

The Rainbow Reveille



Official Organ of the Rainbow Division Veterans

Vol. 3

(SPECIAL CONVENTION NUMBER) JULY, 1923

No. 7

City of Indianapolis

SAMUEL LEWIS SHANK
MAYOR
CITY HALL

May 19, 1923.

VETERANS OF THE RAINBOW DIVISION:

I am glad to learn that the Rainbow Division Veterans Association will have its National Reunion in Indianapolis on July 13th, 14th and 15th of this year. It will be an extraordinary privilege for our city to entertain the veterans of the Rainbow Division composed of units from twenty-six states and the District of Columbia.

Remembering that you served one hundred sixty-four days in the front line in the World War, that you advanced sixteen kilometers in the Chateau-Thierry battle, eighteen kilometers in the St. Mihiel scrap, twenty-one kilometers in the Argonne-Meuse fight, a total of fifty-five kilometers (34½ miles) against the enemy, that you captured 1,317 prisoners, nine heavy artillery pieces, sixteen light artillery pieces, twenty-five trench mortars, four hundred seventy machine guns, two thousand rifles, that you suffered 11,275 wounded and 2,644 battle deaths, a total of 13,919 casualties; it is an honor for the City of Indianapolis to have the opportunity of entertaining your National Rainbow Reunion.

It therefore gives me pleasure as Mayor of and on behalf of the City of Indianapolis to bid you welcome to our City on the event of your National Convention.

Our hearts are with you and we want you to be our honored guests, have a grand reunion, a good time, and enjoy the whole-hearted hospitality of Indianapolis.

Great preparations are being made for your entertainment. The Latch-key is out.

Yours admirably,

Samuel Lewis Shank

Mayor.

RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS ASSOCIATION NATIONAL CONVENTION

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JULY 13th, 14th, 15th



Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Indianapolis



THREE DAY vacation in Indianapolis to attend the third annual reunion of the Rainbow Division Veterans Association will be more fun than a month's vacation anywhere else — and the difference in cost will make a big hit with your pocketbook. Indianapolis will be the host to our National Rainbow Convention, July 13th, 14th, 15th.

Indianapolis, the capital of the State of Indiana, and one of America's greatest inland cities, noted for its hospitality as an ideal convention city, is going the limit to make this the greatest event in your life outside of your actual war experience. Of its 346,000 citizens, all who are old enough to yell—and that includes everybody—are going to show you that they hold the Rainbow Veterans in highest esteem.

Elaborate plans are being made to entertain the 10,000 guests expected, including General Henri Gouraud, the famous French commander, under whom the Rainbow Division fought in the Champagne, and General John J. Pershing, Commander of the A. E. F. Reports indicate that large delegations are assured from Iowa, New York, Illinois, Alabama, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio.

The best hotels in Indianapolis will have rooms at \$2.00 per day per person, and there will be no advance in food prices at eating places.

The leading railroads throughout the country have granted a reduced fare—only a fare and a half for the round trip. In order to take advantage of this reduction, it will be necessary that you present an identification certificate to your local ticket agent when you purchase your ticket. These identification certificates may be procured from the secretary of your local chapter, or M. Manning Marcus, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., or Paul W. Fechtmann, care of Indiana Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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WHAT OF 1918?

Still quoting from Colonel Wolf's history, we cover this month the Chateau-Thierry fighting, an important episode in the division's history.

"At 5:30 in the afternoon of July the 27th, barely 24 hours after its arrival on this front, the division attacked with great power. Two battalions of the 167th Infantry, assisted by the 168th Infantry on the right and the 165th Infantry on the left, with the greatest courage and gallantry, and suffering most severe losses, seized Croix Rouge Farm at the point of the bayonet. By taking advantage of the fringe of the woods, a rise of ground here, and a patch of bushes there, and the lightly wooded patches along the highroad, these troops pushed every effort for the bitterest sort of an hour, took the Farm in brilliant hand-to-hand combat, and thereby unstabilized and unhinged the entire position on the front of the lower Tardenois. The unexpectedness and violence, and the difficulty of this brief but vital operation cannot be overestimated; the gallantry and courage of the assaulting troops has never been excelled in the Rainbow's history. In one trench alone, 250 odd Germans were shortly thereafter interred as a witness to the desperation of this encounter. This bulwark fallen, the division swept forward.

The 165th and 167th Infantry cleared the dense and deep Foret de Fere. The 168th Infantry swept along the edge of the woods into the open and through the wheat fields and down the steep south slope of the Ourcq, while the 166th Infantry on the left flank, after a difficult march of 15 kilometers and the manifold relief it had accomplished, reached the northwest point of the Foret de Fere, which was now solidly ours. In the meantime, during the same evening, the 165th, 167th and 168th Infantry each crossed at least one battalion over the Ourcq in the teeth of the machine gun resistance that the enemy loosed from known and prearranged positions in the wheat fields on that river, at but a few hundred meters distance. With the night came rain. The woods and valleys were drenched with gas. The troops established bridge heads and hung on; hung on despite the constant fire from nearby machine guns and the enemy artillery, which, still undisplaced and sharply in the rear of the assaulting waves on the right flank, fired heavily into the backs of the Rainbow. The next morning, the entire battle map showed a great bulge which, if the facts had then been published, would have revealed the 42nd Division exposed on its right and left flanks, thrust boldly across the Ourcq. Three days of the most bitter fighting ensued. During this time, the 166th Infantry, in liaison with the 165th Infantry on its right and a fresh French division on its

left, drove forward in a splendid assault and seized Hill 184, from which point the Americans took the towns of Seringes and Nesles at the southwest tip of the Foret de Nesles, and the French completed their encirclement of Fere-en-Tardenois and took possession of that town. The blow that had been so unexpectedly delivered had put in jeopardy all the German troops in the Tardenois, and the German, therefore, reinforced his lines with great promptness and held to his position, the natural strength of which was, under the then prevailing conditions of open warfare, more difficult for the assault than the more gradual heights and undulations in the Champagne. In the wheat fields on the north slopes of the Ourcq, the poppies waved red, as mute testimony to the bloodiness of the struggle. The 165th Infantry gallantly took the clusters of woods known as the Bois Colas and the Bois Brule and then Meurcy Farm. The 167th Infantry, later reinforced with two battalions of the 47th Infantry, attacked again and again the steep crest, and thrust its lines forward, leaving a high-water mark of dead along the spine and over this crest. The 168th Infantry, after bitter struggles, took and held Sergy, and then seized the hill on its right in an effort to clear the patches of woods, known as Les Jomblets and de la Planchette, from which the enemy, in favored positions, was sweeping the entire front of the Rainbow with a violent enfilade fire. During all this time, the heavy artillery, pounding from the rear, continued. During all this time constant flights of German airplanes, flying low, raked and bombed our lines and artillery positions. From prisoners on our front we learned that the 4th Prussian Guard Division (which was commanded by the Kaiser's son, Prince Eitel Friedrich), the 201st German and 10th Landwehr and 6th Bavarian divisions had orders to hold at all costs. Finally, on August 1st, the right flank of the Rainbow was covered and the pressure of the artillery and machine guns at its rear was relieved. The division was, however, low in numbers by casualties incurred in the daily and repeated assaults, and from sickness spread on the littered and polluted battlefield, that grew daily more foul under the blazing July sun.

On the morning of August 2nd, the division was to attack in conjunction with the 32nd Division. As reinforcements, the 117th Engineers were placed on the right of the Rainbow's line with the 168th Infantry. At dawn of this day, the Chief of Staff of the Rainbow joined the Engineer Commander on the front line. Light artillery fire was observed, which in a moment grew desultory. The clatter of

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THE RAINBOW REVEILLE

Published by the

Rainbow (42nd) Division Veterans

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**All communications should be addressed to:
 Basil B. Elmer, 50 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.**

Vol. 3 (Special Convention Number) JULY, 1923 No. 7

What is the reaction of other Chapters in regard to this matter?

New Orleans, La., May 15, 1923.

Mr. Basil B. Elmer,
 Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

While reading the April issue of the Reveille I came across the editorial about devoting each issue of the Reveille to a certain chapter. Personally I think this would help a great deal in bringing the various chapters closer together, bring new ideas to each other, and promote the unity of the entire organization.

New Orleans Chapter will be glad to take part and if The Reveille decides to do this, kindly advise the writer and data and accounts of our doings will be forwarded promptly.

Sincerely,

HARVEY M. GARRISON, Historian,
 N. O. Chapter Rainbow Division Veterans,
 P. O. Box 137.

The following letter having to do with the record of the division has been received. Other similar letters would very much assist us in correcting other details.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

In the Reveille for January, 1923, is a copy of the reply to your letter by the Adjutant General. As it deals with an important point in the advance of the Division, I have looked through an old field message book where I have duplicates of messages which I sent to Col. Judah recording the advance. Starting from Verrieres, I followed the leading companies as closely as I could with the intelligence section, accumulating with it also quite a detachment of liaison men. I was seldom able to get information of general sort from being with the advance patrols, and so I followed them closely in the center and did my best to repeat back the excellent messages from the advance companies and keep contact between them. On the afternoon of the 7th of November Lieut. McNamara had a phone line in at Chaumont, and I have the first direct communication with Col. Judah. He greeted me very cordially when he found where we were and said, I believe, when I reported, that we had reached the northernmost point of the American advance and that our report of a patrol almost into Sedan would be the first news to Army Headquarters. Certainly immense credit was due to Joe McNamara for getting that phone line in. I will repeat the message to you. It had been previously despatched by runner, and each detail of information later checked as correct.

From: R I O 165
 At P C Chaumont
 Date 7 Nov 18
 To G II 42nd Div. thru 83d Brig.

German officer who died in 1st Aid Station had U. S. officer's overseas cap, green and black piping.

3:45 P. M. 77-2 guns at least firing on us from N or NW Bois de Marfee. 105's from direction NE on Noyers, Chaumont-Thelonne Road, and vicinity Chaumont. Only one battery or less firing from long distance. (Later found to be minnenwerfer shells—discharge not heard.)

3:00 P. M. our 3d Battalion reached Hill 252, meeting artillery fire from NE. Sending our patrol to FME St. Pierre and Wadelincourt. M. G. fire from Bois De La Marfee had been heavy.

Believe we have reached commanding point of Meuse at 3 P. M. today. Cannot identify neighboring units farther ahead than Noyers (16th Inf.) and Bois de la Marfee.

4 P. M. our patrols started from 252 to Wadelincourt and FME St. Pierre.

Receiving artillery fire from right and left and MG fire from 253 and 188.

IRVING.

This marked the end. Bootz can tell positively about the 16th Inf. detachment approaching him from the east after he had taken Hill 252 with the weary remnants of his battalion and using the bayonet, ammunition being exhausted. When I telephoned, his patrol to Wadelincourt had returned, having looked into Sedan. I believe that our first contact with troops on the left was with some French, and I do not recall when we touched the 166th.

You will excuse the space I have used if there is nothing new. But those were splendid and miserable days. It was my chief regret that all four of us young lieutenants, Ames, Daly, Springer and myself could not have been there to see you driving us, or rather leading us on. We four came together to your battalion at Mills, and the first two gave all, Springer was wounded at Chaumont the second time, and I felt but a poor remnant.

Please receive my most sincere respect and good wishes and count me your loyal friend.

Sincerely,

LAURENCE IRVING.

The Rainbow Reveille, Red Bank, N. J., May 1st, 1923.
 Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing a list to receive the "Reveille." I am sorry that you did not have it heretofore, but I thought the Secretary would forward you the list that I sent him some time ago.

For your information and possible publication in the "Reveille," I wish to say the New Jersey Chapter is just as much alive as ever, and it is very gratifying to us to see that we are holding our own. We hold four meetings a year, in June, September, December and March. In conjunction with the June and December meetings a banquet is served, which is usually well attended by the members, their relatives and friends. At this time we wish to extend to all members of the "Rainbow," who will be in this vicinity to attend our Annual Meeting and Banquet to be held on Sunday, June 17, 1923 at 11 A. M. at the "Famous Prices Inn," Pleasure Bay, Long Branch, N. J. A good time is assured to all who come. I hope you will insert this invitation in the next issue of the "Reveille."

Another event of interest to our members is the Annual Ball held in February of each year. It is always well attended.

You can see from the above that we are keeping alive the wonderful "Rainbow Spirit," and hope for the day that we have our own home and will be able to get together more often.

At our June meeting we will also elect our delegates to the Convention so you can count on New Jersey being represented. I will probably have something of interest to send you after our meeting. Until then,

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM J. DOWD, Secretary.

THE GOLDEN AGE

By ROBERT L. ADAMS, 166th Infantry

The Reveille reprints the following article from an issue of two years ago because of several requests recently received:

When we pause for a moment in the busy world of today, and endeavor to recall in their proper sequence the events of the past few years, there follows a certain loss of perspective which is somewhat baffling to minds accustomed to orderly processes of thinking; things which happened only a few months ago appear to have occurred in previous years, and the events of the earlier months of the year nineteen hundred and eighteen seem to belong to the distant past.

This is due, no doubt, to the rapidity with which history has been made during the past two or three years, and especially since the beginning of hostilities which are destined to play so important a part in the molding of the future of the nations of the world; the jumbling together of the momentous outstanding events since nineteen hundred and fourteen which remain as milestones in the rapid progress of the world, while lesser occurrences lose their proper relation. It has been a disorderly world, the history of which is not yet susceptible of orderly treatment, and the problems of today follow so quickly upon those of yesterday that it is difficult to think backward coherently.

One can at least realize, however, that the years that have followed since our entry into the Great World Struggle, have been very wonderful and amazing years, full of shocks and surprises, concluding in peace at last.

Preceding the armistice had come, for one thing, a very clear and definite understanding among the mass of people at least, of the meaning and purpose of the war. Fully four years of fighting were required to clarify the world's vision in this respect and since it will undoubtedly have the very greatest influences upon the molding of the present age, it becomes one of the most important achievements of this era.

Then the smoky mists of radicalism and unrest which hover so closely and defiant over the world during these unstable days of reconstruction, we see vaguely, the dawn of a new day, the birth of "The Golden Age."

The old order has gone, never again to return. The bloody fields of Flanders shall ever mark the burial place of might over right and the fair lilies springing from those desolate fields will herald the glory and justice and freedom of The Golden Age; while the scarlet poppies turning their radiant faces to the skies smiling on a world at peace, shall even be reminiscent of Our Fallen Heroes, who have given to The Golden Age its first great impetus.

Henceforth the people themselves are determined to rule, and indeed have a right to rule, and any attempt to re-establish the control of classes, unsupported by service in the common cause of humanity, must inevitably fail.

National and individual nationalism which takes little or no account of the security and welfare of the whole world, so long as the one country in which it is concerned prospers, has gone down in the welter of the war as certainly as autocracy and militarism.

The recent conflict was humanity's war and humanity has paid the price in nearly six million of its dead and the waste of countless thousands of millions of its money and property. Humanity will therefore rightfully demand the fruits of its sacrifice, regardless of national interests.

This does not mean the substitution of a common flag and a common government for the individual emblem and the government best suited for individual countries. It does, however, mean a greater, more intense, more glorious patriotism and individualism which, in its efforts in behalf of its own betterment, takes into full account the well being and safety of others as well.

National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place.

In this The Golden Age, greater and higher, nobler and broader conceptions of justice and right, not for one but for all peoples, are to take the place of the former limited responsibilities of nations. In this new and better order of things the protection of the weak and helpless is to be the privilege and the higher duty of the strong. The concern of one is to be the concern of all, and no nation can live to itself alone, nor can it be suffered to die to itself alone.

It is a new born world, not merely a new born nation or nations, that has come into existence after more than four years of agony, and travail. Side by side and in common danger men of all nations have fought for the same ultimate purpose.

Such are the signs of the times which are plainly and clearly seen as the Dawn of the New Age, the Age of Peace, comes into being. In them is no menace to men of good will, conscious of the injustice and defects of the old era and ready to welcome a new and nobler one. There can be no perpetuation of Bolshevism and anarchy, the outcome of brutality and ignorance, in such a programme as that which the world has clearly determined upon. Self-restraint and constructiveness are its keynotes, mercy and justice its watchwords.

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The network of seventeen steam and thirteen interurban lines radiating in all directions, coupled with the fact that it is located within sixty miles of the center of population of the United States make it one of the most accessible cities in the country. For this reason alone, many national and international conventions are held in Indianapolis each year, and this is one of the chief reasons the National Rainbow Division Veterans Convention is to be held in Indiana's Capital city.

If you like to ride on the street cars, you will enjoy the Convention because the Indianapolis Street Railway Co. has granted FREE CAR FARE to Rainbow Veterans during the reunion. Then too, the automobile committee has the arrangements completed for the transportation of the veterans for numerous trips which will give you an opportunity of seeing the beautiful city of Indianapolis with its miles of boulevards.

There will be entertainment galore. Special free movie shows, boxing matches, auto races at the internationally famous motor speedway, a municipal picnic and field meet, automobile trips to many points of interest in and near the city, band concerts, and countless other events. An immense banquet will be given where thousands of Rainbow veterans will rub elbows before a feast where "seconds" never run out. Bring along your uniform for the big parade.

Wives, Mothers and Sweethearts of Rainbow veterans will be the guests of the Indianapolis Rainbow Auxiliary. Don't fail to bring your ladies, for the auxiliary has planned entertainment for the ladies while the business meetings and banquet are in session.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument located in the very heart of the city ranks second in height only to the Washington monument, and is recognized as one of the finest pieces of colossal sculpture in the world. This great shaft, which rises above the city's business buildings, is an architectural work of art. At the base are many statues of military heroes and two immense cascades of water, over which flow 7000 gallons of water per hour. At the top of the monument under a huge statue of Liberty is a tiny balcony for visitors, from which may be had a magnificent view of Indianapolis and environs for miles in every direction. Rainbow Veterans will have free access to the monument, including the elevator to the balcony. In the basement of the monument is a fine war museum, comprising photographs and relics of the Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars, collected with great care.

Colonel Oren Perry, who is a civil war veteran and the superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, has personally extended an invitation to Rainbow Veterans to visit the monument.

Saturday, July 14th, a day prominent in the annals of the Government of France and in the fighting history of the Rainbow Division, will be celebrated with an immense municipal picnic at the spacious state fair grounds. There will also be a field meet at this picnic. The Mayor of

Indianapolis has declared a municipal holiday for the occasion.

The central location of Indianapolis—the logical convention city for Rainbow Veterans—makes it convenient for members of all Rainbow units. The July weather of Indianapolis is warm, but pleasant. Along White River, which flows through the city, are many fine points for swimming and canoeing.

You can't afford to miss the Indianapolis convention—you are expected, and you should come. Get your buddies together for a congenial traveling group.

Come by railroad, by motor, by handcar, by aeroplane—anyway—hike if you want to—just so you come.

Indianapolis will do the rest.



Convention Headquarters, Indianapolis

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machine guns, which had been constant throughout the week, was missing. There was not a plane in the air. The Chief of Staff and the Engineer Commander, sensing these conditions, immediately proceeded over Hill 212 and without interference, into the patchy woods of Les Jomblets and Bois Pelger. Not a shot was heard. The Chief of Staff, immediately concluding that the enemy had broken contact with the last squall of the artillery that he had thrown over and was now withdrawing, proceeded along the entire front of five kilometers of the Rainbow, giving instructions to all line commanders—advising all organization and brigade commanders, and informing the artillery, that the enemy was retiring out of contact and that pursuit would be taken up. Within two hours the entire division, after its week of desperate fighting, was galvanized into close pursuit, and in spite of constant rain and heavy and uncharted roads, had by night seized the entire Forêt de Nesles and reached the last ridge south of the Vesle on the line from Cherry-Chartreuve to Mareuil-en-Dole. In so doing, the Rainbow had snatched this important forest from the enemy before he had time to stand and defend it. And then, during the night of August 2-3, the Rainbow, less its artillery brigade and ammunition train, was relieved—its engineer regiment on the right

being farthest north between Cherry-Chartreuve and Mont St. Martin. This gallant lunge of a division that had fought with every ounce of its strength, cleared the Forêt de Nesles and made imperative the withdrawal of the enemy from the Bois de Dole. The troops of the 42nd Division, already brought to the pinnacle of their endurance, with the greatest pluck and devotion to duty, drove forward through a battered and muddy terrain on the very heels of the enemy, realizing a maximum advance on that day of nine kilometers and a minimum advance of five kilometers, and leading the relieving division in their wake to the ridge south of the Vesle. It was a swiftly conceived and brilliantly executed movement that received prompt recognition from the 1st American Corps commander and from the 6th French Army commander. In eight days on this front the Rainbow had accomplished one of the greatest advances that had been recorded up to that day. During this period it had progressed, in the face of enemy resistance, 18 kilometers and played a leading roll in the freeing of the Tardenois, at a cost, in killed and wounded, of 184 of its officers and 5,469 of its men.

In the next issue we shall continue our quotation from Colonel Wolf's account of our division's activities, which will point out some of the important facts of the St. Mihiel attack.

NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans has always been active in Rainbow affairs. They not only take an interest in their local activities but in National Rainbow functioning as well. At the Convention you will find a large delegation from the Lower Mississippi.

"On the night of May ninth the Rainbow Boys of New Orleans got together at the Grunewald Hotel on the call of the Entertainment Committee, who are adepts in the Art.

We got under way with a "Grand Jump-off" about nine o'clock under command of the Master of Ceremonies and believe me before we had taken in the surrounding prospect we were "Going Some," "Tailor Mades" swing round in abundance, and an inexhaustible Punch Bowl kept our tongues moist and moving.

Everybody talked at once until the Master of Ceremonies decided to utilize the tendency for the general entertainment through the one at a time process. The lid was off Boys, and for the rest of the evening we warmed up over serious talks, touching allusions, personal reminiscences, funny stories, and jokes galore, which rounded out a great evening.

It is a pleasure to thus keep in touch and through our organization preserve the memories of bygone

days, and standing together face the days to come. The consciousness of this comradeship was felt by all as we drank to the memory of our unforgotten Dead.

Taps and the homeward journey ended a great evening, the success of which is most gratifying to those who planned it and in whose hearts is cherished the "RAINBOW" and all it stands for.

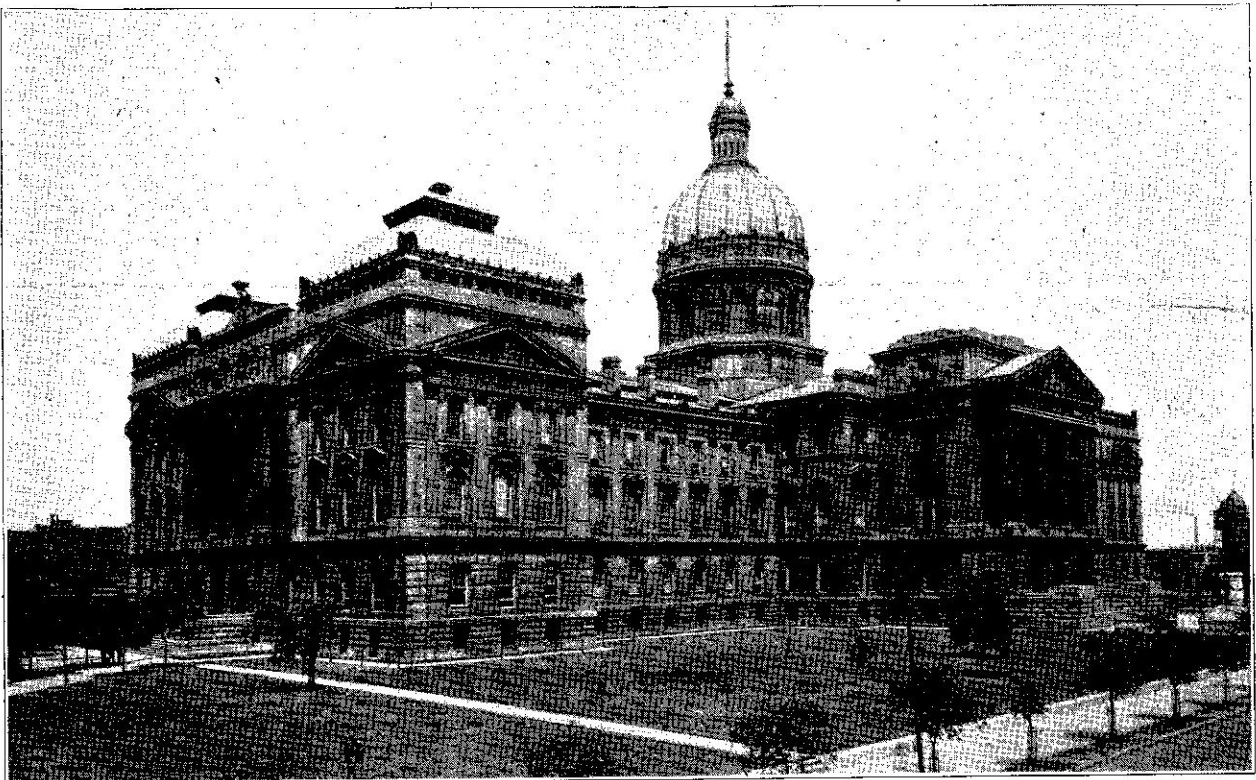
N. O. Chapter Rainbow Division Veterans.

GARRISON, *Historian.*"

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The radicalism and unrest due to the chaos of overturned autocracy will disappear and in due time the house of the world will be set in order.

Great opportunities for service lie ahead, to which humanity will hasten to respond as soon as the way is made plain. Mankind long cherishing its ideals, for betterment now sees the realization of them in the future. Not in a single year will the world be made safe for democracy, and democracy safe for the world, but in years to come, step by step, men will go forward out of the darkness into the dawn and from the dawn into the brightness and glory of the coming day in which wars will cease, misery, oppression, famine and disease disappear, and life will become, not for the few but for the many, in all lands, for the weak as well as the strong, such an existence as God intended it should be.



State Capital of Indiana, located at Indianapolis