Welcome To Texans Who Helped Win War

EL PASO HERALD

Returning El Paso Men Deserve Honor

TEXANS RETURN FROM WAR WITH HONORS

EL PASO GUARDSMEN WIN IN BIG DRIVES AGAINST THE ENEMY

$10,000,000 OF FOE MUNITIONS SEIZED BY 36TH (TEX) DIVISION

El Pasoans and West Texas Men Are in the Big Push Which Ousts Prussian Guard and Wins High Praises From French Corps Commander; Getting Ready For Drive on Metz When Armistice Halts Them.

THE 36th division, containing many El Paso and West Texas men, was organized during August and September of 1917, from the National guard organizations of Texas and Oklahoma. The old National guard, recruited to war strength, was used as a nucleus for the division, and 5000 drafted men were assigned to the division at various times to fill its ranks.

The 36th division trained at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, until July 1918, when the overseas movement began. During the training period, the division was under command of Maj. Gen. St. John Greble, who, on account of physical disability, was reduced to the rank of brigadier general and succeeded, upon the commencement of the overseas movement by Maj. Gen. William R. Smith. Gen. Greble was once stationed here and is well remembered.

The 36th division was composed of the 71st infantry brigade under command of Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchings, formerly adjutant general of the Texas National guard; the 72nd infantry brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. John A. Hulen, also an officer in the Texas National guard. Gen. Hutchings was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Pegram Whitworth soon after the division arrived overseas. Brig. Gen. George Blakely, of the coast artillery, was in command of the 61st field artillery brigade.

The 36th division consisted of the following organizations: 36th division headquarters troop; 36th division headquarters troop; 36th military police company; 111th field signal battalion; 131st machine gun battalion; 71st infantry brigade, consisting of the 141st infantry, the 142d infantry and the 132d machine gun battalion; the 72d infantry brigade, consisting of the 143d infantry, the 144th infantry and the 133d machine gun battalion; the 61st field artillery brigade, composed of the 131st field artillery, 3 inch guns, the 132d field artillery, 3 inch guns, 133d field artillery, six inch guns, the 111th trench mortar battalion, and the 111th ammunition train; 111th engineers and sniper train; the 111th sanitary train composed of ambulance companies 141, 142, 143, 144 and field hospitals 141, 142, 143 and 144, and the 11th supply train.

Maj. Gen. William R. Smith assumed command of the division at the port of embarkation. The overseas movement began July 5, 1918, and was completed about August 15, 1918. On its arrival in France, the infantry sections of the division were sent to the Bar-sur-Aube training area, where they remained until September 28, 1918. The artillery brigade trained at Coetquidan, but never rejoined the division after its arrival in France and never saw action at the front.

111th Engineers Detached.

On September 21, 1918, the 111th engineers were detached from the division and attached to the 1st Army, American First army as corps engineers of the First Army corps, with which organization they remained until after the signing of the armistice. They participated in the St. Mihiel drive and operated throughout the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

The division, less the engineers and the artillery brigade, left the Bar-sur-Aube area September 28, 1918, moving to the Pocney area as part of the reserve of the French group of armies of the center commanded by Gen. Maistre. On October 11, 1918, the division was transferred to the Fourth French army under Gen. Gouraud, it was with this French army that the division fought in the Champagne and thereby won its right to a place in the history of the combat units of the American Expeditionary forces.

On October 4, 1918, the 71st brigade moved to the Suippes-Somme-Suippes Area, and on October 5 was transferred to the 21st corps, French army, with the Second division, American. During the night of October 6, the brigade relieved the front line of the Second division southeast of St. Etienne, the remainder of the division beginning its movement to the Suippes-Somme-Suippes area.

Captures 600 Prisoners.

On October 8, the 71st brigade, with the 141st infantry on the right and the 142d on the left, launched its first attack between St. Etienne-a-Arnes and Medeah farm, capturing approximately 600 prisoners and breaking the back bone of German resistance north of Blanc Mont.

On October 10, the 36th division established its post of command in old German dugouts in Somme-Py, completing the relief of the Second division, except for the artillery, engineers and certain supply elements. In all of its operations the 36th division was ably supported by the 12th, 18th and 17th artillery regiments of the Second division.

Enemy Given No Rest.

On October 10 and 11, the Boche was given no time for breath. The 72d brigade, passing through the 71st, took up the fight and advanced to the Aisne river, hard on the heels of the retreating Germans.

October 12-27, the division took up a line of resistance on the hills just south of the Aisne river and remained there until the 27th, making preparations for crossing the river and the Ardennes canal.

On October 27, the 71st brigade, after shifting its front slightly, carried out a brilliant local operation at Forest farm, bringing in 194 prisoners of the Prussian guard. Four officers were included in the haul. The American casualties were 58, 14 killed and 44 wounded.

October 27-28, the division was relieved after 21 days of fighting by the 22d French division. Moving from the front the division reached the Conde-en-Barrois area on November 3, as a part of the reserve of the First American army.

November 4-18, the division remained in the Conde-en-Barrois area, taking in reinforcements and reequipping for future fighting on another front. At the time of the signing of the armistice, it was the intention of the high command to use the 36th division on the left flank of the Second American army in the drive towards Metz.

November 18-22, the division was on the march from the Conde-en-Barrois area to the 15th training area Tonnerre, Yonne.

The division advanced 174.8 miles, took 813 prisoners, three pieces of heavy artillery, six pieces of heavy artillery, six pieces of light artillery, 17 trench mortars and 237 machine guns. It captured $10,000,000 worth of munitions and material in dumps. The total casualties of the division were: 21 officers and 400 men killed; four officers and 70 men died of wounds; 17 officers and 329 men missed; 42 officers and 806 men slightly wounded; 29 officers and 474 men severely; five officers and 141 men wounded, degree undetermined; missing, 84; total casualties, 2601 officers and men.

Thirty men of the 36th division were awarded distinguished service medals; 129 the French croix de guerre, and two the congressional medal of honor.

The following general order from headquarters, 1st Army corps, French, October 14, 1918, was issued:

"The 36th division, U. S., recently organized and still not fully equipped, received during the night of the 6th-7th of October, the order to relieve, under conditions particularly delicate, the Second division, to drive the enemy from the heights to the north of St. Etienne-a-Arnes and push him back to the Aisne.

"Although being under fire for the first time, the young soldiers of Gen. Smith, rivaling in push and tenacity the older and valiant regiments of Gen. Lelume, accomplished their mission fully. All can be proud of the work done. To all, the general commanding the army corps, is happy to express his cordial appreciation, gratitude and best wishes for future successes. The past assurance for the future. Gen. Naulin,

"Commandior Army Corps."

The following telegraphic message from the corps commander was sent October 16, 1918:

"The general commanding the corps wishes to congratulate the general commanding the 36th division and the members of his command upon the prompt compliance with corps orders in the capturing of German prisoners on the night of October 14th."

The foregoing is taken from a brochure entitled "The Thirty-Sixth in the Great War," and dedicated "to the memory of our fallen comrades who paid the price for the peace we now enjoy." The little book contains a cut of Maj. Gen. W. R. Smith, division commander, of Gen. Smith, Brig. Pegram Whitworth and Brig. Gen. John A. Hulen and another of Gen. Smith and Col. E. J. Williams. The division staff is shown on a full page. There are nearly 50 pictures of scenes in France where the division trained and fought.

Gen. Pershing Considers El Pasoans Home Folks

EL PASO soldiers were like home folks to Gen. John J. Pershing, commanderinchief of the American Expeditionary forces, because he lived here for quite a while and almost came to regard this city as his home. He was in command of the El Paso military district before Uncle Sam sent him over the line to chase Villa, and he was again in command of the district for a short time after his return from Mexico.

Gen. Pershing has been generous in his praise of the heroic fighting in which the 36th and 90th divisions were engaged.

SERGT. BROYLES RETURNING AFTER 18 MONTHS IN FRANCE

Philip J. Broyles, first class sergeant in the 47th engineers, 14th division, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Broyles, 1005 Arizona street, has arrived in Charleston, S. C. Sergt. Broyles enlisted 18 months ago and was sent overseas immediately. He served as yardmaster in Monitor terminal adjacent to the port of St. Nazaire, which embraces a trackage 586 miles long. Sergt. Broyles was formerly connected with the G. H. & S. A. railroad here.

El Pasoan In Engineers Is Returning Soon

Sergt. McCullough Writes Of Some Of His Experiences In France.

Sergt. Ira J. McCullough, company B, 21st engineers, who is expected to return home soon to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCullough, at the Alberta hotel, has written some very interesting letters since he went to France nearly two years ago.

Under the date of March, 1918, he wrote: "I feel quite differently about our Arizona home now since I have seen so many other places. One does not realize what a wonderful country it is until he compares it with less favored sections. The only trouble we have here now is in getting a sufficient quantity of rations. It seems that the army ration is hardly enough for men who have such hard work as we must do."

"The French seem very glad to see us, but apparently do not place much confidence in our fighting ability. They soon grow very indifferent towards us, however much enthusiasm they had at first. They seem a very thrifty, economical sort of people, but few of them show much ambition.

The Severest Test.

"I am pleased to believe that the American people are heartily supporting this war and am afraid that before it ends it will have proven the severest test that they have ever undergone.

"It may be difficult to understand just why we are here for those people who have remained at home in the states, but one soon realizes here the necessity for our coming and the tremendous work that we must do."

On June 5, 1918, he asks: "What has become of the Liberty motor? This war will be won in October and we are looking eagerly for the coming of immense American air fleets. We see air fights almost every day."

French Win at Athletics.

On July 14, 1918, he wrote: "We have just met the French in field day exercises and they beat us. This is their Independence day. We did not have such good men as we had on our Independence day, July 4, when we won from them.

"I have not had opportunity to see a good French show. They have no theaters in small towns and in but few of their cities.

"I receive some of the world famous papers from Paris, such as the 'Petit Parisien,' 'Le Matin,' and 'Le Journal,' 'The New York Herald' published in Paris, also 'The Chicago Tribune,' and 'The London Daily Mail,' but none of them print more than two sheets of paper for one issue."

Sergt. McCullough obtained his first leave of absence in January, 1919, and spent it at Nice, France, where the United States leased about 50 hotels for the purpose of caring for soldiers on furlough and then operating. He did not think very much of the sea beach at that place, saying that Santa Monica "had it all over" Nice from a bathing standpoint.

Sergt. McCullough writes considerable in his later letters about the opportunities offered a young man in South America and indicates a desire to investigate that favored land. It is possible that South American commercial organizations have been at work among the Americans since so many of them seem to have their eyes fixed on that part of the world.

Movie Actress Adopts 14 Year Old Veteran and War Cross Wearer

New York, July 2.—Michael Cardi, a 14 years old veteran of the world war, who wears the French and Italian war crosses for gallantry in action, and who arrived here as a stowaway from Marseilles six weeks ago, has been adopted by Miss Elsie Janis and taken to her home at Tarrytown.

Miss Janis furnished a $5000 bond as a guarant ee that the boy, who served as a bugler in two armies, will conduct himself in an orderly manner and not become a public charge. Cardi's father, an Italian officer, was killed early in the war and his mother died soon afterward.

Texans Like Germans Better As Captives Than As Comrades—Even After Armistice

AFTER SIGNING OF ARMISTICE

HERE are types of Texas troops who took part in the world war. They are shown standing beside two Germans. The picture was taken immediately after the sigeing of the armistice, when Germans flocked across no man's land and attempted to fraternise with the Yanks. But these Americans weren't so keen on the fraternizing, were they? They don't look it. The Fritz in the center is wearing the ribbon of the Iron Cross.

El Pasoans Are Torpedoed At Sea Are On Wrecked Trains; Are Hurt By Enemy's Shell, Gas And Bullets

EL PASO soldiers, sailors and marines did their part in the world war and some of them felt the force of all kinds of enemy fire that was sent against the allies. El Pasoans were in ships that were torpedoed, hospitals that were bombed, trains that were wrecked, but by far the greater number of those wounded were injured on the front lines from gas and gun shot. The list of those wounded follows:

Harry Holt, Fifth and San Jacinto streets.
William J. Parry.
J. C. Hedrick.
C. G. Lanke.
Paul H. Anderson, 620 Prospect avenue.
Paul Roach, 342nd machine gun company.
Gus Monssen, jr., 167th infantry, Rainbow division.
Charles K. Giles, 414 North Kansas street.
J. C. Stanley, lieutenant, 2374 Silver street.
Harry S. Robinson, 537 Alma street.
Jose Bello, 135 Alma street.
Thomas J. Cassidy, Second and Durango streets.
John C. Hundrika.
Charles Wood, sergeant, tank corps.
Grover C. Rue, 1216 East Boulevard.
Daniel E. Matthews, 301 Grandview.
Manuel Jacobs, 1115 Arizona street.
Fred Markin, lieutenant.
Ellis G. Sharpless, sergeant.
George R. Caddle, 36th infantry.
Inman Sharp, 505 Upson avenue.
Guadelupe Montoya, 2215 Fruitas street.
Edward Warren, lieutenant, 2215 Fruitas street.
Arthur Van Hasselen, 20th engineers, sergeant.
J. R. Pruitt, corporal, 2115 Wheeling street.
Harold Kilburn, lieutenant, 1206 Magoffin avenue.
Walter P. Cain, lieutenant, 356th infantry.
Alexander L. Norte, 7 Verde avenue.
Benjamin Fitzgerald, 114 Park street.
Henry E. Robertson, captain, 1012 Montana street.
Joe Durant, Ninth and Stanton streets.
Ira Boggs, 112th infantry, Brazos apartments.
William J. B. Colbert, 402 Dallas street.
Edmund Behr, lieutenant, 1103 East Boulevard.
H. S. Robinson.
W. C. Elliott, lieutenant, 195 Missouri street.
Roy Scotten.
Hick V. Hall, private, 1300 Myrtle avenue.
John Rash, cook.
Jack Rutherford, 22 Robinson apartments.
John R. Cunningham.
Peter Smith, sergeant, 301½ Mills street.
William Shepherd, sergeant.
Valmore Gobiel, musician.
Milo J. Warner, captain, 905 Montana street.
Thomas Holliday.
Earl D. Wilson, smelter.
Alvin L. Norris, 1620 Wyoming street.
John C. Hedrick, 2712 San Jose street.
Frank D. Scotten, lieutenant, 1013 North Campbell street.
Charles G. Lemke.
W. E. Wynn, 3329 Bliss road.
R. R. Pasbrough, Yaleta.
H. S. Herbine, captain.
R. A. Davis, sergeant, 1701 Boulevard.
Theodore Platt.
Facundo Lucero, Sixth and Kansas streets.
Fred Boling, 221 West Missouri street.
Woolford F. Swanson, lieutenant.
Wilbur A. Boatwright, 219 Alameda.
Jesse Pruitt, 2115 Wheeling street.
Calvin Lee, major, 4521 Bliss road.
Charles L. Chaffee, captain, 329 West Missouri street.
William Gibb, 439 West Missouri street.
Daniel G. Morrissett, major, 2926 San Diego street.
Carr Stocker, 619 Magoffin avenue.
A. Porkorny, 1906 Myrtle avenue.
Daniel Hogarth.
Walter Lead.
Tracy R. Staine, Clint.
James A. McCallum, sergeant, 1203 Cotton avenue.
Garvano Duran, Santa Fe and Fifth streets.

Crus Lucero, killed in battle Dec. 31, 1917.
Michael J. McNamara, jr., Hotel Lockie, killed in battle, Dec. 31, 1917.
A. E. O'Keil, died of disease in France, Feb. 14, 1918.
Ralph M. Pollock, 1109 Magoffin avenue, killed in battle May 12, 1918.
Arlie Pettifield, 2718 Wyoming street, died of pneumonia.
John P. Pryor, 3001 Memphis street, died in France, Oct. 14, 1918.
John James Post, 2708 Idalia street, died of disease in France.
Preston Roberts, 1116 Montana street, died of influenza, Oct. 1918.
W. T. Rawlins, killed in accident, Nov. 22, 1917.
William Rice, 601 Canal street, died of wounds, Dec. 2, 1918.
John W. Roberts, killed in accident, June 1918.
Dionisio Romelloetis, 510 Prospect avenue, killed in battle in France.
Thomas W. Ridley, killed in battle, Nov. 28, 1917.
Tom Schultz, 152 Piedras street, killed in battle, July 28, 1918.
Fred Schultz, 2110 Louisville street, killed in train accident.
William E. Sharp, 508 Upson avenue, died of wounds, July 29, 1918.
Lyndley Spencer, Canutillo, killed in battle June 6, 1918.
Alexander R. Seamon, Wright Apartments, killed in the Argonne battle, Sept. 29, 1918.
W. S. Schaeffer, 112 West Franklin street, killed in battle Oct. 5, 1918.
Peter Smith, died of wounds, August 1918.
Antonio Telles, died of disease, Nov., 1918.
D. W. Thomas, ambulance corps No. 3, killed in battle July 21, 1918.
Gwynne Lurley Watson, 2608 Wyoming street, died at sea Oct. 24, 1917.
Robert Lee Wilson, 328 Upson avenue, died of wounds Oct. 3, 1918.
Fred Wagge, Hueco street, died of overwork in influenza epidemic, Oct. 1918.
Joseph E. Webster, 1230 Myrtle avenue.
G. L. Watson, 2608 Wyoming street, died in action Oct. 13, 1918.
Charles E. Dickinson, Smelter, died of influenza, Oct. 11, 1918.
Carroll Farmer, 2518 Wheeling street, killed in battle, Oct. 9, 1918.
Kinzie M. Feathers, 4121 Hueco street, died of disease, Sept. 16, 1918.
Harry L. Fraser, 2613 Wheeling street, killed in battle, Nov. 10, 1918.
James A. Fraser, Yaleta, died of pneumonia, Nov. 18, 1918.
Thomas H. Galligan, 1020 Wyoming street, died of pneumonia, Nov. 18, 1918.
Donaciano Gonzales, killed in battle July 18, 1918.
Mont Graham, ambulance Co. No. 3, killed in battle, July 21, 1918.
Robert J. Hutchinson, 4117 Portland street, killed in Marne drive, July 18, 1918.
Grear Honeycutt, 809 Myrtle avenue, died of influenza, Oct. 1, 1918.
Jefferson Hosea, 2003 Central street, died of influenza, Nov. 9, 1918.
Arthur Hathaway, 1215 Rio Grande street, died of wounds in France.
W. M. Hawkins, 1101 Upson avenue, died of wounds, Nov. 12, 1918.
Harry Hall, 540 San Jacinto street, killed in action, Aug. 6, 1918.
Daniel Wells Hurst, 1104 Wyoming street, died of pneumonia, Feb. 16, 1917.
George S. Hall, 709 Mundy street, died of wounds, Oct. 1918.
Ed Holt, killed in action in France, Aug. 1918.
Eugene M. Kahn, 3712 Grand avenue, died of disease in France, Nov. 19, 1918.
Harry E. Kilborn, 1206 Magoffin, killed by gas in France, Aug. 1918.
Nelson R. Kamp, R. F. D. No. 1, died of disease.
Richard Lopez, died of pneumonia.
Dan Lawton, 2308 Gold street, killed in battle Nov. 1, 1918.
J. R. Livesay, jr., died of wounds Dec. 7, 1918.
Pedro Lucero, R. F. D. No. 1, killed in accident July 23, 1918.
Facundo Lucero, killed in action, Oct. 18, 1918.
Paul W. McQueen, Palms Court, killed by bandits in N. Mex., Aug. 24, 1918.

Many El Pasoans Fail To Return; They Gave Their Lives In Order To Free Us From Kaiserism Menace

IN the beginning of the war, El Pasoans were as a rule included in a few organizations but from time to time they were transferred, as the dictates of the service demanded, so that at the end they were scattered everywhere and doing everything that went to the winning of the war. The number killed from this city in proportion to the number furnished bears about the same ratio as that of the army at large.

The list of El Paso heroic dead follows:

Dexter Abel, 4407 Montana street, died of influenza, Oct., 1918.
Frank D. Allen, 1907 Arizona street, died of influenza, Oct. 11, 1918.
Clifford Anderson, 611 River street, killed in an airplane accident.
Alfred Apodaca, 409 East Franklin street, died of wounds, Nov. 7, 1918.
Marcus Armijo, 906 South Virginia, died of wounds, Aug. 5, 1918.
Edgar F. Arnold, 604 Stewart street, killed in battle, Oct. 3, 1918.
Earl Bridgers, Magoffin avenue, died March 20, 1919.
James B. Biggs, 2608 Douglas street, died overseas, Oct. 8, 1918.
Dionisio Boumellotis, killed in action Nov. 4, 1918.
Roger Brown, died at Camp Lee, Va., Oct. 16, 1918.
Talley Brown, 1320 Arizona street, died of pneumonia, April 21, 1918.
Walter L. Brown, 2107 River street, died of wounds, May 23, 1918.
Paul E. Brown, 2604 Montana, killed in battle Nov., 1918.
Benjamin J. Churco, 136 West Missouri street, killed at Chateau Thierry, July 19, 1918.
Francis X. Cantillon, 1119 East Boulevard, died of influenza, Oct. 19, 1918.
Raymond C. Campbell, 1212 North Kansas street, died of wounds Oct. 2, 1918.
Charles Cross, Fort Bliss, died of wounds in France.
Duckett Cochran, 1410 Montana street, died of influenza Oct., 1918.

Six Young French Women Decorate Graves Of Fallen Heroes Of Texas And Oklahoma In The 36th Division

AUSTIN, Texas, July 2.—Six young French women decorated all the graves of the fallen heroes of the 36th division composed of Texas and Oklahoma troops, according to information coming to governor W. P. Hobby, of Texas, from Lieut. Frank F. Heirne, zone major, 13th zone.

The deceased are buried in the American military section of the cemetery at Bar-a-Aube, department of Aube, France.

The young women who made floral wreaths and bouquets and placed them on the graves are Miles. Jeanne Fauchon, Marguerite Fauchonet, Juliette Regent, Paulette Lafrac, Germaine Canet and Jeanne Hury.

Letter from Lieut. Heirne:

The following is the letter from Lieut. Heirne:

"Enclosed are two photographs of the American military section of the cemetery at Bar-a-Aube, department of Aube, France, taken just after the ceremony on Decoration Day. Practically all of the graves are those of men of the 36th division who died here in September, 1918, from Texas and Oklahoma. It has occurred to us that it might be some consolation to the families of these men to know that their graves were not forgotten. As no addresses are on the graves we have been unable to separate the men from Oklahoma from those of Texas and the list of names includes all the men of the 36th division. Probably this information could reach the largest number of people by being published in some paper of wide circulation in your state.

"A request for flowers to decorate the graves met with generous response from the citizens of Bar-a-Aube and a bouquet was placed on each grave. Six young ladies worked throughout the day making the bouquets and placed them on the graves before the ceremony. They were Miles Jeanne Fauchon, Marguerite Fauchonnot, Juliette Regent, Paulette Lafrac, Germaine Canet and Jeanne Hurr. They were assured that the mothers and families in America would be told of their kindness. The personnel of this office and several other American soldiers volunteered to clear the plot of weeds and do what little terracing was necessary."

Names of Dead Reported.

The names of the dead in the cemetery follow: Cpl. Frank Marsh, Sgt. Jay A. Warrick, Sgt. Arthur W. Freeer, Pvt. Albert B. Carter, Sgt. Major James C. Weston, Pvt. William Jenkins, Pvt. Oscar Green, Pvt. Tom Stapleton, Pvt. Emmrae Botit, Pvt. Jonh F. Roach, Samuel C. Ward, Lorenzo O. Eusour, Louis W. Finker, Cecil O. Shunk, Pasquale Sorino, William Buckner, Mont Hartzell, George S. Thompson, Alfred Kellerman, Winsar Dunn, Howard L. Finley, Cpl. Dewey J. Honeycutt, Sgt. Kinsey H. Feathers, Pvt. Christian J. Schmidt, Lonnie Richardson, John M. Ballah, Frank Coon, Paul Dillahunty, Clarence Denton, Joseph Crome, Virgil L. Farrar, Raymond C. Hayworth, Wilbern Barnaby, Ernest C. Dunnam, Eddie N. Byron, Talmage Duddlestone, Fordyce Reynolds, Homer Black, Willeg Blackman, Walter L. Dry, George W. Garner, William R. Brown, Lester Chesser, George W. Cooper, James C. Blackman, Thomas G. Brashear, Thomas D. Cooper, William A. Roberts, Henry B. Morgan, Cpl. Stewart Thompson, Pvt. Ben A. Royal, William H. Wilson, Claude E. Griffin, Color Sgt. William W. McAllister, Willie Trutt, Pvt. Homer A. Stephens, Sgt. John M. Mathis, Romeo H. Aspin, Saddler, Pvt. Otto E. Cook, Willis Smith, David McGee, Frederick W. Rooler, Cpl. Frank M. Muhich, Pvt. Winess Stavropoles, Cpl. James H. Fisk, Harry Cross, Pvt. Henry A. Baumer, Pvt. William A. Owens, Thomas A. Greely, Bertie L. Gennally, Marvin R. O'Flaherty, Lenville H. Keller, Cpl. Lanson Williams, Pvt. Jewell Reid, Sgt. John Greenling, 1st Lieut. Ser. Meerle W. Hintington, Pvt. George Best, Daniel Turner, Alex

(Continued on page 14, Col. 6.)

BIG ACHIEVEMENTS MADE BY MEN FROM EL PASO VICINITY

75 DAYS IN THE LINE OF BATTLE, 90TH NEVER YIELDED A FOOT

Attained Every Objective, Though With Heavy Casualties; Captured Many of the Enemy and Hundreds of Guns of All Calibres; Was in Army of Occupation After Having Captured Stenay on Last Days.

EL PASO and west Texas men are proud to have served in the 90th division. It was composed of drafted men. Think of that word—DRAFTED. Get it? Now get this:

The 90th division was in line of battle 75 days without relief, whipped to a standstill the best the enemy had at the time the Germans were making an heroic defence and dying at their guns—AND THE 90TH NEVER FAILED TO ADVANCE TO ITS OBJECTIVE AND TAKE THAT OBJECTIVE, AND IT NEVER ONCE YIELDED A FOOT OF GROUND TO THE ENEMY. Volunteer organizations may have equaled that record; maybe so and maybe not. No organization has beaten it.

El Paso has hundreds of men in the 90th division. They were in a number of units. They got their full share of the fighting and they lived up to the traditions of their country.

The division made a wonderful record. It is worth reading. Here it is:

The 90th division was organized at Camp Travis, Tex., under the command of Maj. Gen. Harry T. Allen. All of the first men in the division were from Texas and Oklahoma, those from Oklahoma being in the 179th brigade and those from Texas in the 180th brigade. From that time, these brigades have been known as the Texas and Oklahoma brigades. The division insignia, adopted in France, symbolizes the native states of the first members of the division.

Like all other national army divisions in the states, the 90th sent away great numbers of men to fill up regular and national guard divisions and to form special organizations of army, corps and S. O. S. troops. In the early spring of 1918 the division was filled up with men from other camps, a large number coming from Camp Dodge, Ia.

Move to France.

The division commenced leaving Camp Travis early in June for Camp Mills, near New York. By June 30 all units had sailed from Hoboken. A few organizations went direct to France, but a majority of the division landed in England. The 358th infantry paraded before the lord mayor of Liverpool on July 4 and was given a banquet by the city.

Immediately upon arrival in France, the artillery brigade was sent to a training area near Bordeaux. The rest of the division was moved by train to the Aignay-le-Duc training area, northeast of Dijon.

Relief of the First Division.

In the middle of August the division was ordered to relieve the first division, which held the Saizerais sector along the Moselle river, near Toul. The division was moved by train on the 18th and 19th of August from its training area to towns in the vicinity of Toul. The relief of the first division commenced on the 19th of August and was completed on the 24th. Gen. Allen, the commander of the sector on the morning of August 24.

The sector was about nine kilometers in width, from Remenauville to a point about one kilometer west of the Moselle river. The sector had been the scene of heavy fighting in 1915, when the French, with very heavy losses had attempted to take the Bois le Pretre, but since 1915 had been what was known as a quiet sector. The front line on the left ran across broken, open country just behind Fey-en-Haye and on the right ran through the woods of the Bois le Pretre. No man's land was wide and full of trenches, wire entanglements and obstacles of every sort. The rear areas were heavily wooded and filled with all sorts of camps, dugouts, old gun emplacements and every kind of construction which had accumulated during three years of trench warfare. The regiments went into line in order from left to right—357th infantry (Col. Hartmanns), 358th infantry (Col. Leary), 359th infantry (Col. Cavenaugh), 360th infantry (Col. Price). Gen. O'Neil, commanding the 179th brigade, had his headquarters at Marcincourt, and Gen. Johnston, commanding the 180th brigade, was at Griscourt. Division headquarters was established at Villers-en-Haye.

The 82d division was on the right and the 89th division on the left.

On August 27 Gen. Johnston became major general and was given the 91st division. Brig. Gen. D. C. McAlexander took the brigade with the third division on the Marne, took command of the 180th brigade.

St. Mihiel Service.

When the division went into line, preparations had already begun for the St. Mihiel offensive. Artillery of all calibers was being moved into the sector every night and it was obvious to everyone that an operation of some sort was being planned. Early in September orders were received from the first army corps which outlined the operation and gave the 90th division its part in the attack. The first American army, which had just been organized under the personal command of Gen. Pershing, was to cut off the St. Mihiel salient. The general plan was that the fifth corps would attack on the west base of the salient and drive east and that the first and fourth corps on the east base of the salient would attack north. When the fifth and fourth corps met they would close the neck of the bottle and the salient and the German troops left in it would be cut off. The advance of the fifth and fourth corps was to swing forward like a door with the hinge of the door on the Moselle river. The division on the left of the advance would push forward the farthest and by meeting the fifth corps cut off the salient.

The 82d division on the extreme right was not to advance at all and the 90th division on the left was given the mission of protecting the right flank of the advance and seeing that the hinge on which the whole attack pivoted was not broken off. This was an extremely important and delicate mission, as with the 82d division standing fast it was obvious that the 90th division would leave its whole right flank open to the enemy.

The Attack, September 12-16.

The front of the division was narrowed for the attack by three kilometers, which were taken off by the fifth division. On the three nights before the 12th, patrols were busy all along the front cleaning out the old trenches and cutting wire so that everything would be ready for the jumpoff on the morning of the 12th. For the attack the division was lined up with the regiments side by side in the same order that they held the sector. The infantry was supported by the 152d artillery brigade (14th division). The plan for the first day was that the division, like the corps, would advance farthest on the left and pivot on the right.

Reach All Objectives.

A terrific artillery preparation opened at 1 oclock on the morning of the 12th. At 5 oclock the infantry went over the top under a rolling barrage and by 2 oclock in the afternoon all objectives had been reached and the enemy completely disorganized, in spite of the immensely difficult country through which the advance had been made. The 357th infantry on the left had advanced a maximum distance of four kilometers through dense woods, wire and trench defenses of every description. All of the other regiments, while their advance was not as deep as that of the 357th infantry, had accomplished their missions. During the night strong patrols were sent out all along the front to exploit the success of the day.

On the 13th the 180th brigade captured the Bois le Pretre, with its maze of barbed wire entanglements and impenetrable machine gun emplacements. The French are said to have had over 120,000 casualties in 1915 in attempting to take this piece of ground.

On the same day, the 179th brigade cleaned out the Vencheres woods and advanced their line to the vicinity of the St. Marie farm. One of the battalions of the 357th infantry encountered two enemy regiments moving across our front to counter attack the fifth division and completely broke up their advance.

On the 14th the 179th brigade pushed forward on the left into the Bois des Rappes to the vicinity of the La Soulouvre farm, while the 180th brigade captured Villers-sous-Preny and established a foothold on the heights beyond.

On the 15th the advance was continued. Vandieres taken, the Bois de Villers and Bois des Rappes cleaned up and the line established along the Huit Chemins ("White Chimney") road.

On the 16th the front line was pushed forward to the edge of the woods in front of Pareid, where it remained until the division was relieved in October.

Division Wins Everywhere.

While the 90th division was carrying all objectives, the rest of the first army was equally successful. Within 24 hours after the attack started, divisions from the fourth and fifth corps had met at Vigneulles in rear of the salient and the whole German position, which had been held since 1914, was cut off. During this first operation of the American army over 14,000 prisoners, a great amount of artillery and vast stores of all sorts were captured.

The 90th division's contribution was, in prisoners, 14 officers and 450 men, eight pieces of artillery, 24 heavy trench mortars, and a large number of rifles, machine guns and miscellaneous weapons. The division's casualties were 35 officers and 886 men.

Close of St. Mihiel Offensive to Relief.

Shortly after the St. Mihiel offensive was ended, the 82d division on the right was relieved by the 69th French division and the 90th's sector was extended to the Moselle river. The fifth division was in turn in turn relieved by the 78th division, which itself was shortly withdrawn, its sector being turned over about equally to the 89th and 90th. This extended the 90th's sector approximately four kilometers to the west. During the last week that the division was in line it was holding a front of approximately 12 kilometers. During the period following the St. Mihiel operation the four regiments continued to hold the line in the same order as before. Col

(Continued on page 14, Col. 1.)

MAJ. GEN. HENRY T. ALLEN