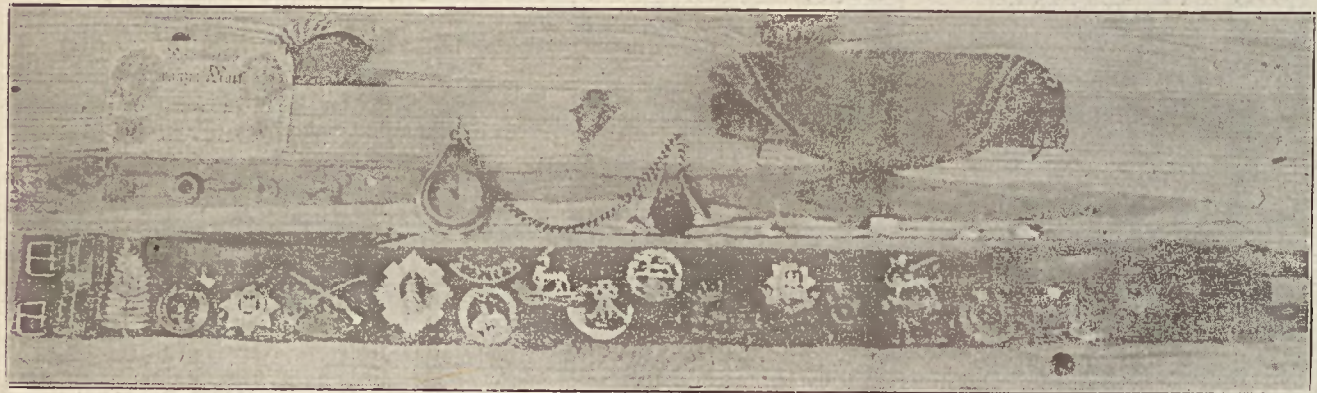


## SPOILS FROM THE BATTLE FIELD



—Photo By Toohey.

ARTICLES GATHERED BY OVERSEA SOLDIER NOW HOSPITAL PATIENT

## ONLY A FEW

## BEST SOUVENIRS LEFT BEHIND

"I'm sorry I had to leave the others in France" said Pvt. William Roundtree, overseas patient in Ward D-1, formerly of Co. F, 119th Infantry, who arrived last week at the U. S. Army Base Hospital, Camp Greene; in speaking of his mementos from the war zone.

"My really good souvenirs I lost when I was wounded as they were all behind the lines and I only was able to save what few I had on my person." A fair idea as to just what the "few" referred to represent may be gained from the above photograph which shows many curious and interesting keep-sakes from the battle lines.

Of the coins the first and last are German 10 pfennig pieces taken from an enemy corporal, the second the cap button of a German private, found in No Man's land and the third a Belgian coin, a remembrance from a wounded comrade. The German twenty mark note, above and the gold watch in its gas proof case, lying next to it, were both taken from a German officer captured by Roundtree just before he was wounded in an advance near St. Quentin. On the right is the cap of a German sergeant, easily distinguished from that of a private by the cap device compared with that shown on the left. The first and second rings were taken from a dead German officer, Roundtree first amputating their fingers with his bayonet to remove them. The second ring bears a replica of the famous Iron Cross with the words Welt Krieg (world war) upon it. The third was taken from a prisoner who had made it in his spare time from a piece of nickle shell and a pen knife, it has the word "Ypres" inscribed on its surface. The fourth, also taken from a prisoner, bears an odd design presumably a luck charm of some description. The last is a memento presented to Roundtree by a Belgian sergeant, it has the colors of Belgium on one side, those of France on the other and the center strip is an inserted piece of German brass shell with the word "Kemmel" scratched upon it. This was given him after his first battle at Kemmel Hill in Belgium.

The belt below was a present from a German officer, taken prisoner and given to Roundtree by the officer for a little kindness shown him, and on it are mounted relics of both allied troops and those of the enemy. The first three are respectively the hat device of a New Zealand infantry regiment, a South African collar insignia and the hat emblem of a regiment from Devonshire, England. All three of these were taken from the body of a German private who had presumably taken them from prisoners he had captured. The large brass belt buckle was taken from a German prisoner, this is especially odd as few bright objects such as this were ever worn by Fritz, or Jerry as the boys from over there term him. The next four are presents from friends, the first a cap device of the Royal Scots, the second a shoulder bar of the King's infantry, the third the hat insignia of the Egyptian Engineers, curiously gained in England, and the other a cap emblem of the Royal Warwickshires. The next is the collar insignia of a German officer, killed in an attack on an American position near Bellincourt. A cap device of the Hampshire guards with the large bronze hat insignia of the Australian rifles. Then comes an emblem of the German engineers worn on their dress-uniforms with the collar marking of the German heavy artillery next to it, both of these were taken from prisoners. The hat device of the British regiment of Buffs follows, this was presented to Roundtree in an American hospital near London. The A. V. C., is the German aviation corps taken from the body of a German airman whose machine wrecked by the allied fire, plunged down behind the lines. The next object is believed to be the belt clasp of a German officer found in an abandoned Hun trench. The next two are presents from friends, the former the collar ornament of the scotch rifles and the latter the hat device of a New Zealand regiment. The last of all is one that Roundtree treasures mightily as he took it with his own hands from a high German officer whom he believed to be a Colonel which he captured in one of his first engagements.

Roundtree whose home is in Bosley, N. C., joined the 119th Infantry at

Camp Sevier on Oct. 21st, 1917, after a period of training, he was sent to Hoboken, N. J., and embarked for England on May 6th. The regiment landed at Liverpool on the 27th of the month and entrained immediately for Calais. He says, "They loaded us aboard a ship which took us across the Channel in good time and landed us in France the next morning. From our landing point we went to Landthurn where we spent a period of five weeks in training." The first engagement in which they participated was at Kemmel Hill in Belgium remaining at the front for ten days. After a short stay in a rest camp they returned to this sector and assisted in the capture of the hill from the Germans. After a trip by motor lorries they were brought up near St. Quentin on Sept. 27. While there they assisted in taking Bellincourt from the Huns before they were relieved. The regiments' next trip to the front came on Oct. 17th, to use Roundtree's words:—

"We had been in the front trenches but a short time when the order to advance was given, we jumped over the parapet with a shout following our barrage as closely as safety would permit. The boys of the 120th were on my left and I could see them dashing bravely ahead against a desultory machine gun fire from the Jerries. On our part we met with but little resistance for the first few yards, then I received one of the greatest disappointments of my life, a machine gun bullet in the left leg, which left me out of the fighting. The next I remember was some of the Medics with four prisoners who carried me in on a littler to the first aid station."

He was carried rapidly to the rear and sent to England for convalescence remaining a patient at Base Hospital No. 37 near London until Dec. 9th, when he was transferred to Liverpool and sailed on the Baltic for America on Dec. 11th. The ship arrived at New York on Dec. 21st, and the patients were turned over to St. Mary's hospital at Hoboken for eight days when they entrained for various hos-