

Chronology of Co. C from the time of leaving Waco, Texas.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1918, Co's. C and D, together with a detachment of ten men from a Hospital Unit, numbering in all, 500 men, of which Co. C had a roster of 6 officers and 232 men, boarded a train of sixteen coaches and began their journey to the point of embarkation. The troops were in perfect physical condition and in high spirits, after a long season of intensive training, under actual war-time conditions.

We reached Memphis, Tenn., Thursday, the 24. The men were taken off the train and marched through the streets of the city for one hour. The southerners admired our troops, concluding from our physique, that we were from the north.

Friday, the 25, we stopped for two and one half hours at Chattanooga. Although it was 3.30 a. m., automobiles were engaged and all officers visited Lookout Mountain. The roadway was brilliantly illuminated giving us an excellent view of this historic battle ground.

At 12.10 p. m. the troops were again given exercise by marching through the streets of Knoxville.

The following day, we passed through the battle-field of Manassas viewing the large cemetery where both Union and Confederate soldiers are buried. The guide who accompanied us, pointed out the battered breast-works almost hidden in a grove of beautiful pines, near which General Jackson stood when he was given the name of Stonewall Jackson.

Upon reaching Washington, D. C. the Red Cross served us with coffee and lunch, after which the train proceeded on its way, reaching Philadelphia at 7 a. m., Jan. 26, crossing the Delaware river at 11 o'clock. The guide pointed out where George Washington crossed the river and surprised the British on that memorable Christmas night 1776.

We arrived at Camp Merritt, N. J., at 5.45 p. m., marching immediately to the barracks, where we remained until Saturday, Feb. 15. The quarantine which had been placed over the

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camp when an epidemic of dyptheria, scarlet fever and measles broke out among the troops, was removed and we prepared to leave camp; but on the following day, two barracks were again placed under quarantine, confining several members of Co. C, reducing our company until only 4 officers and 161 men were permitted to leave. Lt. Randolph Grasshold and Lt. Stanley A. Jewasinski were left behind in charge of casuals.

Marching to Dumont, Feb. 16th, we boarded a train at 5.45 a. m. reaching Hoboken Sunday morning at seven o'clock. We were given food by the Red Cross before going on board the Steamship George Washington. Soon after being assigned quarters, several of the men occupying G. 2 deck, who had been exposed to contagious diseases, were removed and returned to Camp Merritt. Twenty-one of Co. C were among the number, which left our company with only 4 officers and 140 men who sailed for France.

At 10 p. m., Feb. 18, all men were ordered off the decks and placed in their respective quarters; all lights were ordered to be extinguished and strict injunctions given not to have any lights visible through port holes. All windows and doors were closed, the anchor lifted and at 10.30 the boat started on its journey.

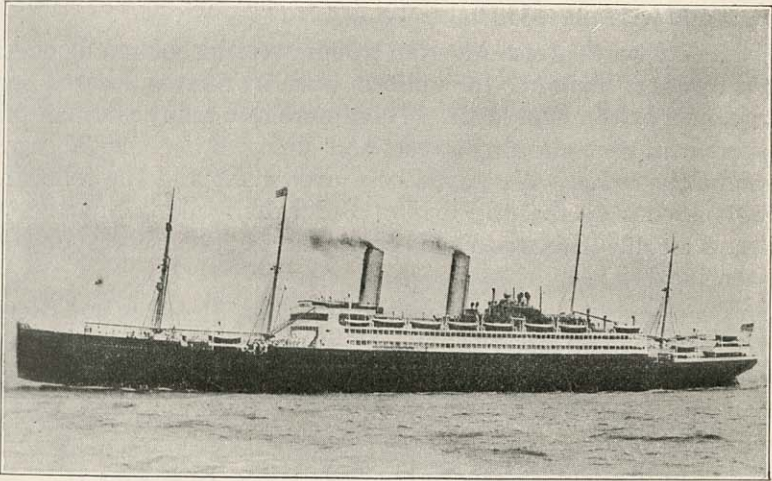
Washington's birthday was celebrated at sea. A general holiday was observed. The ship was in gala attire, decorated with naval flags and other patriotic colors. A bounteous turkey dinner was served after which a number of colored troops of an Engineering Co., from Pennsylvania, furnished an excellent concert in the apartments occupied by the officers. A special entertainment was given in the mess room of the enlisted men. Boxing contests were conducted all day. These were all three round, two minute each, bouts, in which either two sailors, two infantry-men or two colored men were pitted against each other. This segregation was made to avoid any possible friction among the men.

There were seven ships in our convoy, the George Washington being the flag ship, was located in the center. Aside from two stormy days during which there was considerable sea-sickness, among the troops, nothing of importance occurred until Thursday, Feb. 28, when we reached the war zone. Every man was ordered to keep his clothes on, a life-belt attached, and canteens filled with drinking water for use in case of emergency.

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March 1, at 4 p. m. a submarine scare furnished some excitement and caused considerable fright and confusion among some of the troops. A barrel was seen floating at a distance which was supposed to camouflage the periscope of a "sub".

We had just finished mess when a loud crash followed by the gong, started the sailors running on deck. We hurriedly left our quarters below, and when we reached the location of the life-boats and rafts found all the colored troops, looking more white than black, rushing about in wildest confusion. At that moment the ships guns were fired causing a recoil as though the ship had been struck. The boat careened throwing the men in heaps upon the



The "George Washington," on which the members of Co. C were transported to France.

deck and adding to the fright and confusion among the colored troops who began a wild scramble for the life boats. It was several minutes before any semblance of order was restored.

In the meantime, all ships in the convoy maneuvered to have their bows pointing toward the direction where the submarine was supposed to be.

Several shots were fired by every boat, the U. S. Grant was given the credit for making the hit that supposedly sank the enemy craft.

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Saturday, March 2, we were met by a flotilla of sub-destroyers, camouflaged in various colors meant to deceive the enemy gunners; and escorted to Brest.

Submarine attacks were invariably made either early in the morning or at dusk, and to be prepared for any possible emergency all hands were ordered on deck every morning at 3.30.

A light house was sighted at 9 a. m. Monday, Mar., 4 and at 11 o'clock the convoy entered the bay at Brest, where we lay at anchor until Thursday, Mar. 7, when lighters transferred the troops to the dock. We immediately marched to the railway station leaving at 12.5 for Bordeaux. The train arrived at La Mont Saturday at 12.30 a. m. when we marched to Camp Genicourt and were placed in barracks.

There were several Algerian troops, wearing colored bloomers and turbans, similar to the uniform worn by Suaves, located here employed at common labor. There were also many German prisoners who were cleaning streets and doing other menial work around the camp. We stayed here over night and the following day marched to the outskirts of Bordeaux, taking quarters at Grand Neuff. This was a good camp and we spent several days in intensive drilling.

Information had been received that Gen. Pershing and Secretary Baker would arrive in camp Wednesday, Mar. 13, and orders were given to prepare for a field inspection; but at 9 a. m., this plan was changed and we were ordered to pack and leave for another destination.

At 9.30 nineteen trucks conveyed Co's. B, C and D to St. Sulpice-Izon where we were ordered to report to Capt. B. J. Simmons, of Co. B Engineers. We arrived at 11.30 a. m. and the men were immediately put to work constructing warehouses. There were to be fifty-two of these buildings each 500 feet in length, to be used for storing supplies. The American troops also laid sixteen miles of railroad track.

We were now in a densely populated country fourteen miles from Bordeaux. Wine manufacturing was the only industry in this section and vineyards extended as far as the eye could reach. The natives, in large numbers, would visit the camp on Sundays and they appeared to enjoy the concerts given by the colored

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troops who were stationed here. The colored troops had their own band and entertained us with minstrel shows and other forms of diversified entertainment such as only colored folks can.

The troops were alternately given passes to visit Bordeaux, a splendid city used by the French as a Capital while the Germans were making their drive toward Paris.

General Scott was in command of the Base Section at Bordeaux.

Plans had been made to give a banquet at Bordeaux, for all officers at this Section, but on April 3, unexpected orders came to proceed without delay to the Haute Marne district to complete the 32nd Division. We entrained Friday, April 5, arriving at Vaux, Monday, Apr. 8, at 8 p. m.

Vaux was the Headquarters of the 64th Brigade, Gen. Boardman, Commanding. The Division Headquarters was located at Brauthoy, one kilometer from Vaux. We detrained the following day at 8.30 a. m. Co's. A, B and C under command of Major W. D. Marden, took a position, with Battalion Headquarters at Courcelles, and Co. D billeted at Esnoms, one kilometer distant. This was our training area, and we began a season of very intensive training in target practice and formations in French tactics, under French instructors; one French instructor was assigned to each battalion. Lt. Maurice V. Ritt was assigned to our battalion. Orders were given that each man was required to fire at 500 yard range as orders came that the Division was soon to go to the front.

April 28, Co. C received a replacement of 44 men from Colorado and California and May 4, another replacement of 50 men from the 162nd Inf., Oregon troops, some of these men were originally from Idaho and N. Dakota.

May 8-10-11, while stationed at Courcelles, we had the pleasure of receiving visits from Lt. August Wolf, who was then with the Rainbow Division.

May 11, orders were received to store all surplus equipment, not absolutely necessary for immediate use, and prepare to advance toward the front line. All day Sunday, the men were busily engaged in arranging their personal belongings and all excess baggage of the Division was taken by auto trucks to Champlitte.

Tuesday May 14, at 5 p. m. the wagon trains consisting of

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escort wagons, ration section, water cart, rolling kitchens and combat section, left camp. Our horses being new and untrained caused considerable trouble, and Lt. Walter Miller of Marshfield, Wis., who had charge of the train, had his hands full during the march of 26 kilometers. This caused delays and the battalion got ahead of the wagon train, therefore fifty men were sent back to assist in getting the wagons over the steep hills. The horses were poorly shod and the roads heavy after a rainy day, making it impossible for them to pull the loads up the long hills.

This was an arduous task for the troops who were then under heavy marching orders, carrying two gas masks, steel helmet, ammunition and other accoutrement, and they became almost exhausted by the time we reached Langres. Many of the boys were loath to part with some of their personal property, cumbersome as it was, and this added to the already heavy load they had to carry. Sgt. Harold Gray still had his violin saying he would not part with it under any circumstances. Harold was an accomplished player and he helped to brighten many otherwise lonesome hours with this instrument.

Co. C had six officers and 225 men on this march.

At 12.30 we arrived at Langres, a strongly fortified city of about 15,000 inhabitants where there was a training school and camp, in which enlisted men were trained for officers. While we were stationed at St. Sulpice, I recommended Sgts. Lester Schlieder and Herbert Roska, of Sheboygan Falls, for entrance into this camp and we had the pleasure of meeting both of them after we arrived.

We entrained at Langres, May 15, at 8.53 p. m. arriving at Belfort the following day at 4 a. m. We were ordered to unload with haste, the officer in charge of the rail-head informing us that in all probability we would be subjected to an air raid.

Belfort is the largest city in this section of France. It is located at the top of a high eminence of solid rock, the city proper being strongly fortified by massive walls. There are several formidable forts inside the walls that furnish protection to the city from every side. A lion fifty feet high carved out of solid rock, by Bartholdi, the sculptor who designed the Statue of Liberty now in New York harbor, stands on the side of the hill. This lion is a monument commemorating the battle between the French and

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Germans during the Franco-Prussian war, in 1871. It stands as a victory monument, for the Germans were unable to capture this town.

There are lagoons surrounding the city, access to the town being gained over bridges, which can be elevated should emergency require. Reservoirs capable of flooding the country around the city to a depth of several feet are always in readiness and should an enemy attack be launched against the city the bridges could be raised and the country flooded.

The panoramic view of miles of surrounding country seen from the top of the walls is worth going many miles to see. The various voses, as the hills are called in French, covered with deep foliage and the intervening valleys form a beautiful picture to behold and the sightseer stands spellbound at the marvelous work of nature.

There are many massive and costly buildings in the city and the cathedrals and public buildings are a marvel of architecture.

We enjoyed this sight for about two hours, when at 6 o'clock we marched through the city to the village of Phaffans, arriving at the latter place at 9.30 a. m.

Phaffans is a very pretty village surrounded by a territory covered with apple and cherry orchards and it was difficult to imagine that such an outwardly peaceful looking place could be near such a bloody battle ground as the Alsace sector proved to be.

During the time we were billeted here, the greatest caution had to be exercised on account of the numerous aeroplanes that continually hovered over the village. The weather was ideal and the planes were flying at a high altitude, to keep out of range of the anti-air craft guns that our Marines were using against them. Many shots were fired from these guns but none took effect. No lights could be used after dark.

May 18, the 3rd battalion received orders to march to the front line and as they marched through the village of Phaffans our Battalion lined up and gave the troops a royal send-off and shouted "Good Luck" to the boys who were going up to take the hazard of the front line trench. These movements were always made after dark in order to deceive the enemy. The method employed in placing American troops at the front was to alternate with two companies of French and then with two companies of American

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troops. The object was to leave the experienced French troops with the American troops long enough to get the latter accustomed to the mode of attack and defense.

An interesting side-light showing the thoroughness of the German spy system, was the surprise of our troops the following morning when they looked over the parapet of the trenches to observe a long banner stretched over the German trenches, reading "Welcome 32nd Division". Although every precaution had been exercised in our movements toward the front, marching only after dark, the enemy apparently was familiar with every move we made.

There was a small lake near our position and the weather being warm and the troops feeling the need of a refreshing bath, they often took desperate chances. While none of the troops were ever shot, the company was saddened May 21, when Jahner L. Stenceth, member of Co. C, a young man from N. Dakota, was drowned.

That evening, Co's. A, B, C and D and Co. D, 121st, M. G. Battalion left Phaffans. Co's. A, B and C advancing to Novillard, a distance of ten kilometers, and Co. D, 127th Inf., and Co. D, M. G. Battalion to Petit Croix. The Field Train following in the rear. We remained billeted at Novillard until June 2.

We were now near one of the largest Aviation Fields in France. The French used the field for extensive maneuvers in attack formation and trench war-fare for offensive. I made reconnaissance on horse-back under escort of Major Walter D. Warden to the front in Alsace, formerly German territory, and these trips were a source of great interest to me. We were close to the Swiss border and the towering Alps could be seen in the distance, gratifying a desire from my youth of seeing these wonderful mountains.

We were the first American troops to set foot on German soil in this sector, and the flag of the 127th Inf. was the first American flag to be unfurled on German territory.

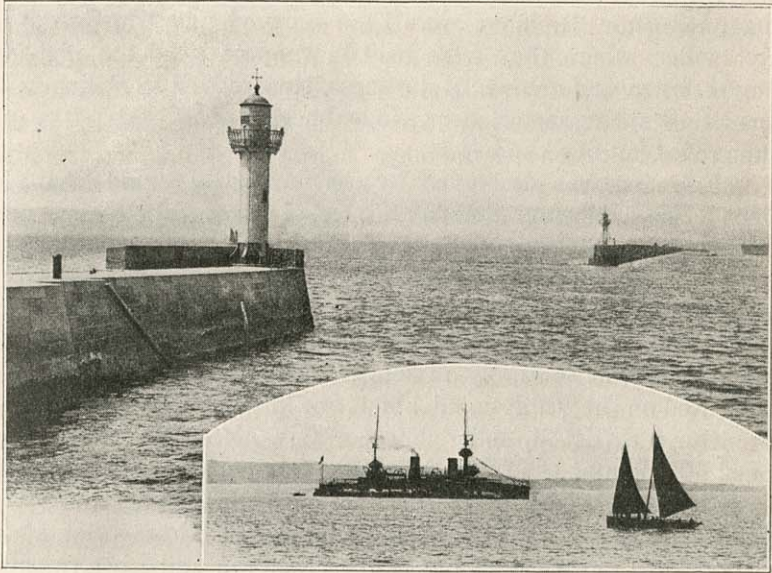
On May 27 we made a practice march with full equipment going through Petit Croix, Fontenelle, Chevremont, Bessencourt, Auciens, Molin du Boris, Trais, north exit of Cuneliere and Bois des Boules, a distance of sixteen kilometers, time 4 hours and 15 minutes.

Sunday, June 2, at 9 p. m. the 1st Battalion left Petit Croix

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and took another position at Lutren-Valdieu. Co. C leading, Co's. A, B and D following and Co. D, M. G. Battalion, bringing up the rear. The frequency of enemy artillery attacks made it necessary to observe every caution, therefore, the men marched in columns of two's, 200 meters between companies; 100 meters between platoons; 50 meters between wagons of the Field Train.

The route taken led through Petit-Croix, Montroux-Chateau and Montroux-Vieux. The latter place being near the German border. These were all important cities containing several large French Army hospitals.



The entrance to the harbor at Brest, France.

We remained at Valdieu, Belfort district, which is an important railroad center, until June 9, when we moved to the trenches in the Lerchonholz sector.

Wednesday, June 5th, Co's. B and D, and one platoon of the 121st M. G. Battalion received orders to march to the front line trenches. They left at 8 p. m.

That night I received instructions to proceed to Gondrecourt

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in company with Lt. Stanley Jewasinski and report at the First Army School to take a four weeks course of instruction. Each regiment of American troops was required to send three Captains and nine Lieutenants to this school every month, to take a course in that branch of the service with which the officer was identified. Two officers, one of Co. B and another of Co. D, were included in the list. A messenger was dispatched to notify these officers that they were to return and accompany us to Gondrecourt. Lt. Elmer Olson, assisted by 2nd Lt. Howard J. Lowry assumed charge of Co. C during our absence.

Four days subsequent to our departure, Co's. A and C were ordered to the front line trenches in Lerchenholz sector, remaining until June 21. They were then relieved and transferred to Retzwiller, where they were held in support until the night of July 1, when under cover of darkness, they moved to Eglingen, in the St. Berthier sector, near Hagenbach, Belfort district, a distance of about five kilometers.

Eglingen was destroyed by German artillery and what was once a beautiful town now lay a mass of ruins. The Rhine canal flows by the outskirts of the town. The companies held this sector with sentinels in the front line and a combination of strong points. (Strong points means a group of men with auxiliary arms.) Three platoons were in the front line; one in support at Hagenbach which was to supply all details for kitchens etc. Hagenbach is located on the Rhine canal, about one kilometer from Eglingen.

Our mess detail, under charge of Sgt. Alfred Baldewein, supplied 405 men at the front line. The food was brought up twice daily in baskets into which Marmite cans were placed and strapped, one basket on each side, on the backs of burros. Sgt. Peter Bayens was in charge of the support platoon and Lt. Grasshold was billeting officer at Hagenbach.

The M. G. Co. and members of Co. D, 121st M. G. Battalion were stationed near our kitchens close to the canal. The men were wont to take hazardous risks by swimming in the canal, where they were exposed to German observation, whereupon their position would be shelled. The only damage resulting from these occasional shells was the partial destruction of an old pottery where the M. G. Co., had taken a position. When the shelling commenced the troops would run for dug-outs.

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This terrain was thickly populated by farmers, who paid no attention to the shells that dropped near by; but continued their work in the fields with oxen, all the horses having been requisitioned into army service.

There were a few houses and barns in Eglingen that were in fair shape and habitable and I used one of these as a P. C. The country was covered with cherry trees which were heavily laden with luscious black cherries. The troops used to climb the trees for cherries when they would be fired on by the German snipers, but fortunately no one was hit. This shows, however, the extreme chances taken by the boys to satisfy their appetite.

We had a strong point of machine guns and Chauchat rifles stationed at the locks of the canal, to prevent any surprises and to keep the enemy from coming across into our lines.

The general topography of the country tributary to the Rhine canal is low and swampy, furnishing a part protection from a sudden attack. The German trenches were about 600 yards distant from the ones we occupied.

Our trenches were lined with duck boards and while they were infested by rodents, were reasonably comfortable. The cellars under the houses were reinforced with heavy timbers, stone and elephant iron making a very safe protection. The name elephant iron is given the heavy steel plate after it is rounded in the shape of an elephant's back. This was then placed over the top of the cellars forming a bomb-proof roof.

This sector is about fourteen kilometers from Muelhausen, Alsace. During the earlier progress of the war, the French penetrated German territory into Muelhausen, meeting with no resistance from the enemy, but after the French had reached the city, they were attacked from every side by Germans who were hidden in the labyrinth of stone quarries around the city, and the entire expedition was badly beaten up.

This was a real military area. Observation balloons, one kilometer back of the lines, continually watched every activity. Every six hours we sent a message "All is well", to Battalion Headquarters. All messages were transmitted by buzzer system and in relays, the telephone being used only in emergencies. This was done to avoid the possibility of the enemy intercepting our messages in transit. The Germans had a delicately tuned instrument, cap-

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able of detecting the slightest sound, which was employed for this purpose, and which was later adopted by our army.

Attempts had often been made by our signal corps to penetrate the German lines for the purpose of tapping their wires; but this was made impractical when the enemy fastened dogs at intervals along their lines of communication. These dogs would bark whenever our patrols approached the lines.

The troops opposing us at this point, were the Bavarian Landsturm, men between the ages of 35 and 45. There were also young men used as shock troops.

A proof of the diligence of our Scout Patrol and the efficiency of the Intelligence Department in securing information is found in the fact that the following names of German regimental commanders were discovered at this point. It will be noted that the initials of every officer are identical. It is not known whether this is a coincidence or whether the letters C. R. had other significance: C. R. Doeler, C. R. Gildwiller, C. R. Lamouciere, C. R. Hirtzbach.

The Headquarters and units of the 32nd Division and the Divisions of the French, while at Alsace front were as follows: Regiment Headquarters at Mansbach; Battalion Support at Retzwiller; Brigade Headquarters at Altenbach; Division Headquarters at Chapelle; Reserve at Montreux-Chateau; Headquarters 63rd Mch. at Lehautte; Headquarters French 9th Division at Chapelle; Headquarters French 10th Division at Saurce.

Every night the Battalion Scout Platoon would reconnoiter in "No Man's Land". On the night of July 3rd, Corp. Eugene Ramaker, Pvt. Evelin J. Smith and Pvt. William Bullock members of the Scout Platoon were caught in a barrage put over by the Germans, in an attempt to make a raid into our lines, and were captured.

Ramaker is now in Sheboygan, Bullock is in Chicago and when last heard of Smith was at his home in Denver, Colorado.

Leaving Gondrecourt, July 7, I returned to Eglingen and Tuesday, July 9, went to the front line and again took command of Co. C.

Sunday, July 14, being French Independence Day, a big celebration was planned in which all the American troops not required to remain in the front line trenches, participated. Co. C was unable to take part in this celebration.

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On the night of July 12, the Scout Platoon got into trouble with the Germans and a heavy bombardment ensued in the sector on our right. Our troops were held in readiness should an emergency arise, requiring our services. At midnight, illuminating flares and rockets were used lighting the fighting area bright as day. Our artillery fired heavy shells over our heads while guns of every calibre and description were used by both sides. Co. C used only machine-guns. Information had been received that the 128th Inf. would make an attempt to "go over", therefore, I remained awake all night and made it a point to wake everyone at the P. C. and have them make regular observations. From 2.30 until 4 a. m. another terrific bombardment, by our own artillery on our left, was met with a counter attack just as the 1st Battalion of the 128th Inf., started a raid. This was a violent barrage, but we did not learn what the results were. We kept rockets in readiness, in case we needed artillery, but we had no occasion to use them.

July 18, it was decided to thin the lines. Co. A took over our sector and we retired in support at Hagenbach, an alert position. There were admirable trenches at this point to be used in case of need.

The relief was almost completed when orders came, stating that the entire 127th Inf. would be relieved, and Saturday, July 20, at 11.30 p. m. a French Regiment arrived at the front in relief.

On the march back, Co. C passed through Gamersdorf, and Danemarie, arriving at Retzwiller, Belfort district, Saturday, July 21, at 1 a. m. We remained until the following day, when at 9 p. m., we resumed the march to Petit-Croix, a distance of 10 kilometers, arriving at midnight, where we were quartered in barracks and shelter tents.

Monday, 1 p. m., the 1st Battalion left Petit-Croix and at 4.15 arrived at Morvillars, a rail-head located one half hours walk from the Swiss border. We entrained at 9 o'clock on our way to Chateau-Thierry, passing through the outskirts of Paris, Tuesday, 23, arriving at Verberie, Oise, the following morning at three o'clock. We bivouacked in the woods and stayed in this position until July 27.

There was considerable aerial activity on the part of the

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enemy which compelled us to keep under cover. No lights were allowed and all windows in the barracks were shaded.

Saturday, July 27, the 127th Inf. boarded French trucks and at 7.30 that night arrived at the historical battle field at Chateau-Thierry. Our route took us through the devastated territory laid bare by the terrible conflicts which were waged between the French-American and German armies. Fields jagged with shell-holes, towns destroyed and graves marked with crosses, gave mute and tragic testimony of the fearful carnage of life left in the wake of these sanguinary struggles.

French, German and American equipment, of all kinds lay scattered about in wild disorder, broken cannon and rifles, hand grenades, everything that goes to make up the equipment of war, left grim reminders of what lay before us.

We got off the trucks near Chateau-Thierry, ignorant of what our next move might be because no definite orders had been received. We finally organized the troops and entered the town. It was still light enough to notice evidence of the beauty of this locality before the ravages of war blasted the landscape. Many buildings in the city were wrecked by shells.

The Germans had just been driven out of the town by the 3rd Division, and the French Algerian troops. There was still a great commotion among the latter who were scattered about in groups, some engaged in repairing the streets and others gathered in circles making obeisance and praying in their strange manner.

We continued to march through the city, our hungry troops, who had had nothing to eat since the day before, pulling whatever vegetables could be found growing in the gardens and eating them raw.

We reached the banks of the Marne, where an improvised pontoon bridge had been constructed after the huge arch bridge had been destroyed, and crossed over to Blesmes, arriving at 10 p. m. The horses being slow, our wagon trains had not yet arrived. We, therefore, left them behind when we left Blesmes at 5 p. m., July 28, arriving at Fere on Tardenois, at 2.15 p. m. the following day.

During the preceding night about ten gas alarms had been sounded which caused the men to feel concerned and anxious to

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put on their gas masks. These alarms were sounded by firing pistols or by Claxons. Nothing serious happened.

We were detained in the woods while each man received two bandoleers with cartridges besides his belt, and every provision made for a possible attack. At 5 o'clock July 29th, the 2nd Battalion, under command of Major Adolph M. Trier, advanced to the front to make relief.

We received rations of corn beef and hard tack during the afternoon, and at 9 p. m. the 1st Battalion marched to Villier del Farm. Co's B and C, and M. G. Platoon and Scout Platoon in the lead, and Co's. A and D marched to another position in lead, and Co's. A and D marched to another position in support. The 3rd Battalion, in reserve, stood along the road and bade us "Good Luck" as we passed.

We had almost reached the farm when we were compelled to get off the road and halt for one and a half hours until the gas that filled the farm had blown away. We took a position near a battery of artillery which kept up a constant fire all night making sleep impossible.

During the following day there was considerable aerial activity on the part of the Germans. Our sentinels who were posted, sounded alarm upon the approach of the aeroplanes, giving the troops ample time to seek shelter.

One kilometer to the north was Roncheres, where we could see our 2nd Battalion in action.

Regimental Headquarters and an Aid Station were located at Villier del Farm, and a constant stream of wounded were brought in during the day. Some were able to walk alone, some were carried and others brought in by ambulance.

We were now in the fighting area and the 32nd Division was prepared for real action.



Captain Paul W. Schmidt, as he appeared in action, showing a picture of the cane, which he considers the talisman which carried him without a scratch through every engagement in which Co. C participated.