

# Head of Government Fire Fighters



LIEUT. EDGAR T M'JENKINS.

First Lieut. Edgar T. McJenkins, commanding the Fire Department at Camp Zachary Taylor, has met with signal success. Lieut. McJenkins has been in charge of the fire-fighting facilities at the cantonment since the first building was erected and no serious conflagration has threatened the \$7,000,000 worth of Government property during his twenty months of service.

He now has sixty-one soldiers, all trained fire fighters, in his detach-

ment and five of the latest model Ahren-Fox engines as apparatus. The camp Fire Department was one of the hobbies of Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale while he was in command here. He personally inspected the quarters and apparatus at all five fire engine houses regularly twice a week.

Lieut. McJenkins is a veteran of the Spanish War and before entering the military service was aide to the chief of the Louisville Fire Department.

# VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

## Refutes Story Told by Returning Officer.

Camp Taylor, February 8, 1919.

Editor Evening Post:

I read an article in your paper of the 7th of February and think it my duty to enlighten you on one of your articles. I refer to the one headed, "Paris Saved from Huns by Shotguns." I think I have authority to speak on the subject. I belong to the First Division and was on the front from October 23, 1917, until the end of the war, and I have been in nearly all the fighting. The article is not only objected to by me, but also by a few more officers who belong to the Second Division, who stopped the Huns at Belleau Woods. All during my time at the front I have never seen any of those great shotguns the captain mentions. I am not putting this down to dispute the captain, but I like to see the public get the stuff that really happened and not something which never occurred. The Second and Third Divisions were in the line there and the Ninth and Twenty-third Infantry and the Fifth and Sixth Marines and the Second Engineers were there to stop them.

The rifle was used, the good old Springfield. I also wish to refer to the mention in his article of phosgene gas. This gas was never known to burn anybody, and any officer of the Chemical Warfare branch will agree with me there. Tear gas and mustard gas only will burn. I know because I've had my share. In connection with his article on the artillery, I am an artillery officer and agree with him concerning our artillery being wonderful, but as far as having those wonderful automatic guns with automatic breech and firing without your feet, they were never in existence. Also no German ever poked his shell or with a rammer. If the captain had stood in some of the places I have been to, he would have thought the Germans had some such contraptions as the American gun he refers to. Ask any man in the hospital here for confirmation on that. The real fact of the matter is that no American guns were used at all in the divisions.

Two regiments of an artillery brigade are equipped with the famous French 75 and one with the 155 Schneider howitzer. The Marine Corps detail was equipped with the 155 long, the G. P. F., the 8 and 9.2-inch howitzer, the 8-inch howitzer being American; also the anti-aircraft. Will admit that their average is 8,000 rounds per plane, and no plane was ever blown to dust, believe me. When they came down, they came like a ton of brick and not like dust. I am not writing this to discredit the captain, but I like to have the people know just how it was. Just get any "old timer" to read that article in your paper and ask him his opinion.

LIEUT. P. VAN DE BUNT,

F. A. C. O. T. S., Camp Zachary

## AFTER THE BATTLE OF CAMP TAYLOR

We'll soon be back from this horrible war,  
Covered with honors and medals galore;  
Back from chasing the horrible Huns,  
Back from the roar and the crack of the guns.  
Back from doing our duties so well—  
"Regular heroes?" we are—like H—I!

We'll soon be back on the job again,  
Out of the trenches, the cold and the rain;  
Where we fought fierce battles against the Huns,  
Using our mouths instead of our guns.  
Back from doing our wonderful stunt,  
Of marking time on the LOUISVILLE FRONT!

Yes, we'll soon be back from doing our bit,  
Showing our courage and proving our grit;  
Playing our part in the awful jam,  
By eating some meals on Uncle Sam.  
In fact, there is nothing could possibly mar,  
Our wonderful record in winning the war!

We know what we'll face when we get home once more,  
How they'll kid us and josh us about the war;  
And say we were soldiers of peaceful ways,  
Oh, we'll hear this all the rest of our days.  
And we'll only reply to the fellows that kid:  
"By Jove! we tried,—that's more than you did!"

ARTHUR STANLEY,  
Patient, Ward 2-C, Base Hospital.

Three Louisville veterans are among the seventy-five wounded and sick soldiers returned from overseas who arrived yesterday and were assigned to the Convalescent Center. They are:

Walter L. Goldsmith, 35 years old, Supply Company, 138th Field Artillery. His nearest relative is Mrs. Belle Chamberlain, 430 North Twentieth street.

Frank W. Fallon, 31 years old, Company E, 356th Field Artillery. He is a son of Mrs. Margaret Fallon, 736 East Chestnut street.

William F. Litterall, 20 years old, 18th Infantry. His emergency address is 114 East Jefferson street.

Kentuckians and Hoosiers among the invalided are:

Private Benjamin Thomas, Company K, 120th Infantry, Anchorage, Ky.; Private Lester B. Owens, Company C, 166th Infantry, Henderson, Ky.; Private Charles R. Jones, Company D, 125th Infantry, Henshaw, Ky.; Bugler Robert H. May, Company B, 138th Machine Gun Battalion, Owensboro, Ky.; Private George A. Stephan, Company D, 120th Infantry, Chapeze, Ky.; Private Shelby Wilson, Headquarters Company, 16th Infantry, Colmar, Ky.; Private Noel S. Thomas, Company H, 120th Infantry, Milltown, Ky.; Private Mort R. McCaslin, Company M, 119th Infantry, North Vernon, Ind.; Private John R. Broadus, Company L, 1st Pioneer Infantry, Owenton, Ky.; Private Walter L. Wimberley, Regimental Headquarters, 326th Infantry, Mayfield, Ky.; Private Green P. Grayson, Company M, 145th Infantry, 1419 Garrard street, Covington, Ky.; Private Herbert Vincent, Headquarters Company, 356th Infantry, Central City, Ky.; Private Ernest Burdette, Company G, 120th Infantry, 117 West Illinois street, Evansville, Ind.; Corp. Carl C. King, Company E, 130th Infantry, Nabb, Ind.; Private Benjamin C. Hamilton, Company K, 6th Infantry, Hillsboro, Ky.; Private Ancil S. Clemons, Company E, 131st Infantry, Persimmon, Ky.; Sergt. Russell H. Gallian, Company G, 309th Ammunition Train, Solsberry, Ind.; Private Royal L. Price, Company E, 8th Division M. S. T., 126 Fares avenue, Evansville, Ind.; Private Jim Rife, Company B, 515th Engineers, Yost, Ky.; Private Edward N. Ballard, Company E, 45th Infantry, Vanceburg, Ky.; Corp. Walter Forsythe, Company

# SAW ACTION THAT ENDED KAISER WORK

Private George E. Wilhelm arrived at Brest, France, July 21, 1918. He fought from Alsace-Lorraine to Flanders, was under the most gruelling fire and in some of the most terrific battles of the war, and now he is ready to come home to Louisville. In a letter written while at Nixeville, France, which is approximately six miles from Verdun, he graphically describes the first night near the front and the raid by German airmen. He writes:

"We sailed from Newport News July 10 and after much zigzagging arrived at Brest July 21, unloaded and hiked about five miles to the Ponteriazan barracks. These barracks were built by Napoleon

"Then we left again. This time for an ammunition dump on the Champagne front.

"On November 1 we were in Ramange and Landres St. George. In the afternoon we were in Landres. St. George Fritz got busy but we laid down a barrage that started him on the run and from what we hear he is still running.

"We were in Rimonville on the day the armistice was signed. The whole town nearly went crazy. We saw flashes and skyrocketing and built bonfires until after midnight. It was a wonderful day.

"Last Sunday here at Nixeville I went to mass, a quaint foreign mass viewed through the eyes of an American."



PRIVATE GEORGE E. WILHELM.

and in the courtyard was a large post to which traitors and spies were tied and shot. It is filled with bullet holes.

"After staying there until August 1 we went in motor lorries to the Chateau-Thierry front. We passed through many quaint and wonderful cities. At Versailles we had the honor of going through the palace of Louis XIV. From Versailles we went to Paris. After leaving Paris we got our first real taste of war.

"Our first night out we were stationed at Mt. St. Pere, and during the night were visited by Fritz and a squad of bombing planes. You should have seen the great rush for dugouts and other places of safety. There was not much sleep the rest of the night and that morning we saw the holes that had been made by the bombs.

"That day we were transferred to an ammunition dump in Belleau Woods, near Chateau-Thierry. These woods

# Capt. Bundschu, K. C. Secretary, To Tell of Battle In Argonne Forest

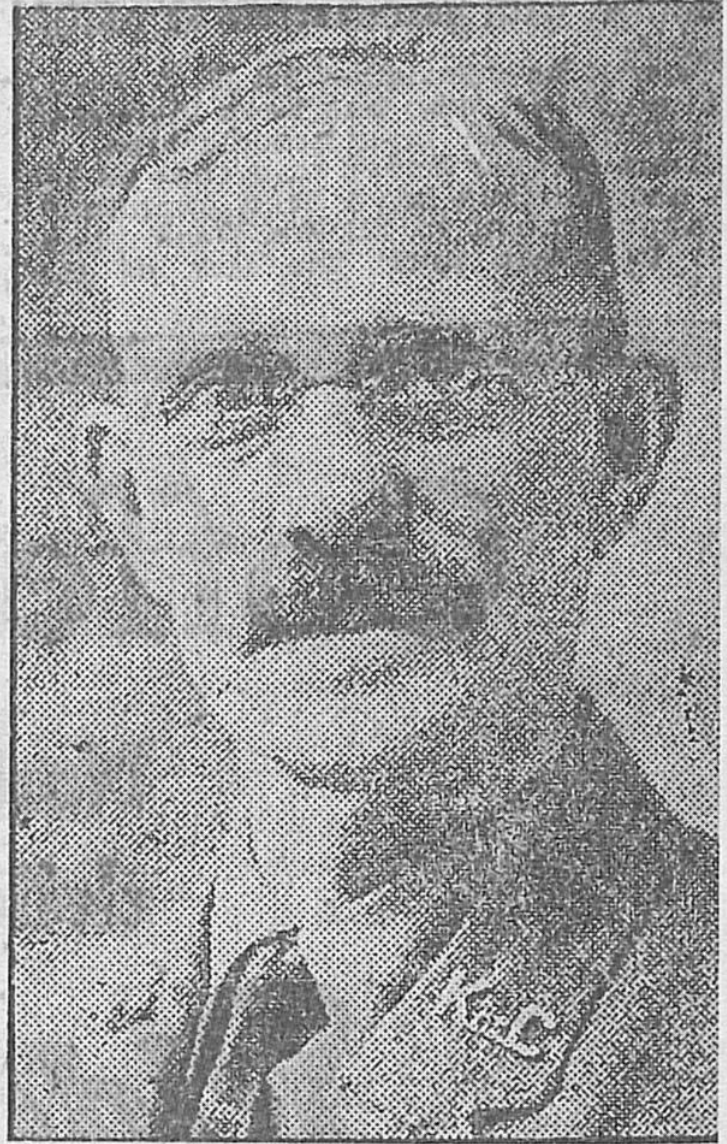
## Welcome Awaits Louisville Man Home From Firing Line.

An enthusiastic welcome awaits Capt. Frank A. Bundschu, former member of the city fire department, and later superintendent of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, who will appear at the Louisville Council, Knights of Columbus, to-morrow night, after a year on the firing line in France as a Knights of Columbus secretary. Capt. Bundschu, thrilled by recent experiences of witnessing the many terrible sights in the thick of the Argonne drive, will tell of his activities on the front to-morrow night. He was in charge of the K. of C. unit assigned to the 77th Division when that division relieved the Rainbow Division about the middle of last June.

Capt. Bundschu accompanied the re-enforcements that went in and saved the famous "lost battalion" in the Argonne. "It was incomprehensible, how men could have withstood the 'strafing' those glorious boys received and come out alive," the secretary said.

"If the Germans had the idea the Yankees could not fight, that idea was dissipated at the start. The artillery fire was so intense at times that roads that ordinarily were as black as night were lit up with the flashes from thousands of guns so that automobiles could move about the same as in broad daylight. It was Hell such as Dante in his wildest flights of imagination could not have conceived.

"Men were walking right up into



CAPT. FRANK A. BUNDSCHU.

the jaws of certain death without whimper. Nothing could stop those wonderful boys of ours, and when they were brought back to the first aid stations, mangled and dying, they pleaded with the surgeons to fix them up so they could get one more crack at the boches."

Capt. Bundschu's entire immediate family was engaged in war work. He has two sons in France and all the time he was absent his wife was canteen worker at the Officers' Training Camp at Knoxville, Tenn. One day on the battlefield he met his son who had gone overseas before he was with an American contingent.

# SAYS WAR WORK OF K. C. STARTED HERE

Conceived By Colonel Callahan, States  
Captain Bundschu; Tells Of His  
Experiences In France.

"Work that has proven a joy to thousands of American soldiers in France was started in Louisville."

This was the statement of Capt. Frank A. Bundschu, Knights of Columbus secretary, who reached Louisville late yesterday afternoon, after a year spent in war work in America and France.

Describing the Knights of Columbus army work as an "angel of mercy," Captain Bundschu told of how workers in France went thru shot and shell to be of service to the doughboys and officers serving with American forces overseas.

The K. of C. war work had its conception in the mind of Col. P. H. Callahan, a member of the Louisville Council, Captain Bundschu told members of the local council last night, speaking at the regular meeting at the K. of C. hall on South Fourth street.

Many interesting incidents were related by Captain Bundschu regarding the K. of C. work in France. He said he would not attempt to give any account of the big battles or of the part American soldiers played, but would tell of the work of the Knights of Columbus among the forces overseas. He declared that the K. of C. comes out of the war with the love and respect of every man in the army, from the doughboy on up to the commanding officers.

## Rommel Out Of Army Returns To Auto Trade



**JOHN D. ROMMEL.**

John D. Rommel is probably one of the best known pioneer automobile men in the city, having engaged in the automobile business for the first time in 1909, as a member of the firm of Rommel Motor Car Co., opening a garage at Campbell and Broadway, and salesrooms at Fourth and York. In 1916 the Rommel interests were disposed of to the Rommel Smith Company, and he then became associated with the Overland-Louisville Company, as assistant manager, which position he held until the spring of 1918, when he resigned to organize the Rommel-Gossett Co., handling the account of the Willard Storage Battery Co. However, the call to colors was stronger than the call of business, so he disposed of his interests in the new concern and enlisted in the army. After an honorable discharge, he returned at once to Louisville and organized his own company, naming it the John D. Rommel Co., and handles the Fisk, Federal and United States tires, as well as accessories and vulcanizing. The new firm is already operating three service wagons and are at your call, day or night.



# MAJOR EWALD WILL BECOME A BANKER

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## Soldier-Athlete Joins the Organ- ization of the Citizens' Union.

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Major George R. Ewald has accepted an offer from the Citizens-Union National Bank to take charge of their department handling new accounts and will sever his connection with the military service to take up his new work on the first of March. If Ewald can repeat the successes that he has achieved in athletics and in the army, then the Citizens-Union has made a ten-strike in lining him up with their new organization.

He has done splendid work at Camp Taylor and his meritorious efforts have won him many promotions and assignments to important posts. To successfully carry out the duties of Provost Marshal at a large military camp is not an easy task, but Major Ewald made a splendid record in this responsible work.

Before going into the military service George Ewald had shown remarkable proficiency in all branches of athletics, and was well known to sport-lovers in this part of the country, as he had a couple of world's records dangling from his belt.

The Citizens-Union has been fortunate in lining up a man of this caliber, and Major Ewald is fortunate in now having the opportunity to prove to his friends that his former successes were only stones to bigger and better things.

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# LOUISVILLE MAN CITED FOR HEROISM

## Corp. Henry E. Zax Awarded U. S. Medal—Other Ken- tuckians Recognized.

Washington, Feb. 23.—One Louisville soldier and three other Kentuckians are cited for bravery in War Department orders issued to-day:

**Corp. Henry E. Zax**, Company B, 120th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1981638.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Vaux Andigny, France, October 11, 1918. Having been sent on a dangerous liaison patrol, Corp. Zax was severely wounded soon after he had located the unit on the right of his own. He, nevertheless, went forward to battalion headquarters immediately after securing first aid and made a complete report to his battalion commander before going to the rear. Home address Mrs. Lennie Zax, sister, 1429 Seventh street, Louisville, Ky.

**Sergt. Otto Gullion**, 82d Company, 6th Marines. (A. S. No. 121798.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Bayonville, France, November 1, 1918. Exposing himself to enemy fire, Sergt. Gullion advanced ahead of his platoon into a ravine and captured single-handed, a German officer and four men. Home address, Mrs. A. Gullion, Glencoe, Ky.

**Private (First Class) Edgar L. Cox**, deceased, Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1980555.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Bellicourt, France, September 29, 1918. With five other soldiers Private Cox succeeded in breaking up three machine gun nests and capturing eight prisoners under heavy artillery and machine gun fire. After his platoon had reached its objective he and four others volunteered and made a reconnaissance 600 yards in front of the line to make sure that the valley beyond was clear of the enemy. Private Cox has since been killed in action. Next of kin, Matthew Cox, father, Bradfordville, Ky.

**Sergt. John B. Brewer**, Company K, 9th Infantry. (A. S. No. 40255.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, July 18, 1918. Leading his platoon in attack, Sergt. Brewer encountered heavy machine gun and shell fire, but he continued to press on, despite a severe wound which he received early in the fight. While his line was being held up by machine gun fire he encouraged his men, despite a second wound which shortly after compelled his removal from the field. Home address, Mrs. Caroline Brewer, mother, Bowen, Ky.

## THE NEW YORK TROOPS

New York City has been welcoming after a fashion worthy of the occasion the return from the battlefields of France of that gallant body of troops known on the army records as the Twenty-seventh Infantry Division, and to New Yorkers as the old New York National State Guard.

These men are worthy of the tribute that has been accorded them. They were, we believe, among the best State Guard troops in the country when the war came. They had been on the Mexican border and were already in a fairly advanced state of training. They were hurried to Spartansburg, N. C., given six months of intensive training, and then sent abroad, where they were fortunate enough to get in action early, learning, as is always the case, the lessons of war more rapidly in a few weeks of active service than is ever possible in weary months of mimic warfare.

The greater part of the field work of this division was done in conjunction with the English in Flanders and Picardy, and the files of the British War Department show the commendations of General Haig of its work. It on the morning of September 29—just at the moment that other American troops were advancing in the Argonne—that this splendid division broke the most difficult part of the Hindenburg line, accomplishing in two hours what many trained observers had predicted could not be done in two months. An Australian officer who saw the glorious deed declared that the whole history of the war showed nothing finer.

All of America joins with New York City in the welcome to these troops and shares with New York in the latter's pride and satisfaction.

# VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

## Our Brave Soldiers.

Editor Evening Post:

Yesterday, while praising the gallantry of the 27th Division (New York troops) in breaking through the Hindenberg line in the Argonne, you, in all fairness, might also have mentioned that this same 27th Division fought shoulder to shoulder with the glorious troops from North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, composing the 30th, or "Old Hickory," Division. The files of the British War Department show the splendid commendation of Gen. Halg and other commanders of this 30th Division. Don't allow the narrow provincialism of the New York papers make you believe the New York troops are entitled to all the glory of this successful fight, just before the signing of the armistice.

I would not detract one iota from the deservedly fine record made by the New York troops, but am anxious that it be kept straight. The 27th Division was trained at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., and not North Carolina, as you have it. "OLD HICKORY."

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## ON 'STAND OR DIE' ORDERS, 27TH DIVISION DEFIED FOE

NEW YORK, March 6.—Machine gunners of the 27th division, which returned from Europe today, while serving with the British, operated under orders which required that their positions be held at all costs, staff offices declared today. They made public a series of orders as follows:

"1. This position will be held and the section will remain here until relieved.

"2. The enemy can not be allowed to interfere with this program.

"3. If the gun team can not remain here alive it will remain here dead, but in any case it will remain here.

"4. Should any man, thru shell shock or other cause attempt to surrender, he will remain here—dead.

"5. Should the gun be put out of action the team will use rifles, revolvers, Mills grenades and other novelties.

"6. Finally, the position as stated will be held."

The division made a profound impression upon the Germans opposing it, earning the reputation "we kill or are killed," according to information developed from captured enemy reports on the examination of American prisoners, also given out here.

## ***William Luesing Dies; Victim of Pneumonia***

William H. Luesing, manager of Senning's Park, contracted a cold about a week ago when training a horse at Churchill Downs. It developed into pneumonia, causing his death at 8 o'clock last night.

Mr. Luesing, who was 41 years old, until five years ago was in the hay and grain business near Churchill Downs, but since that time he has been manager of Senning's Park for his father-in-law, Fred Senning.

He leaves his widow, Mrs. Amelia Luesing; one son, William H. Luesing; his mother, Mrs. Henry Lue-

sing, and two sisters, Mrs. Horace G. Brooks and Mrs. Frazier Cocks, of Toronto, Canada. He was a member of Louisville Commandery of Knights Templar and of the Elks.

## THE RUINS OF YPRES

The Belgian government has announced its intention of leaving the ruins of the historic city of Ypres "exactly as they are." In other words, there will be no effort at physical reconstruction of Ypres; that once flourishing city will not again be used as a habitation for men, and the ruined and blackened walls of the city will stand as a memorial of the wrongs that were done within its limits, and of the fierce fighting that took place in its environs.

It is, no doubt, true, that Ypres saw more fighting in the late war than any other similar plot of ground in the whole world's history. Regarded by both sides as the crucial point in either launching or turning back a "rush to the sea," both combatants fought for Ypres with unsurpassed determination. Early in the war the German hosts swept over Ypres; then the English retook it, and ever afterward the tide of battle ebbed and flowed in the vicinity of the city. Fighting took place around Ypres for weeks and months at a time, and on several occasions bodies of men amounting in strength to a full half a million contended against each other for the ruins of the city.

Within the last sixty days reclamation engineers have made a careful study of the Ypres ruins, and have decided that it is not worth while to attempt to rebuild the city. Another city will be established within a few miles, and arrangements are being made to house those that remain of the original population of Ypres. The Belgian government will then take over the Ypres ruins, and, while leaving the walls and ruins as they are, will take action to beautify the vast cemeteries around the former city, in which sleep tens of thousands of brave men.

As a city, therefore, Ypres disappears more completely than Louvain, for already reconstruction gangs are at work in Louvain. Rheims and Verdun, even the much-battered Chateau-Thierry, are to be reconstructed, but Ypres is to remain, so far as the buildings are concerned, as it was

# GIVE A DOUGHBOY SEVEN DAYS, AND NIGHTS, IN PARIS AND READ ALL THAT HE CAN SEE THERE

## The Times Special Service.

Princeton, Ky., Oct. 22.—What even as short a time as seven days in Paris means to a husky young American soldier who has the strength and will to keep going from morning until night in his round of the sights and pleasures is told in a letter from Private J. Walter Myers to his mother, Mrs. Mattie Myers, who lives here. The letter is as follows:

"Paris, France.—Well, as to-day is the last day of my seven-days' furlough in Paris, I will write you of some of the beautiful scenes I have gotten to see here. I sent you some postcards of Paris and also my picture with my head chain and my trench cap—just to let you see how ridiculous I look.

"First I must tell you that I have learned how to get around Paris all by myself without much trouble, considering I can't speak French. I made a trip in the subway this morning and made three changes without getting on the wrong train, so I thought that was doing fine. I went out to the Invalides to see the captured cannon that the French took from the Germans; also visited the Eiffel Tower again and the Trocadero to see the beautiful statuary. I also rode on the giant Ferris Wheel, from which you can get a good view of the city. It seems I have gotten very religious since I have been here, for I visited four big temples—they are too big and fine for churches. I went into the famous Notre Dame, also the Magdalene and the church of 'Giant Chappell' that Louis IX. built in 1200 A. D. In this church they tell me that part of the original cross that Christ was crucified on is here, also relics of the Holy Wars against the Turks. In another church called St. Geneva I had a priest to offer up a prayer for the safety of the American soldiers at the tomb of St. Geneva, or the guardian angel of Paris. I happened to impress him as being liberal with my money when I came in the doorway.

### Sees Napoleon's Tomb.

"I have been out to see the tomb of

Napoleon, and I must say that it rests in a beautiful chapel, and the light from the famous amber-colored windows make the altar and the crosse look like solid gold. I think I wrote you about my trip out to Versailles, or the old home of Louis XIV., one of the most extravagant Kings France ever had.

"His palace certainly shows his high ideas. The picture gallery in this palace has lots of beautiful pictures (hand paintings) that cover four walls of this immense room. Napoleon has the majority of the paintings of himself in his different battles. I also saw Napoleon's bed. The bed of Louis XIV. and Marie Antoinette, with lovely reception rooms. The grounds of this palace are beautiful. They are full of statuary and have lots of artificial lakes filled with fountains.

"Now to the horrible part of Paris. I visited the spot where 28,000 people were guillotined during the French Revolution. Louis XIV. and Marie Antoinette were both executed here. I saw the monument where the old Bastille stood. This city has lots of historical spots even in this present war. I had almost forgotten to tell you that I took a boat trip up the Seine River; the scenery and beautiful bridges were grand.

### Women Are Beautiful.

"Now to the modern life of Paris. I have seen the prettiest women and girls in the world here. They all dress beautifully. They certainly honor the American soldier and will invite me to walk with them on the main boulevards, and after we have been living out in dug-outs and tents for six months in mud up to our knees they look more like angels than in ordinary times. I forget them when I return to the front, for out there a man is just a machine and his mind has time to think only of his work. When we are allowed to send packages home I will send books and souvenirs I have collected. Love to everybody. J. WALTER MYERS, "Company C, Headquarters Battalion, General Headquarters, France, American Expeditionary Forces."



## Becomes Member of Sinking Fund Commission to Suc- ceed Frank Geher.

Henry D. Ormsby was elected by the General Council last night to fill the vacancy in the Sinking Fund Commission caused by the expiration of the term of Frank A. Geher, a Democrat. Mr. Ormsby is vice president of the Bank of Kentucky and will serve three years. The Council also passed an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to make a contract with the Louisville Gas & Electric Company, whereby that company may bring to Louisville gas from the Beaver Creek field in Eastern Kentucky to supplement the supply from the West Virginia fields. The ordinance permits the modification of the present franchise in this regard only. It is said that the additional gas from the Beaver Creek wells will not be available for use in Louisville for months. The lower board also passed an ordinance appropriating \$30,000 for the University of Louisville, the money to be available within the first five months of the fiscal year instead of in January, as would ordinarily be the case. The exception is made in order that the university may take care of extraordinary expenses involved in the preparation for the S. A. T. C. For the benefit of the law department, an ordinance was passed by the lower board creating the office of law clerk with a salary of \$150 per month. In a letter attached to the ordinance City Attorney Huston Quin explained that under the law the department is entitled to a law clerk and two tax clerks at \$125 each per month, and that, as there was no intention of filing the offices of the two tax clerks, the new position at \$150 per month really represented a decided saving. The bookkeeper for the Board of Public Works salary was increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400.

On recommendation of the Building Inspection Committee, the Board of Aldermen passed the ordinance giving to the Louisville Gas & Electric Company the right to construct a pipe line under and across Market street between Fifth and Sixth streets, and under and across Fifth street between Main and Market streets, for the purpose of heating buildings in the block bounded by Fifth, Sixth and Market streets and Court place.

## WILL GO AWAY SOON

### Most Advanced S. A. T. Soldiers Headed For Of- ficers' Training Camps.

The students now attending the University of Louisville in the Student Army Training Corps are to be transferred November 5 to the various Central Officers' Training camps as candidates for commissions. The plans were made public last night by Col. E. V. Hubbard. It is impossible to say how long the men will remain at the various colleges, as they will be picked every thirty days for the camps. The quotas from the University of Louisville are forty candidates for field artillery, thirty for air service, including twenty-four prospective pilots. Other men will go to the Coast Artillery and machine gun training schools. The total number of men inducted here is 224. Word was received yesterday to limit the total induction to 480.

Provisional Company B was organized yesterday under command of Lieut. W. E. Taylor, and all members of this outfit with Provisional Company A, in command of Lieut. L. R. Tebow, are receiving regular instructions.

The following is a list of promotion for Company A, announced by Lieut. Tebow:

To be First Sergeant: R. W. Breidenthal.

To be Sergeants: Carl Frank, James A. Pousep, Jr., W. S. Park and E. A. Beard.

To be Mess Sergeant: G. M. Grimes

To be Corporals: Voris Krutsinger, E. B. Kirk, J. Hower, S. H. Gilchrist, M. H. Burkhead, A. Powers, Hugo Taustine, K. N. Victor, E. C. McCallum, B. A. Guthrie, L. G. Miller, L. R. Waggoner, W. E. Stokes, Max Bronstein and James Skerrett.

The promotions in Provisional Company B follow:

To be First Sergeant: Leo E. Theiman.

To be Sergeants: C. B. Gudax and Oscar P. Edwards.

# FINZER AND JOHNSON PROMOTED SERGEANTS

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## Nothing to Buy In French Town Where They Are Bil- leted Except "Red Ink."

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John Finzer, son of Nick Finzer, Kenwood Hill, writes that he arrived safely in France with the 84th (Lincoln) Division, and is comfortably billeted in a neat room in a real house containing about forty rooms. He was 400 miles from the firing line when he wrote, under date October 1. He adds:

"Louie Johnson and I have been promoted to Sergeants and are now in a machine gun training school. We may be here a month or six weeks. We had a pleasant trip over, with no excitement of consequence. No, we did not sink a sub, nor did we see 'oil floating on the water' to prove that we had.

"Money is of little use here, as there is nothing we can buy except what the boys call 'red ink,' a wine that tastes a little worse than vinegar made of chemicals. We are sure hungry for a box of sweet crackers and some of that home-made candy Louie's sister used to provide us with at Camp Zachary Taylor and Camp Sherman."

"Louie" Johnson is Louis D. Johnson, son of G. E. Johnson, of the Courier-Journal. He was well known as an all around athlete in the Manual High School days.

# WOUNDED GIVE NO SIGN OF PAIN

## Dr. Robert T. Pirtle Describes Remarkable Gameness of the Allied Soldiers.

In a letter to a relative Dr. Robert T. Pirtle writes in most interesting style of his experience in a large receiving hospital on the coast of Southern England, where he has been assigned to do orthopedic work. He writes in part as follows:

"At this hospital many shiploads of newly wounded are being constantly received, sent directly from the front, having temporary dressings on them, many still carrying in them bits of shrapnel and bullets. These men are immediately X-rayed, which gives within one-fourth of an inch the exact location of each particle of shell or bullet. Also many of these cases suffer from hemorrhages caused by a large blood vessel being grazed and later breaking through. You would be surprised to see the pluck and gameness of these men, many of them all shot to pieces, but never a word or note of pain or suffering out of them. During the first three days after we receive them, they sleep all the time—simply worn out with their suffering and trip from France. We keep them until they are in a condition to travel on, then they are sent back into the interior to convalescence hospitals. The greater number of the wounded here are Australians and Canadians, and they certainly are a fine lot of fellows. My personal work has been most interesting, particularly bone-grafting and straightening out crooked joints, and I have had lots of it to do.

"It would do your heart good to be over here and see the good will and cordiality shown by the English to all Americans. This is true from all classes, from the King down. A few days ago an English lieutenant general visited the hospital and I had the pleasure of a chat with him. He was most enthusiastic and complimentary of American officers; in fact, the opinion seems to be general that the Americans are all, as they say, 'top-hole men.' They seem to be greatly impressed with the way Americans do things—and do them thoroughly and quickly.

"The English women are certainly doing their part in this great war by taking the places of the men in all kinds of work. You see them sweeping the streets, and all motor vehicles are run by them. It is due to this that all of the men have been relieved from commercial work and have gone into the army or navy. I never see a man under fifty years except in a uniform or wearing a silver badge, indicating they have done their bit. Most of them have wound chevrons. I am told that in some of the interior towns there is not a man left in them. There are no slackers in this country—every one, men, women and children—all intent on one end—win the war."

# LIEUT. CALDWELL INVALIDED HOME

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Now in Hospital at Ft. McPherson, Ga., and Doing Well as Could Be Expected.

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Mr. James G. Caldwell has received a telegram from his son, First Lieut. James Guthrie Caldwell, announcing his safe arrival at the hospital at Ft. McPherson, Ga., having been invalided home as the result of a wound received in the fighting at Chateau Thierry on July 18.

Lieut. Caldwell stated that he had stood the trip well, and that though it would require about eight or nine months for a complete recovery he is progressing as well as could be expected.

He was wounded in the thigh during an attack on a German machine gun nest.

His two brothers are also in the army, Junius Caldwell being a sergeant with the 84th Division, now overseas, and Capt. George Caldwell is at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., aiding in the training of the new 20th Division which is being formed there.

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## BOXES FOR CHRISTMAS PACKAGES FOR SOLDIERS

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Friends and relatives of soldiers in France, England and Italy, who are planning to send them Christmas gifts, are instructed to use no other box than that kind which will be provided by the local chapter of the Red Cross, on Guthrie street. A notice to this effect has been received by officials of the Louisville chapter from the War Department.

"Advice has been received that in some divisions department stores and other mercantile houses are arranging to sell cartons for Christmas packages or provide them to purchasers. The Red Cross is the only agency authorized by the War and Postoffice Departments to provide cartons, and to insure their being of standard weight and size, only Red Cross cartons should be used."

# MAJ. GEN. M'MAHON, NOW ABROAD, ASSIGNED TO CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR

Gen. March Announces That the  
4th Division Is Now Arriving  
in France.

JCH TERRITORY WON.

Washington, Oct. 26 (by A. P.)—Summarizing the situation of the western front to-day, Gen. March said the Germans have evacuated or been driven from 7,000 square miles of Belgium and French territory since July 18; that 400 square miles have been freed during the past week, and that all the coal fields in Northern France have been conquered except for a five-mile tract where the Allied advance now is being pressed near the Belgian border. Gen. March announced that five American corps and division com-

manders who have been actively engaged in France are returning home on the recommendation of Gen. Pershing to take important assignments here. They are Maj. Gens. Omar Bundy, who organized and commanded the Fifth Army Corps, and who will go to command Camp Pike, Ark.; Clarence R. Edwards, who took to France the 26th (New England National Guard) Division, and who will be assigned to command Camp Lee, Virginia; John E. McMahon, who commanded the 5th (regular) Division and will be assigned to Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky; George H. Cameron, who commanded first the 4th (regular) Division and later the 2d Army Corps, new assignment not announced, and Beaumont B. Buck, re-

cently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action, at which time he was wounded, new assignment not announced.

Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan, who commanded the 7th (New York National Guard) Division, will not be returned to the United States as previously announced. Gen. March said Gen. Duncan had recovered his health and will be returned to active duty.

In making these announcements Gen. March laid great stress upon the fact that all of the officers ordered home had done splendid work at the front and proved their ability on every occasion. He indicated that they were all men of more advanced years upon whom the strain of active campaigning bore heavily.

Reverting to the military situation, Gen. March pointed out that the Franco-American lines from the Meuse to the Oise stood virtually parallel to the great railway line near the Belgian frontier and constituted a threat against that line throughout its entire length. Among American divisions on the line, Gen. March identified the 79th (Penn-

sylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia); 80th (Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania); 33d (Illinois); 82 (Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee), all being east of the Meuse. West of the Meuse are the 76th (New England and New York); 78th (New York, New Jersey and Delaware); 77th (New York City and vicinity); 22d (Michigan and Wisconsin); 58th—

Identifying units operating with the British east of Cambrai, Gen. March named the 106th Infantry and the 104th, 105th and 106th Machine Gun Battalions. The 40th (California, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado) and 83 (Ohio and West Pennsylvania) Divisions, Gen. March said, are depot divisions and have not been in action while the 84th (Kentucky, Indiana and Southern Illinois) Division is now arriving in France.

## Will Be Cantonment Head.

Maj. Gen. John E. McMahon, of the 5th Division, now in France, who is coming to Camp Zachary Taylor as commander, will supplant Brig. Gen. Fred T. Austin, but Gen. Austin will remain in command of the Field Artillery Replacement Depot. Gen. Austin came here as head of the F. A. R. D. and by virtue of his seniority was commander. The coming of Gen. McMahon does not mean that a new division will be formed, staff officers say, nor will his arrival change the status of the camp. Gen. McMahon has been an artillery officer until his assumption of the command of the 5th Division.

## HEARD AT CANTONMENT.

Love Sick Soldier—I asked her if  
could see her home.

Comrade—And what did she say?

“Said she would send me a photo  
of it.”

## HEARD AT CANTONMENT.

The following symptoms of the  
“flu” were written by a soldier who  
has recovered from the disease and  
knows whereof he writes:

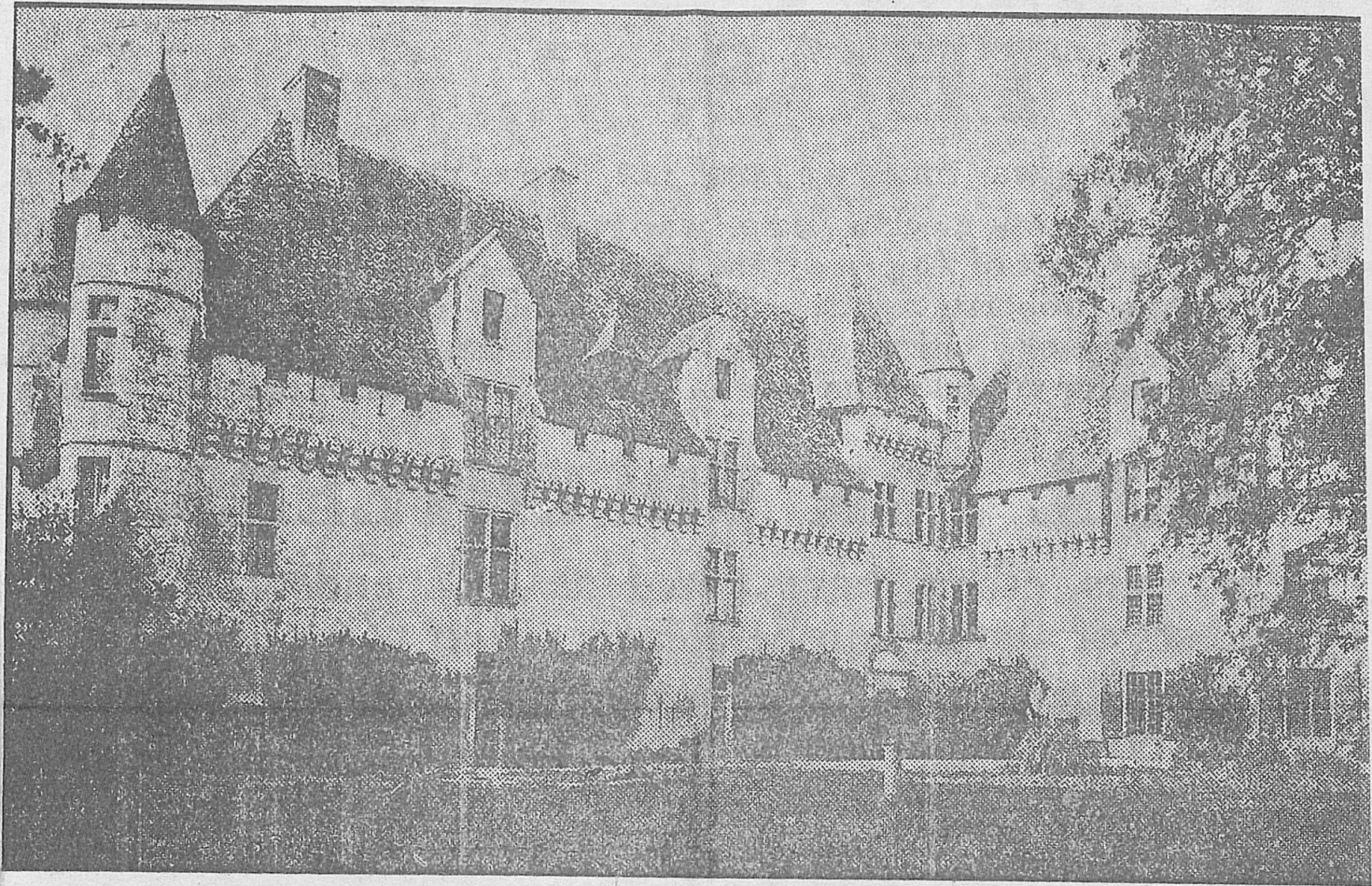
“If you’ve a pain in your bean, and  
a watery eye,

“A pain in your tummy and anothe-  
er close by;

“And your snout keep a-leaking and  
your lips have turned blue,

“It’s a cinch, dear old Topski,  
you’ve done got the ‘flu.’ ”

# Gen. Hale Has Headquarters in This Ancient French Chateau



**T**HE Chateau shown above, "Somewhere in France," is, for a period, the home of Gen. Harry C. Hale, commanding officer of the 84th Division, and several of his staff. It was sent by Col. Laurence Halstead to his wife, who with her two boys is spending the winter in Louisville. One of the staff officers wrote as follows, in reference to the chateau:

"Division headquarters is really a most remarkable place. It is in a chateau, which Countess — has just vacated so that it might be turned over to the government. It is perfectly enormous, with legendary banquet halls, huge fireplaces and enormous turrets. It has been in the family of the Countess since 1500, and was built in 1400. It is surrounded by a huge stone wall, and one enters through enormous iron gates. It was visited by Henry of Navarre during his reign. There are wonderful paintings on the walls and, as you may imagine, many fine antiques. Gen. Hale, his aids, Col. Halstead, Col. VanDuyne and Col. Kruger, live in the chateau, but personally I would rather be where I am, for the blessings of modern civilization count largely, and an electric light in my room is one of them."

In discussing points about the village and about his own quarters the same officer writes:

"This little town is unusually attractive. The drives are beautiful and a small stream passes through the village. The people are friendly and seem glad to have us here.

#### Where Men Are Billeted.

"Most of the officers and all of the men are billeted on the people of this vicinity, stretching along an area of thirty miles. I am billeted with the family of a retired army officer. It is a quaint old place, with a beautiful garden and many flowers. It is called 'Palais de Roses,' although it is not quite so magnificent as the name would indicate. I am the only officer billeted with this family. I have a very attractive front room, with reasonable conveniences. My bed is immaculate and about as high as I am. Indeed, everything about the place is as clean as a pin, and the people are very pleasant, seemingly, although I can understand little of what they say. Their limited English and my limited French confines us largely to a greeting of morning and evening. I know I could have some pleasant conversations with my hosts if I could only understand, for they talk to me whenever I go in and out.

"The climate is quite mild, although the mornings and evenings are 'shivery,' and there is nothing to indicate

a fire, or one in the near future. Coal cannot be had and wood is very scarce. The allowance is two pounds per man and I have not yet determined just what day I will burn my winter's supply. I do not want you to think I am complaining, however—I am not.

#### Fresh Figs Served.

"Tonight I find on the table a plate of fresh figs out of the garden of my 'landlady' (I suppose I may call her that). The figs are delicious. We frequently have them cooked for breakfast and served with sugar and cream."

Another letter describes the trip to the interior as follows:

"It took us two days and nights on the train to come from our port of embarkation to this little village. The nights were very inconvenient, as seven officers were assigned to one compartment, and we could not retire but had to sit up and catch what little sleep we could. But the days were very interesting, as we saw a great deal of France. It is a beautiful country and very attractive, although I do not think it equals England in appearance, as more of the soil is cultivated and it is very flat. England is more rolling and the fields are more attractive, as a great deal of the country is given up to grazing."

...the crowd which later hooted  
 appreciation of the activity of his friends  
 in connection with his cavass. He said  
 that he appreciated it all the more in  
 view of the fact that his work in  
 Washington has made it impossible for  
 him to have any opportunity to co-  
 operate with them to any real extent.  
 He said he hoped upon his return, if  
 health conditions in the city permits,  
 to have an opportunity to speak to his  
 constituents at some public meeting.

### SOME DRAFT BOARDS ARE REPORTED AS BEING LAX

Without any implication as to whether  
 any Kentucky draft boards are "guilty,"  
 a word has come from Washington to Major  
 Henry F. Rhodes, selective service officer  
 for this State, that the number of men  
 held in Class 1 by boards in the country  
 heard from has ranged from 5 to 45 per  
 cent. of the total registration in the new  
 draft.

Provost Marshal Crowder has made it  
 clear that such inequalities are inexcus-  
 able, and where the percentage is ex-  
 tremely low the classifications will be in-  
 vestigated. He fears that in some in-  
 stances peace talk and the assumption  
 that the country has unlimited man-  
 power has led to lax classification.

Fifty of the 120 Kentucky counties have  
 completed their classification.

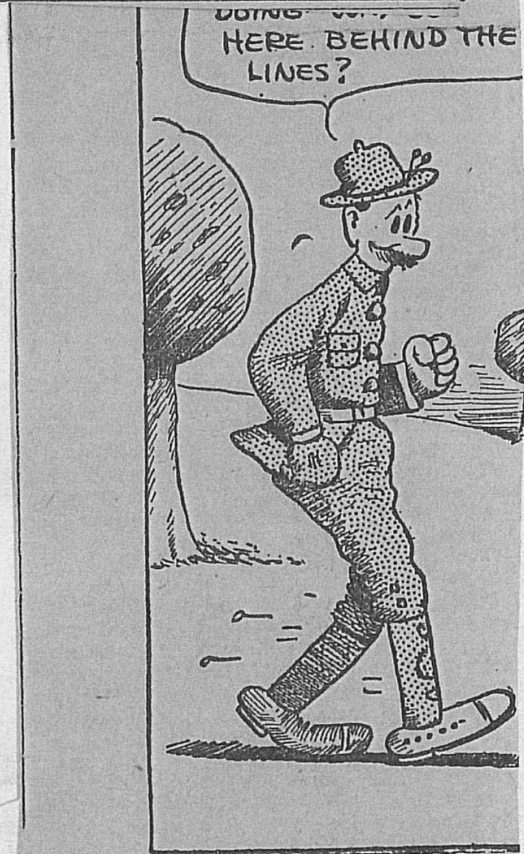
ent fever-heat of American patriotis-  
 it would not be good sense or good po-  
 litics for a Senator not to do so. We  
 the patriotic prosecution of this war the  
 issue between these two men. I would  
 not turn my hand over for the difference  
 between them.

The issue in this campaign is great  
 and more vital than either of the things  
 named. That issue is this: Shall certain  
 definite ideals of social, economic and po-  
 litical justice for the world be realized?

For the first time in many years it  
 seem to have a President whose thinking  
 is as clear and thorough as his purpose  
 is positive and unshakable. Thinkers  
 and idealists to whom this era of justice  
 has been a pleasant dream, and who have  
 been somewhat skeptical of all politicians  
 and their promises (even of Wilson at the  
 outset) are now confident that they have  
 as a President a man whose thought  
 moves on as lofty a pitch as theirs, and  
 who also has the political acumen to  
 translate those ideals into legislative  
 fact.

OUR CONFIDENCE IS IN WOODROW  
 WILSON. Let me quote from a recent  
 magazine issue:  
 "Progressive citizens of whatever party  
 have adopted President Wilson as their  
 leader."

THE CRUCIAL MATTER IN THE  
 CAMPAIGN IS NOT WHAT STANLEY  
 BRUNER WILL DO WHILE THE  
 WAR IS ON, BUT WHAT THEY WILL  
 DO WHEN THE WAR IS ENDED.  
 Either man will fight the war through





The following officers of the Field Artillery Training Battalion, which is to be dismantled, have been assigned to the Depot Brigade for duty: Capts. Victor Geher, R. D. Thompson, First Lieuts. John F. DeSwan, Emil F. Gregor, Joseph H. Wombwell, Second Lieuts. Rolly L. Gates, Herbert J. Houser, John P. Taynor, Regis McNamie, William E. Searight, Frank M. Stutsman, Frank A. Sullivan, Charlie E. Vinson.

"There's a rose that grows on 'No Man's Land'  
 And it's wonderful to see;  
 Though it is sprayed with tears,  
 It will live for years,  
 In my garden of memory.  
 It's the one red rose the soldier  
 knows,  
 It's the work of the Master's hand;  
 'Mid the war's great curse, stands the  
 Red Cross Nurse—  
 She's the rose of 'No Man's Land!'"

**Miss Lucille M. Kern.**

Miss Lucille Marie Kern, 20 year old, daughter of Philip G. Kern, commercial manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died of toxemia at St. Joseph's Infirmary last night, following an operation a week ago. The family home is at 132 Highland avenue. Funeral service will be held at 9 o'clock Saturday morning at St. Brigid's church, and burial will be in St. Michael's cemetery.

**Part of 27th Division  
 Now On Way Home**  
 Washington, Feb. 28 (by A. P.)—The War Department announced today that a part of the 27th (New York National Guard) Division had sailed for New York on the Leviathan February 26.

**Weber.—Martin Weber, 74 years old, died Saturday night at his residence at Doup's Point, on the Bardstown road. He is survived by five daughters, Mrs. Louis Zehnder, Mrs. Clem Manneman, Mrs. Alfred Grieshaber, Miss Birdie Weber and Miss Mary Emma Weber, and two sons, Martin, Jr., and Ray Weber. Funeral services will be held at St. Francis Assissi church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Burial will be in St. Louis cemetery.**

I. 140th Infantry, Hickman, Ky.; Machinist Art Wagner, Company L, 151st Infantry, Shoal, Ind.; Private Owen Wells, Company G, 26th Infantry, 42 East Main street, Maysville, Ky.; Private Jodie B. Manners, Company K, 127th Infantry, Center Lane, Ky.; Private William H. Perkins, Company A, 120th Infantry, Lizzie Lane, Ky.; Private Herman E. Bartman, Battery C, 139th Field Artillery, Bedford, Ind.; Corp. Herman J. Piper, Company F, 120th Infantry, Dubois, Ind.; Private Harrison Linden, Company K, 256th Infantry, Lexie, Wolfe county, Ky.; Private John F. Church, Company C, 120th Infantry, Oakland, Ind.; Private Edward Bedford, Company 120th Infantry, 118 Bell avenue, Vevennes, Ind.; Private Leslie Giffon, Company K, 120th Infantry, Sard, Ky.; Private Henry A. Strobel, Company D, 120th Infantry, Tell City, Ind.; Corp. Edward J. Kirsch, Company C, 6th Field Artillery, Boonville, Ind.; Private Richard G. Hines, Company K, 126th Infantry, Mangum, Ky.; Private James S. Larkin, Com-

pany K, 120th Infantry, Raywick, Ky; Machinist William A. Riggins, Company K, 119th Infantry, Mayfield, Ky.; Private David E. Caudill, Company A, 121th Infantry, Jereinia, Ky.; Private Henry J. Schmidt, Company M, 120th Infantry, 1002 East Missouri street, Evansville, Ind.; Private Tony Schile, Company G, 120th Infantry, 707 Eleventh avenue, Evansville, Ind.; Private Vergil B. Gerald, Company C, 117th Infantry, Glasgow, Ky.; Private Berly E. Higgins, Battery B, 142d Field Artillery, Bicknell, Ind.; Private Aaron E. Crumppack, Company C, Guards 10th Battalion Hoover, Ind.; Private Edgar Everett, 120th Infantry, Cave City, Ky.

# FIRST OVER RETURN EARLIEST—PERSHING

General Estimates That 212,000 United States Troops Will Leave France During March.

[By the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—General Pershing notified the War Department today that "divisions now in the American expeditionary forces, excepting those with regular army designations," would be returned to the United States in the order of the arrival of their respective divisional headquarters in France. This was interpreted as meaning that all divisions, except the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th, would be returned as soon as shipping was available.

Combat troops not assigned to divisions will be returned in the order in which their services can be spared. A similar policy has been adopted regarding supply troops, except that as far as possible they also will be returned in the order of arrival in France.

General Pershing said he estimated the movement of troops, based on tonnage now to be available and on the date of shipping soon to become available, as follows:  
February, 212,000; April 221,000; May, 212,000; June, 207,000.

General Pershing said that, based on these figures, divisions would be returned in the following order:  
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 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874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911st, 912th, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd, 983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th.

**W**HEN the Americans went over the top at daybreak September 29, and broke through the Hindenburg line, it was a Louisville boy, Private James Walter Raley, who carried the message to attempt the supreme stroke of the war. Raley, who is with the 3d Division, and Corp. Emmett Shively, also of Louisville, met a few days ago at Malen Beach, France. Both have made history on the western front.

They went to school together back home, but neither knew the other was in France. And yet when the Americans struck their crushing blow both were there. Shively went over the top eleven times. He was gassed in No Man's Land, where he had penetrated four miles with a patrol that turned loose twenty-five carloads of gas on German artillerymen. In the drive through the Hindenburg line a shell struck near him as he was climbing a railroad embankment. He was hurled twenty feet. A few hours later a piece of shrapnel penetrated his leg. "Otherwise I came out of it without a scratch," he writes home to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shively, of Southern Parkway.

#### Birthday In Outpost.

He writes of spending his birthday, August 7, in an outpost in No Man's Land, where he stayed until August 12. Shrapnel searched every foot of ground, gas continually drenched him. Yet he came back unscathed. "After a few days' rest I went back August 21, relieving the English Tommies, and on the night of August 28 my squad was one of the lucky ones to go on a patrol to send gas over to Jerry, something like twenty-five carloads. We were to send the gas over that night and the regiment to go over the top next morning. Everything went well while we were shoving the cars into No Man's land—all the while Jerry was raising hell with his artillery, dropping shell and machine gun bullets all around us; also gas shells. Just before our gas shells were to go over, we received the order to put on our gas masks. I had just put my mask on when a shell burst over our heads and a piece of high explosive came through my helmet. It cut a gash over my eye and also cut my gas mask. About this time we let loose our gas to visit Jerry, but the wind was a little slow and some of it seeped back of us. Blood was running down in my eyes and I pull-

ed off the mask. Before I could get it back on I got a good whiff.

#### Gas Fixed "Jerry."

"The gas must have fixed Jerry, as his guns had quit barking and all we could hear was the screaming of our shells with Jerry's name on them going over our heads. We started back to our trench which was four or five miles behind us; we got back the next morning, tired, wet and worn out. About breakfast time Corp. Eades came to me where I was lying in my dugout. He wanted two men for a ration detail. I asked him to give me a cigarette. He did and



CORP. EMMETT SHIVELY.

turned to go out as I drew in the smoke.

"When I awoke I was in a field hospital. I had too much gas when I took that whiff. The men said they found me stretched out and thought I was gone.

"I was away from the company until September 28, the day before the big stunt of September 29.

"Our division went through the Hindenburg line that morning like a streak of lightning. Men were falling all around me and my friend Corp. Eades, was seriously wounded. I saw him fall but could not stop to help him.

"We killed Germans and more Germans. Their bodies blocked our path. I don't know how many Germans killed that day. We captured thousands and thousands of them.

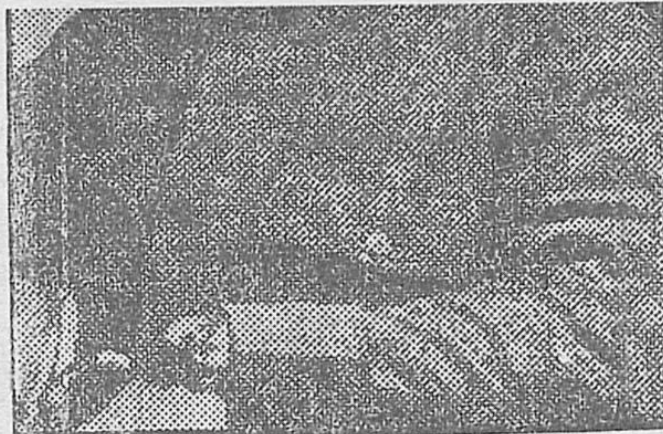
#### Few Survived.

"Our company went into battle with 198 men and four officers. Only forty-nine men and no officers came out alive.

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"I would like to tell you about the Hindenburg line, but words fail. It was so gigantic and wonderful! We went after him again, and the next day, for the first time during the war, went over the top in broad daylight. We went over at 3 o'clock and drove him back 6,000 yards. The next morning he fell back 4,000 yards more. It was going through hell every time we went over the top.

"October 10 when we went over we came to a high railroad embankment. We would have taken it all right, but a big shell hit and I went up in the air about twenty feet, rolling down the bank. When I came to I was on a stretcher, but had only been shaken up, and then I got a piece of shrapnel in my leg."

Corp. Shively, who is with the 120th Infantry, is brother of Seeger J. Shively.

# Interesting Experiences Befall Capt. McCoy In English Hospital

## Louisville Physician Returns From Service Abroad To Resume Practice.

The shuttle of fate has woven a maize of memories into the warp of Capt. S. C. McCoy's life never to be forgotten—strands of red and blue—stories of humor and pathos. Over a year's service as an army surgeon in various parts of the United States and England has brought with it stories of weal and woe that will form a brilliant band of color in the more or less drab woof of his professional career prior to his enlistment in the United States army.

Capt. McCoy was associated with Drs. J. Garland Sherill and Lewis S. McMurtry when he answered the call to colors January 1, 1918. He was sent to Rockefeller Institute in New York City, where he studied under the famous French surgeon, Dr. Carrell. Finishing the course there he was assigned to base hospitals throughout the United States, but was ordered back to Camp Zachary Taylor in May to be mobilized with the "Barrow Unit," which was organized at Lexington, Ky., under the supervision of Dr. David Barrow as the "Good Samaritans," and mobilized at Camp Zachary Taylor as the "Barrow Unit." The unit was composed almost in its entirety of Louisville and Lexington physicians and surgeons. They were at Camp Zachary Taylor for only a short time after the mobilization, leaving for France June 12, 1918. But they never reached France. The need of surgeons in England at that time was so great that the unit was landed at Liverpool and the members assigned to hospitals in England.

### Sent To Southampton.

With five other American surgeons Capt. McCoy was sent to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Southampton, the ante-bellum military hospital of England. It was an immense affair, he said, with corridors a quarter of a mile long and accommodating 6,000 patients. As an example of the scarcity of men in England, and especially professional men, there were at the time Capt. McCoy entered the hospital only fifty physicians stationed at the Royal Victoria. Furthermore they were all men physically unfit for service in France.

"The thing that impresses an American physician more than anything else on entering one of these English base hospitals," said Dr. McCoy, "is the enormous amount of work done and the great variety of cases that one encounters after spending any length of time in one of them. Heinz's advertised fifty-seven varieties are piker's figures, comparatively speaking."



CAPT. S. C. MCCOY.

formed a picture that he could never erase from his memory. This was but one of the many pathetic cases that came to his notice there.

The social and humorous, however that entered into the daily live serve to counterbalance the horrors. While there he became intimately acquainted with Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who was engaged in war work both in England and in France. He has an autographed copy of her book of short poems, "Hello, Boys!" written in the course of her tour of the hospitals. And as for the English people, he said, it seemed as though they could not do enough for the Americans who were helping them in the midst of their troubles. There were no social lines drawn; Dukes and Duchesses were as gracious and did their utmost in the way of entertaining them.

### Baseball Is Introduced.

The most amusing thing in all his experiences, he said, was the day the convalescents of the hospital were introduced to the great national pastime of America—baseball. A team from the American base hospital at Portsmouth played a representative team from the American hospital at Salisbury Court. The game was hotly contested, and the whoops of the players somewhat ruffled the equanimity of the impassive British. Not once during the whole game was one noticed to open their mouths except in the way of astonishment at the "savages and their bally game." Cricket is the national pastime in England—cricket with its pink tea socials between the innings. Hence the American game seemed a bit wild and uncouth. One of the stolid or lookers expressed the opinion that they must all be from the "D Block." "D Block" was set aside for soldiers

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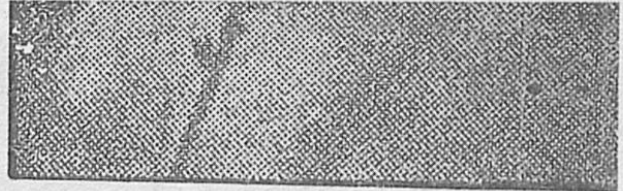
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#### Gave Eleven Sons To Country.

In relating some of the cases that had come under his care, he told of one widow of Northern England who came to the Royal Victoria to see her son following a notice sent her that he was in a dying condition. Her husband had died years before the outbreak of the war and she was entirely dependent upon her sons for a livelihood. In spite of the fact that she had eleven sons, she would hold none of them from what she considered their path of duty. But it was the last of her eleven sons that lay dying there that morning, and as the little widow bent over the boy's death bed, hysterical sobs racking her slight frame, Capt. McCoy, said it



CAPT. S. C. McCOY.

formed a picture that he could never erase from his memory. This was but one of the many pathetic cases that came to his notice there.

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Capt. McCoy returned to Louisville a short time ago after receiving his discharge from the service at Camp Merritt, N. J., and will resume his practice here to-morrow.

