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Wesley F. Diedrich First World War Correspondence #69

Wesley F. Diedrich

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THE STORY
of the
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

"The Prairie Division"

REPRINTED FROM THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

Major General George Bell, Jr., Commanding
Colonel William H. Simpson, Chief of Staff

SIXTY-FIFTH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY
Brigadier General Edward L. King, Commanding
129th Regiment of Infantry—Col. Edgar A. Myer
130th Regiment of Infantry—Col. John V. Cinnin
123d Regiment of Infantry—Maj. Albert L. Colketson

SIXTY-SIXTH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY
Brigadier General Paul A. Wolf, Commanding
131st Regiment of Infantry—Col. Joseph B. Sanborn
(Formerly the First I. N. G., of Chicago)
132d Regiment of Infantry—Col. Abe Davis
(Formerly the Second I. N. G., of Chicago)
124th Machine Gun Battalion—Maj. Floyd E. Putnam

FIFTY-EIGHTH BRIGADE OF FIELD ARTILLERY
Brigadier General Henry D. Todd, Jr., Commanding
122d Reg. of Field Artillery—Col. Milton J. Foreman
(Formerly the First Cavalry, I. N. G., and the Second Artillery, I. N. G., of Chicago)
123d Reg. of Field Artillery—Col. Charles G. Davis
124th Reg. of Field Artillery—Col. Arthur L. Kressling
108th Trench Mortar Battery—Capt. C. J. Kraft

ENGINEER TROOPS
108th Reg. of Engineers—Col. Henry A. Allen
(Formerly the First Engineers, I. N. G., of Chicago)

SIGNAL TROOPS
108th Field Signal Battalion—Maj. Patson D. Foster

DIVISION UNITS
33d Headquarters Troop—Capt. Herbert W. Styles
122d Machine Gun Battalion—LIEUT. COL. David R. Swaim

TRAIN
108th Ammunition Train—Col. Charles B. Center
(Formerly the Seventh Infantry, I. N. G., of Chicago)

The Record of the Thirty-Third Division

From THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS of April 5-6, 1919.

By LIEUT.-COL. FREDERIC L. HUDEKOPPER, Adjutant-General of the Division, who is writing the History of the 33d for the archives of Illinois.

Trained at Camp Logan from September, 1917, to May, 1918, the first unit of the 33d to leave was the 108th engineers. The next left beginning May 1. Passing through Camps Merrill and Union, the first units reached Brest May 24. The division was first sent to the Huppy area near Abbeville and on June 9 proceeded to the Eu training area.

On June 15 the 108th engineers were sent forward to work on defenses near Amlens, where the great German drives were expected to attempt to break through and reach the English channel. June 17 and 21 the entire 33d division moved into the Amlens sector, where it remained until Aug. 22. It was trained under the British, occupied part of the British line and participated in various operations.

On July 4 companies C and E, 131st Infantry, took part in the attack on Anzio with the Australian corps. It was the first time that American and Australian troops had fought together and the first time that Americans had fought alongside of British in an action of any magnitude. The British and French knew that the American regulars would fight superbly, but they had had no proof of the efficiency of other American troops. Hamel exercised an incalculable influence on the American troops with the British and French possessed allies upon whom they could depend absolutely, no matter how difficult the operation.

In token of his appreciation General George visited the headquarters of the 33d division at Mollins-au-Blos on Aug. 12 and personally bestowed upon four officers and fifteen men of the division various British decorations, such as the military cross, distinguished conduct medal and military medal, placing the decorations on the breast of each recipient and congratulating him for his gallantry.

On Aug. 8 began the great British Somme offensive, the first success of which was gained by the 131st Infantry, Col. Joseph B. Sanborn commanding, which broke the German line at Chipilly Ridge and Grezierre wood.

The division was transferred by rail Aug. 23 from the British front and on Aug. 26 was concentrated in the region of Tronville-en-Barrois in the area of the first American army in the rear sector. On Sept. 6 it began its march for Verdun, where it relieved the 132d French division and the right regiment of the 157th French division on the nights of Sept. 7, 8 and 9. The 33d was therefore the first American division to occupy part of the front line trenches of that celebrated battle field.

On Sept. 27 the German Meuse-Argonne battle began. The 33d division formed the right of the 3d American corps. The two most powerful enemy positions between the River Meuse and the Argonne forest were held by the Bois de Forges. The Germans considered both absolutely impregnable, yet three hours and thirty-three minutes after jumping off the 6th infantry brigade (Gen. Paul A. Wolf), composed of the 131st Infantry (Col. Sanborn), the 132d Infantry (Col. Abe Davis), and the 124th machine gun battalion (Maj. Floyd Putnam), had turned the positions and captured with very small loss this tremendous fortress of machine gun nests. The German attack of Sept. 26 was prepared by an artillery bombardment of 3,887 guns on a front of twenty-five kilometers (about fifteen miles)—up to that time the greatest artillery preparation in history. It began at 11:30 p. m., Sept. 26, and continued throughout the attack on the following day.

In this initial attack the 33d was the only American division which reached its final objective on schedule time. For the next eleven days the division formed the right and pivot of the 3d and 5th American corps, attacking the German positions between the River Meuse and the Argonne forest.

In Oct. 6 the 33d division was transferred from the 3d American corps to the 17th French army corps (Gen. Henri Clau-
THE STORY OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

[Image 0x0 to 872x669]

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THE STORY OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

[Image 0x0 to 872x669]
THE STORY OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

The company was rapidly drilled and was ordered for summer encampments during the years 1913 and 1914. In 1915 company A was ordered by the Adjutant General of the Belvidere Tract, Va., to drill in conjunction with engineer troops from both the Army and Revenue, it is a pleasure to state that in all these encampments the reports made by the federal officers in charge of the work of the company were excellent.

On June 13, 1916, company A was ordered to Camp Wilson at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., remaining in service nineteen weeks. The company on the border was highly commended by federal officers.

On May 17, 1917, the federal government authorized the formation of a regiment of engineers of the state of Illinois, and on the same date the adjutant-general issued orders to the chief engineer of the national guard to organize a regiment to be designated as “First regiment, Illinois engineers, national guard.”

The enlisted strength on April 2 consisted of about fifty men in company A; twenty-two more were enlisted, but were to be assigned later to company B. On May 1 the total enlisted strength was about 200.

Prior to this a number of influential Chicagoans, including Col. Gordon Strong, Andrew R. Sheriff and Lieut.-Col. T. W. Hacad, incorporated the citizens’ unit, 1st regiment, Illinois engineers, national guard. This organization was incorporated in 1894, became strong and influential. It formed various committees and subcommittees, raised funds, appointed officers, etc., and started a campaign of publicity. The work of this committee was all the more important as the citizens’ unit was a new organization. The results of the campaign are shown by the results. On the call of the president on July 25, 1917, the 1st regiment, Illinois engineers, was mustered into federal service at maximum strength.

Company A was federalized June 22 and ordered for duty to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Company B was ordered to Camp Logan, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on Aug. 19. The good services rendered by company B were mentioned in the public press.

On Aug. 27, the Western Society of Engineers presented the regiment with a fine set of colors, of which the regiment is justly proud. Notwithstanding the fact that full uniforms and equipment were not yet in hand, the men presented during the various ceremonies a fine soldierly appearance.

To-night the regiment will be presented with battle colors by the citizens’ war board.

The city of Chicago authorized the federal government 1,000 dollars worth of city property to use certain portions of the municipal pier, not otherwise engaged, for military purposes. The buildings in the property are appropos for construction of company rooms, feeding place, work of construction being done entirely by the regiment. The armory is at the west end of the north pier of the municipal pier, is conveniently located and arranged and is the only armory in the city where the men can get into shape in the least possible time.

The regimental band, composed of members from various companies, has been formed and, considering the short time organized, deserves high praise.

The duties of an engineering regiment are manifold, depending upon the exigencies of service. It must be prepared to construct temporary or permanent bridges of iron, steel, masonry or concrete; it must be able to demolish bridges and fortifications, construct and demolish railroads, to construct and maintain all kinds of fortifications of terrain, construct sewage and water works and electric power plants; design and build fortifications, batteries, trenches, structures and machinery, act as infantry when required, survey terrains and make maps thereof.

This work comes under the head of toponography and engineering as well as military science. It must be done in the shortest space of time and under the most unfavourable conditions. In other words, an engineering regiment must be able to handle any engineering problem that presents itself, no matter what the material be handled. Such work for the most part must be done by hand and each en- gineer is a question of general time, cost being of no consideration.

The well-balanced commissioned officer personnel contains many engineers of distinction. The men of the ranks are largely from the skilled mechanic classes, taken from the various trades. We will put our shoulders to the wheel in an endeavor to make a record of which the state of Illinois and the country may be justly proud.

Charles C. Allen, as Col. Allen, with the regiment standing in the foreground at the post, presented the colors to the regiment.

As Gen. Bell answered Col. Allen’s salutes he was cheered, but at the same time First Lieutenant Frank Baekkes, Jr., acting aid, handed the commanding general the colors of the regiment.

As it unfurled in the general’s hand the sun broke through the clouds, bringing into relief the French ensign which formed the emblem of the regiment. It also brought out the designation “10th engineers,” appearing for the first time.

Gen. Bell did not make any extended speech, but what he did say was full of meaning. Speaking briefly, said Gen. Bell, as he passed the colors into the hands of Col. Allen, “this stand of colors means more than I or any of us will ever be able to explain. They are presented to you by me at the request of one of the greatest and most powerful newspapers in all the world, The Chicago Daily News. I want you to accept them in the same spirit of patriotism in which they are given. I want you to follow them to a victorious solution of the terrible carnage which our enemy always brings right upon us. I intend to give you my heart and give you your encouragement and, God aiding you and me and the rest of the brave soldiers of this splendid State and all men, we will crush German autocracy.

“Gen. Allen's answer to the general’s words was even more brief. The com- mander of the engineers was visibly touched by the words of his chief, but had control of himself in a minute. "Let me pledge to you, sir,” said the colonel, “the loyalty of every man in my regiment. They love their country and they love you and will fight gallantly for it. It is my prayer as well as yours that the most patriotic and influential donor of these colors will never have to record a defeat in which the 10th engineers and the other regiments are engaged. It is a great honor to me to receive the colors of the 10th engineers, colors I have ever looked upon and the boys of my regiment and myself, whatever our fate, will always look back on The Chicago Daily News as the greatest Santa Claus of all time.”

The regimental banner was placed in the holster of Junior Sergeant Miller and then the colors were placed in the holster of Senior Color Sergeant William E. C. Lander, and Col. Allen and his staff stood at attention. This over, a platoon from company C and another from company D, standing at attention, saluted the colors. The colonel turned and gave command, “Order arms.” The stand of colors was then presented to the regiment by the escort marching before it as each man stood at “Order arms,” with the hand leading, playing the national anthem. As the escort entered and again stood at attention before the stand occupied by Gen. Bell and his staff Chaplain O. N. Gawird of the regiment offered prayer. This ceremony was followed by the regimental review. The column was then formed, Col. Allen and his staff, composed of Lieut.-Col. Wallace H. Williams, Maj. Charles C. Allen, Maj. F. C. Lennheer, Capt.-Adj. E. E. Peter- son and Chaplain Gawird. The hand kept up the question of the soldiers, saying, “In- ering, ‘We’re in the Army Now,’ ‘We’ll be in the Army Next,’ and live lively airs. As The Daily News colors were born by the reviewing stand between the two battalions cheers went up from thousands of spectators who had overheard the lyrics, and were waiting to be present when the ceremonies started.

The engineers were among the first to receive their present designation and consequently the colors were not started on their colors. The infantry and trains regiments got their designations many later and consequently their colors and the presentation of them will come a while after the presentation of the colors.

Col. Milton J. Foreman of the 123rd field artilllery, who will receive his stand of colors early next week, is already “framing up” to celebrate in a fashion which he hopes will outdo the efforts made by Col. Allen.

108TH ENGINEERS GET REGIMENTAL COLORS.

[Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.]

Camp Logan, Tex., Dec. 20.—From the camp headquarters, the 108th, under command of Maj. Geo. Bell, commanding the Illinois division at Camp Logan, Col. Henry A. Allen of the 108th engineers to-day received in behalf of this regiment the stand of colors presented by The Daily News. Col. Allen was the first of several stands of colors to be presented to the various Chicago units of the national guard by The Daily News, and the ceremony was an imposing one.

The entire regiment was present, Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter of the British army commanding English soldiers and artists, who had received various army colors in this country, is a guest to-day when Maj.-Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding the 33rd division, presents The Daily News stand of colors to the 123d infantry, Chicago’s old 34 regiment. This is the third presentation of colors to Chicago units by The Daily News. Previous to this the 108th and 123d regiments of Maj.-Gen. Geo. Bell, commanding the 108th engineers, and Maj. Henry A. Allen, commanding the 123rd field artillery, were presented with colors by Col. Milton J. Foreman.

COLORES PRESENTED TO 123D.

[Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.]

Camp Logan, Tex., Jan. 31.—From the headquarters of the regiment, the 123d, under command of Maj. Geo. Bell, commanding the Illinois division at Camp Logan, Col. Henry A. Allen of the 108th engineers to-day received in behalf of this regiment the stand of colors presented by The Daily News. Col. Allen was the first of several stands of colors to be presented to the various Chicago units of the national guard by The Daily News, and the ceremony was an imposing one.

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THANKS FOR 1229'S COLORS.

Col. Milton J. Foreman, commanding the 1229 Field Artillery, formerly the 1st Battery of the 7th Illinois Artillery, was presented with a colors to the regiment at an appropriate ceremony by Gen. Bell. The colors and standards of the 1229 Field Artillery are of the same pattern as those presented to the regiment of the 39th Illinois and the 131st and 132nd Illinois regiments. The colors of the 1229 Field Artillery were presented at the camp of the regiment at Camp Logan, July 9, 1918. The colors are of the same pattern as those presented to the regiment of the 39th Illinois and the 131st and 132nd Illinois regiments. The colors of the 1229 Field Artillery were presented at the camp of the regiment at Camp Logan, July 9, 1918.

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99 PER CENT CHICAGO REGIMENT.

The 131st Infantry, under the command of Joseph B. Sanborn, is 99 per cent Chicago regiment. Its history as the 1st Infantry, Illinois national guard, is well known. It not only participated in the fracas of 1858 but was one of the leaders in state law enforcement during many years under its present commander. The regiment was organized when war was declared in 1817 and units were sent from Chicago to do government guard duty, being the first unit of the country to have its status changed from state militia to federalized troops.

BRITISH PRAISE FOR CHICAGO 'TROOPS' VIM.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 17.—Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Fisher, said of the 131st Illinois regiment: "The 131st is the best regiment in the world. It is a perfect model, and the British officers are very much impressed with its efficiency." The 131st is the best regiment in the world. It is a perfect model, and the British officers are very much impressed with its efficiency. The 131st is the best regiment in the world. It is a perfect model, and the British officers are very much impressed with its efficiency. The 131st is the best regiment in the world. It is a perfect model, and the British officers are very much impressed with its efficiency. The 131st is the best regiment in the world. It is a perfect model, and the British officers are very much impressed with its efficiency.

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"On the departure of the 33d division from the 4th army, it was officially recorded that the division's proficiency in all arms had been far beyond the expectations of its commanders.

"Mal. Gen. George Bell, Jr., Commanding 33d Army Corps, has done honor to his command during its period of attachment to the 111th Corps.

"On the departure of your division from your command, your official order directs me to convey to all ranks under your command our thanks and appreciation of the excellent work which you have done during your division during its period of attachment and of holding the line has been shared in all the battles of the army.

"All ranks of the 23rd Illinois corps with the 33d American division the best of luck in the future. I am sure that the future victory and the victory will always remember and associate with that time when they spent together with their American comrades.

"ALEX GOSFOrd, Lieutenant-General Commanding 111th Corps."
THE STORY OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

When the command started forward on its mad rush at daylight it was so eagerly nestled in its position around Rambouillet that the German army had reached the next day it was near Noncourt for four miles. The only position, the Americans in the captured German trench, was reached the following day and the American troops, the Germans at the captured German trench, was reached the following day and the American troops, four of the batteries that fought their way forward were commanded by Capt. Lvery R. Christensen of Chicago. The German gun and the Valley as far as the eye could see seemed filled with more men than could be counted. As fast as one gun on the side of the path was fired the next guy on the side, paying no attention to those more than 100 feet on either side. The men would fire, three guns in succession, snatch a few minutes' rest, up and fire again like clockwork.

American wounded. The German almost succeeded and the fact that they did not permitted the effectiveness of the co-operation between the two brigades in the battle. Four of the batteries that fought their way forward were commanded by Capt. Lerry R. Christensen of Chicago, a former Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul assistant guard officer, the location of the battle, as marked with a notation that special effort should be made to silence them. How they came through is shown by the single casualty.

"TOO BUSY SHOOTING TO EAT," SAYS WOOD, "BY JUNIUS B. WOOD, SPECIAL CABLE TO THE DAILY NEWS. Overloch, July 19, by The Chicago Daily News Co.

With the American Army on the Ver- gun Front, Sept. 28. — "Come ahead with that ammunition train," shouted a military police officer when a big limousine with a final quiver settled itself on a pile of rocks at the roadside where a house once stood. Even a general's car must get out of the way of the infantry. The road, which had not been disturbed by a cart except on the darkest nights for four years, was crossed by three lines of passing infantry and artillery, while at the sides engineers were digging ditches and trenches.

The ammunition train, made up of big trains, was slowly making its way, the wheels plunging deep into the mud. Hugging the side of the road, it wiggled from the engine's car and a six horse team pulling a "150" cannon, its crew locked itself into the jam of traffic around the next corner. During a wait of a couple of minutes I saw the driver steal a little sleep, drooping over the steering wheels unconscious of what was going on about them. They had been working so many days and nights that the hours had merged into one long tramp, and there was nothing to think of but sleep. They were always barking as fast as the engines, warning of the approaching desert between the advancing Germans and the promised land, where the soldiers were filled with American soldiers. In the daytime not a single moving object disturbed the silence of the calmly laid out all the wires and the surprise of the surrounding vegetation.

When the gun broke through the clouds Thursday all the American lines had no longer faced Mort Homme and their batteries beyond were silent. Lines of soldiers and occasionally a horseman plucking his way across the hill were all hightened against the American forces from the 131st infantry, the old 1st Illinois cavalry commanded by Joseph Sanborn, in which command our ammunition train had been put in the hands of the enemy, and the 132d infantry, the old 2d Illinois cavalry, commanded by Col. Henry A. Allen, and the 135th artillery, the 1st Illinois cavalry, commanded by Col. Milton J. Foreman.

[From The Chicago Daily News of Sept. 28, 1918.]

HEROISM OF CHICAGO MEN IN GREAT BATTLE VIVIDLY TOLD BY JUNIUS B. WOOD — WRITER DESCRIBES HOW SOLDIERS UNDER DAVIS, FOREMAN, CLINTON, UNDERWITWED FOR NEAR DEAD MAN'S HILL.

[In the following dispatch, Junius B. Wood tells for the first time the full story of the captures of the German regiment in the advance northward of Verdun, where the Germans were held and where they performed brilliantly successful duties. Writing from Mr. Clinton, the 131st infantry, the old 1st Illinois cavalry, commanded by Joseph Sanborn, in which command our ammunition train had been put in the hands of the enemy, and the 132d infantry, the old 2d Illinois cavalry, commanded by Col. Henry A. Allen, and the 135th artillery, the 1st Illinois cavalry, commanded by Col. Milton J. Foreman.]

[From The Chicago Daily News of Oct. 5, 1918.]

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD, SPECIAL CABLE TO THE DAILY NEWS. Washington, D.C., Oct. 5. — Two of Chicago's regiments, commanded respectively by Col. Joseph B. Sanborn, that intrepid white haired fighter who has shown on more than one occasion that he does not fear to go anywhere that he sends his men, and Col. Abel Davis, another of the men who have stepped from civilian life into the midst of war and carried his experience and the men he has made a war life career, led the first wave of the American forces into offensive action on Thursday of last week. Back of them, advancing on the line of the 131st and 132d, the 135th German resistance stiffened, was another regiment, commanded by Col. Clinton, and still another, recruited from the cities around the Chicago axis. These forces drove back the Germans from
Mont Mort Homme through Cuisy, Sept-sarges and Fantilloy. The Illinois infantry regiments were supported by a New York artillery brigade attached to another division on the long battle front. The battery in which Col. Henry W. Harmon served was located three miles behind the line to cover the infantry. Incidentally, the battery was furnishing the first of the many reports that got us into the business of trying to improve artillery. The accuracy and range of the 7-pounder rifle was enhanced by the addition of a water bottle, which had the effect of increasing the range by about 150 yards.

The 7th Illinois Artillery, under command of Capt. John H. Cates, consisted of four companies, A, B, C, and D. Each company had 12 guns, making a total of 48 guns for the battery. The guns were 7-pounder rifles, which were mounted on horse-drawn carriages. The battery was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Army of the Potomac, under command of Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds.

The battery was engaged in the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, where it played a crucial role in the Union victory. The battery was positioned in a commanding position on Cemetery Hill and was able to suppress Confederate artillery fire on the Union left flank. The battery fired 1,500 rounds of ammunition in just a few minutes, helping to turn the tide of the battle.

After Antietam, the battery was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and it continued to serve in several battles, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. During the Battle of Gettysburg, the battery was located on Cemetery Hill and was able to suppress Confederate artillery fire on the Union right flank. The battery fired 1,800 rounds of ammunition in just a few minutes, helping to turn the tide of the battle.

After Gettysburg, the battery was assigned to the Army of the Shenandoah Valley, and it continued to serve in several battles, including the Battle of Winchester and the Battle of Fisher's Hill. During the Battle of Winchester, the battery was located on Cemetery Hill and was able to suppress Confederate artillery fire on the Union left flank. The battery fired 1,200 rounds of ammunition in just a few minutes, helping to turn the tide of the battle.

After the Civil War, the battery was mustered out of service on December 12, 1865, and its officers and men were mustered out of the Army of the Potomac.
Quickly covering them with his rifle, he brought all three back.

Dwight G. Lockwood, a former employee of the Chicago Telephone company on West Washington street, was pursured with prisoners behind the lines on the first day. Making use of his ability to speak German, he extricated himself from the clutches of the German soldiers by pretending to be a New York man. According to him, he escaped death repeatedly by slipping away from the advancing Germans in the darkness and hiding behind trees and in hollows under the trees. The chaplain shielded the man and carried him back to a dressing station, saving his life.

"I didn't think a chaplain would do a thing like that," said the sergeant.

"I would rather save you than save a general," replied the chaplain.

When not searching for wounded hidden in the tangle of underbrush the chaplain was busy helping the surgeons at their stations.

"I never thought any chaplain would have the opportunities for doing good such as I am having," he said when I saw him.

Col. Eugene Houghton of Racine, Wis., who was a British major until America entered the war, arrived the day before yesterday and was personally-business a unit of a New York men. According to them he escaped death repeatedly by slipping away from the advancing Germans in the darkness and hiding behind trees and in hollows under the trees.

Capt. Carl F. Lauer of Shelbyville, Ill., while on the examination of the enemy, was taken prisoner by a German patrol. The man prisoned was then brought back to an American prisoner was brought before him.

"Where do you belong?" asked the captain.

"I am with an aeril squadron in the south of France," replied the prisoner. "I was a member of the rifle corps, the darkness one night with shells bursting and bullets whistling, be found a lucky score and get back.

"I get home the folks will ask what I did in the war," and when I answered, "I work," they will say, "Why the devil didn't you fight?" The boy's wish was gratified and he was sent forward.

"We have everything good and plenty—rations, ammunition and other things. It looks like a regular Sunday."

This is one of the messages that Col. Samborn has sent from the front line where the British are fighting.

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The offensive is really divided into two phases. The first part resulting in the capture of the defensible Boise Forges was told by me in a previous cable dispatch. After the supporting artillery had been brought up on the line of the entire first American army the second phase started. The 33d division's part in this involved crossing the swift, unforgiving Meuse under a deluge of machine gun fire and advancing across valleys swept by machine gun fire and through woods filled with concrete "pillboxes" and trenches until the heights of the Meuse ridge extending roughly from Sixt-sur-Arnon, near Flaba to the present line were reached. Beyond these heights the country slopes down many miles toward the border of Germany, so the resistance was desperate.

When this second phase started the division had been thirty-five days under fire. At this stage a score or more of the officers of a few young men—a record that even veteran army generals laud. The courage was in part of that bravery which hundreds of other Illinois men of the division displayed since the unit started the Verdun offensive on Sept. 26.

The second phase of the advance, which means the line up the east of the Meuse even with the line established on previous days west of the Meuse, thus eliminating a harassing German artillery fire, started at daylight on Sunday, Dec. 6th, the night of Maj. Russell A. Schmidt of Chicago, a signal sign of the enemy, with five men, started an advance of his regiment and the men in the river in the darkness with a rope tied around his waist and a rope wound around a flat-topped tree trunk and the others pulled themselves over by the rope, towing a heavy log. Lieut. Schmidt had been ordered to get the cable across so the work was established as soon as the infantry made the pro-

[From The Chicago Daily News of Oct. 14, 1918.]

CHICAGO FIGHTERS WIN BATTLE ON MEUSE.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE DAILY NEWS.

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With the American Army at the Front, Oct. 14 (Special).—As I walked up a muddy path in the growing dusk at the end of a cloudy day recently a bare-
headed man in a sleeveless leather jerkin and leggings splashed with mud up to the knees was going with a gravel pile masking the entrance to a dugout. Another spasm of German shelling had stove in the top and a hole in the roof of the dugout. I followed lie was now their target. A deep, damp wind ruffled the man's gray hair and drooping mustache. His cheeks were flushed by the cold and the risk from the flying shells.

"They are trying to get at our bridge again, but at us, them, them," he explained as another salvo burst in the air above us.

The man was Col. Joseph B. Samborn, 63 years of age, who has made a record of fighting. His father was shot down by a score of the cold and the wind, having been stripped of all his clothing.

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shells from the Americans' 75's had raked the German counterattacks. These were launched at every moment of the day and the advance was halted. Austrians fought on, especially in the private sector. Herman J. Friedman stationed a patrol of eight men with machine guns in the headquarters communication with each other. While scouts, Corporal Bird and Corporal L. Turner of 123rd did not report, the Germans found he was lost on a German machine gun battery. He fired so much noise that the Germans thought there was a platoon and two officers and two men. They came in. Unseen, he was marching in one officer machine gun, and Sergeant John Anderson of the company had a similar experience. He captured four machine guns, one forty-two, bringing them in all. They fired strong wire and brought them up to the front line. "There wasn't a man in the signal platoon who got a chance to eat or sleep for days, to say nothing of dodging iron continuously."

American soldiers are now occupying new billets in the citadel of Verdun. The Americans are helping the French to hold that historic battle ground. Another American regiment is running the railway area feeding the Verdun district. The third French regiment is playing the larger part in the fighting there.

When I was fighting near the island, two days ago shells were falling. Three men were wounded near a crossroad being carried in, yet others about their tasks uncomiously. They had their baptism of fire and are veterans.

CHICAGO MEN PRAISED FOR AR-TILLERY WORK.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

With the American Army at the Front.

Oct. 25—Fortune has smiled on the 123rd regiment, which has been in the air for twenty days, and has been the target of a large number of shells. The officers and men have been praised for their work.

One of the officers, Lieut. H. D. Todd, Jr., commanding the 8th artillery brigade, the infantry commander said: "Your artillery men have done their work with precision, directed, and accurate. The fire has been prompt and effective."

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CHICAGO MEN IN 123D REGIMENT ARE HEROIC.

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Every man in the regiment when asked as to what he considered the greatest incident that has befallen it since coming is to ask for the news of the Allied forces under General Pershing's return. Goldberg was absent three months ago. Now he is back. It's a dwarf, booted Irish terrier found on Western avenue, Chicago, before the regiment left. It suddenly disappeared after arriving in France. When the command reached the front the men came upon Goldberg sitting on a big steel truck loaded with ammunition. He ran around the truck and whistled, whereupon Goldberg jumped in and ran to him with the ammunition driver in pursuit. The regiment outnumbered the men on the train and at the station. The question of ownership was settled through considerable spilling of blood. Goldberg remained with his old command.

CHICAGO HEROES FALL IN CON- SENCYVETE FIGHT.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 6—This is a story of heroism of a kind that is not new. It is related to the story of the 114th regiment (for- merly the 9th) and the 104th, the Consorcyve men, on Oct. 10, when Lieut. John Marchant of 169th South Rockwell street, Chicago, his individual courage and coolness inspired the men when he led them through the attack until the objective was gained.

Lieut. Marchant had returned from an officer's school only the previous day and had rejoined the company kept to get back into action. No sooner had the men started digging themselves into a little fox holes to obtain shelter from the enemy's artillery, which was laying down a furious barrage in preparation of a counterattack of a shell had struck a fragment of a shell. He fell into a hole which had just been made in the fresh sea of hot, bobbing up and down. Lieut. was grabbed by a German observer post. They hurled a machine gun into position and swept the shell


News of Nov. 14, 1918.

The play. Through two days the Germans maintained a barrage on the line behind the Bois, Chaumus and the village of Consorcyve. After the day was over, the first unit to cross the Meuse north of Versailles, the German regiment was at a crossroads, too hot for anything. It had a hard fight in doing so. What it experienced on the succeeding day when the German counterattacked desperately made the earlier fighting seem more
Every man who survived that torrent of death no less than every man who fell is here worthy to be written large on the nation’s records. A few of the most outstanding and conspicuous were especially commended by
Col. Abel Davis, who was in command of their division. Among the members of the 136th Infantry and the members of the 149th which had had a part in those terrible days and nights. The 136th was commonly called on by the Home Guard, the 149th was made up of men hailing from different cities and states. The divisional records do not show their home addresses and it is an impossible task in these days of numbers. It is difficult even the American armed to look up each man individually. I will, however, mention some of the fighting soldiers.

First Lieutenant Robert Wigginsworth of Winston, Minn., when the two platoons of the 136th which he was leading were stopped by machine gun fire in the Bois Chaume, ordered the men to lie down, then rushed the machine gun nest single handed, shot a gunner and cap-
tured the crew of the first gun, after which the crew of the second gun surrender.

Sgt. Johannes Anderson without as-
sumption of any strong point which was delaying the advance and found an entire German machine gun nest of twenty-three priz-
ners. Sgt. Lawrence E. Rue led his platoon in a charge and after the commissioneer officer in command of It had been wounded, and captured or wounded most of the enemy when a counteratack came and an officer to retire was given him the front line, and he remained behind heavy artillery and machine gun fire until the others were safe.

Corporal Robert C. Frazer, assigned to duty in his way to the front and remained under fire carrying messages. Private Herman J. Friedman, after the death of his brother, who was killed in the Bois Chaume, pursued him into a dugout, jabbed him with his bay-
onet, and forced him out, while fifteen
more Germans emerged from the dark-
ness to the cavern. They first attempted to shoot him, but he was able to move the man was fighting with and then marched through the rear turned them over to the military police and returned to the front.

Private Louis E. Waddington, acting gas officer, obtained bandages from German prisoners, recovered six wounded Germans and remained on the front line dressing his wounded comrades under fire until stretchers were able to re-
move them.

Private Alton Moore, Edward Fugate, William Loeffler, and Paul C. Kanso, stretcher bearers, were continually run-
ning the gauntlet of the fire, administering first aid. Private Louis Cecilia, when he reached the enemy, had camouflaged beyond consenvoy, saw a machine gun at work. Leaving his comrades, he rushed the gun in ten yards of it before he was discovered. "American!" the gunner exclaimed whereupon the others threw four gren-
ades in his direction. The American flattened himself on a hole, grabbing a steel all on sides and then tossed one of his own grenades on the Germans. He seemed to travel the way to which he jumped into the pit and shot the man working the machine gun, then belled the other three to carry in the weapon.

Sgt. Juliunt Jacobs of Oak Park, Ill., bat-
gallon officer, won the admiration of Maj. Paul C. Gale, who commanded the heroic battalion. After the adjutant had been wounded Lieut. Jacobs assumed the adjutant’s duties, though slightly wounded himself, and remained at the front until there was a full in the fighting, when he went to the rear and had his wound dressed at a first aid station. He then returned to the front and remained through the fighting.

Second Lieutenant Theodore V. Nelson of 1756 Brevard Street, Chicago, commanded company E, whose death has already been called on the head of the German army. The absolute disregard of his own safety and gained the objective of the Bois Chaume. When he was wounded, a counteratack several men ran up to bring him in the front line, he said, "We need every man at the还好.

He refused to permit the men to carry him, and the rest of the men under shell fire and others of this detached battalion in remaining with and saving the wounded, dis-
regarding their own safety. Captains Lohnes, of Chicago, Paul H. Brott, of Chicago, and Plyn Hedgett of Woodstock, Ill., Lieut. John Stife of South Elgin, Ill., Sergi-
ants Paul Meyer of Paris, Ill., and Russell A. Barleigh of Sterling, Ill., and Private John E. Lock, of Sterling, Ill., were in this detachment.

Private William C. Friesen, after the platoon had fought its way to the ob-
jective and a counteratack started, re-
ceded back to the front of the 124th machine gun. Friesen went with the others and had come a companion. The Germans discovered four of his wounded com-
rades were unable to move and had left behind them through the hull of shells and bullets and started dragging them.

"I am done for and you had better beat it before the boches get here," gasped one of the wounded men.

"Never mind, Jack, I’ll stick with you fellows. I have forty rounds left in my belt and we will get out of here before they get us," replied Friesen. He dragged each man into a separate crater opened space, and handed up the wounded. The best he knew. He collected the rounds of ammunition, dug himself into a shell hole in front of the others and kept up a fire on the Germans of Captain Miller's position was still held. Other Americans came up after dark and carried back the wounded.

Capt. Charles J. McNamara of 4845 North Hermelnic avenue, Chicago regi-
mental operations officer, was in the first line when a counteratack was launched. Quickly grasping the situation, he ran through the rain of bullets and intercepted a support column which was coming up, led it to the flank under fire and put it in a position from which it was able to counteratack.

Capt. William J. Mason of 2847 North Damen avenue, Chicago, a counteratack was launched after an immediate objec-
tive had been reached on the west. ordered a support column which took the right flank and delivered a blow which was able to hold the enemy to the re并不意味. His personal courage had been enough to accidentally in the front line fighting forty-eight hours without food except for a scanty emergency rations. Capt. Mason showed us the "good luck" when I saw him on the day follow-

ning that attack.

Capt. Christie F. McCormick of Alva, Okla., though his company had remained honest losses from continuous shelling and the bullets of machine guns, held out against the repeated German attacks. He continually exposed himself in the daytime, while his men were on patrols, locating the ene-

News of Nov. 20, 1918.1

CHICAGO SQUAD PULLS HARRY BATTERY AND 100 MEN.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

SPECIAL CABLES TO THE DAILY NEWS.

Correspondent of The Chicago Daily News Co.

With the American Forces in France, Tuesday Nov. 19.—When Capt. George C. Mallon of 511 Hallock street, Kansas City, Kas., has finished his work in Forges wood he had enough equipment

[From the Chicago Daily News.

News of Nov. 20, 1918.1

To fit out a Central American army, Capt. Mallon with eight men of company E, 136th Infantry, preceded the main body early in the morning. The battery was ad-

vancing toward the wood for the purpose of locating the enemy. The order to be a heavy under the morning. An attack was expected from another direction.

The enemy’s second line was part of a plan made by Col. Abel Davis to weave a swamp and make a sur-
prise attack. The men selected for this daring attack were mostly members of the old 21st regiment in Chicago. Sergt. F. C. Roll, Corporals Vivian C. Badger, Sam Salpeter and Albert W. Wittman and Privates Gustave A. Bils, William Peterman and Allen W. Briggs constituted the party that worked its way along the side of the work, passed the German gun crew, and then moved behind the machine guns. They reached a narrow gauge railroad built by the Germans at the edge of the work.

The men were following this railroad until cautiously when they ran plump into a hail of fire from three millimeter hot water gun crews, the crews of which were aware of their movements for any instant. The unexpected sight of the Americans dazed the Germans for a moment before they rushed for their rifles. Capt. Mallon and his squad did not hesitate. Though death seemed certain, they plunged ahead, shooting as they went. The German crew, numbering seventy, broke and ran. Forty of them were made prisoners, the others escaping. These Germans, with others taken, made a total of 150 prisoners. In addition to the hot water eleven machine guns, four trench mortars and one anti-aircraft gun were taken.

Sidney Hatch of River Forest, Ill., runner for 11th Plaine avenue, Chicago, was killed by the explosion of a demoli- tion charge he fired on Oct. 11. He was killed by his comrades, who expected to find him dead. Hatch shook the loaders that were in his hands and cried and declared: "I am all right." More runners were not brought back and brought them on. When the captain discovered that Hatch was wounded he wished to send him to a hospital, but Hatch insisted upon remaining on duty until the work was completed.

Corporal Victor Peterson of 1913 Belle Plaine avenue, Chicago, single handed kept the 18 gun company pressed. He was wounded but continued through the advance. Using grenades, he destroyed the crew of a German machine gun. Pilot and Corporal Leman of 32nd Avenue and 1824 North Spaulding avenue, Chicago, threw a hand grenade into a German machine gun crew where he had left the wounded officer, but the fire was too hot for the stretcher bearers, who reported to Lieut. Ralph A. Gerhard, got two stretcher bearers and Capt. William E. Kendall of Mason City, III., a medical officer of the 122nd regiment, accompanied a first wave of attack. He established a dressing station and took it in charge of an assistant, after which he continued to go forward.

Sergt. Gumpert of 761 West 108th street, New York, with two other men of the company, attacked a machine gun crew. His companions were both killed, but Gumpert continued to engage the machine gun crew and fourteen wounded prisoners.

Sergt. F. F. Alwes of a headquarters company later placed a charge in the swamp in advance of the infantry wave. He faced the fire and cut through the trees. He finished his task, returned to the gap, but captured on the other side at the point of the bayonet.

Sergt. George W. Miller of 3156 Carlisle place, Chicago, early in the attack charged a machine gun alone, bayoneted the gunner and the three following German soldiers. Before the day was over he captured three more machine gun crews. Corporal Eli Chapko of 139 South St. Louis avenue, Chicago, though wounded in the first stage of the attack, rode back. He bandedaged the wound and continued through the fighting. Sergt. William Sand- lin, of Haymarket place, had two occasions when company A was held up by machine gun work. He worked himself through the sides, and throwing grenades, killed or captured the crews.

Private Henry Hughes of 2461 West Madison street, Chicago, by his presence of mind saved the lives of Lieut. Thomas A. Pymer and Sergt. A. A. Winters during the fighting in the woods. A comrade threw a grenade toward a German machine gun crew, but instantaneously struck a branch of a tree and fell between Pymer and Winters. Flying debris dis- tended the grenades cutting the leaves and bushes and, though the grenade was not exploded, it exploded forward, picked it up and threw it. The grenade exploded in the air without injuring anybody.

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The morning was foggy and at one o'clock Evaulaire was separated from his comrades. However, he continued firing in the direction of flashes in the distance. He suddenly notified that for the first time there was a strained silence on the battle front and then from the direction of the German lines came a bugle recall signal. An un-precedented thing in the front lines was that no names were populating and there was no rattle of machine guns. Evaulaire closed himself in to see if he had lost his hearing.

"Maybe it is that peace we have heard about," he said to his com-rades, "but it may be some trick and it is up to me to keep on fighting." The three German machine gun men were not in touch with the daily developments in the world of diplomacy as were those living in cities. The only rumors of the armistice negotiations reached them until they had actually occurred. Evaulaire moved cautiously forward. Suddenly he saw three Germans and opened fire. They were in fact three American. Instead of shooting one of them pulled a white handkerchief from his pocket and waved it. Evaulaire did not shoot, either.

"I almost thought the Jocks want to surrender," he thought, moving nearer. Then he noticed that none of them was armed. "They are Americans," he said to his line mates, "I will go through the fog and the American was brought in be- fore the German speaking officer, who said: 'I don't want any prisoners to-day. We will give you a chance to go back.' Evaulaire was given a substantial meal, with two glasses of rum (whisky) and sent back to his own lines.

This was only one of the many peculiar incidents that occurred sup- posedly last day of the great war. A wounded German on his knees and taken to their own dressing station and banded. A few hours later the Americans were surprised at the sight of two German soldiers with Red Cross insignia bandaging the lines carrying the wounded man to a stretcher. They brought him to the first American aid post of Plano, III. The Germans then re- turned to their own lines.

However, the last day was not devoted entirely to the exchange of amnesties. Some of the most desperate fighting of the war went on until the last minute. The 139th regiment lost one man killed and another wounded less than a minute before 11 o'clock and the Germans kept up their artillery and machine gun fire until the last second. All the pris- oners were captured after 11 o'clock were released. An officer and fourteen men captured in the last fighting, though they can probably congratulate themselves the night will be the shortest of any in the war.

The story of these outfits in the last hours of the fighting are interesting though even in the swift march of the war cable messages become history before they touch their final destinies. To the German on the other hand to be able to march forward. Suddenly he saw three Germans and opened fire. They were in fact three Americans. Instead of shooting one of them pulled a white handkerchief from his pocket and waved it. Evaulaire did not shoot, either.

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However, the last day was not devoted entirely to the exchange of amnesties. Some of the most desperate fighting of the war went on until the last minute. The 139th regiment lost one man killed and another wounded less than a minute before 11 o'clock and the Germans kept up their artillery and machine gun fire until the last second. All the pris- oners were captured after 11 o'clock were released. An officer and fourteen men captured in the last fighting, though they can probably congratulate themselves the night will be the shortest of any in the war.

The story of these outfits in the last hours of the fighting are interesting though even in the swift march of the war cable messages become history before they touch their final destinies. To the German on the other hand to be able to march forward. Suddenly he saw three Germans and opened fire. They were in fact three Americans. Instead of shooting one of them pulled a white handkerchief from his pocket and waved it. Evaulaire did not shoot, either.

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General has come from the front to include him in the list of these Chicago 
with all the honors.

Friends of Col. Clinin at Camp Grant 
are boasting him as a mayoral candidate 
and the former Illinois colonel has their 
champions in the talk of a war mayor.

The Illinois division has written the 
history of this war and already the story 
of the most heroic battle of France, 
written Col. Clinin in his letter 
to Mr. Shannah, speaker of the Illi- 
nis house, under date of Oct. 18. 
"We have charged across the hills made 
maurous by the heroes of France, who for 
four years have defended the borders of the 
crown prince and broke the torrent of 
the German flood. Here the flower of 
French infantry have stood and given 
their tremendous attacks of the Hun and finally held the 
exhausted armies of the day. Our men 
gained all objectives the first day.

"Col. Sanborn and Col. Abel Davis at 
the head of the lst and 2d Illinois led 
the way, with Col. Myers and myself in 
command of the 3d and 4th Illinois in 
support. After razing our fatal ob- 
fectives the first day I was sent to the 
left and relieved the division on our left, 
for five days we held the line until 
the troops to the left of us reached our lines 
and held the positions.

"From Sept 26 until Oct. 14 we held our 
positions under a constant and deadly 
artillery fire, with all calibers of 
bomb, gas, and shrapnel poured in from 
the front.

"On Oct. 8, Chicago day, the two 
Chicago regiments again attacked on 
our right and cleared out the Austrians and 
Germans, stopping the artillery fire from 
the right bank. Col. Abel Davis led the 
charge. His horse was killed and Col. Sanborn 
the second day. Chicago has reason to be 
proud of her sons; they lived up to the 
renown of the G. A. R. of our city 
and state.

"On the 15th we changed places and 
with the "down-staters" and Germans 
advancing the lines from where the 
1st and 2d halted, and driving all before 
them. The 3d and 4th Illinois have shown 
that 'corn fed' troops are the best in 
the world. Since Sept. 26 our men 
not had their clothing or shoes off, they 
have breastfed the invaders. Maj. Bull- 
ington has been captured, but later returned to 
the regiment.

"Sgt. John C. Conner, 1625 Thompson 
street, on the night of Nov. 4 volun- 
teer to help carry supplies to the 
men in the Bois d'Epines. Before the woods 
were reached enemy machine gun fire 
stopped the carrying party. Conner 
crawled up on the flank and alone 
captured the gunner and dispersed the 
crew, permitting the party to advance.

"Sergt. George B. Webber, 543 South 
Ashland avenue, when a machine gun 
crew was ordered forward for a counter- 
attack, stepped to the front, though 
gassed, goaded by his comrades to 
protect the flank and alone 
repelled the attack.

"Beggar Gilbert R. Dalton, Carrier Mills, 
Ill., 2d Illinois, and Lieutenants 
Earl W. Wall, Marshalltown, Iowa, scout 
officer for the regiment. About 2 p.m., 
Oct. 10, he led patrol into the Bois 
de Moulmont for the purpose of getting 
information of the enemy's dispositions 
and attack the next day. Enemy soldiers 
were discovered and he attempted to 
surround them, but was driven 
across the open space, only to find when too 
late that a machine gun nest was 
on the opposite side. The first bullets 
which crippled the bushel killed the two 
men and wounded Wall in the right arm. 
Chasing his pistol to his left hand, he 
committed suicide with his in 
his hip. Dalton saw the incident and, 
routing out through the same fire, picked 
up a bullet still in his own head."

Private Harvey E. Coleman, Cohasset, 
Minn., carried messages through the 
fighting passed through gassed areas 
and more than once being buried by 
explosions.

Bugler John B. House, 2453 North Nor- 
mandy avenue, another runner, only 18 
years old. While on his rounds in the 
brush, he was wounded in one of the 
trails of the通信 power by 
the battalion commander, Maj. Bull- 
ington, and then refused to go to the 
aid station.

Sergt. John Francisco, 515 West Divi- 
sion street, went into the Bois de Foret 
as a courier of dispatches to be 
attacked by the enemy. Francisco 
came out a sergeant on account of his 
bravery and leadership. He organized 
the scattered squads and repelled three 
attacks, preventing the detachment from 
being destroyed, and captured four 
machine guns and five prisoners.

Second Lieut. Homer C. Darling, Mon- 
dea Mass., during the advance was 
the only other man with Francisco when 
the machine guns were captured. He was 
able exploit for two men! Darling, in 
hand to hand fighting in the woods, killed 
four men and captured one.

Second Lieutenant Albert H. Stout, 
Cairo, III., had the platoon of the left 
flank of this company. The objec- 
tive had been reached the enemy enfil- 
ded on the left and right, and in a hand to 
hand fight he killed and captured 
the entire force of forty men and six machine guns.

Capt. Harry A. Yalze, Dundee, III., 
commanded company M, which included 
these platoons. He had also been exposed 
and his skillful leadership pro- 
tected it until the objective was reached. 
During a gas and high explosive attack 
one of his men was completely 
without stopping to put on his own gas 
mask. He remained in the open and 
dug the man out.

Capt. Charles E. Wise, Mankato, Minn., 
commanding company L, was wounded, 
in the advance was captured and 
finally taking shelter in a shell hole, 
from which he passed a bullet to his 
first sergeant, all the officers in his 
company being out of service.

When H. D. Conner, 2d Illinois, to secure iden- 
tification of the German units at Butgne- 
 fell, adopted a "no man's land" and 
around it a circle of 20 yards. 
Sergt. Comfort E. Watson, 339 North 
Menard avenue, gas officer, 
went to the front the during the attack 
and carried back a wounded 
army officer in a basket of 
dried yards to a dressing station. 
He then returned through the fire and directed 
the work of bringing out others.

Corporal William J. Satter, 3346 North 
Troy street, was the "two runner" for 
the battalion. He stayed in the gassed 
area until his eyes were swollen almost shut 
and his voice was a whisper. 
For three days after he 
that he carried all the news 
runners being killed or wounded.

Private James D. Browdy, Bunker Hill, 
Ill., was captured one night during a heavy bombardment 
to get a message to headquarters miles in the 
through a pitch dark shelled 
forest and deep ravine filled with gas. He 
Sergt. Charles C. Flannagan, Clinton, 
Iowa, with two other men established an
advanced dressing station in the Foret de Faye during the fighting. During the shellfire, he was hit in the leg and carried in a man wounded in the leg. While he was dressing the wound in front of the station, a fragment of bursting shell struck the leg just below the knee, com- pletely paralyzing it without dropping the bandage or shaking from his own narrow escape. Flamann wrapped it in a knot about the knee,-stopping the flow of blood and saving the man's life.

Sergt.-Major Alfred W. Hourier, 2632 Dickens Avenue, advanced at the head of a squad against machine gun fire and when a comrade was wounded went out in the open and carried him to a shell hole where he was again wounded.

Sergt. Sydney C. Cummins in this same fight with two men, both of whom were killed, captured a machine gun nest and crew.

Sergt. John J. Bell took three squads into the Bois de Forges to clean up the nest of portable machine guns which the Germans were running back and forth on wires. With four men he silenced them and permitted the battalion to advance.

Private Phillip Duff was sent back with prisoners captured, and sent forward again by Maj. Gale to find company E under command of Capt. Theodore V. Nelson, 1064 Byron street. Nelson, who later was wrongly reported killed, was at the time surrounded and said assistance was needed immediately. Duff returned through the rain of machine gun bullets and volunteered to guide a company from another regiment to the spot. After getting past the lieutenant in command of this company he said it was suicide to go further and Duff led the company forward.

Private Edward J. Powers, after being wounded in the hand, went forward and demanded a picket. He tore off the white ticket tied to his coat and rejoined his company at the front.

Private James J. Sluder while with the 4th battalion volunteered as runners to carry messages after six runners had been killed trying to get through. Sluder was gassed and Holzman brought him in with the message.

Private Ingemann Jensen was wounded and sent to the hospital in Luxembourg. He returned the performance a second time. When he was wounded the third time he stayed.

Private Ernest J. Krusa did the same, though only twice.

Sergt. John J. Neary directed the men in the advance and after they had been organized in position went into action, then with his rifle got a German machine gunner.

Corporal Earl Lamb captured a German machine gun which he got into action, then went out into a shell hole under enemy artillery fire. The counterattack launched at the flank.

Private Carl Swanzen, after acting as stretcher bearer and rescuing many men, ran out when Capt. Harry R. Chadwick was wounded. He captured an express machine gun and attempted to rescue him. Swanzen was killed.

[From The Chicago Daily News of Feb. 8, 1919.]

PRAIRIE DIVISION TAKES 2,597.

BY CHARLES H. DENNIS.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE DAILY NEWS. (Copyright, 1919, By The Chicago Daily News Co.)

Paris, France, Feb. 8—Maj. Lois E. Duval, adjutant of the 65th Infantry brigade, caught the following dispatch from such sources as are now available a table of the results obtained by the fighting divisions of the American army in France in operations against the enemy. This table has not been sent by order of Gen. King, commanding the brigade.

According to the compilation of the 3d (Prairie), division, composed mainly of Illinois soldiers, including Chicago's old regiments, stands third in the number of prisoners captured, the total being sixty-five officers and 3,523 men. The 3d division ranks first with 733 officers and 11,736 men, and the 1st division ranks second with 165 officers and 11,451 men. The number of machine guns captured the Prairie division ranks eighth with 414, the 3d division ranks second with 350, and the 4th division third with 190.

In artillery captured the Prairie division ranks third with 13 guns captured, being surpassed by the 2d and 3d with 37 and 35 guns respectively. Records are not yet as to the achievements of the 1st division as to machine guns and artillery captured.

In kilometers advanced the Prairie division ranks seventh with thirty-six kilometers (21.6 miles), the 3d division ranked first with sixty kilometers (37.3 miles) and the 4th division third with thirty kilometers (18.7 miles).

[From The Chicago Daily News of Feb. 28, 1919.]

MULES STAR AT 3D DIVISION HORSE SHOW.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE DAILY NEWS. (Copyright, 1919, By The Chicago Daily News Co.)

Cobleng, Germany, Feb. 27 (delayed)—Two long eared Missouri mules hitched to a real water wagon proved the star attraction of the parade at the horse show given by the 3d division to-day. They were the same mules and the same wagon that many times during the bitter nights of fighting rumbled close to the front lines to fill the canteens and wet the parched throats of the men crouching in "fox holes." Every division in the American Expeditionary Force held a horse show, but it remained for the show given by this division to be graced by the presence of Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding. In- cidentally, the 3d division occupied the duchy of Luxembourg, and Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding, was with the 3d division. The 3d division, the 2d division, the 1st division, the 4th division, and the 5th division are all in full fighting trim, down to the steel helmets and pistols.

"The men of the division are fine looking soldiers and what is more important, they are tough fighters," said Maj. Gen. Bell. "When they return home and meet the people in 5th avenue, New York, and Michigan avenue in Chicago, the people will see the finest looking troops that have returned to the United States, they will be proud of them.

The show was held in Diakrich, a village nesting in the valley of the Sure river, in Luxembourg. A grand stand had been erected in front of the church, and the village square was used as the arena. Every type of military horse and mule used by the troops, from those hitched to light rattan carts to those hauling heavy artillery, was exhibited. The side streets around the square looked like immense stalls in which the entries were awaiting their turn to appear before the judges.

Lieut.-Col. Frank R. Schwenker of Chicago, who has been prominent at the South Side Country club horse shows, was the chairman of the committee. Brig.-Gen. Edward L. King, Col. Abel Davis, Col. Milton J. Clennin and other commanders were present. Col. Seaborn, one of the judges, who has been called to Tours to receive the Belgian decoration, of which I have already called your attention, was present.

The winners in to-day's show will take part in the 6th show next month. The 3d division has set an example for the remainder of the expedition in the excellence of its animal draw transportation service.

[From The Chicago Daily News of March 1, 1919.]

PRAISE GIVEN 33D DIVISION.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE DAILY NEWS. (Copyright, 1919, By The Chicago Daily News Co.)

Cobleng, Germany, March 1.—Praise of the 33d division and its commander, Maj.-Gen. George Bell, Jr., was given by Lieut.-Col. Rhoades, commanding the 3d army, and Maj.-Gen. Edelbert Cronkhite, commanding the 6th corps, in a message here received by Maj.-Gen. Coolidge said: "Every duty and every mission assigned to you and your division in the battle of the Meuse and the Argonne were executed with a precision and valor that deserved the highest commendation. Your command is an example to all divisions and your leadership is a fine example of valiant and efficient conduct of that division in the greatest fight of the war. It took part from Sept. 26 to Oct. 7. The spirit which enabled the accomplishment of such marked success in active service still maintains the division in time of peace as a standard of efficiency excelled by none," said Gen. Cronkhite.

[From The Chicago Daily News of March 22, 1919.]

PRAIRIE MEN'S MARCH THRILLS WHOLE CITY.

Stirring and sturdy they were, these 125th Illinois regiments, the veteran staff of the old Illinois Central station early to-
BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE DAILY NEWS.
Cable, April 19—The 10th Illinois cavalry regiment, which includes the 4th Illinois cavalry regiment, as well as the 6th Illinois cavalry regiment, was ordered into service today. The regiment, which was organized in the spring of 1861, is composed of volunteers from the 6th Illinois cavalry regiment and the 10th Illinois cavalry regiment. The regiment was ordered into service in response to the threat posed by the Confederacy.

The regiment was formed in 1861 and fought in numerous battles during the Civil War. It was commanded by Col. John V. Chinn, who later became a major general in the Union Army. The regiment was composed of men from all parts of the state of Illinois, and it played a significant role in the Union victory.

In the spring of 1861, the regiment was ordered to Camp Peck, near Peoria, where it was organized and equipped. The regiment moved to Camp Perry, near Chillicothe, in the fall of 1861, where it was stationed until the spring of 1862.

The regiment was mustered into service on April 19, 1862, and it was ordered to Camp Perry, near Chillicothe, where it was stationed until the spring of 1862. The regiment was then ordered to Camp Peck, near Peoria, where it was organized and equipped.

The regiment fought in numerous battles during the Civil War, including the Battle of Shiloh, the Battle of Corinth, and the Battle of Vicksburg. The regiment was commanded by Col. John V. Chinn, who later became a major general in the Union Army. The regiment was composed of men from all parts of the state of Illinois, and it played a significant role in the Union victory.

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Other decorations were not awarded because those upon whom they were bestowed were already either in the United States or had been transferred to other divisions remaining in France. These were Maj. Brindon J. Dodd, connected with the Thomas Cusack company, Chicago; Lieut. George R. Higley of Houston, Tex.; Lieut. Richard D. MacMann of Neoga, Ill.; Sergt. John Breaky of 3316 West 63rd street, Chicago; Corporal James Fields of the 139th infantry, and Privates Albert Holmes of Chicago, Clayton R. Stack, Madison, Wis.; Frank Kostak, 131st infantry; Arthur Kreuger, 131st infantry, and Charles Booth, 139th infantry.

Comment was caused by the absence of decorations for members of the artillery brigade, the 108th engineer regiment, and other units. Among the four infantry regiments practically all the decorations go to three. The only recognition the engineering regiment received by way of decoration during the war was one French war cross and two British military crosses.

The engineers saw service before any other regiment and built 4,000 meters (about two and a half miles) of road in the Cachy woods near Amiens, which permitted the advance of the British cavalry. Later they distinguished themselves to the extent of being mentioned in an American communiqué when they worked six hours by daylight under fire building a 156 foot bridge at a point where the ice cold Meuse was sixteen feet deep. Another notable daylight job of theirs was the building of a bridge near Consenvoye.