spraying. Private Tompkins was shot in the arm at this point and had to go to the rear.

When night fell, patrols maneuvered, observing the enemy's activities, and kept up a schedule of communication with the English, who had come up on the company's left. A ration detail went to the rear, bringing back a good supply. Best of all, there was water. The men had their first drink in twelve hours, for there was no water available prior to going over.

Between guard tricks one was able to catch a bit of sleep. Two o'clock Lieutenant Raven told the company the advance was to be continued and the battalion would go over in the first wave.

Four a. m., October 18th, the company was in its position, deployed in single line formation, awaiting the zero hour. Sergeant Costales, while jumping in the dark over a trench occupied by the "Tommies." had the misfortune to land on a bayonet, receiving a mean gash in the leg. Lieutenant Raven, a natural leader of men, walked up and down the line, brightening up the tired and almost exhausted men with his cheery and peppy remarks. The barrage was laid down, giving "Jerry" something to think about. The first wave followed the barrage closely, and one experienced a thrill never to be forgotten as the shells of all sizes, and in connection with a rain of machine gun bullets, whizzed overhead, landing but fifty vards in front. The German machine gun and rifle posts were closely distributed, cleverly covering the terrain over which the company had to attack.

It mattered not how desperate the circumstances, nor how firm a defense the Germans made, they made the company continue on. Those "Jerries" who discarded their equipment, crying "Kamerad" as they held their hands up, were taken prisoners, but those who waited until their posts were surrounded and then put their hands up went "west." Each and every man had his hands full in the attack, for the company strength was but thirty-odd men. A similar condition existed throughout the battalion. Shortly after the heavy individual fighting started the battalion had rounded up more prisoners than it had in the attack. At one point to the left of the company "Jerry's" machine gun nests, concealed from view in the shrubbery, put up such a terrific and welldirected fire it was necessary to halt and mop them up, not waiting for the moppers-up. Lieutenant Raven, who had been firing at the nests from a shell hole, had just given the order to rush the nests when he was struck in the neck with a bullet, killing him instantly. Privates George Schneider and Conklin also paid the supreme sacrifice at this point. The men of the company showed their fine spirit and courage, assisting their wounded comrades, reorganizing the balance of the company, and cleaning out machine gun Several of the company's citation men received mention for their distinguished action at that particular time. Sergeants Bible, Anderson, Corporals Callihan, Privates Laedlein, Thomas, McGuire, Quinn, W. T. Taylor, Loyd, Hassdenteufel were wounded at this point.

The moppers-up, an English unit of the King's Royal Rifles, assisted by men of the company, mopped up the "Jerries." The remaining men of E Company joined the battalion. The companies

having suffered heavy losses, a provisional battalion was formed. Lieutenant Lockyear, the battalion intelligence officer, met his death in that battle. He was a highly capable man, handling the intelligence section at all times efficiently. E Company supplied several men and N. C. O.'s for the section. Private Stout frequently went on patrols with the lieutenant, having many exciting adventures, and accomplishing much in the procuring of valuable information.

The battalion made further advances on October 19th and 20th, meeting no firm resistance. The enemy apparently did not deem it wise to make a stand, relying on machine gun rearguard action and artillery to cover his retirement. The exhausted condition of the men and the inclement weather made even an attempt to dig trenches an impossibility. The lines consisted of shell holes, which were very unsatisfactory field fortifications owing to the heavy rain and the field being a vast sea of mud.

The casualties during the four hard engagements with which the company is credited during October were high compared with the number of men engaged. During the week from October 18th to the 20th the company had enrolled two officers and 71 men. The casualties were as follows:

KILLED:

Lieutenant Raven—Died in battle, in the act of leading a charge on a machine gun nest.

Mechanic Schneider—Shot in the head creeping towards an enemy machine gun nest on October 18 in the battle of St. Souplet.

Private Conklin—Killed by machine gun fire while attacking an enemy nest.

Private O'Reilly—Died in hospital from wounds received on the field while advancing.

Private Blake, William-Officially reported

"died of disease," died from gas effects received October 16th; died in hospital October 27th.

Wounded and Returned to U. S.—Lieutenant Brundage, Sergeant Costales, Corporal Molloy, Mechanic Potente, Privates first-class Griffin, Hassdenteufel and Taylor, W. T., Privates Brown, J. F., Lloyd (2d time), Laedlein, Mackay, Odell, L. L., Quinn, Spear, Casey, C. J., Yakal.

Wounded and Re-assigned—Sergeants Bible, Bruce, Anderson; Corporals Callihan, Drabble, Thomas; Privates Burke, W. V., Mellee, McGuire, Gschlecht, Dubreuil, Kinsley, Green, Van Tassel and Dolan.

It might be stated here that E Company did not, during its entire record in the great war, lose a single man through disease. It is true that Blake was reported as having died from disease, but it is also true that he had been severely gassed, and that it was the gas that contributed most largely to his demise. This is a record well worth being proud of. There were no deaths, excepting that of Bowen (drowned), that was not a "battle death."

Eleven p. m. of the 20th of October the battalion was relieved by the English and marched to St. Souplet, billeting there for the night. Eight E Company men led by Corporal Brown came out of the line. Played out to the point of exhaustion, affected by exposure to such an extent they could only speak in a whisper, dirty, badly in need of a shave and wet, they expressed no regrets upon being relieved, falling asleep immediately, not caring how, when, or where they were as long as there was room to stretch out. The Company had breakfast at St. Souplet the morning of the twenty-first, leaving soon after mess for the field at Busigny that the battalion had occupied the 16th and 17th of October. The entire regiment was accommodated in the field and there was room to spare. Some mail was distributed there, socks were

changed, razors and soap applied for the first time in eleven days, causing the men to feel half civilized and their normal selves once more. They turned in for sleep early that night under the shelter of their pup tents. The men had been put to severe tests during the stunt, had participated in heavy fighting, getting practically no sleep, small ration issues, and the strain told.

The following day the battalion marched to Bellicourt, spending the night there, leaving the next morning for Tincourt. Here the battalion entrained for Villers-Brettoneux. One night was spent there. The following morning the company marched to Glisy, spending the night there. Blangy-Tronville having been selected for the second battalion to occupy, the battalion moved there the next day.

E Company secured very good billets possessing fireplaces which were most welcome and used extensively. Men who were on special details while the company was in the line returned here. Lieutenant "Big Chief" Bragdon was assigned to the company and the unit was like a family group with the lieutenant as the head of the house. The men were more than pleased to have Lieutenant Bragdon as their commanding officer.

The cooks, once more, became of some importance to the men and Anderson, Grant, Murphy and Jones, under the able management of Mess Sergeant Collard, did their utmost to satisfy the ravenous appetites of the Company.

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SIXTH PERIOD

LA GUERRE EST FINIE

to Blangy-Tronville, where the company was resting and re-organizing for its next big effort, by courier. Promptly the French inhabitants, those few whose homes were nearly entire enough to be habitable, indulged in wild celebrations. The officers who brought the news caused the bell in the village church to be rung. The estaminets were flung wide open and the day spent in wild rejoicing and hilarity. British "Tommy" met "Yank" and exchanged congratulations; "Yank" passed it on to "Digger" and "Digger" to the French in blue.

While the whole world celebrated, the little old company continued to drill and to work and prepare just as if it would be required to make the offensive it had heard it was to engage in about November 15th. But after the day was done and the notes of "recall" had died away the moment for rejoicing had arrived, and with two months' pay in their pockets the men proceeded to stage a regular American celebration. It would not do to too clearly describe the series of affairs that marked the company's recognition of the end of the war.

First-sergeant Ritter or Supply-sergeant Hillman, Mess Sergeant Collard, or Sergeants Vialls, Farrington, Fenouillet, Krayer, or Taylor, or Mersereau, Skinner, A. D. Brown, H. P. Adams, Hoehn, Jankura, Scott, Fox or Kilpatrick, could tell you all about it, and no doubt in the future they will, perchance they meet, celebrate the same series of parties over and over again.

During this period, which has its memories of long, dreary days of waiting to return to America,

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there was many a bright spot which will often be recalled with pleasure. Sgts. Vialls, Ritter, Farrington and others went to Paris. Corporals Miller and Doig sojourned in Scotland, "Neal" Cotter, Lauren Stout, "Steve" Jankura and Pinkstone made the trip to Saint Malo. "Jack" Bruce went to Bordeaux. Corporal Brown went to London. Indeed the men saw more of France and England in two months after the armistice was signed than in their entire overseas service.

Following the signing of the terms that brought a cessation of hostilities, the 107th Infantry was reorganized and replaced to nearly the full war quota. Colonel DeBevoise was made a brigadier general and given command of the 58rd Brigade, consisting of the 105th and 106th Infantry regiments, and the 105th Machine Gun Batallion. Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant was assigned to the regiment and shortly after became its colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Engel, perhaps the most popular officer of the regiment, was placed second in command.

Lieutenant George D. Bragdon, an original "E" Company officer, and the only one in active service, was put in command of the Company. All expected and hoped he would be given a captaincy, but for some unexplained reason he was not recommended, though we had been told he would return to America in command of the Company. Even in this small measure of comfort he was disappointed and Captain Waterbury was sent to the company as a replacement officer, taking command several days before Christmas.

A series of reviews and athletic meets marked the activities of the different units as they waited in the Corbie area—E Company at Blangy-Tronville. Several field problems—particularly liaison problems—were worked out.

In a great field near Glissy, on the Amiens-Peronne road, in view of hundreds of German prisoners engaged in repairing that thoroughfare, the regiment raced and jumped and fought in the try-outs for athletics to represent the division in the corps meet near Corbie.

In the battalion, regimental and divisional contests, E Company was well represented. Dubreuil's long legs several times fetched him home the winner in long-distance running. Fox, the bugler, had it all over everybody else for taking off his wraps and shoes and replacing them. Kilpatrick proved good at boxing. Visker was a healthy man on the tug-of-war team.

Although no E Company men took part in the finals at the corps meet, many of them were held in reserve. Twenty-seventh division athletes won a majority of points in the contests.

On November 23rd the battalion moved out of Blangy-Tronville, the most comfortable home it had had in France. It hiked to Corbie and entrained for the Le Mans area to prepare for embarkation. Because of the transport difficulty it was expected the trip would require at least fortyeight hours. Hot cocoa was served by the Y. M. C. A. before departure. Rations had been issued for three days. However, about thirty-six hours later, just as dawn broke, the column entered the square of Tuffé, Sarthe, memorable in the history of the battalion. E Company was quartered in a former dance hall and enjoyed electric lights for the first time since leaving the United States. Very conveniently near was the bar of the "Family Dance Hall," as the place was called, only in French. It was presided over by one of the rarest and most trés chic girls the company had seen in France. "Rene" was her name. Rene and her mother did everything in their power to make the boys feel at home. Rene mended their clothes, sewed on their chevrons and insignia and mixed their different drinks with an eye to assuring perfect satisfaction. Then along came fifty-six replacements and it was necessary to find more room in which to put them. So the company was moved to the old chateau de la Goupillère, near the St. Hilaire-le-Lierru, where the men were put in barns and other out-buildings. The sergeants and several unattached corporals had a building to themselves. The captain and lieutenants lived in the chateau.

Attached to the company at this time were two sanitary men, Private Edward Meyers and Anthony Pulio. Both lived with the sergeants. They nursed the ill and disabled, giving satisfaction to all except the first sergeant and the captain who couldn't reconcile the long list of light-duty men with the previous record of the company for good health.

After the series of reviews which marked the arrival of the division in the embarkation area had been completed, the company settled down to the routine of ordinary military duties. Drills and games, regardless of rain, were kept up in order to keep the men in good physical condition. There were reviews for General Pershing, Major General O'Ryan, Brigadier Generals Pierce, Debevoise and Wingate, and for Colonels Bryant and Engel.

A part of the drill program which amused the men was the appearance of officers and non-coms. to instruct them in the proper manner of aiming and sighting the rifle. Before each lesson the officers apologized for their presence and the apparent affront they were offering to veterans. However they soon passed away.

Life was one exploit after another, one pay-day and then another; one party and then two or three. Sceaux, Boèssè or the two combined, La Bosse, St. Hilaire, Tuffé, Montfort, Connerré—they were the settings, and the wide-eyed inhabitants couldn't comprehend the principals—American soldiers with plenty of francs, for whom nothing was too

expensive.

The Hotel Du Pot-D'Etain on the square in Tuffé was the scene of much revelry. It is sacred in the memory of the company and regimental historians. Much of the material for this little volume was prepared there between drinks or between meals. Admiral Skinner or Frank Miller could add an entire chapter concerning their activities here.

And the boys knew Sceaux Boèssè well. Charlie Haible or Jack Bruce, or Walter McIntyre, or Bill Doig perhaps can tell you more about this place than the writer.

Christmas was celebrated with a keg of wine and a big dinner. Christmas boxes from home lent a cheery note to the season and a little sweetness and luxury to the meals and parties. New Year's day was quiet. Few holidays marked the remainder of the stay of the company at this place, though men enjoyed "trick" passes to Le Mans and other places, such as Paris.

Replacements and men returned from hospitals rebuilt the company to an almost pre-war strength. Sgts. Haible, Whalen, Scherer and Meehan returned, graduated, from the officers' training schools. Cianfrogna, White and Casey returned from Germany, where they had been held prisoners of war, all having been taken Sept. 29th, in the Hindenburg line drive. Cianfrogna was the only one of the company to reach Berlin. He had been wounded and was sent to a hospital near Berlin. After he became well he was challenged to box and defeated several promising middleweights among the German soldiers. He escaped from prison but was retaken. Gallagher, too, was taken

a prisoner of war, but he returned to the United States after his release from internment.

March 1st the company moved to Connerré to entrain for Brest. The hike was made in a down-pour of rain. Soaked, the men were required to wait several hours for their train. They were fed by the Red Cross just before entraining. The regimental band, to follow in a day or two, played for the two battalions then departing.

The train was an all American affair, a trooptrain such as these soldiers had never seen before. A great kitchen car, providing two hot meals a day to soldiers travelling on the train was attached. It was a new thing for these troops, accustomed as they were to the bully beef and bread and jam as a travelling ration. Big steel cars, with plenty of clean, fresh straw provided for bedding was almost too good to be true. Hot coffee several times a day, and hot biscuits, baked on the train, was almost unbelievable.

When the men arrived in Brest they were greeted by vast improvements. Ten months had passed since they landed at and passed through Brest. They were fed at the detraining point—a good hearty dinner of stew, amid very favorable surroundings. Then they were moved—"a la foot" —to the camp, where they were to remain until embarkation. They lived in tents, with board floors, Sibleys and mattresses to sleep on. Of course the ground was soft, but duck boards had been provided for the approaches to the different tents. The eating arrangements were good. The food was good. On the second day the men were put through their cootie and physical examinations and were on their way to the ship. Wednesday, March 5th, they boarded the great "Leviathan" and the next day steamed out of the harbor of Brest, homeward bound. Nearly all of the men hardly believed it was true, expecting to be awakened at any moment. It was as a dream to most of them.

On the 18th they landed. They will never forget the wonderful reception they were given. Camp Merritt, with all its comforts, was their next home. Here they were visited by Captain Knust, "Chubby" Holden, Van Meter, Tom Bletcher, Westervelt, W. O. Kelly, Wyman, McDermott and others. On the 24th they were moved to the Twelfth regiment armory, on the trip to which they were escorted by veterans of the old Seventh and the new depot battalion. At the armory they were visited by Tony Farina, Laedlein, Percy Jackson, Horace Ritch, and a score of others.

The parade was held the next day. It is impossible to describe the feelings of the men as they passed through the great mass of people lining Fifth Avenue or as they marched under the archways erected in their honor.

The following day they were transported to Camp Upton, where they were detained long enough to turn in their field equipment. On April 2nd they were handed their final pay and bonus and discharge, and scattered to the four corners of the country.

Men of the old company killed in the service in other organizations than their original E were: Lieutenant Bryan, 102nd Infantry; Lieutenant Keller, 126th Infantry; Corporal Cox, 165th Infantry. Others who have since died are: "Joe" Burke, Cook Witt, Roy Sarvis and Corporal Elkin.

Any roll call of the future will necessarily include some names not answered to. There is no power except the appealing power of fellowships, that can compel the men to respond. But there will be gatherings and there is no doubt that those men unable to attend in person will at the time of

the meeting give thought to the old associations, and be "present" in heart, spirit and sympathy.

Nor will those who passed away in the strife be forgotten. The recollection of their sacrifices is the richest possession of our memories.



HISTORICAL ROSTER COMPANY E. 107th U. S. INFANTRY

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| | Continuously with Organization Wounded & returned | | | 1 | | | 1 | 38 | 19 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | - | | |
| | from Hospital Joined after Hos- | | | | | | | 73 | 32 | 21 | 3 | 13 | | 4 | | | | | | |
| | tilities | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 5 | | |
| 1. | Company Roster, | | | _ | • | _ | | 101 | F O | 00 | | 15 | | _ | | | | _ | | |
| | Mar. 25, 1919 Killed in Action 4 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 4 | 121 38 | 52 16 | 36 12 | 4 | 15 4 | 1 | í | 1 | 1 | | 5 | | |
| 3. | Wounded & returned to U. S | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | 46 | 18 | 13 | 2 | 8 | | 3 | 2 | | | | | |
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| - | dropped | | | | | | | 7 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0. | Commissioned 2nd Lieutepants | | | | | | | 17 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Transferred in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | France | | | | | | | 15 | .7 | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | 8 | | | | | |
| ۶. 8. | Discharged in U. S. Transferred in U.S. 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 | 26 89 | 13 48 | 9 27 | 3 8 | ķ | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | Assigned and Trans- | | | | | - | _ | - | | | ٠ | • | | • | | | | | | |
| | ferred in France | | | | 8 | | 8 | 84 | 1 | | | | | | | 24 | 6 | 47 | 2 | 4 |
| | Totals 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 22 | 443 | 175 | 104 | 21 | 34 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 25 | 6 | 52 | 2 | 4 |

KEY TO HISTORICAL ROSTER

The letters placed in front of each name indicate the organization or replacement group from which each man was transferred to Company E, 107th U. S. Inf., as follows:

- a. Co. E., 7th N. Y. Infantry.
- b. Co. E., 1st N. Y. Infantry, Oct. 16, 1917.
- c. Co. B., 12th N. Y. Infantry, Oct. 21, 1917.
- d. Co. G., 10th N. Y. Infantry, Dec. 4, 1917.
- f. Replacements from draft Apr. 27, 1918.
- g. Replacements from draft July 29, 1918.
- h. Replacements from draft Oct. 27, 1918.
- i. Replacements from 40th Div. Nov. 12, 1918.
- j. Replacements from Msls. Dec. 6, 1918.
- k. Transferred from 39th Div. Nov. 18, 1918.
- l. Transferred from draft Sept. 25, 1918.
- m. Transferred from M. G. Co. 107, Jan. 5, 1919
- n. Transferred from 43d Engineers, Jan. 4, 1919

A.C.S. Army Candidates' School. O.R.C. Officers' Reserve Corps.

The figures after the names indicate the battles in which soldier participated, actually in the line with Company E. Some of the men participated in battles while on special duty with other units of the division but are not credited on this roster, as it is intended to show the actual strength of the company in the line.

Numerals enclosed in brackets indicate the battle in which the soldier was wounded or killed in action.

The star after a number indicates the battle in which the soldier was gassed.

BATTLES AND ENGAGEMENTS

- 1. East Poperinghe Line (Belgium) July 9 to Aug. 20, 1918.
- 2. Dickebusch Sector (Belgium) Aug. 21 to Aug. 30, 1918.
- .3. Hindenburg Line (vicinity of Ronnsoy) Sept. 29-30, 1918.
- 4. La Selle River (vicinity of St. Souplet) Oct. 17.
- 5. Jone de Mer Ridge (vicinity Ardre Guernon) Oct. 18, 1918.
- 6. St. Maurice River (vicinity Catillion) Oct. 19-20, 1918.

ABBREVIATIONS

DS—Detached service.
Repl—Replacements.
SD—Special duty.
POW—Prisoner of war.
DOW—Died of wounds.

Trans—Transferred, Cas—Casual, Det—Detachment, Sup—Supply,

Roster as of March 25th, 1919

Original Members still with Company "E"

1st Lieut. d GEORGE D. BRAGDON,

SERGEANTS (Army Candidates School Graduate)

| 6 Haible, Charles J. | 1 1 3 | a Scherer, Frank B. a Meehan, William P. | 1 2 3 4 1 (3) |
|--|---------------|---|------------------------|
| a Whalen, Raymond J. | 1 3 | | , , |
| THE STATE OF | | SERGEANTS | |
| FIRST SERGEANT | 1 2 2 4 7 4 | a Bible, William | 1 2 4 (5) |
| a Ritter, Arthur J. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | a Bruce, John D. | 1 4 5* |
| SUPPLY SERGEANT | | a Vialls, Walter W. | 1 2 3* |
| e Hillman, Stanley I. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | a Farrington, Roswell | 3 |
| a minimum, common in | | a Anderson, Joseph J. b Taylor, William | 1 2 3 4 (5) (1) (3) |
| MESS SERGEANT | | a Fenouillet, Carl | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| b Collard, Edward E. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | a Krayer, Nicholas H. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| | CORPO | DRAL8 | |
| a Burke, David B. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | a Thomas, Hugh F. | 1 2 (4) |
| b Brown, Albert D. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | a Burke, Walter V. | 1 2 3 4 5* |
| b Adams, Howard P. | 1 2 3 | a Carmody, Thomas E. | 1 2 (3) |
| a Boggs, Howard L. | 3 4 5 6 | a Doig, William G. | 1 2 3 |
| a Dickson, George D. | 1 2 (3) | a Hashagen, Herman W. | 1 (3) |
| a McIntyre, Walter J. | 1 2 (3) | b Scott, James L. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| a L'Hommedieu, John D. | 1 2 (3) | b Kilpatrick, Robert J. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| a Cotter, Cornelius P. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | a Mersereau, Emory P. | 1 |
| a Shade, Frank L. | (1) (3) | a Harding, Harry A. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| a Callihan, Joe M. | 1 2 (3) 4 (5) | a Monaghan, William J. | 1 SD Sup. Co. |
| a Drabble, Samuel R. | 1 8 (4) | a Casey, John J. | 1 2 (3) PQW |
| b Cooney, William T. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | b Melee, Thomas R., Jr. | 1 2 3 4 |
| a Miller, Francis G. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | b Jankura, Stephen J. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| a Doherty, Frank J. | 1 2 (3) | a Hinds, John H. | SD Div. Bath. |
| a Stout, Lauren | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | d Lander, Frank M. | 1 2 (3) |
| d Tompkins, Fermon R. | 1 2 3 (4) 5 | a Skinner, Walter W. | (1) 2 (3) |
| a Schutt, Walter I. | S.D. & Hosp. | | |
| MECHANICS | | COOKS | |
| f Picciurro, Samy | 1 3 4 5 6 | b Anderson, Thomas E. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| b Lozier, George H. | 1 2 3* | d Grant, Martin J. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| a Guerrero, Arthur P. | (3) | b Murphy, Harold J. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| b Flemming, Ernest D. | (1) 3 4 | a Jones, Edwin H. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| | BUGI | Lers | |
| a Jackson, Henry B. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | b Fox, Arthur W. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 |

Original Members Still with Company "E"

(Continued)

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

PRIVATES

| d Betts, Albert E. | 1 2 3* | d Kagel, Maurice | 1 2 (3) |
|----------------------|---------|------------------------|--------------|
| b Egan, Francis P. | 1 2 3 4 | f` Minn, Ellsworth | 1 |
| c Elliott, Thomas W. | 1 2 3 4 | b Scandell, Herbert J. | 1 2 3 4 5 6* |
| a Greene William M. | 1234* | | |

ASSIGNED TO COMPANY AFTER HOSTILITIES

| CAPTAIN | | FIRST LIEUTENANT | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| orc Waterbury, Cleveland L. | Jd 10 Dec. '18 | acs Ostrander, Alexander Jd 5 Jan. '19 | | | | | | | | |

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

| acs Powell, Leavit C. | Jd 12 Nov. '18 | acs Gehweiler, John A. | Jd 12 Nov. '18 |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | | |

| PRIVATE, FIRST | CLASS | | | PRIVATES | |
|---|-------|---|-----|---|---|
| b Earle, Orrin a Kratch, John G. b Pinkstone, Samuel f Pollinger, Philip | | Jd 19 Feb., 1919 Jd Aug. SD Sup. Co. Jd Nov. 1-M.Co. (from L Co.) Dec. 5 | . j | h Kessler, Jacob Mueller, Charles J Quinn, John Rosenblum, Isadore Rowe, William F. | |
| | | | | Ruscher, William | 1 |

(Table one) Total, 5 officers and 121 men

KILLED IN ACTION

| CAPTAIN | | PLACE OF BURIAL |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| a Hayward, Harry W. | 1 2 (3) | Guillemont A-1-1 |
| • • • | (0) | dunionity 2-1-1 |
| FIRST LIEUTENANTS | | |
| a Hammond, Benjamin T. | 1 2 (3) | Guillemont Farm A-1-2 |
| a Schwab, Stephen M. | 1 2 (3) | Villers Faucon Am. 1-B-1 |
| a Raven, Richard M. | Jd 1 Oct. 4 (5) | St. Souplet B-1-14 |
| SERGEANTS | | |
| a Drabble, William W. | 1 2 (3) DOW | Oct. 10, C. C. S. 20 |
| a Watkins, Lionel G. | 1 2 (3) DOW | Oct. 5, G. H. 12 |
| | • • | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| CORPORALS | | |
| a Bonnano, Anthony | 1 2 (3) DOW | Oct. 20, GH. 9B |
| a Ferguson Harold | 1 2 (3) | St. Emilie 2-E-25 |
| c Krantz, Maurice | 1 2 (3) | |
| a McDonald, Austin J., Jr. | 1 2 (3) | Guillemont F. B-3-25 |
| a Young, Samuel H., Jr. | 1 2 (3) DOW | Oct. 3St. Marie-Le-Havre Am. E. 4 |
| MECHANIC | | |
| a Schneider, George J. | 1 2 3 (4) | St. Souplet B-1-13 |
| PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS | 3 | |
| b Allison, Walter D. | 1 2 (3) | Bony F-3-72 |
| b Baird, John J. | 1 2 (3) | Guillemont F. A-2-13 |
| b Baker, Everett W. | 1 2 (3) | Bony F-3-71 |
| a Bicknell, Beverly E. | 1 2 (3) DOW | Sept. 29St. Emilie 2-D-13 |
| c Castronova, George | 1 2 (3) | Bony F-3-66 |
| a Conklin, Arthur A. b Crawford, George | 1 2 (4) | St. Souplet B-1-21 |
| b Deveson, George H. | (1) | |
| b Englebride, Cyril J. | 1 2 (3) 1 2 (3) DOW | Sept. 29 |
| a Fromm, John P. | 1 2 (3) | Guillemont F. A-4-1 |
| d Jackson, Michael J. | 1 2 (3) | Guillemont F. B-2-18 |
| d Kelly, Michael J. | 1 2 (3) DOW | Sept. 29, C.C.S. 41 |
| b Laverty, Robert | 1 2 (3) | Guillemont B-1-26 |
| a Lemmon, William | 1 2 (3) | Guillemont A-3-27 |
| a Lilienthal, Howard, Jr. | 1 2 (3) | St. Emilie 2-E-12 |
| d Morrissy, Thomas F. | 1 2 (3) DOW | Sept. 30Guillemont B-2-12 |
| b Travis, Ezra a Wallenstein, Ferd., Jr. | 1 2 (3) 1 2 (3) | |
| a wanenstein, Feru., Jr. | 1 2 (3) | Guinemont A-5-19 |
| PRIVATES | 1 0 9 (4) | Thursday - A Cl 0 Thick 108 0 |
| c Clements, Robert D. a Cooney, Thomas J. | 1 2 3 (4) 1 2 (3) DOW | Oct. 1, B.F.A. 56Villers Faucon Am. 1B3 |
| c De Boe, Frank J. | 1 2 (3) DOW | Sept. 30, C.C.S. 20 Doignt 4-D-9 |
| b Kenney, John T. | 1 2 (3) DOW | Guillemont B-3-29 |
| b Leghorn, Arthur | 1 2 (3) | |
| d McCaul, Stephen J. | (1) | |
| a O'Reilley, William J. | 1 2 3 (4) DOW | Oct. 20 CCS. 53 Tincourt |
| f Padakos, Gregores | 1 2 (3) | Guillemont B-3-27 |
| b Shay, Edward | 1 2 (3) | Guillemont A-2-26 |
| g Thuet, Oliver V. | 1 2 (3) DOW | Sept. 29 C.C.SBony F-3-61 |
| ACCIDENTALLY DROWN | ED | DIED OF DISEASE |
| a Bowen, Charles W. Ponthoile Cem. S.W. e | June 1, 1918 ige W. of Churci | b Blake, William 1 2 3* Oct. 27 a G.H. 7. |
| | | (Table two) Total-4 officers and 38 men |
| • | | (|

WOUNDED IN ACTION AND RETURNED TO U.S.

| FIRST LIEUTENANT | | CORPORALS | |
|---|-------------|------------------------|--------------|
| b Penoyar, William B. | (1) | b Farina, Nicholas | 1 2 (3) |
| SECOND LIEUTENANT | | a Holden, George A. | 1 2 (3) |
| b Brundage, Arthur E. | 1 S.D. 4* | d Jansky, Joseph J. | 1 2 (3) |
| • , | 1 S.D. 4 | a Misfeldt, Charles C. | (1) (3) |
| SERGEANTS | | d Molloy, George B. | 1 2 3 (4) |
| a Bancker, Arthur (Sup) | 1 2 (3) | a Raymond, Marshall D. | 1 2 (3) |
| a Costales, Fred | 1 2 3 (4) | a Thoms, Bentley L. | 1 2 (3) |
| b Farina, Anthony P. | (1) | a Westervelt, John R. | 1 2 (3) |
| b Shaw, Edwin L. | 1 2 (3) | a Wyman, Howard A. | 1 2 (3) |
| a Springsteen, Howard D. | (1) | PRIVATES | , , |
| a Van Meter, Galen J. | 1 (3) | b Borgia, James F. | 1 2 (3) |
| MECHANIC | | d Brown, James F. | 1 2 3 (4) |
| b Potente, Nicholas J. | 1 2 3 (4) | a Brooks, Myron B. | 1 2 (3) |
| PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS | | d Casey, Charles J. | 1 2 3 (4) |
| b Brown, Malford | 1 2 (3) | c Gallagher, John J. | 1 2 (3) POW |
| d Drury, Fred | 1 2 (3) | b Kubinec, John G. | 1 2 (3) |
| c Fogarty, James L. | 1 2 (3) | f Laedlein, John R. | 1 2 3 (4) |
| b Gilland, Roy A. | 1 2 (3) | f Leech. Harold | 1 2 Sept 28* |
| a Graner, Lawrence J. | 1 2 (8) | b Loyd, Arthur | (1) 3 (4) |
| a Griffin, Egbert B. | 1 2 3 (4) | d Mackay, Norman A. | 1 2 3 (4) |
| b Hassdenteufel, Edward J. | | f Mirabito, Thomas | 1 2 (3) |
| a Kaufmann, Jesse F. | 1 (3) | b Odell, Louis L. | 1 2 3 (4) |
| a McDermott, Philip L. | 1 2 (8) | b Quinn, Michael P. | 1 2 3 (4) |
| a Moretti, Henry J. | 1 2 (3) | g Spear, Joseph B. | 1 2 3 4* |
| a Swan, Allan H. | 1 2 (3) | a Strelitz. Herbert | 1 2 (3) |
| b Taylor, William T. | 1 3 4 (5) | g Webber, Joseph N. | 1 2 (3) |
| - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | ACCIDENTAL | • | (0) |
| d Jones, Raymond J. | 1 (Aug. 15) | d Kasmeyer, Michael J. | 1 (Aug. 19) |

TOTAL-2 OFFICERS AND 46 MEN

DROPPED FROM BOLLS BECAUSE OF SICKNESS

| CORPORALS | • | PRIVATES | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---|---------------------|
| a Calamari, Frank D. | 1 2 3 4 5 | b Maybury, Charles R. N. | 1 |
| a Hoehn, Alfred, Jr. | 1 2 3 | a Mendenhall, Hy. C. | (1) |
| PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS | | b Yakal, Philip B. b Welliver, James L. | 1 2 3 4* 1 2 (3) |
| a Roberts, William B. | 1 2 | | - 4-7 |

TOTAL-7 MEN

COMMISSIONED AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS SERGEANTS

| | | 2324012 | | | | | |
|--|---|---------|--|--|--|--|--|
| a Bletcher, Thos. E. | Trans. 3 Sept. | 12 | a Keller, Arthur I., Jr. Disch. 16 July '18 1 | | | | |
| a Bryan, John F. a Davis, Robert P. a Greer, Winfield a Grimm, Earle D. a Hanson, Clinton E. | Disch. 16 July '18 Trans. 13 Sept. '18 Trans. 25 July '18 Disch. 10 Mar. '18 Trans. 20 June '18 | 1 2 | a Lewis, Stanley R. Trans. 25 July '18 1 a Matthews, Hilliard H. Trans. 13 Sept. '18 1 2 a Mendenhall, H. C. Disch. 22 July '18 1 a O'Rourke, Edw. J. Disch. 16 July '18 1 a Wetherill, E. K. K. Disch. 24 Dec. '17 a Zink, Anthony De H. Disch. 28 Apr. '18 | | | | |
| PRIVATES | | | | | | | |

a Dunne, Vincent L. Trans. 10 Oct. '17 a Jackson, Percival E. Trans. 14 Nov. '17 a Krayer, John Trans. 18 Jan. '18 a Werring, Fred'k. H. Trans, 10 Oct. '17

TOTAL-17 MEN

TRANSFERRED FROM COMPANY WHILE IN FRANCE

| | PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Sup. Co. 107th | g Steiner, Frank C. | Camp Det 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| | | |
| Sup Co.,107th | PRIVATES | |
| Repl Bn | a Conlon, James V. b Cosgrove, Emmett | Sal Co. Q M C 1 Salv Co |
| | b Coupart, James J. | Cas Det |
| Camp Det 1 2 (3) | a Fitzgerald, Harold H. f Hoffman, William J. d Kelly, William O. | Hqr Co. Band, 107th Inf Sup Co, 107th 1 |
| | a Mabie, Harry | Har Co. 107th |
| 1 2 Band 107 Cas. Det | g Shestokas, Tony | Camp Det 1 2 3 |
| | Sup Co.,107th Repl Bn Camp Det 1 2 (3) 1 2 Band 107 | Sup Co.,107th Repl Bn a Conlon, James V. b Cosgrove, Emmett b Coupart, James J. Camp Det a Fitzgerald, Harold H. f Hoffman, William J. d Kelly, William O. a Mable, Harry 1 2 Band 107 g Shestokas, Tony |

TOTAL-15 MEN

DISCHARGED FROM THE COMPANY WHILE IN THE UNITED STATES

SERGEANTS

- b Anderson, Howard F.
- c Monahan, Thomas
- b Schultz, Howard A.

CORPORALS

- c Behrens, William A.
- b Brown, Eugene W.

MECHANIC

b Munson, Harold D.

COOKS

- b Keefe, Sterritt
- a Witt, Harry E.

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

- b Brown, Fred H.
- a Ritch, Horace H.

PRIVATES

- a Boyle, Eugene S.
- a Bourne, Edward S.
- a Casey, James F.
- a Coffin, Philip L.
- a Courtney, Thomas
- e Coughlin, John J.
- b Crystal, William J.
- a Donohue, Thomas F.
- a Herron, Jerome B.
- a Kelly, Thomas F.
- a Munson, William C.
- a Nurnberg, Lloyd F.
- a Spiro, George C.
- b Townsley, John L.
- d Walsh, John B.
- b Welch, Thomas P.

TOTAL-26 MEN

| TRANSI | PERRED FROM | COMPANY WHILE IN U.S. |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| CAPTAIN | | PRIVATES |
| a Knust, Leo F. | April 27, 1918 | a Alexander, Richard R. Remount Depot a Bevan, James J. 165th Inf "F" |
| | | a Bevan, James J. 165th Inf "F" a Bible, Frank J. Sup Co 107th |
| SECOND LIEUTENANTS, | Attd. 20 Sept. '17 | a Blake, Joseph V. Sup Co. 107 |
| ore Church, John H. | Dec. 31, 1917 | d Brady, Chas. B. 102 Am Tr |
| orc Holden, Spencer M. | Nov. 25, 1917 | b Brennan, Wm. J. Mtr Mech Regt |
| | | a Brown, William H. Sup Co 107th |
| a Hobert, William W. | Retl Sgt-Mjr | b Bulson, Charles H. 1st N Y Inf |
| b Smith, William J. | Rem Depot | d Burke, James M. Sup Co 107th a Carey, Joseph F. Sup Co, 107th |
| | | a Carney, James H. 165th Inf "F" |
| CORPORALS | | a Catterson, John 165th Inf "F" |
| | | b Cole, George W. 12th N Y Inf |
| a Bruell, Joseph P. | 165th Inf "E" | c Cooney, James J. Base Hosp |
| a Coxe, Edward G. a Haley, John A. | 165th Inf "D" 165th Inf "E" | b Daly, Francis Cas Det N.N. |
| b Hughes, Edward A. | 1st N Y Inf | c Donovan, Daniel 12th N Y Inf c Easton. George Cas Det N N |
| a Long, Raymond A. | 165th Inf "F" | c Easton, George Cas Det N N a Edwards, Louis D. 165th Inf "F" |
| b McEwen, Daniel | 102nd Sup Tr | a Finnerty, Edward J. 165th Inf "F" |
| a Morgan, Augustus T. | 165th Inf "E" | b Fitzgibbons, Wm. J. Motor Mech |
| c Payne, Price E. | 12th N Y Inf | a Forbes, Malcolm H. Sq "A" N Y |
| a Schildge, Hans J. | Base Hosp | c Forster, Edwin M. 12th N Y Inf |
| a Vestner, Elliott N. | 165th Inf "F" | b Hayden, William A. Motor Mech |
| | | a Hazard, Walter Sup Co, 107th d Hutter, Jacob 40th U S Inf |
| MECHANIC | ; | b Irving, Edward Sup Co. 107th |
| a Eddy, Robert C. | 102 Eng. | d Joyce, William O. Motor Mech |
| | | c Kaphan, Jonah 12th N Y Inf |
| | | a Kear, Francis V. 165th Inf "F" |
| COOKS | | c Kearney, William E. 12th N Y Inf |
| a Burke, Joseph W. | Cas Det N.N. | c Kelly, James E. 12th N Y Inf a Kelly, William T. M P 27 Div |
| b Rogers, Howard P. | 1st N Y Inf | a Kelly, William T. M. P. 27 Div a Kemp, Carl G. 165th Inf "G" |
| | | b Kernochan, Frank Rem Depot |
| BUGLER | | a Mallett, Percy F. Sup Co 107th |
| | | a McBride, Joseph 165th Inf "G" |
| b Scott, William H. | I Co, 107th | b McClean, A. B. 102nd Sup Tr |
| | | a McGinnis, Charles 102nd F S Bn |
| | | a Meehan, James M. Sup Co 107th b Moith, Ivanhoe Base Hosp |
| PRIVATES, FIRST CI | ASS | a Moore, John F. 165th Inf "G" |
| a Alexander, John G. | Remount Depot | b Myers, John V. E. Motor Mech |
| a Brandes, Adolph H. | 165th Inf "F" | b Odell, Herbert S. Div Hq Pigeons |
| b Cathcart, Ralph M. | 102nd Sup Tr | b Rilley, James J. Cas Det N.N. |
| a Coxe, Joseph N. | 165th Inf "F" | b Sarvis, Roy B. 1st N Y Inf |
| a Davis, Hartford M. a Feehan, Richard P. | 102nd Eng 102nd M P | b Schmidt, Fred'k F. 102nd Sup Tr a Schneider, Joseph W. 165th Inf "G" |
| a Finnell, John F. | MP, AEF | b Salamona, Charles 1st N Y Inf |
| b Gilnick, Frank | Co. I, 107th | b Smith, George V. 1st N Y Inf |
| a Hagen, Theodore H. | 165th Inf "F" | f Talabac, Leon Cas Det N.N. |
| a Hogle, Horace Jr. | 165th Inf "F" | a Taylor, Alfred H. Jr. 165th Inf "G" |
| a Joy, Malcolm F. | 165th Inf "F" | a Thompson, Edwin W. 102nd F 8 Bn |
| d King, Cecil W. | 102nd F S Bn | a Waddell, John D. 165th Inf "G" |
| b Locke, William a Mathews, Raymond V. | 102nd F S Bn 165th Inf "F" | b Wilkinson, George 1st N Y Inf a Williamson, Thomas T. 165th Inf "G" |
| b Nugent, Frank A. | Hq Co 107th | a Wyatt, Henry C. 102nd Sup Tr |
| a Vanderveer, Herbert S. | - | a Youmans, William C. 165th Inf "G" |
| • | | |

TOTAL-3 OFFICERS AND 89 MEN

OFFICERS TEMPORARILY ASSIGNED IN FRANCE

| 2d Lt. Durnell, Karl W. Aug15 | 2d Lt. Baker | Oct. 20-23 |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| 2d Lt. Dennis, Roe M. 1 Aug31 | 2d Lt. Porter, Howard C. | Nov. 10-11 |
| 2d Lt. Burnham, B. L. F. (S.D.) Sept. 1-11 | 1st Lt. Burtis, E. M. | Nov. 22-Dec 12 |
| 2d Lt. Sparks, Emory E. 4 Oct. 10-26 | 1st Lt. Bennett, Robert | Jan. 15 |

TOTAL-8 OFFICERS

ASSIGNED AFTER HOSTILITIES AND TRANSFERRED FROM COMPANY IN FRANCE SERGEANTS

| | | MECHANICS | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| i Kessler, Oliver i Nelson, Clarence a Baker, Winifred | Camp Det Camp Det Jd 16 Sept. S.D. | k Edwards, Walter D. k Le Blanc, Louis F. | Camp Det Camp Det | | | | |

CORPORALS PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

| i Babcock, Esmond D. | Camp Det | j Le Bon, William H. | Camp Det |
|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| i Day, Harry W. | Camp Det | j Leppo, John E. | Camp Det |
| i Jacobs, Francis J. | Camp Det | j Lindley, Jack C. | Camp Det |
| i Shaffer, Bruce E. | Camp Det | j Parkos, James E. | Camp Det |

PRIVATES

| PRIVATES | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| h Armbruster, Paul H. | Camp Det | j Poll, Charles H. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| m. Cheeseman, Jesse H. | Camp Det | j Poteet, Benjamin F. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| h Crites, Erby B. | Camp Det | j Price, George L. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| m. Doran, Leo F. | Camp Det | j Register, Harry L. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| n. Greatsinger, Chester | Sal Co, Q M C. | j Renne, Peter | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| h Harden, Wade E. | Camp Det | j Rhinehart, Getter J. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| h Kopytek, John F. | Jd 4 Jan Camp D | j Rice, George C. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Leppin, Jacob J. | Camp Det | j Richardson, Troy E. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Little, William E. | Camp Det | j Rivenbark, Lee A. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Lopchock, Michael | Camp Det | j Robinson, Jimsey L. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Madsiejka, Michael | Camp Det | h Rogers, Edward | Sup Co, 107th | | | | | | |
| j Mathews, James G. | Camp Det | j Rutland, Wesley | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Mercier, Wilbur F. | Camp Det | j Sample, James P. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Michael, Roy D. | Camp Det | j Savage, Vinton J. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Miller, P. G. | Reclassified | j Scarengello, Vito | Band, 107th Inf | | | | | | |
| j Missell, Charles H. | Camp Det | j Scott, Quay | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| h Moore, Jesse J. | Camp Det | j Simon, Bohumil | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Moorer, Elmore | Camp Det | h Simm, John W. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Morgan, Evan M. | Camp Det | h Skoglund, Elmer R. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Morris, Leroy | Camp Det | h Stark, Riley B. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Morrison, George F. | Camp Det | h Stone, Andrew H. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Morrison, Gus I. | Camp Det | h Stroud, Daniel F. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Morscheck, Fred W. | Camp Det | h Sutton, Bill | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Morton, Otis G. | Camp Det | h Tanner, David C. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Musso, Eugenio | Camp Det | h Tarrant, William A. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Mulree, William S. | Camp Det | h Tille, John C. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Moser, Ellsworth V. | Camp Det | h Turner, Walter W. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Newborn, Walter D. | Camp Det | h Veech, Thomas L. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Olson, Gustave | Camp Det | h Verhelst, August | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Pantelis, John A. | Camp Det | h Visker, Jahannes | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Parker, Davis W. | Camp Det | h Walters, Henry | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| h Parks, Harry | Camp Det | h Wendel, Howard G. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Peterson, David | Camp Det | h Wilson, Harrison | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Pielichowicz, Stanislaws | Camp Det | l Wheeler, Ralph L. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Phillips, Rufe | Camp Det | h Wulf, Henry F. | Camp Det | | | | | | |
| j Politis, Peter | Camp Det | | • | | | | | | |

TOTAL-84 MEN

ITINERARY OF COMPANY "E," 197TH INFANTRY, WHILE IN **EUROPE 1918-1919**

- May 24th, 1918: Brest; 27th, Noyelles; 28th, Morlay (LeCrotoy, St. Vallery).
 - June 17th: Onival (Ault); 20th, Drancourt; 21st, Millencourt; 22nd, Hauzecourt.
 - 23rd: Le Souich (Beauquenisson).
 - July 2nd: Broxeele; 5th, Arneke; 7th, Steenevoorde, 31st.
 - August 1st: Left Steenevoorde 11:50 A.M., marched to Winnezeele; via rail to St. Momelin; marched to Zudauques, arriving 7:05 P.M. Marched 11 miles, by rail 29 miles. Here received intensive training.
 - 8th: Left Zudauques 7 A.M., marched to St. Momelin, by rail to Winnezeele; marched to St. Laurent, near Beauvoorde Woods. Marched 12 miles, by rail 29 miles.
 - 9th: Left St. Laurent 11 A.M., marched to Beauvoorde Woods, 3½ miles.
 - 10th: Left Beauvoorde Woods 11:30 A.M., marched to Remy, arriving 3:30 P.M., distance 8 miles. Left Remy 7:45 P.M. and marched to Support Line, Battalion Sector.
 - 11th-12th: Support Line, left Sector In front of Mt. Kemmel. 13th-19th: Front Line, left Sector
 - 19th: Relieved by Company "A," 23rd Middlesex Battalion (British) 11:30 P.M. Marched to Sienna Cross, thence to Steenevoorde.
 - 23rd: Left Steenevoorde 6 P.M., marched to Beauvoorde Woods 2½ miles. Engaged in Scout and Patrol Training.
 - Sept. 1st: Left Beauvoorde Woods, marched to Oudezeele, 8 miles.
 - 4th: Marched to Proven, 10 miles; entrained for Doullens 10 A.M.
 - 5th: Arrived at Doullens 3 A.M., marched to Beauquesne, 8 miles
 - 18th: While in Beauquesne area, Divisional Maneuvers near Berueuil-Bonnville, near which the Regiment was camped for this night and the 19th.
 - 24th: Left Beauquesne, marched to Rosel and entrained for Tincourt near Perrone.
 - 25th: Arrived at Tincourt and hiked to Haut Allaines.
 - 27th: Left Haut Allaines | Hindenburg Line. Oct. 1st: Ronnsoy

 - 1st: Marched from Ronnsoy to St. Emilie and bivouaced for the night.
 - 2nd: Marched to Doingt and were billetted.
 - 7th: Marched to Tincourt, bivouaced in woods.
 - 8th: Marched to Bellicourt between 6:20 and 10:30 P.M. Bivouaced on site of Hindenburg Line.
 - 9th: Marched to field near Ramicourt, bivouaced for night.
 - 10th: Marched to field near Premont, bivouaced for night. Division in reserve.
 - 11th: Marched to railroad yards, one kilometer east of Pre-Company ordered into position in Support Line.
 - 11th: In Line in front of St. Souplet-16th.
 - 16th: Busigney-17th.
 - 17th: In Line (St. Souplet)-21st.
 - 21st: Busigney-22nd; Bellicourt, 23rd; Tincourt, 24th.
 - 24th: Villers; Bretonneux, 25th; Glisy, 26th.
 - 26th: Blangy (Tronville)-Nov. 25th.
 - Nov. 25th: Tuffe Mar. 1st, 1919; en route, 2nd; Brest, 5th.
 - March 5th: Boarded Leviathan 6th, sailed 13th, arrived "Home."

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In the reorganization of the 27th Division, in accordance with G. O. No. 9, Div. Oct. 1st, 1918, the Division Headquarters and the Headquarters Troop remained the same and the 104th M. G. Battalion was formed from the 1st N. Y. Cavalry.

The 53rd Brigade, commanded by Gen. Michie with Headquarters Detachment consisting of that from the old 1st N. Y. Inf.; and 105th Infantry (old 2nd N. Y. plus detachments). Lt.-Col. to 108 Inf. 106th Infantry (old 23rd N. Y. plus detachments). Lt.-Col. assigned to the 105th Inf. 107th Infantry (old 23rd N. Y. plus detachments). Lt.-Col. assigned surplus.

The 54th Brigade, commanded by Gen. Lester, with Hqts. Det. of 3rd N. Y. Inf. 107th Infantry (old 3rd N. Y. plus detachments) 108th R. of F. A. (old 1st N. Y. F. A. plus det.) 108th R. of F. A. (old 2nd N. Y. F. A.) 108th R. of F. A. (old 3rd N. Y. F. A.) 108th R. of F. A. (old 3rd N. Y. F. A.) 108th R. of F. A. (old 3rd N. Y. F. A.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench Mortar Battery (from 1st N. Y. Cav.) 102 Trench
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| 1st N. Y. Cav. | | | 1 | | 4 | 9 | 7 | 700 | 104th M. G. B. |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|---|-------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | 1 | • • | 8 | _ 6 | 4 | 550 | 106th M. G. B. |
| | | | | ••• | ĭ | -ĭ | ī | 181 | 102nd T. M. B. |
| | | | • • | | | | | 30 | 105th M. G. B. |
| | •• | | | ••• | 7 | | ••• | 29 | 102nd Amm. T. |
| | ì | | ••• | ••• | .: | • • • | ••• | | 102nd Tr. Hqt. |
| | - | ï | 'n | • | •• | i | •• | • • | Surplus & temp. |
| | •• | - | - | •• | •• | - | •• | •• | |
| 1st N. Y. Inf. | | | 1 | | 2 | 11 | 11 | 1600 | 107th Inf. |
| 100 14. 1. 111. | • • | •• | _ | • • | _ | | | 158 | |
| | • • | •• | • • | •• | •• | • • | • • | | 106th F. A. |
| | •• | • • | •• | • • | •• | • • | • • | 87 | 102nd Eng. |
| 1041 N W T-4 | •• | •• | •• | •• | • • | •: | • • • | Hqts. | |
| 12th N. Y. Inf. | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | 1 | 4 | 320 | 107th Inf. |
| | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | 3 | 2 | 29 3 | 108th Inf. |
| | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | . 220 | 102nd Amm. Tr. |
| | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | | • • | 186 | 104th F. A. |
| | • • | • • | 1 | • • | • • | 3 | 4 | 142 | 105th Inf. |
| | | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | 144 | 102nd Sup. Tr. |
| | • • | • • | • • | | • • | •• | | 87 | 102nd Eng. |
| | • • | | | | | | •• | 35 | 52 F. A. Bg. |
| | | | | | | | | | Hqts. Det. |
| | | | | | | | | 9 | 102nd Tr. Hqts. |
| | | | 1 | | | 3 | 3 | | 106th Inf. |
| 14th N. Y. Inf. | | | 1 | | 8 | 12 | 9 | 1292 | 106th Inf. |
| | | | | | | | | 158 | 105th F. A. |
| | | | | | | • | | 87 | 102nd Eng. |
| | •• | | | • • | :: | | :: | 12 | 107th Inf. Med. D. |
| 71st N. Y. Inf. | •• | •• | •• | •• | | ii | 13 | 1375 | 105th Inf. |
| *180 14. 1. 181. | •• | •• | • • | •• | - | | | 158 | 106th F. A. |
| | •• | • • | •• | •• | • • | •• | • • | 87 | |
| | • • | i | ï | •• | • • | •• | • • | | 102nd Eng. 107th & 106th Infs. |
| PAR 37 W T-4 | • • | 1 | 1 | •• | • ; | 10 | 44 | 1050 | |
| 74th N. Y. Inf. | • • | •• | • • | • • | 7 | 12 | 14 | 1350 | 108th Inf. |
| | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | 158 | 106th F. A. |
| | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | • • | 87 | 102nd Eng. |

These infantry regiments retained all their First, Mess and Supply Sergeants and their Bandsmen, which with such surplus Officers that remained and some also transferred from the old 2nd, 3rd, 7th and 23rd Regiments of Infantry formed the nucleus of the later organized Pioneer Regiments.

THE COMBAT DIVISIONS

The following tabulations are based on those statistics published by the Chief of Staff, U. S. A., on February 2nd, 1919. Although some later figures have been issued, those of the above date are used as they give in detail the "Missing and Prisoners" which later are eliminated for the reason that the "Prisoners" have returned from the German Prison Camps and the "Missing" have been accounted for generally by their reporting to their respective units or have been definitely listed under other headings.

The Divisions are placed in order (Column 1) according to the average monthly loss of "Killed in Action" and "Died of Wounds" (Column 2) as indicating the actual severity of service in the A. E. F. up to the Armistice.

In the War Department lists, they are usually arranged according to total casualties which is deceptive for the reason that they do not take into consideration the immense number of Replacements, sometimes aggregating more than twice the original strength of a Division, a factor allowed for to at least some extent by taking the months (Column 3) into account.

The Regular Army Divisions are those numbered from 1 to 25; the National Guard, 26 to 75, and the National Army those beginning with 76.

Column 4 gives the total "Battle Deaths"; 5, the "Missing and Prisoners," and 6, the percentage of the latter compared to the total of both.

As gold "Service Stripes" were authorized according to the number of six-month periods in the A. E. F., whether the wearer had participated in actual fighting or not, Column 7 shows the percentage of A. E. F. time in which the Divisions participated as "Combat" units and Column 8 the percentage of time they were actually employed in "Active Sectors."

Since a Division can advance with greater or less success according to the strength of the Enemy in numbers and position, Columns 9 and 10 indicate the opposition developed by showing the average per kilometer of prisoners captured and their own losses in killed.

Although the figures submitted by the Chief of Staff were of a date practically three months after the Armistice, subsequent tables published show an increase in the killed for all the Divisions except three whose totals have diminished. This percentage of change (Column 11) indicates the reliability of a Division's information regarding itself and it is interesting to observe that Regular Army Divisions averaged 21% wrong, with the National Army but 16% and the National Guard only 13%. This fact also appeared in Column 6 where the missing or doubtful were: Regular Army, 32%; National Army, 30%, and the National Guard lowest with 29%.

Column 12 shows the numbers of "Engagements" credited to each Division.

No tables of wounded are included as they merely confuse, inasmuch as they bear a uniform relation to the "Battle Deaths" of about four to one.

THE COMBAT DIVISIONS

Some Statistics from tabulations by Chief of Staff, U.S.A., published Feb. 2, 1919

| Only | Major | Casualties to Nov. 11, 1918 |
|------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | | Total Camalting |

| | Total Casualties | | | | | | ent. of me | Per I | Kilo. | ⊶ _ 20 | for |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|--|---------------------|
| Di v. | Average per month KA&DOW | A. E. F. MosDays | KA&DOW | M. &P. | M. &P. | Combat Div. | Active Sec. | Prisoners Captured | Own killed | Percent. of changes in final figures | Stars allowed fo |
| 4 | 369 | 5-22 | 2118 | 868 | 29 % | 65 | 22 | 112 | 86 | 22 | 3 |
| 28 | 365 | 5-22 | 2097 | 1793 | 46% | 59 | 28 | 92 | 209 | 20 | 5 |
| 3 | 344 | 7- 4 | 2490 | 1127 | 31 % | 74 | 40 | 54 | 60 | 24 | 5 |
| 79 | 315 | 3-28 | 1232 | 1157 | 48% | 38 | 14 | 55 | 63 | 13 | 1 |
| 91 | 307 | 3-28 | 1209 | 493 | 28% | 38 | 11 | 70 | 35 | 14 | 3 |
| *2 | 292 | 12-14 | 3641 | 1618 | 30 % | 42 | 17 | 200 | 60 | 21 | 4 |
| 27 | 284 | 6- 0 | 1706 | 488 | 22% | 58 | 31 | 214 | 155 | 4 | 2 |
| 3 2 | 279 | 8-18 | 2402 | 811 | 25% | 39 | 13 | 59 | 66 | 20 | 3 |
| 89 | 275 | 4-18 | 1265 | 260 | 17% | 44 | 20 | 105 | 26 | 12 | 2 |
| 90 | 274 | 4-18 | 1263 | 322 | 20% | 44 | 18 | 65 | 44 | 9 | 2 |
| 7 7 | 268 | 6-24 | 1827 | 865 | 32% | 44 | 32 | 10 | 25 | 8 | 2 |
| 30 | 267 | 5-18 | 1499 | 273 | 15% | 67 | 33 | 130 | 50 | 10 | 2 |
| 78 | 244 | 5- 4 | 1254 | 571 | 31% | 36 | 13 | 20 | 59 | 8 | 2 |
| 5 | 235 | 6- 8 | 1475 | 1029 | 41% | 31 | 17 | 81 | 50 | 29 | 2 |
| 1 | 204 | 16-12 | 3353 | 1895 | 36% | 39 | 18 | 126 | 65 | 25 | 4 |
| 37 | 202 | 4-20 | 947 | 30 3 | 24% | 32 | 7 | 49 | 31 | 4 | 2 |
| 42 | 197 | 12-8 | 2425 | 525 | 17% | 32 | 10 | 23 | 44 | 11 | . 3 |
| 82 | 195 | 5-24 | 1132 | 460 | 28% | 34 | 15 | 49 | 66 | 18 | 2 |
| 29 | 182 | 4-14 | 817 | 300 | 20% | 26 | 17 | 312 | 116 | 15 | 1 |
| 80 | 178 | 5-14 | 973 | 382 | 28% | 28 | 10 | 47 | 25 | 17 | 2 |
| 26 | 166 | 12-10 | 2048 | 816 | 28% | 32 | 12 | 85 | 55 | 5 | 3 |
| 33 | 159 | 5-18 | 893 | 278 | 23% | 27 | 16 | 110 | 24 | 12 | 3 |
| 3 6 | 139 | 3-12 | 474 | 395 | 45% | 37 | 22 | 26 | 22 | 24 | •• |
| 35 | 137 | 5-28 | 813 | 920 | 5 3% | 24 | 2 | 62 | 65 | 18 | 2 |
| 81 | 96 | 3- 0 | 289 | 81 | | 2 | • • | | minu | | • • |
| 7 | 89 | 3- 2 | 273 | 53 | | 2 | 2 | | | 10 | • • |
| 92 | 33 | 4-22 | 159 | 52 | | 1 | 1 | | | 16 | • • |
| 6 | 32 | 3-18 | 116 | 6 | | 1 | | | minu | s 16 | 1 |
| 88 | 18 | 2-28 | 53 | 13 | | 2 | •• | | minu | в 49 | : |
| 7 R. | A. 246 | 7-24 | 13466 | 6596 | 32% | 41 | 19 | 125 | 65 | 21 | 19 |
| 11 N. (| G. 216 | 6-23 | 16121 | 6902 | 29 % | 39 | 16 | 79 | 56 | 13 | 26 |
| 11 N. | A. 209 | 4-18 | 10656 | 4656 | 30 % | 31 | 14 | 49 | 36 | 16 | 16 |
| 29 Cor | mbat I | Division: | s 40243 | 18154 | | | | | | | 61 |
| | | arine B | | | | | | | | | |

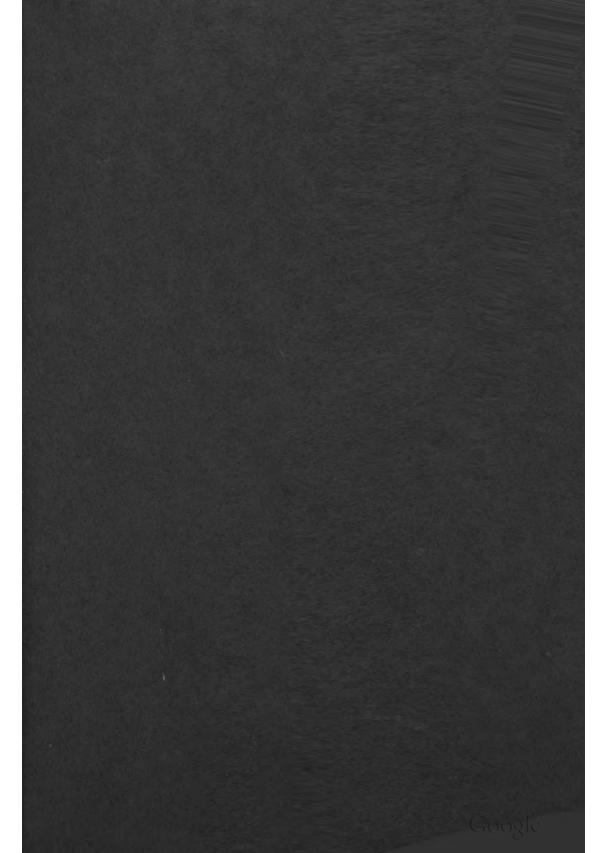
⁹³ Div. 119 4-0 477 12 This Division is kept separate as it was brigaded with the French.

THE INFANTRY REGIMENTS Major casualties only, from tabulations published by Chief of Staff, U.S.A., on Fob. 2, 1919, A. E. F. to Nov. 11, 1918

| | (| (Aver. | per mo. |) | (Total l | Nov.11/18 | 0 | | |
|--|--|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Jep . | Inf. Regt. Division | l. & DOW. | æ P. | æ | & DOW. | æ P. | er | Inf. Regt. Division | KA. & DOW. (Average) |
| No. | Inf. Divi | KA. | Ä | Ä | KA. | Ä | No. | Inf. Divi | KA A |
| 1 2 | 110/28 316/79 361/91 | 99 95 | 99 107 | 50 % 52% | 570 377 | 572 423 | 61 | 327/82 132/33 319/80 | 48 48 |
| 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 361/91 59/ 4 | 90 90 | 22 24 | 52% 20% 21% 56% 33% 23% | 377 355 517 517 | 91 145 | 62 63 64 | 319/80 61/5 | 46 46 |
| 5 6 | 59/ 4 107/27 109/28 111/28 | 80 84 | 10 9 | 7 % 56 % | 517 485 | 41 627 | 66 | 61/5 364/91 18/1 | 46 46 |
| 7 8 | 7/8 | 83 82 | 41 25 | 33 % 23 % | 485 476 587 465 486 553 445 436 296 409 331 274 316 | 238 180 238 | 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 | 18/ 1 141/36 167/42 328/82 102/26 306/77 28/ 1 | 46 45 |
| 9 10 11 | 11/5 | 81 77 | 41 39 37 | 33 % 33 % | 465 486 | 250 | 69 70 | 328/82 102/26 | 44 |
| 11 12 | 38/3 | 77 77 | 37 53 | 32 % 40% | 553 445 | 266 | 71 72 | 306/77 28/ 1 | 44 43 43 |
| 12 13 14 15 16 | 38/ 4 39/ 4 315/79 120/30 358/90 362/91 354/89 353/89 125/32 360/90 127/32 4/ 3 | 76 75 | 53 25 71 | 24 % 48 % | 436 296 | 305 144 283 | 73 74 | | 42 42 |
| 15 16 | 120/30 358/90 | 73 71 | 11 10 | 13% 12% | 409 331 | 66 49 | 75 76 | 369/93 115/20 | 42 41 |
| 17 | 362/91 354/89 | 68 68 | 51 8 | 42% 10% | 274 316 | 201 39 | 75 76 77 78 | 131/33 116/29 | 41 40 |
| 18 19 20 | 353/89 125/32 | 6 8 | 14 22 | 17 % 25 % | 317 500 | 68 | 79 | 56/ 7 26/ 1 | 40 |
| 21 22 | 360/90 127/32 | 67 | 17 25 31 | 20% 27% | 312 578 | 81 216 228 | 81 | 138/35 326/82 | 83 38 37 |
| 23 24 | 4/3 119/30 | 67 67 66 | 31 14 | 32 % 17 % | 317 500 312 578 484 374 | 228 79 | 80 81 82 83 84 | 60/ 5 369/93 115/29 131/33 116/29 56/ 7 26/ 1 138/35 326/82 113/29 103/26 | 35 |
| 25 | 4/3 119/36 307/77 363/91 128/32 308/77 106/27 148/37 30/3 312/28 314/79 | 66 66 65 | 22 | 25 % 20 % | 452 262 560 448 302 209 462 305 246 321 781 781 787 328 243 243 243 243 243 243 | 79 156 109 220 | 85 86 87 | 147/37 146/37 101/26 | 35 35 32 |
| 26 27 28 | 128/32 308/77 | 65 65 | 27 25 34 | 28% 34% | 500 448 | 220 234 | 87 | 101/26 | 32 30 |
| 29 30 31 32 33 | 106/27 148/37 | 65 64 | 45 | 40% 19% | 392 | 271 71 | 88 89 90 91 | 101/20 104/26 166/42 371/93 140/35 318/80 | 32 30 30 30 28 27 26 26 26 26 24 |
| 31 32 | 30/ 3 112/28 | 64 63 | 51 51 | 44% | 462 365 | 365 296 207 | 91 | 140/35 | 28 27 |
| 33 34 | 314/79 310/78 | 63 62 | 15 51 51 52 21 | 45% | 248 321 | 207 108 | 92 93 | 137/35 | 26 |
| 34 35 36 37 | 5/ 2* 6/ 2* | 62 62 | 29 29 | 31% | 781 781 | 108 366 366 507 | 94 95 96 97 | 129/33 | 26 26 |
| 37 22 | 5/ 2* 6/ 2* 23/ 2 9/ 2 6/ 5 | 62 61 | 40 21 | 39 % | 784 787 | 507 269 | 97 | 130/33 | 24 24 |
| 38 39 40 | 6/ 5 355 490 | 61 61 | 40 | 39 % | 385 | 254 | 199 | 370/93 | 24 23 22 22 20 17 |
| 41 42 | 6/ 5 355/89 313/79 357/90 | 61 69 | 21 57 10 | 48% 148% | 243 | 98 228 48 | 101 | 321/81 | 22 |
| 43 | 307/90 3057/77 359/90 117/30 142/36 126/32 108/27 311/78 309/78 105/27 145/37 | AO. | 17 | 22% | 412 | | 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 | 137/30 139/35 129/33 317/80 130/33 322/81 370/93 372/93 321/81 34/7 324/81 144/36 | 17 16 |
| 44 45 46 | 117/30 | 58 58 57 | 17 28 10 23 16 | 15% | 270 327 194 498 | 119 130 61 80 138 | 105 | 55/ 7 143/36 | 15 11 |
| 47 47 | 126/32 | 57 | 16 | 21% | 408 | 138 | 107 | 368/92 323/81 | 11 |
| 40 40 | 311/78 | 55 55 56 54 | 9 25 | 31% | 333 284 287 328 | 132 | 109 | K2 / A | 10 9 |
| 50 51 | 309/78 105/27 | 54 54 | 25 53 16 22 | 22 % | 328 328 | 274 97 | 1111 | 365/92 366/92 64/ 7 | 8 |
| 53 | 140/37 325/82 168/42 | 53 52 | 16 | 30 % 23 % | 248 306 628 | 107 95 | 112 113 | 54/6 | 6 |
| 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 | 320/80 | 51 51 | 3 21 41 20 | -3333404481314175507317559934494445531135595414231521215142335685555555555555555555555555555555555 | 284 | 45 115 | 114 115 116 | 350/88 | 988 6 65443221 |
| 56 57 | 114/29 165/42 | 50 50 | 41 20 | 40 % 29 % | 284 227 622 258 227 | 187 257 | 1117 | 351/98 52/ 6 | 3 |
| 58 59 | 312/78 356/89 | 50 49 | 8 | 14% 15% | 258 227 | 43 43 | 118 119 | 352/88 367/92 | 2 |
| 60 | 118/30 | 4.0 | 9 | 15% | 276 | 52 | 120 | 349/88 | 1 |

^{*}Marine losses divided between 6th and 7th Regiments serving with the 2nd Division.

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