

CHAPTER XIV

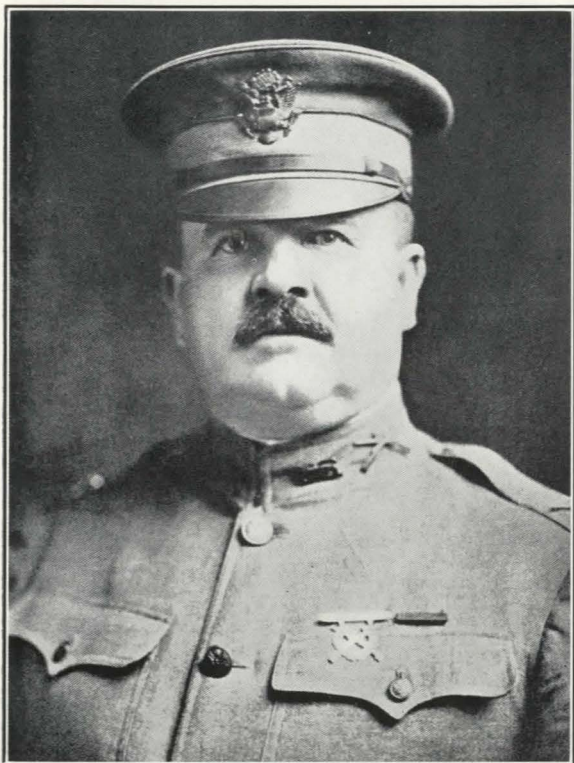
THE WORLD WAR

WAR DECLARED AGAINST GERMANY, APRIL 6, 1917—ORGANIZATION OF HEADQUARTERS, SUPPLY, AND MACHINE GUN COMPANIES—REORGANIZATION OF THE THIRD BATTALION—MOBILIZATION OF THE COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD, JULY 7, 1917—ARRIVAL OF THIRD BATTALION AT FORT LOGAN, JULY 14, 1917—MAJOR HAMROCK APPOINTED COLONEL, FIRST INFANTRY—OTHER "CHANGES"—FIRST COLORADO INFANTRY "DRAFTED" INTO FEDERAL SERVICE, AUG. 5, 1917—DEPARTURE FROM FORT LOGAN FOR CAMP KEARNY, SEPT. 26, 1917—REGIMENT RE-DESIGNATED 157th INFANTRY AND ASSIGNED TO 79th BRIGADE, 40th DIV.—FIRST COLORADO CAVALRY CONSOLIDATED WITH 157th INFANTRY—QUARANTINE—INTENSIVE TRAINING—"EVENTS" AT CAMP KEARNY—DEPARTURE FOR OVERSEAS DUTY, JULY 29, 1918.

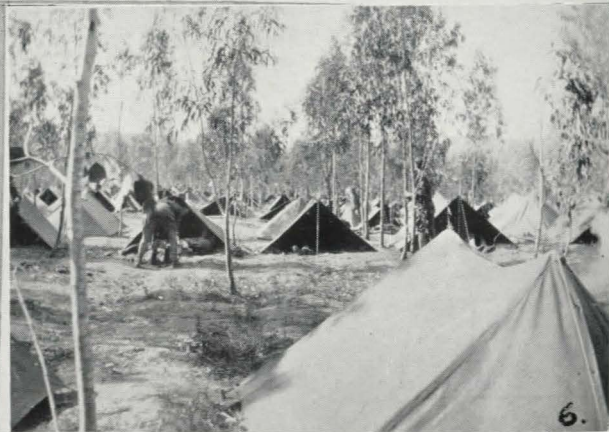
It is not the intention of the compiler of this history to enter into a detailed account of the causes and the events of the World War, far abler writers than he having already exhaustively covered both subjects; but rather does he intend to confine himself to as accurate and detailed an account of the movements and "events" in the history of the 157th Infantry during its service in the War as can be compiled from available records and personal recollections of former members of the regiment.

War was declared by the United States government against the Imperial German government on April 6, 1917, and active preparations were at once instituted by the War Department for the task ahead. New tables of organization, based on experiences abroad, were promulgated, and, to quote one writer, "The infantry itself, the backbone of an army, had to have its pivotal unit—the company—completely revolutionized. It had to progress at once from 150 to 250 men, from 3 to 6 officers, and from simple riflemen to grenadiers, bombers, rifle grenadiers, automatic riflemen, and ordinary riflemen. The change in the smaller units affected also the large ones; battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions, and armies had to be reconstituted." Great changes were made in the structure and "makeup" of the entire army, and it is to the everlasting credit of the general staff of our army that they were ready with feasible plans to meet the emergency.

The infantry regiment, as stated above, had undergone several changes in organization since the beginning of the war in Europe and it now had a headquarters company, a supply company and a machine gun company added to the twelve rifle companies of the old organization. During the service of the Colorado infantry battalions on the Mexican Border a supply detachment and headquarters detachment had been organized from the personnel of each battalion, and these detachments were actively functioning when the Colorado troops were ordered to stations in the home state from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Soon after the arrival of the 1st Battalion at Fort Logan orders were received from the War Department to organize from these detachments a supply company and a headquarters company, the additional personnel needed to be obtained by transfer from other companies and by enlistment of new men. The organization of the new companies was carried out as ordered, and although not entirely com-



COLONEL PATRICK J. HAMROCK
World War Commander
157th (1st Colorado) Infantry



1—1st Colo. Infantry parading in Denver, Aug. 1, 1917 (Colorado Day); 2—1st Colo. Inf. at bayonet drill, Ft. Logan, Colo., Sept. 1917; 3—Breaking Camp at Ft. Logan, Colo., Sept. 26, 1917; 4—Co. "L" 1st Colo. Inf., just before departure from Ft. Logan, Colo., for Camp Kearny, Calif., Sept. 26, 1917; 5—A "damp day" at Camp Kearny; 6—157th Inf. in shelter tent camp at Santa Fe Ranch, San Dieguito Valley, Calif.

pleted until after the National Guard draft of August 5, 1917, both companies were able to function during the stay of the regiment at Fort Logan. The Band, at this time a part of the Headquarters Company, joined its unit at Fort Logan, Colorado, on July 23, 1917, having been recruited in Denver during the preceding month.

On April 20, 1917, the Machine Gun Company, 1st Infantry, Colorado National Guard, was organized and mustered in to the state service at Denver, Colorado. Its officers on organization were Harold L. Morris, Captain, Francis P. Loveland, 1st Lieutenant, and Louis L. Hallack, 2nd Lieutenant. A detachment of this company was called into state service at Golden, Colorado, during May, 1917, and on June 4th the detachment, still in state service, was ordered to Fort Logan for duty with 1st Battalion. The remainder of company was held, for the time being, on an inactive status at the home station in Denver.

As related in the preceding chapter, Companies A and B, (Denver), of the old 1st Infantry had not been included in the "call" of June 19, 1916, and on the departure of the troops for the Mexican Border these companies had almost ceased to exist. However, the declaration of war had the inevitable effect of stimulating interest in things military throughout the country, and both companies rode on the crest of the wave to take a new lease on life. Company I of Fort Morgan also was stimulated to greater activity at this time, and all three companies were soon recruited to peace strength. On May 14, 1917, General Orders No. 35, Adjutant General's Office, Denver, Colorado, paragraph 2, directed that:

"For the purpose of administration the separate companies heretofore designated as Separate Company "A" and Separate Company "B", and Separate Company "I", National Guard of Colorado, are hereby changed and designated and attached to First Regiment Infantry:

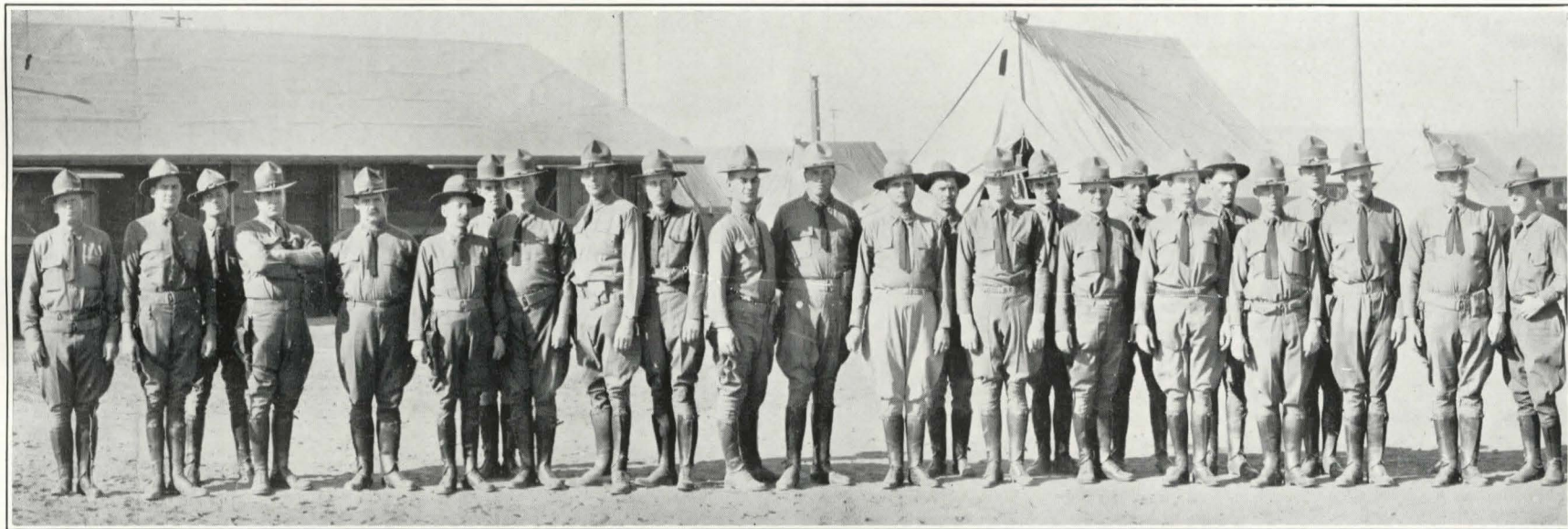
Company "A" as Company "K", First Infantry.

Company "B" as Company "L", First Infantry.

Company "I" as Company "I", First Infantry."

Company M had been organized and mustered in to the state service with Frederick S. Doll as Captain, Philip N. Cullen, 1st Lieutenant, and Edward J. Welsh, 2nd Lieutenant, on May 10th, and the redesignation of the companies noted above completed the organization of Third Battalion, 1st Infantry, C. N. G. Including the newly created Headquarters, Supply, and Machine Gun Companies, the organization of the regiment was now complete, and it needed only the assembling of all its component units at one station to weld it into a cohesive organization. Apparently with this in view, and "Anticipating the early call of the Federal Government for the mobilization and drafting into the National Army, and that our State Guard might be in the best condition possible in the way of instruction, discipline, and equipment when the final call should come, on the 7th of July, 1917, by proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, all state guard organizations that had been recognized by the Federal Government were mobilized in camps of instruction, the 3rd Battalion of the 1st Infantry at Fort Logan * * *, the 2nd Infantry Regiment, under command of Colonel Northcutt at Camp Gunter, Pueblo, Colorado, the 1st Regiment Cavalry under Colonel Bulkeley Wells, at Camp Baldwin, Denver, Colorado, Battalion Field Artillery, Batteries A, B, and C, under command of Major H. C. Nickerson at Camp Baldwin, the Signal Company, Capt. E. H. Smith, commanding at Camp Baldwin, the Hospital Corps Company under command of Major E. W. Lazell, Medical Corps, at Camp Baldwin, Engineer Battalion at Golden State Armory, Golden, Colorado, under command of Major J. C. Taylor. * * *"¹

¹ Biennial Report, A. G. Colo., 1918.



OFFICERS OF THE WORLD WAR 157TH (1ST COLORADO) INFANTRY, CAMP KEARNY, CALIF., DECEMBER, 1917.

Group 1—Left to Right—Capt. W. E. Field; 1st Lieut. R. F. Grinstead; Capt. C. H. Talbot; 1st Lt. L. L. Halleck; Capt. J. T. Arwine; Capt. J. Finch; 2nd Lt. W. C. Conger; Capt. W. L. Hogg; Capt. M. T. Caley; 1st Lt. N. P. Barbour; Capt. C. D. Hutchens; Capt. J. H. Nankivell; 1st Lt. E. E. Richardson; 2nd Lt. J. A. Chase; * * * ; * * * ; Capt. M. C. Bigelow; 2nd Lt. R. A. Barnes; Capt. J. W. LeFever; 1st Lt. R. R. Rink; Capt. H. C. Byrnes; Capt. C. Wade; Capt. F. S. Doll; Capt. A. M. Chase; 1st Lt. G. E. Faurot.

In response to the Governor's proclamation the units of the 3rd Battalion, 1st Infantry, were mobilized at their home stations, and on July 14, 1917, Companies K, L and M reported at Fort Logan for duty. Company I then on detached duty guarding public utilities, joined its battalion at Fort Logan on July 20th.

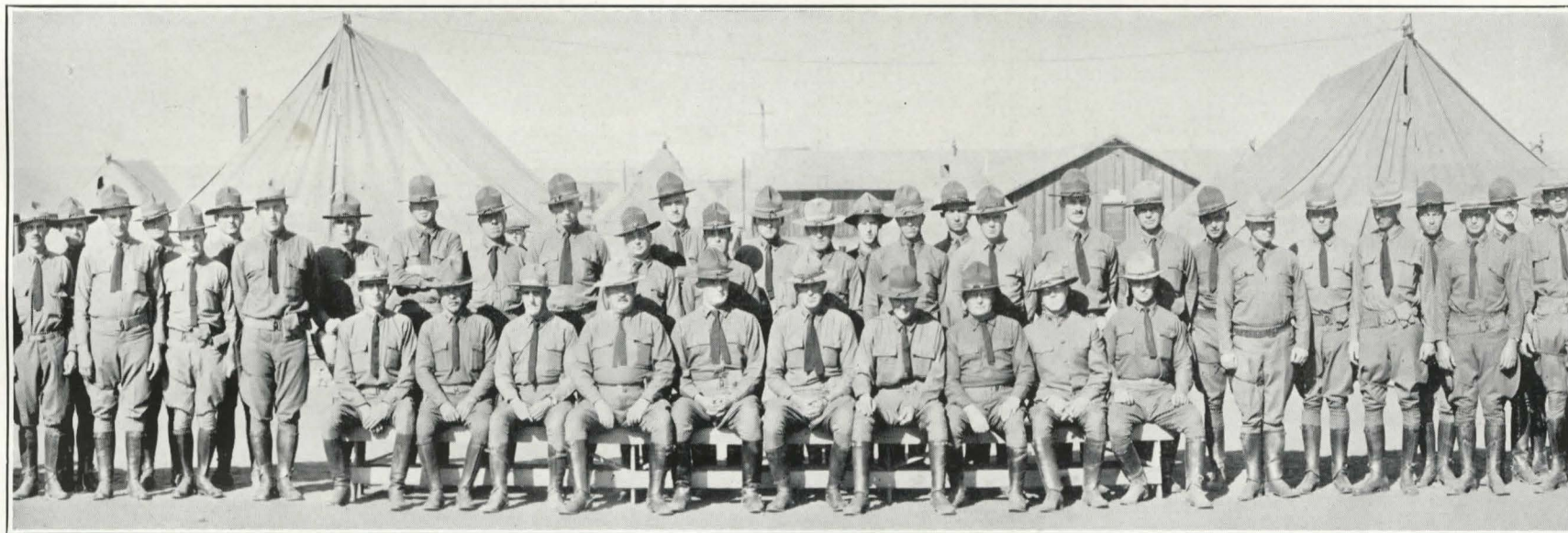
The regiment, less 2nd Battalion Headquarters and Companies F, G, and H, still on detached duty in southern Colorado, was now assembled at Fort Logan, and training commenced in earnest. Colonel Walter T. Bates resigned his commission in the Colorado National Guard on June 18, 1917, and Major P. J. Hamrock, 1st Separate Battalion, was appointed Colonel, 1st Infantry, C. N. G., vice Bates on July 5, 1917. Rice W. Means, of Denver, Colorado, a former officer of the old 1st Colorado Infantry Volunteers of the Spanish-American War, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captains Newlon and Charlesworth were promoted to the rank of major. Various other changes in officer personnel were made at this time, and a few of the 1st Infantry officers were transferred to the newly organized 2nd Infantry at Pueblo. This regiment, together with the 2nd and 3rd Squadrons of the 1st Cavalry had been raised since the outbreak of the war, and these new organizations were now assembled at the various state mobilization camps pending draft into the federal service.

On August 5, 1917, practically all organizations of the Colorado National Guard, including the federalized 1st and 2nd Separate Battalions of Infantry, were "drafted" into the United States service, and as a consequence all these units ceased to exist as state organizations and became a part of the great war-time Army of the United States. At the completion of the subsequent muster, the strength of the 1st Colorado Infantry was 43 officers and 1136 enlisted men.

Rumors had been rife for some time as to the probable training station of the regiment prior to departure for overseas duty, and it was generally surmised that this station would be somewhere in California. This surmise received confirmation of September 8, 1917, when Brigadier Generals Cameron and Tutthill from Camp Kearny, California, inspected the 1st Colorado Infantry at Fort Logan, Colorado, and was further confirmed on the receipt of General Orders No. 7, Headquarters 40th Division, Camp Kearny, California, dated September 16, 1917, in which the organization of the division was announced.

On September 26, 1917, the regiment left Fort Logan and other stations in Colorado for Camp Kearny, California, where it arrived September 30th. All other Colorado units excepting the artillery battalion and the field hospital company were ordered to Camp Kearny at this time, and by October 3rd the entire Colorado contingent of the 40th Division had arrived in camp.

Under the provisions of paragraph 2, General Orders No. 11, Hdqrs. 40th Division, dated September 24, 1917, the designation of the 1st Colorado Infantry was changed to 157th Infantry, and the regiment assigned to the 79th Infantry Brigade of the 40th Division. The brigade was commanded by Brigadier General A. M. Tutthill, and was composed of the 144th Machine Gun Battalion (Third Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 1st New Mexico Infantry), the 157th (1st Colorado) Infantry, and the 158th (1st Arizona) Infantry. On October 13, 1917, in compliance with paragraph 2, G. O. No. 22, Hq. 40th Division, the 1st Colorado Cavalry, less Band and Troop E, was consolidated with the 157th Infantry. The enlisted men of the respective troops were transferred to similarly lettered companies of the infantry regiment, except those of the Machine Gun Troop who were transferred to Company E (Troop E having been transferred to the 115th Engineers), and the officers of both regiments were assigned



Group 2—Standing, Left to Right—Capt. W. G. Lightbourn; 2nd Lt. E. Williams; Capt. R. Johnston; * * * ; 1st Lt. R. W. Benedict; 2nd Lt. A. Siros; 1st Lt. C. E. Seymour; 1st Lt. C. H. Hawksworth; 2nd Lt. H. E. Redmond; Capt. W. G. Chase; 1st Lt. B. F. Oliver; 1st Lt. E. J. Welsh; 2nd Lt. F. E. Nestor; 2nd Lt. C. A. Campbell; 2nd Lt. F. Proctor; Lt. H. Sullivan; 1st Lt. R. Carter; 2nd Lt. L. M. Perkins; 2nd Lt. C. E. Hill; 2nd Lt. G. E. Quinn; Capt. J. Cook; Capt. Wm. E. Guthner; 1st Lt. C. Cusack; Capt. J. G. Dickinson; 1st Lt. J. H. Gallup; Capt. R. Levy; 1st Lt. L. S. Hawley; Capt. T. D. Harris; 1st Lt. B. W. Black; Lt. Merchant; Capt. J. G. Lill.
Seated, Left to Right—Major J. B. Goodman; Col. H. D. Smith; Capt. A. M. Head; Col. P. J. Hamrock; Lt. Col. R. W. Means; Major J. Force; Major H. C. Washburn; Major J. R. Charlesworth; Major O. D. Westcott; Capt. G. S. Lawrence.

to the various staffs and units of the consolidated regiment in accordance with their rank. At the completion of the consolidation and re-organization assignments were as follows:²

157th INFANTRY, OCTOBER 14, 1917

Colonel Patrick J. Hamrock, Commanding.
Lieutenant Colonel Rice W. Means, Executive.
Captain John H. Nankivell, Adjutant.
Captain Jesse P. Martin, Chaplain.

Headquarters Company—Captain Wm. E. Guthner, Commanding.
Supply Company—Captain Joe G. Lill, Commanding.
Machine Gun Company—Captain John G. Cook, Commanding.

1st Battalion—Major John B. Goodman, Commanding.
1st Lieutenant John P. Donovan, Adjutant.
Company A, Captain J. G. Dickinson; Company B, Captain J. W. LeFever; Company C, Captain A. Livingstone; Company D, Captain G. S. Lawrence.

2nd Battalion—Major James A. Force, Commanding.
1st Lieutenant Fred T. Barnes, Adjutant.
Company E, Captain John Finch; Company F, Captain Ralph Levy; Company G, Captain W. G. Chase; Company H, Captain C. D. Hutchens.

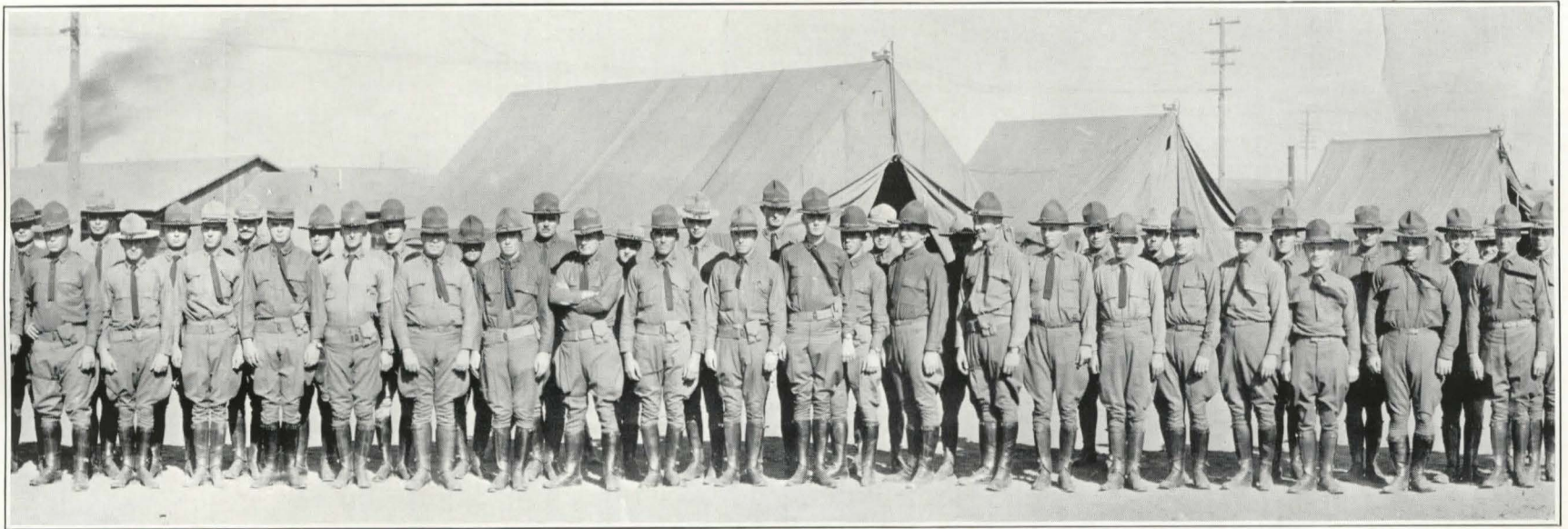
3rd Battalion—Major Homer C. Washburn, Commanding.
1st Lieutenant L. S. Carberry, Adjutant.
Company I, Captain Rufus Johnston; Company K, Captain Wm. L. Hogg; Company L, Captain Chas. H. Talbot; Company M, Captain F. S. Doll.

Sanitary Detachment—Major Orville D. Wescott, M. C., Commanding.

Lieutenants were assigned to the various companies at the rate of five to each rifle company, four to the headquarters company, one to the supply company, and five to the machine gun company. Excess officers were attached for duty to the various companies and staffs. Later, transfers to other units of the 40th and other divisions eliminated the excess of officers, and by January 31, 1918, the regiment had its normal assignment of officer personnel.

Elaborate programs of training had been prescribed for all units of the division, but before a start could be made on this training the regiment was placed in quarantine in an isolated part of the camp on October 11th. Several cases of spinal meningitis had developed in some of the units of the regiment, and the quarantine was maintained until October 21st when all units were released and the regiment returned to its proper camp ground. Immediately upon release from quarantine the regiment took up the work of training, and for nine long months it applied itself with eagerness and intensity to the vigorous course of training that modern war demanded. The form of warfare on the Western front had developed practices and methods peculiar to itself, which the 40th Division, in common with the rest of the army, was endeavoring by every means to master. But side by side with the instruction and training in the new methods of trench warfare went instruction in the methods and principles of warfare in

² Gen. Orders No. 40, Hq. 157th Inf. Camp Kearny, Calif. Oct. 14, 1917.



Group 3—Left to Right—2nd Lt. John Gallup; Capt. W. J. White; 1st Lt. H. H. Cover; 1st Lt. S. H. Cliff; 1st Lt. J. P. Donovan; 1st Lt. M. Griffin; 2nd Lt. H. J. Stockder; 1st Lt. W. W. Clinton; 2nd Lt. H. E. Brown; 1st Lt. G. L. Cruikshank; 1st Lt. F. T. Barnes; 1st Lt. F. Evans; 1st Lt. E. C. Smiley; 2nd Lt. H. S. Wilson; 2nd Lt. R. H. Ware; Lt. T. G. Pool; 1st Lt. L. S. Carberry; 1st Lt. C. F. Smith; 2nd Lt. G. L. Dalley; 1st Lt. R. F. Lamberton; 2nd Lt. C. C. Combs; 2nd Lt. R. W. Taggart; 2nd Lt. G. J. Harrison; 2nd Lt. A. B. Thomas; 2nd Lt. C. L. Sorrows; * * * ; 1st Lt. G. A. Proctor; 2nd Lt. A. E. Keithly; 2nd Lt. W. Q. Sullivan; 2nd Lt. J. M. Reid; 2nd Lt. B. D. Hardison; * * * ; 1st Lt. J. H. Wittmeyer; Lt. C. Robinson; 1st Lt. H. Dunn; 2nd Lt. G. F. Isbell; 2nd Lt. M. Maverick; 2nd Lt. E. Denman; 2nd Lt. C. R. Erb; 2nd Lt. B. Thornton; 2nd Lt. C. C. Williams.

NOTE: The names of individuals indicated thus " * * * " are not known. Readers of this volume who can supply any of the missing names or errors in those given above are requested to send same in to the author.

the open. Rifle marksmanship and musketry were stressed, and in keeping with General Pershing's instructions from overseas, the dominant fact that trench warfare was but a phase, that sooner or later the fighting must be in the open, and that ultimately the winning of the war would be accomplished by the well-trained infantry soldier armed with the rifle and bayonet, was kept before the regiment at all times.

The course of training for all units of the 40th Division was intense, so much so in fact that one recruit was heard to remark plaintively that Sunday at Camp Kearny was just like Monday on the farm! However, everyone understood the necessity for the daily grind, and the course of training soon began to manifest itself in the splendid physique, alert air, and well-drilled precision of the personnel and units of the division. Training conditions in the wonderful climate of Southern California were ideal, and practically no time was lost through inclement weather, a record that hardly any other war-time camp in the United States could boast of. The presence of so many veterans of the Mexican Border in the companies of the regiment had a very decided effect in speeding up the training, and their steadying influence had much to do with the splendid state of discipline and esprit that the regiment quickly developed.

During October and November, 1917, the regiment was brought up to war strength by the assignment of drafted men from Camp Lewis, Washington, and Camp Funston, Kansas. The men were, as a whole, very good material, and quickly absorbed the esprit and morale of the regiment. In the organization of the technical units of the division (engineers, etc.) many specialists were required, and it was at this time that the regiment had to give up many of its old-time members to fill the needs of the technical branches. These losses, insofar as personnel was concerned, were replaced by men from New Mexico draft contingents.

The health of the regiment during its stay in California was excellent, and but few losses were incurred by disease. However, the explosion of an improvised hand grenade during training caused the deaths of two splendid young officers, Lieutenants McCracken and Brown, on December 18th and 26th, respectively. Their loss was keenly felt by the entire regiment. Another accident that caused much sorrow to his comrades was the death of Sergeant Cecil Millns of Company C who was crushed to death beneath the wheels of one of the big F. W. D. army trucks on July 18, 1918.

By March, 1918, the training of the entire command had progressed to such an extent that division reviews were quite the order of the day. These were wonderful spectacles, and elicited much favorable comment from visiting dignitaries and others. As a typical example of one of these reviews I shall quote the following account written by Joseph M. Grady for the Denver Post on March 10, 1918.

"As a military pageant it was spectacular to a degree never before witnessed on the Pacific coast. From the policing of the camp and the arrangements that were made beforehand, and strictly but politely carried out, for the accommodation of the thousands of visitors, to the march past the reviewing stand, everything worked with the smoothness and precision of oiled machinery. Not a single hitch occurred to mar the perfect whole.

"As unit after unit of the division marched by in faultless alignment, company front, two deep, with heads erect and shoulders square to the front, there was close affinity between the cheers and tears of the crowd. Certain it is that within my own hearing many a cheer was broken short by something that sounded suspiciously like a sob.

"The flower of American manhood was on review, full of bounding life and youth and courage, clear-eyed and sun-browned, their country's hope and pride. No wonder they carried themselves so proudly, knowing, as many of them did, that their fathers, mothers, wives, sweethearts or friends were looking on.

"A few short months ago and these stalwart youngsters were to be found bending over books in banks and city offices, or working in the mines and on the farms of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, and California. Their improved physical, mental and perhaps moral condition, as was evidenced in their swinging strides and soldierly bearing of yesterday is, to my mind, an object lesson in the wisdom of universal military service. The raw recruits of six months ago are the splendid fighting men today, fit to rank with the finest soldiers in the world—thoroly imbued with the unquenchable spirit of loyalty and patriotism.

"It was an inspiring sight—the grand review, worth traveling a thousand miles to see, and never to be forgotten by those who were privileged to be present. It was held under cloudless skies in typical Southern Californian sunshine, on a vast parade ground a mile and a half long, and as level as a floor. Surrounded by a tented city of 35,000 soldier inhabitants, which in turn is almost surrounded by hills of varying heights.

* * * * *

"Along two sides of the vast parade ground automobiles were parked three deep—while thousands of pedestrians were distributed along the lines at points from which they could see the pageant without obstructing the view of those in the automobiles.

"Presently the various units of the division began assembling along the east and south sides of the parade ground, each to its appointed position. After a while the distinguished guests of the commanding general made their appearance in the reviewing stand, among whom were Governors Hunt of Arizona, Lindsey of New Mexico, Houx of Wyoming and Adjutant General Borree, representing Governor Stephens of California.

"I was sorry to see that Colorado was not represented either by the governor or his proxy, but the Centennial state was splendidly represented on the field by her soldier sons.

"The uniformed correspondents entered the press gallery with a rush and all together. A few minutes later, or at 2:35 p. m., a bugler sounded the advance, and the great event was on.

"Down the west side of the parade ground—from north to south—they came. Maj. Gen. Frederick S. Strong and his staff rode at the head of the line. They saluted as they passed the reviewing stand, dismounted and, entering the stand, reviewed the Sunshine division, of which he is the commanding general. He is very popular with both the officers and men of his command and the general public, and his reception was all that a commanding general and a gentleman could desire.

"The first unit to march past was the First battalion of the officers' training corps. Their almost perfect marching was rewarded with rousing cheers. Next came the 159th infantry, led by its really fine band, playing "I Love You, California." As these splendid soldiers of the Golden State marched past, the enthusiasm of the crowd cannot be described in words. Unit after unit followed, each receiving its full share of applause.

" 'Here come the Coloradoans,' someone said as the 157th infantry swung into line with Col. Patrick J. Hamrock at its head, mounted on a beautiful charger. When the regimental band struck up the regiment's favorite marching

air of 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight,' the vast assemblage rose at them, they roared and bellowed their approval and delight.

"While they were marching down toward the grand stand, the uniformed correspondent on my right said to me: 'You can't give it too strong to the 157th; they're the best regiment in the division, but, of course, we can't print that.'

" 'And why not?' I inquired.

" 'O, 'twouldn't do, you know, to boost any one regiment above all the others.'

" 'May I quote you?' I asked.

" 'O, certainly not; at least, not my name. You may quote what I say because it's a matter of common knowledge, but here they are.' And on they came, in faultless alignment, and the band played on, played, 'A Hot Time,' the fame of which has traveled 'round the world as the air that was played by the band of the First Colorado (of which the 157th is the lineal heir), at the taking of Manila on the thirteenth day of August, 1898, while wading the Cingalon river and right behind the firing line. It is, by common consent, the 'private property' of the Coloradoans—their own—their very own air. No other regimental band in camp would think of infringing on the Coloradoans' sentimental rights to 'A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight.'

"There was no trace of a hysterical break in cheers that greeted the 157th. It was one continuous roar of pure delight as they marched down the plain. The appearance of the men, their perfect marching, the rhythm and swing of their marching air—or all three combined—plus that indefinable quantity sometimes called magnetism—whatever or whatever it was, it ceased the tension of overwrought nerves. Those, who up to that time were undecided as to whether they should sob or cheer, cheered and laughed—and laughed and cheered.

"Meanwhile the men marched along, the personification of dignity, with eyes to the front, with never a waver in their faultless lines, as if for them there were no such thing in the wide world as a smile.

"The band set the multitude wild with delight, the soldierly bearing and set faces of the men demanded, commanded in fact, instant and willing respect.

"In spite of the record of their brother regiment, the men of the 158th, the Arizona troops, were not far behind in snappy appearance, and the 158th band and drum corps made a decided hit with the crowds.

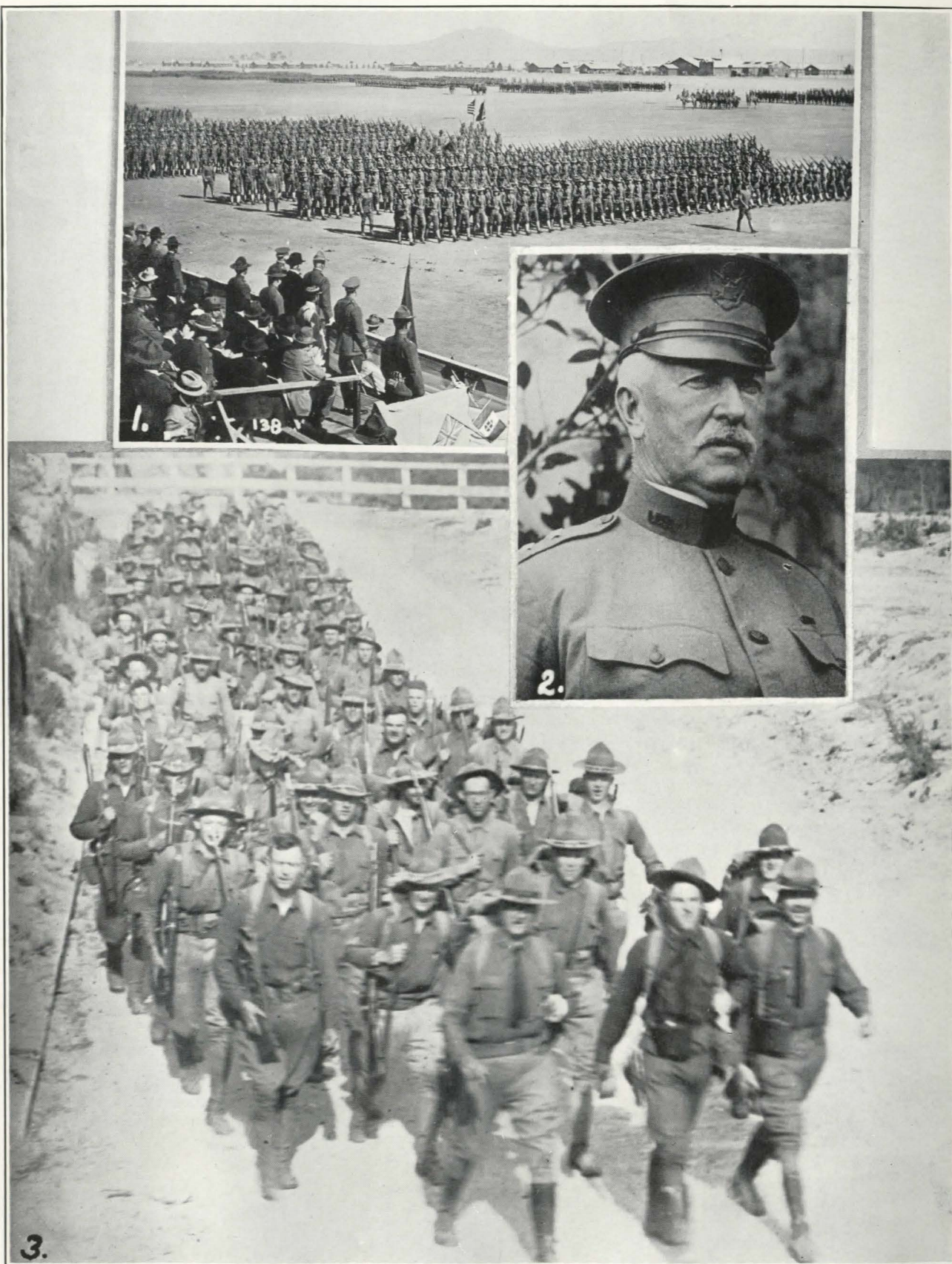
"The engineers' bugle and drum corps led the Colorado engineers of the 115th battalion, who made an excellent showing carrying their new Enfields.

"Then came the crack 115th signal battalion, the 'Watchers of the Country', and the 115th supply train, the 'Carriers.'

"The 65th artillery brigade, commanded by Brigadier General LeRoy S. Lyon, won high praise and much applause with their three crack bands, the 144th, 145th, and 143rd, playing a melody of stirring old-time airs.

"The Utah men of the 145th made an excellent showing with their 4.7 inch field guns, a proud gunner astride the muzzle of each big death messenger, and then train after train of engineers, supply hospital and ambulance wagons and motor trucks passed along; great repair-shop wagons, in fact every necessary equipment of an army division was there and passed in review before the grand stand.

"A grim reminder of the stern realities of war was in the stretcher-bearers attached to the several units—two men to a stretcher, and each man with a bag strapped over his shoulder, containing first-aid-to-the-wounded supplies.



1—Review of the 40th Division at Camp Kearney, Calif., March 9, 1918. 2—Major General F. S. Strong, U. S. Army, Commander of the World War 40th Division. 3—Co. C 157th Inf., Capt. J. W. LeFever, commanding, on the hike to Del Mar, April 12, 1918.

"Toward the close of the review, a fleet of airships appeared over the camp, circled over the grounds two or three times, and some of them did sensational stunts—such as looping the loop. They didn't seem to create a stir, in fact I am inclined to believe that but very few saw them. They were so high up that the noise of their engines was not heard, and so—as if resenting the lack of interest in their presence—they sailed away as silently as they had come in the direction of North Island.

"The magnitude of the present war can hardly be conceived until one has witnessed a review of a single division. It took one hour and fifteen minutes for the entire division, with all its necessary equipment, to pass the review stand."

However, reviews, spectacular and necessary as they may be, are not the main business of an army; the army exists to fight, and training for this purpose was the principal occupation of the regiment at this time. The monotony of parade ground work was frequently varied by practice marches and work in the trench area. On April 11th the entire 79th Brigade took the field and marched to the Santa Fe Ranch in the San Dieguito Valley, twenty-one miles north of Camp Kearny, for ten days field exercises and maneuvers. The change from life in the permanent camp was a welcome one, and much valuable experience was gained by all ranks as a result of the march. The last two days of the maneuvers were concerned with a problem worked against the 80th Brigade, and in which the ruling of the umpires was to the effect that the 79th Brigade had gained its objective by the capture of Camp Kearny from the defending 80th Brigade. To quote from the San Diego Union of April 19, 1918:

"With 40th Division at the Battle of Sunshine Mesa, April 19.—Reeking with sweat and enveloped in clouds of dust, General Tuthill's Blues of the 79th brigade swept over the ridge of Black mountain at noon today and swarmed down onto the mesa in a spectacular surprise attack on Camp Kearny and Linda Vista.

"Their sudden arrival was an almost complete surprise to the forces of the Red army of the 80th, under General Hall, who was endeavoring to delay the attacking force until 6 o'clock tonight, so that a large quantity of valuable military stores could be loaded on the Santa Fe trains at Linda Vista and rushed back to the fortified base of the Reds in San Diego.

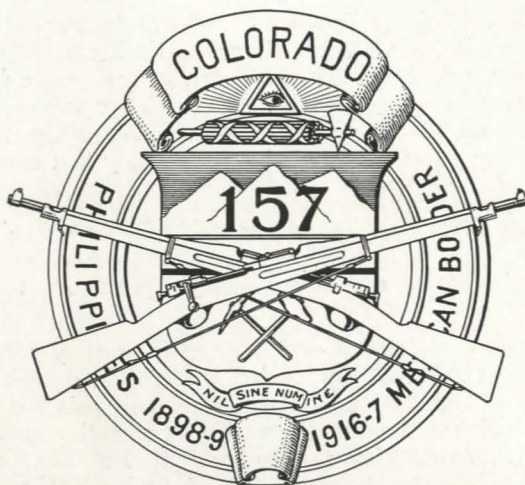
"The Reds were not prepared to repulse the Blues at this point and before sufficient reserves could be rushed up to hold back the Blues, they had gained a position which put their objective within range of the 3-inch guns of their auxiliary artillery.

"Two war planes of the Reds flew so low while scouting the advance of the Blues that they were theoretically put out of commission by the Blues' machine gun fire.

"The advance guard of the Blues penetrated almost to the eastern limits of the camp before Red reserve forces could be moved into action from their first post.

"In order to put over the coup General Tuthill misled his opponents by throwing a patrol down the coast road, where it was captured. Believing the Blues were coming that way in force General Hall moved the bulk of his troops westward and concentrated his reserves where they could be thrown into action in quick order on that front.

"But General Tuthill was hot on the back trail and the Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico troops of the 79th were right on their toes, for they made a

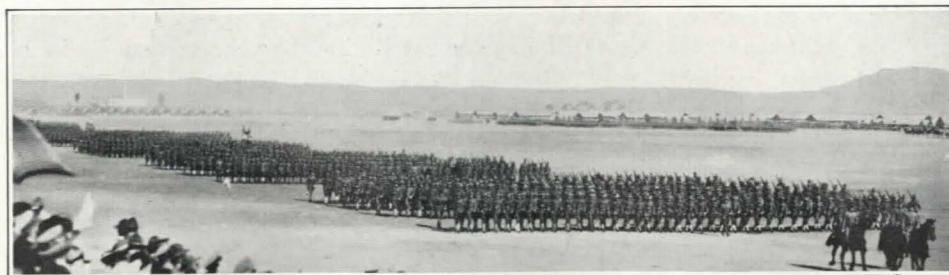


THE REGIMENTAL BADGE OF THE 157TH INFANTRY
DURING THE WORLD WAR.

forced march of nearly 20 miles to get the strategic advantage and put over the surprise attack which put some of the Reds to rout and caused the umpires to fire three rockets about 1 o'clock, to signify that the battle was over."

During June, 1918, the regiment was depleted by the loss of four officers and one thousand enlisted men who became members of the June Automatic Replacement Draft for overseas duty. The transfer of so many trained men at one time was a severe loss to the regiment, and it was a bitter disappointment to the company officers to see the results of their labors going to strengthen other units. However, they played the game, gave up many of the best men that the team (army) as a whole might be benefitted, and turned anew to the task of licking into shape the new men that were pouring into the division to replace the men of the J. A. R. D.

On July 21, 1918, the long expected orders for overseas duty reached the 40th Division, and the movement towards the ports of embarkation was commenced almost at once. The 157th Infantry left Camp Kearny, California, for overseas duty on July 29, 1918, proceeding, one battalion to a train, over various routes to Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y. The strength of the regiment on departure from Camp Kearny was 109 officers and 3,648 enlisted men. The regiment arrived at Camp Mills on August 5th, and was completely equipped there for overseas duty.



THE 157TH INFANTRY PASSING IN REVIEW,
Camp Kearny, Calif., March 9, 1918.



A COMPANY STREET (CO. B, 157TH INFANTRY)
at Camp Kearny, Calif., March, 1918.



GAS WARFARE TRAINING IN THE TRENCHES
at Camp Kearny (Sanitary Detachment 157th Infantry).



SITE OF THE 40TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Kearny, California, as it looks today (May, 1934). 40th Division
World War Memorial Monument is on site of the old headquarters
building. Old parade ground in the background.