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Souvenir Edition

—OF—

# STUDENT LIFE

Volume 17.      No. 9

Friday, March 14, 1919



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Agricultural College

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## Souvenir Edition of Student Life

Published by the Student Life staff with the co-operation of Logan  
City and the Utah Agricultural College

V. D. Gardner.....Managing Editor  
C. Ray Kimball.....Business Manager

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### Table of Contents

	Page
The History of the 145th—by George Croft.....	1
How Logan Received the 145th—by Floyd Timmerman.....	5
The 145th on Parade—by Floyd Timmerman.....	7
Logan Greets Utah's Own—by George Croft.....	11
The Quickest Way to a Man's Heart—by V. D. Gardner.....	15
Feeding the 145th—by George Stewart.....	17
Praise for Logan.....	19
Finding Work for the 145th—by Solon Barber.....	19
Men of the 145th Attending the U. A. C.—by Raphael Munoz.....	21
Training the Student Soldier.....	23



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A large "Welcome Home" sign greeted the men as they swung up Center Street to the U. A. C.—Courtesy of New West Magazine

## *The History of the 145th*

By George Croft

The history of the 145th Field Artillery dates back to the days of the Spanish American War, where meritorious services in the Philippines put Utah artillerymen down in history as first-class fighting men.

When war was declared with Germany in April, 1917, Utah's organized fighting forces consisted of "First Separate Battery, Utah Field Artillery"—the successors of the Spanish war "vets"—and several excellent troops of cavalry, which, like the Battery, had but recently returned from a tour of duty on the Mexican Border. Shortly after this a "machine gun" company was organized at Salt Lake City. All the units were incorporated into a regiment of light field artillery and early in July, 1917, the officers and "noncoms" of the respective units were called to a training camp at Jordan Narrows, Utah, to be instructed in the principles and practice of artillery combat.

On August 5, 1917, the regiment was mobilized at the National Guard Armory, at Salt Lake. There followed several days of "rookie training"—close order drill and rudimentary instruction at Liberty Park, Salt Lake, and after a week the regiment went into camp in a tent city at Fort Douglas. Here they were issued uniforms and given intensive training. From daybreak until sunset, was an endless session of gun drill, equitation, "monkey drill" (mounted calisthenics), "cuffing the mounts" (currying the horses), kitchen police, double time, and all the other attractive features of army life and before long the enthusiastic efforts of the men began to show results. They looked and acted like real soldiers. It was here that the new men learned the traditions of old Border days. They found that Col. Richard W. Young, Lt. Col. Webb, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Meyers, and other officers of the regiment were veterans of real battles in former times.



From College Hill, Logan City presents a beautiful appearance. In any view of the city, the Temple is a distinctive feature of the landscape.

On Oct. 10th, 1917 came the order to strike tents at Fort Douglas and the regiment immediately entrained for Camp Kearny, California.

At Kearny the 145th made a remarkable record. Their high percentage of experienced soldiers and the rigid training at Jordan Narrows and Ft. Douglas began to show results and the 145th soon gained the reputation of being the most efficient regiment in the 40th (Sunshine) Division.

The officers, special details and gun crews acted as instructors for the 143rd and 144th (California) artillery, which belonged to the same Brigade (65th).

The health record of the regiment was the best in the division and for many months the best in the entire army. They won the division championship in football, won the barrage firing and target problems and, in May, 1918, made a record hike to Santa Ana, California, 100 miles to the North of Camp Kearny.

While the majority of the regiment was on this hike, about 50 men from each Battery who had been kept in camp left for overseas service as a Replacement Detachment to fill in vacancies in A. E. F. regiments.

Upon returning from the Santa Ana hike, the regiment was filled up to war strength once more by the addition of detachments of Utah and California men from Camp Lewis.

On August 2nd the regiment left Kearny for overseas service, arriving at Camp Mills, N. Y. August 9th. After drawing overseas equipment they embarked August 15th on the S. S. Scotian, in a convoy with seventeen other troop ships, for Liverpool. The anti-submarine precautions of the voyage will always be remembered by the men. They docked at Liverpool August 28th and spent two days at a so-called "Rest Camp", then went south by rail to Southampton, England and from there crossed the Channel at night to LeHavre, France.

From LeHavre, they proceeded toward central France in cattle cars. The trip is best described by a verse from the endless regimental song:

"Willie Webb's army had to take a railroad ride,  
They packed 'em into horse cars a hundred, side by side,  
And kept the beggars in there until they nearly died.  
But they never lost a — — man!

The first few weeks in France were spent in billets, in country villages near Poitiers, after which the regiment went to the French Artillery school at Champ de Sauge, where they learned the intricate details of the French artillery system and fired problems and barrages with French and American guns. The stay at de Sauge was marked by a five week's quarantine for the "flu" during which the most careful attention could not prevent the loss of a few men. Life in pup tents in cold, wet, weather, hunger and hard work, these were the lot of the Utah boys here. But good news cheered them on. The new 4.7 guns were on their way from America and as soon as these were assembled the regiment was to move up to the front.

One dim, rainy day in November came a wireless dispatch that the armistice had been signed. There wasn't a single cheer; no one believed it. There had been similar rumors before. But it proved to be the truth and after a few days speculation as to who would be kept for the army of occupation, the 145th received sailing orders.

Troop ships were scarce and it was almost a month later, after a session of stevedore work on the Bassenas Docks, that a transport was finally available for the trip home. At last, on December 23rd, sharing ship space with a large company of casualties on the U. S. S. Santa Theresa, they set sail from Bordeaux, bound for New York and home.





As Col. Webb stepped from the train, he was welcomed by Utah's chief executive, Governor Bamberger.—Courtesy of New West Magazine

## *How Logan Received the 145th*

By Floyd Timmerman

NOTE—In order to secure vitality and accuracy of detail in the account of the reception accorded the 145th Field Artillery by the citizens of Utah, the editors of this special souvenir issue of Student Life have appropriated parts of certain articles from the pen of Mr. Floyd Timmerman which appeared in the Salt Lake Tribune during demobilization proceedings.

These articles, written under stress, at the time when thousands of Utah throats were shouting themselves hoarse in an enthusiastic reception to Utah's regiment, will carry much more of the spirit of the occasion than an account written long after the occasion could possibly contain.

The editors take this opportunity of acknowledging the source of these articles and of thanking both Mr. Timmerman and the Tribune for their use.

Logan January 17th, 1919—

With the cheers from thousands of throats still ringing in their ears after receiving probably the greatest homecoming welcome ever accorded a body of soldiers returning to the state, the members of the 145th field artillery trudged up the long hill to the Utah Agricultural College and turned into the best, warmest and cleanest barracks they have yet occupied during their period of soldiering for Uncle Sam.

Tonight these men are probably the happiest in Utah. They are home at last, and ten days or more will see them settled again among their parents, relatives and friends and returned to civilian life. Tonight they have everything that human hands could prepare for them—soft beds, warmth, electric lights, good chow—and the months of hardship and training are things of the past.

Logan turned out en masse to greet the returning soldiers. And what a greeting this was. Ogden did the same thing, and the boys probably enjoyed their two hours' stay there more than any other since they sailed from the shores of France; that is, they thought so until they reached Logan. Then they had the same thing all over again, and more, for they were at the end of their journey as soldiers.

### **MEN OVERJOYED BY RETURN HOME**

They are indeed overjoyed to get back to Utah. When the three specials pulled into Logan at 2 o'clock this afternoon practically every man, woman and child in the Mountain city were on hand to greet them, and, in addition, there were many who came in from miles around.

They were masked with "flu" protectors, to be sure; but the arrival of Utah's own regiment even made them remove these and smile and cheer. But this was only an indication of what the Utah lads were going to get later along the line of march when they swung along in perfect lines, topped with their steel helmets and with every rifle carried in perfect alignment.

The town went crazy then, and the cheers from thousands of throats resounded throughout the valley. They swung up from the depot and turned there into the main thoroughfare, just as huge, illuminated signs flashed forth with the words "Welcome Home".

It was a unique idea of the Logan people, and it will be remembered by the soldiers long after their return to civil life. It was the first parade ever held in Logan with soldiers equipped with trench helmets and under full pack.



Pretty Girls and delicious refreshments make an irresistible combination. The men were given cookies, doughnuts, and apples even before they left the trains.



The famous 145th Artillery Band leading the regiment on its last parade, at Logan, February 18, 1919

The people appreciated the raiment and compliment after compliment was showered upon the soldiers for their grand showing and on their commanding officer, Colonel William C. Webb, who was responsible for the perfect appearance of the men. Tonight there is only one thought in the minds of the people of Logan—to do their best for Utah's fighters, and they certainly have started off well.

The men marched into their barracks in the main building of the Agricultural College to find that they were indeed getting into a home. Iron beds with real springs have been provided, and each army mattress had been puffed out with clean, dry straw until it afforded a place of real repose.

All that remained for the soldiers after their climb to the college buildings was to unroll their blankets and prepare for the night.

Upon arrival at the college, the men were formed in the open and welcomed home in a brief address by Governor Bamberger. President Peterson of the Agricultural College introduced the state executive, who said, in part:

"It is hardly necessary for me to welcome you, for you must have observed that just as soon as you reached the state of Utah, every man, woman and child of the state welcomed you.

"The display on these streets of Logan speaks for itself. It is only about two years since you left us, starting on the long mission which you were prepared to fulfill at the cost of your very existence. You have been part and parcel of the instrument that has brought victory to us. We are thankful that you are again in your mountain homes. Many of our dear ones are lying in unknown graves.

"I indeed grieve for the people who have sons and husbands who are not returning. I welcome you on behalf of the people of Utah, realizing they would have me do nothing else. Things have changed since you left. You have come back active, more energetic, more determined to accomplish things. In this the state wants to help you all it can."

## *The 145th on Parade*

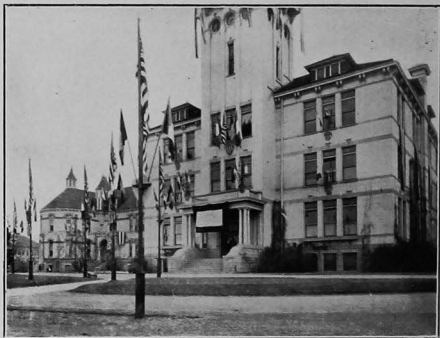
By Floyd Timmerman

Logan, January 18,

Marking the first time since its return to America from overseas service, the members of the Utah regiment passed in formal review here today in honor of the visit of members of the state legislature and the people of Logan. Continuous cheers and the waiving of flags greeted the soldiers while they swung along the line of march and for more than an hour as they went through special marching formations and demonstrated the use of their gas masks and the speed in donning them they have gained through months of training.

Logan never before has witnessed such military demonstration and probably never before in the history of the city have the streets been filled with such crowds or has the excitement run so high as when the returned lads swung along in perfect unison and passed the reviewing stand. It was a grand showing, and the soldiers made evident that their months in the service had been used in hard training. The crowd and the cheering was even greater than yesterday when the boys marched from the train, for hundreds of persons have since reached the city and the legislative special brought hundreds more.

A feature of the military showing was the gas mask work of the boys of A battery, in command of Captain T. DeWitt Foster. This demonstration was arranged by Colonel William C. Webb in order that the people might get an idea of how fast a soldier must use his mask in case



The Utah Agricultural College decorated its buildings and campus in honor of the 145th. Here is shown the front of the Main Building.



The 145th on its last parade—Logan, February 18, 1919

of emergency. It made a great hit with the thousands who were watching and they cheered and applauded the good work.

In the gas mask exhibition the men were lined in platoon formation and, at a command of Captain Irwin Clawson, they ran forward. Suddenly the officer shouted "Gas"! The soldiers halted and, kneeling, pulled the respirators from the sacks and slapped them on. They repeated this several times along the line of march on Main street, so that none would miss the interesting work. Six seconds is the time limit set by regulations for the donning of the mask, but the soldiers shaved this by nearly a second in each demonstration and were back in line and at "attention" when the six seconds clicked off. It gave evidence that the soldiers were trained to the minute in gas defense.

Great credit is due the officers and men of the regiment for the showing they made yesterday in every exhibition. It reflected the fact that the soldiers are trained to the minute and each one entered into the work with a snap and zest that shows the spirit which has made the regiment one of the most efficient of the entire army in the eyes of the war department.

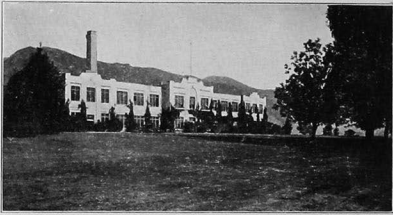
The exhibition, which also included the going through of the manual of arms, was commanded by Colonel Webb. There were many persons along that line of march who have witnessed the work of the crack regiments of the army in this respect, and they all agreed that the Utah boys equalled the rhythm and snap of the best. As each command was given and the rifles shifted from one position to another there was one loud "pop" as the hundreds of hands of the lads struck the pieces at the same fraction of a second and completed the movement. Every gun moved like clockwork and the huge army of watchers applauded after each command. It was a showing that deserved the great amount of credit and compliment it received.

At the completion of the exhibition the regimental band burst forth with a lively marching air and swung off past the reviewing stand containing the legislative visitors and officials. It was closely followed by the batteries in platoon formation and with each man in perfect step. Colonel Webb and his staff did not participate in the march, but reviewed the batteries from a point near the stand.

Logan is in gala dress in honor of the homecoming of the soldiers, and the bright decorations along Main street added greatly to the impressiveness of the military review. Hundreds of flags are everywhere and bunting streams from store fronts and from windows. Every business street is lined doubly with colored electric lights which are strung at short intervals and present a wonderful color combination at night. The huge welcoming sign is kept lighted day and night, and scores of store windows are filled with signs and decorations of welcome to Utah's own regiment. The soldiers greatly appreciate the honors shown them by the Logan people and are anxiously awaiting their release from quarantine to thank them.

Following the passing in review, the soldiers continued their march to camp. Here they were turned loose and allowed the freedom of the college grounds and had but little work during the remainder of the day.

The boys are "tickled" with their new home in the college buildings and they enjoy more comforts than they have had for months. They arose this morning fresh and bright after a night of complete rest and buckled into the preparation for the hike and review with zest. It was planned to hold the review on the college grounds, but the soft condition of the earth caused the change in the orders for the downtown show almost at the last minute.



The Mechanic Arts Building at the U. A. C. , housed a canteen and served as barracks during demobilization



The Utah Experiment Station on the College Campus

## *Logan Greets Utah's Own*

By George Croft

From Bordeaux, France to Logan, Utah via New York. The war was over; nothing left for the boys of the 145th Field Artillery to do but hike for home. They had seen enough of quaint French peasantry. Their thoughts turned to the good old U. S. A. and their mountain home. The boys of the 145th Field Artillery did not know that their long journey would end in Logan until they reached New York. Direct to the old home State! Keenly anticipating the time when they should be back to their homes, they watched the states go by and finally on Friday Jan. 17th at 8:10 A. M. Section One of the troop train arrived in Ogden with Sections Two and Three closely following.

Everybody and everything in Ogden turned out to greet "Utah's Own". The Governor and Staff came up from Salt Lake. Red Cross, fire department, police, boy scouts, and cadets turned out. Bands played, bells clanged, whistles blew. After the preliminary greetings were over the whole turnout joined the soldier boys in a three mile parade. A Red Cross box lunch was handed out to each man as he again entrained and by 2 o'clock they arrived in Logan.

Logan was there enmasse to greet the returning soldiers. A week had been spent in preparation. Streets were decorated with hundreds of Allied flags. The main streets were lined with colored lights and at the head of center street a giant electric sign flashed "Welcome Home" to the train weary men. The march from the trains to the College Barracks was made through streets lined with cheering crowds. For the first time Logan witnessed a parade of soldiers equipped with trench helmets and under full pack. When the men reached the Agricultural College they found the most comfortable billets they had known since joining the army. Steam heated buildings, iron beds with real springs and army mattresses ready stuffed with clean straw! Every detail was arranged for by local committees and all the men had to do after assignment to their rooms was to unfold their blankets and prepare for the night with a good comfortable feeling that at last they were home.

The regimental band played "Smiles" at reveille Saturday morning, and indeed smiles was the order of the day. A happy bunch of men awoke refreshed that morning and commenced to "slick up" for the last parade and review of the regiment's notable career. The review was held on Main Street before Colonel W. C. Webb and his staff, members of the State Legislature and their guests, and many visitors from over the State. The Review began at 2 o'clock. The regiment, preceded by the band, marched into Main Street in column of squads and then formed a regimental line facing the officers and Legislature. Battery A then gave a gas mask drill. At the command "gas" the entire battery laid down its rifles and in a few seconds had the respirators adjusted. Thus equipped they paraded the length of the reviewing space performing drill movements and latter returned to their place in the line. Then the whole regiment passed in review. The thousands present who had the opportunity of seeing what real army training had done for the men were agreeably surprised. Every movement was executed with precision; lines were perfect, hands slapped pieces with a single pop and the "rattle of musketry" was reduced to one dull click as the butts of a thousand rifles touched the ground on "order arms."





Governor Simon Bamberger addressing the regiment  
February 17, 1919. In the background  
the Legislature Building (left) which served as barracks  
the Plant Industry Building (right).

After the review the regiment marched to the College, where, in massed formation, the men were addressed by the Colonel and members of the Legislature.

Sunday was a day of general rest. Chatting with friends and relatives on the guard line was permitted, for the regiment was in quarantine. Physical examinations were started with Battery C, the Cache Valley men, who were to be discharged first. Corps of clerks were organized and were soon busy getting out discharge papers.

A free canteen was established in the College Library, where an abundance of pies, cakes, fruit and other dainties, donated by people of Cache Valley, was served. Demobilization began in earnest Monday morning. The men checked in their equipment and packed their souvenirs ready to depart at a moment's notice to their homes. Thirty-five tons of personal baggage was brought along by the regiment. Most of this consisted of souvenirs and curios from England and France. French, German, and English helmets could be seen. Battle field relics were shown and many dainty articles from France were purchased especially for "her".

Tuesday was the happy day at the College camp. At noon the entire regiment was assembled for the last time. The men were addressed by Colonel W. C. Webb, Major C. Y. Clawson and Major Willard Christopher-son. Many little jolifications were held on the campus as the members of



the 145th on the U. A. C. Campus.  
are seen the Animal Husbandry  
tracks for some of the men and  
in process of construction

the batteries bade each other good-bye and recounted for the last time some of the experiences in their two years' service. In the afternoon honorable discharges were handed to the 275 men of Batteries B. and C. of Ogden and Logan, and that night Cache Valley and Ogden homes were scenes of bright home comings.

The following day Battery F was discharged and by Thursday night, Batteries A, D and E were in readiness for leaving. Friday morning saw these groups lined up on the Campus, each Captain holding a bundle of "diplomas". As he called each man's name, the man stepped forward, received the coveted paper, a hand shake, and a bit of raillery from his Captain. By nine o'clock the last men of the 145th Field Artillery had bid farewell to the hospitable college and were marching down the hill to the depot.

And so passed the 145th Field Artillery. It did not fire a gun at the enemy, but yet its great potential value was felt. Its men had no chance to make heroes of themselves on the battle field yet their training will have its effect in years to come. In bodily vigor and mental power they will be an asset to the nation. Their brief contact with foreign peoples has made them appreciate what their country is and what it stands for. Utah will have some twelve hundred additional world citizens.



Logan's progressiveness is shown by its extensive system of street paving.  
Here is shown the parking plan used on Center Street, one of the  
city's principal thoroughfares

## *"The Quickest Way to a Man's Heart"*

By V. D. Gardner

From the moment the first section of the troop train whistled into the station till the last officer of the 145th Field Artillery had left his quarters at the Women's Building at the College, Logan, Cache County, and the Utah Agricultural College maintained their reputations as the most hospitable people in the State.

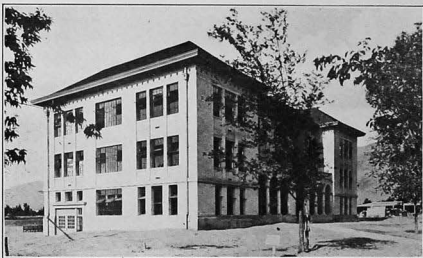
Each section of the troop train was met by a coterie of Cache County's fairest, bounteously laden with apples, doughnuts, and cookies. Although they were masked, as a precaution against any designing "flu" germs, this did not in the least alter their zeal or efficiency as good Samaritans to the sweet-hungry paunches of the tired veterans of Kearny, Genicart and deSouge. Every charming maid smiled under her mask (some slid them off) and with outstretched basket proffered the goodies so generously donated by the good people of Logan and the valley. Even before the men had disentrained they were munching Logan Ganos and Providence made cookies, for some of the more adventurous girls had lined up along side of the incoming train so as to be the first to demonstrate Logan's love for Utah's own. Ample justice was done every morsel the girls had at the station and the boys were fervent in their praise of such a welcome. Everyone of them knew they were back in Utah by the doughnuts "like mother used to make" and the apples "dad" used to grow.

The trip from town with heavy packs made the boys fully appreciate the added bounties which awaited them at the College. President Peterson in his welcome to the boys told them that a good bed and a box of candy awaited all in their respective barracks. An audible sigh of satisfaction greeted the information. Thoughts of beds on soft, mush land, concrete floors, in barns and in hen houses vanished and in gleeful anticipation of a real night's rest under good old Utah roofs the boys repaired to their barracks.

Some little consternation reigned when they discovered that Dr. Peterson had double-crossed them on the candy matter. There was not a box of candy in a single bed. But in the free canteen, established in the College library there was not only basket upon basket of candy, but also cookies, cakes, pies, apples and a barrel of cider to greet their eyes and stomachs.

For a whole week the supplies lasted. Every single day saw a 100% quota of the 145th in the library at least once to get something to supplement their army "chow", or to write a letter, or to tell the fair and voracious listeners how "it all happened." And never one of them ever forgot to end up with, "This is the best reception we have ever had. The 'Y' in France was the bunk, but this is sure great! This is the best reading room we have seen since we've been in service."

Aside from the internal satisfaction the men were afforded by the "eats" of the good people of Logan and vicinity, no little measure of pleasure came from the entertainments the various committees had arranged. Readings of "That's Me All Over Mabel" by Miss Mae Edwards, and readings from Kipling by Miss Sara Huntsman and musical numbers by Mr. E. J. Kirkham, Professor G. W. Thatcher, and Miss Nora Eliason tended to cheer the boys on the nights when they were not occupied with amusements of their own. During the day the Y. M. C. A. Victrola was kept hot grinding off "Silver Threads Among the Gold," "N Everything" and "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Pack." Moving pictures of the 145th while at Camp Kearny were shown one evening by Mr. G. M. Wrisley, in charge of the Y. M. C. A., while every other evening popular



The new Livestock Building on the U. A. C. campus. This was used as a barracks for some of the men of the 145th

films with Doug Fairbanks and Marguerite Clarke reminded the boys again that they were in the U. S. A.

Practically every person and organization in the county joined in giving the boys this reception which they termed the "best ever". Professor P. E. Peterson, chairman of the faculty committee on entertainment secured, through the cooperation of the Soldiers' Welfare Committee of Logan City enough money to buy 25 bushels of apples, 80 large cakes, 2000 doughnuts and 1200 boxes of candy. These were dispensed under the direction of the Faculty Women's League, with Miss Hortense White in charge.

The Logan Chapter of the American Red Cross distributed apples and doughnuts to every man at the station.

The College dispensed 400 pies and 4000 cookies, given jointly by them, the Board of Trustees and the State Council of Defense.

Providence ward sent over a truck load of pies, cookies, apples and doughnuts. Hyde Park ward did likewise.

McDonald's, Sweets' Shuppe-Williams, Murdock's, The Bluebird, and The W. F. Jensen Candy companies donated over 1000 pounds of candy.

The Y. M. C. A. conducted a post-office, and distributed stationery and cider. The Knights of Columbus distributed stationery and cigarettes.

Serving the dainties provided by the several communities were the Misses Vera Carlson, Eva Dunn, Ida Mitchell, Golda Faux, Louisa Howard, Elva Faux, Sadie Stephenson, Adella Warner, Hattie Smith, Edna White, Bessie Eaton, Eunice Woodruff, Ruth Hatch and Sybil Hopkins, under the direction of Miss Hortense White, appointed by the Faculty Women's League for this purpose.



One of the chief attractions of the Utah Agricultural College is its beautiful campus. Above is seen the Main Building topping college hill

### *Feeding the 145th*

By George Stewart

Now that the 145th regiment of field artillery no longer exists as such, it may be interesting to know what caring for the boys for only one week actually meant. Regular army fare makes little provision for pastry or sweetmeats. The College supplied pies, cakes, and doughnuts at regular mess. In addition, the College and the people of Cache Valley maintained a free canteen where the boys helped themselves to apples, cookies, and candy.

Few people realize that a score or more of cooks and kitchen police were kept constantly at work preparing food for the men. The first law of army routine is punctuality and meals are held strictly to that rule. Each morning the following dainty breakfast was prepared for the 1200 men, ready to be served piping hot just as the last notes of the bugle died away: 300 gallons of coffee, several hundred pounds of mush, 750 pounds of bacon with several pounds of milk, jam, sugar, and salt and pepper to go with it. Just as soon as breakfast was over the whole kitchen, with its scores of pans and kettles was made immaculately clean, ready for the daily morning inspection. Then came luncheon and after that supper.

The total of a day's rations for 1200 men will be somewhat surprising to most citizens. There was baked daily 1500 pounds of bread and 1500 pounds of beef, practically two fair-sized steers, were required to supply meat. Twenty-five bushels of potatoes were peeled and cooked each day. Of other commodities it took 100 pounds of prunes, 50 pounds of jam, 37 pounds of butter, 37 pounds of milk, 10 gallons of syrup, 90 pounds of coffee, 20 pounds of tea, and 750 pounds of bacon. To prepare this the cooks were furnished 200 pounds of sugar, 40 pounds of lard, 40 pounds of salt, 10 pounds of pepper and several quarts of extracts and plenty of spices.



Logan is a thriving municipality. Here is seen Main Street, the city's principal business street

## *Praise for Logan*

That Logan is justly proud of the excellent way in which she provided for the demobilization of the 145th Field Artillery, is evidenced by the following flattering editorial which appeared in the columns of the Salt Lake Telegram just following demobilization proceedings:

### **Good For Logan**

Logan, the pretty college city at the base of the mountains in Cache County, knows how to do things.

When arrangements were under way for receiving and taking care of the returned Utah artillerymen not a case of factional trouble developed. The great work in connection with the arrival of the troops was performed with surprising smoothness, the result of fine cooperative spirit. This cooperative spirit is perhaps the city's most striking trait.

Although the city was crowded with visitors and the hotels and restaurants taxed, not one business man took advantage of the occasion by increasing prices. Hundreds, former strangers, now look upon Logan in a favorable light and are eager to pay another visit to the city.

The character of the citizens was demonstrated by the orderly manner in which the crowds assembled and dispersed, the spirit of patriotism and the utter lack of rowdism. Their progressiveness is exemplified in the clean paved streets, the miles of sidewalks, the fine buildings, pretty cottages and schools. The several banks tell a story of thrift and industry.

When it comes to street lighting and decorating, many large cities can take lessons from Logan.

A review of the incidents in connection with the arrival of the troops discloses many praiseworthy features and not one black mark. Logan is going after more returning Utah troops and many persons are hoping the citizens get everything they want.

## *Finding Work For the 145th*

By Solon Barber

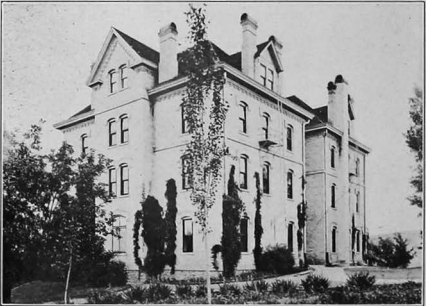
One of the most appreciated and worth while services performed for the men of the 145th F. A. by the Utah Agricultural College during demobilization of the unit at the Institution was that of finding positions for the men in civil life. This important work was under the direction of Mr. E. J. Kirkham, state farm help specialist of the College and the U. S. D. A., who had assisting him Lieutenant Shirley P. Jones of the State Council of Defense and Mr. William N. Newcomb, examiner of the United States Employment Service.

Not only were those men who knew just the sort of work they wanted brought in touch with openings such as they desired, but others, who were a little undecided in their selection of a future vocation, were afforded special opportunities to investigate before making a choice. To accomplish this, a series of section meetings or classes was held at which college authorities, aided by business and professional men from Logan, discussed with the men interested the possibilities of different vocations in the West. The nature of the vocation was explained in each case, the training necessary to success given, the salary possibilities and the probable future of the vocation outlined. The vocations thus described included the following: stock raiser, fruit grower, truck gardener, practical farmer, auto and tractor expert, irrigation and drainage engineer, electrical engineer, forest ranger, accountant, office manager, banker, sales-





The U. A. C. Gymnasium housed part of the men of the 145th



The officers were quartered in the Women's Building and fed there by the School of Home Economics of the College

## *Training the Student Soldier*

"The College is going to train Soldier Mechanics," was the rumor which pervaded our halls early last May. The government decided to use the faculties of the Nation's colleges to train "Fighting Mechanics"—men who perform the necessary mechanical work in the front line trenches, build concrete gun emplacements, erect and maintain telephone and telegraph lines, build shelters and keep in repair the many transport trucks which hauled ammunition and food supplies.

The government inspector looked the College over, considered its equipment very good and sent, on June 15, two hundred eighty men from Wyoming. Of these men the majority were partially skilled mechanics in various trades. The men were assigned to various sections according to their mechanical skill and ability. Classes in blacksmithing, carpentry, concrete and mechanics and machine work were taught at the College. Six hours were spent in school and four in military drill. The military officers in charge, five in number, including a doctor and a dentist, were sent from Camp Lewis. The new Livestock building was fitted up for barracks for the soldiers and arrangements were made to feed them in the school cafeteria. By the first of August the men were drilling in fine form. Their mechanical training was receiving the finishing touches and on August 13th as fine a bunch of "Fighting Mechanics" as one would wish to see departed for various encampments in the East preparatory for embarkation for France.

Three days later, August 15th, four hundred eighty-six men, some from Nebraska, but the majority from California, arrived in Logan for similar training. The College had made good with the Wyoming men and the War Department considered that twice the number of men could be handled. The gymnasium furnished the additional quarters needed while the old Agricultural Museum was transformed into a mess hall and the old creamery became an additional kitchen and dish washing establishment. Here many proud lads learned the gentle art of dish washing, floor scrubbing and potato peeling.

In the latter part of August, Capt. Frazee, commanding officer, was transferred to an Eastern training camp and Capt. Abbot was put in charge of the detachment. During the first part of October the U. A. C. unit of the Students' Army Training Corps was organized and men from this and adjoining states were inducted and enrolled in such college studies as would best fit them for army service. A total of six hundred fifty-seven men were enlisted, with twenty-one officers commanding and instructing them.

With the organization of the S. A. T. C., the N. A. T. D. lost its identity and became the vocational section of the S. A. T. C. When the new draft law was passed by Congress the minimum age was lowered to eighteen, and the College began a vigorous campaign to recruit men to fill its quota. Provisional registration cards were mailed to eligible young men and a ready response came from more than fifteen hundred applicants, who were ready to take advantage of the offer of Uncle Sam to prepare for service in the army.

At a Council of Western College Presidents at the Presidio, San Francisco, in July, it was confirmed by representatives of the War Department that there would be two sections in the S. A. T. C., the Collegiate for those of college standing and the Vocational for those under college grade. There were 250 collegiate men and 407 vocational men inducted into the service at the Utah Agricultural College and these were housed,

clothed, fed, and trained at the College until their demobilization on December 15. Of this number, 75 men were sent to officers' training camps to train for commissions as second lieutenants.

The opening date of the S. A. T. C. was set for October 1st, and upon that date the halls of the U. A. C. were crowded with men anxious to register for training and service in the United States Army. Just prior to this date, however, the College was advised by the War Department that only those over nineteen years of age would be eligible to enter the vocational section and that induction into that section would not take place until October 15. A great number of men who had not attained nineteen years of age were, therefore, disappointed because they were not able to enter the S. A. T. C. Those eligible for the vocational section who presented themselves on October 1st were obliged to wait until October 15 before they could be inducted. Many returned to their homes, and, on account of the general influenza situation, did not return to the College.

At this time, the influenza situation in Logan became sufficiently grave to justify a strict quarantine, and none of the S. A. T. C. members was allowed to leave the military reservation. Despite the most vigorous precautions, the infection invaded the unit, and it was necessary to dismiss the civilian school population. To meet the situation, the College organized a most efficient hospital, in charge of Dr. D. C. Budge and several assistants. With adequate facilities and most expert care, the men received as good attention as could have been received in any hospital in the land. The hospital was opened on October 18, 1918. By November 19 the last case was reported as no longer infectious and the hospital was closed. During this month, 234 men had passed through the hospital. Of this number, despite the excellent care afforded the men, six died. It is to the everlasting regret of the College that these fine young men were thus taken away in the prime of life, at the beginning of promising careers. Yet, when the very treacherous character of the influenza plague is considered, the Institution feels that a remarkable record was made by those in charge of the health of the men. Statistics show that an average of four percent of those infected with influenza succumb to the disease. Only 2½% of those infected at the College were lost.

The excellent record thus made was due in large part to the wholesome food furnished the patients by the faculty of the School of Home Economics assisted by students and former students of the Institution. The kitchens in the Home Economics building were turned into diet kitchens and, under the direction of an expert dietician, individual trays were prepared for those in the hospital.

The "flu" interfered to a certain extent with class work of the S. A. T. C. All indoor classes were discontinued and only outdoor work such as drill, mapping and signalling was conducted. The vocational section worked in the shops with masks on, continuing in spite of the epidemic.

Much credit is due the quartermaster department with Lieut. McKenna in charge, for the foresight and dispatch with which the equipment and clothing for the men were obtained. The Lieutenant foresaw a scarcity of blankets and by putting in an early order received plenty of blankets to protect the men during cold weather. Other S. A. T. C. units had to purchase their bedding on the local market; blankets could not be obtained in sufficient quantity and the men suffered from cold. These schools suffered a high death rate from influenza.

During the entire time soldiers were in training at the College, there was splendid cooperation on the part of the people of Logan and Cache County through the Council of Defense, the Commercial Club, the Relief Society of the Mormon Church, and many individuals. Before the quarantine was put into effect, the homes of the people were thrown open to the

soldiers on Saturdays and Sundays and they were treated cordially as if they were sons and brothers. This cooperation was one of the main causes of the success of the Camp at the U. A. C.

After the epidemic subsided arrangements were made for the inspection of the S. A. T. C. unit by Governor Bamberger and his Staff. A program was arranged and the soldiers, in new O. D. uniforms, did themselves proud in the inspection and field maneuvers.

When the news of the signing of the armistice came, there was a feeling of thankfulness in the Camp in behalf of the boys at the front, mingled with regret among some of the boys that they would be unable to participate in the fight against the "Hun". Before the armistice was signed all thought was of going overseas. After it was signed all were anxious to get home. All seemed to have enjoyed themselves thoroughly, but were willing to give up the advantages of military life and training to get back home to mother and sweetheart. The desire to make war was over and all thought was of making the world a better and cleaner place in which to live.

Soon after the signing of the armistice came the word to demobilize the S. A. T. C. units, Dec. 6. However the rushed condition due to so many men being demobilized in the camps delayed the receipt of discharge papers and pay checks for the Logan boys. On December 19-20th the boys signed their discharge papers, received their pay checks and left for their homes.

To the honor of the boys who are here, let it be said that there was not one case of venereal disease in the Camp, a record the parents of the boys in the State of Utah and surrounding states may well be proud of.

The vigorous, outdoor military training which was given the boys, backed with regularity of habit, brought a healthy lustre to their faces, and nearly every man in camp added from five to twenty pounds to his weight. They returned home in far better condition than when they entered the camp at the A. C. a short ten weeks before.

Much credit for the success of the camp is due to Capt. Stephen Abbot and Capt. Henry D. Moyle and to the able corps of officers who worked with them. The U. A. C. ranked high in the War Department's rating of colleges, being second only to the University of California in the Western Division.

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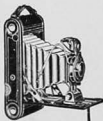
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