
REPORTS OF OPERATIONS

of the 27th U. S. Infantry from

Aug. 7, 1918 to Sept. 28, 1918

REPORTS

OPERATIONS OF THE 27TH U. S.
INFANTRY, AUGUST 7, 1918 to
SEPTEMBER 28, 1918.

The Filson Historical Society

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
SIBERIA
UNITED STATES ARMY

Verkhne Edinsk, Siberia.
August 9, 1919.

From Commanding Officer, 27th U. S. Infantry.
To Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington D. C.
Subject Operations of 27th U. S. Infantry, August 7, 1918,
to September 28, 1918.

On August 5, 1918, Regimental Commander Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Morrow, 15th U. S. Infantry, received verbal orders from the Commanding General, Philippine Department, Brigadier-General Robert K. Evans, to prepare the regiment for immediate service in Siberia. Between August 5 and 7 the following troops and detachments were attached to the 27th Infantry for duty in Siberia.

	Officers	Enlisted men	Animals.
(a) Attached medical personnel	4	33	
(b) Attached Ordnance Personnel		6	
(c) 3 Ambulances			12
(d) 1 Wagon Camp Infirmary			4
(e) Machine Gun Company 3 extra combat wagons and 3 B.M. guns (pack) 2 Q.F. Guns			55
(f) Engineer detachment pack outfit and 1 wagon	1	18	9
(g) Signal detachment		18	
(h) Intelligence detachment	<u>5</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	8	124	81

On August 6, 1918, the following order was received :

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT

Manila, P. I., August 6, 1918.

GENERAL ORDER)
NO. 48.)

1. The following changes in station of troops directed in cablegram

from the War Department, dated August 3, 1918, are ordered:

"The 27th Infantry, Colonel D. Styer, commanding, with such troops and detachments as have been attached by orders from these headquarters, is relieved from duty at its present station and will embark on the United States Army Transports CROOK, WARREN and MERRITT, sailing about 4:00 p. m., August 7, 1918, and proceed to Vladivostok, Siberia, where it will disembark and take station.

"2. The following reports and returns will be forwarded to these headquarters prior to sailing:

"A special field return of all troops on board the transport; to be submitted by the commanding officer of troops on board.

"Special reports of alterations (Form No. 3, Phil. Dept.) covering the period from the first of the month to and including the day of sailing from Manila.

"A list showing names of all enlisted men who remain in the Philippine Islands, showing reason why they did not accompany their organizations.

"An alphabetical list of all detachments and of all individuals attached to organizations in order that mail may be forwarded.

"A copy of the service record of each man who has deserted during the organization's current tour in the department and who has not been apprehended; also of each man absent without authority at time of departure.

"These papers will be prepared by the proper officers and forwarded by the commanding officer of troops on board the transport.

"3. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and subsistence, and the Medical Department the necessary medical attendance and supplies. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL GREENE:

F. R. Day,
Colonel of Infantry
Acting Chief of Staff

Official:

H. W. BAIRD
Major Cavalry
Department Adjutant."

Colonel Henry D. Styer assumed command of the expedition August 7, regimental command remaining with Lieut-Col. Morrow.

In compliance with the above order, the regiment left its barracks, Cuartel de Espania in the City of Manila, at 5:30 p.m., August 7, 1918, and marched to the Quartermaster docks and embarked on the following transports:

Companies K and M, and Machine Gun Company, on U. S. S. T. MERRITT, sailing at 6:45 p.m.

Companies F and G, and Expeditionary Headquarters on U. S. S. T. WARREN, sailing at 8:15 p.m.

Companies A, B, C, D, E, H, I, L, and Regimental Headquarters on U. S. S. T. CROOK, sailing at 10:00 p.m.

Strength of regiment: 48 officers and 1,402 enlisted men.

Colonel Henry D. Styer, commanding the expedition, sailed on the U. S. S. T. WARREN, accompanied by the following staff:

Colonel Edwin Fandon, Adjutant General's Department,
Adjutant General

Major Stephen D. Winfrey, 9th Cavalry, Chief of Staff.

Lieut.-Col. W. V. Morris, 9th Cavalry, Inspector General's Department, Inspector General

Major David Barrows, Cavalry, Intelligence Officer.

The transports arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, without incident, the WARREN at 12 Noon, August 12, and the CROOK at 4:00 p.m. the same day. The MERRITT arrived at 4:00 p.m., August 13. The WARREN sailed for Vladivostok at 6:00 a.m., the CROOK at 4:00 p.m., and the MERRITT at 11:50 p.m., August 13. The WARREN arrived at Vladivostok at 4:00 p.m., the CROOK at 11:00 p.m., August 15, while the MERRITT did not arrive until 6:00 p.m., August 16. Passage from Nagasaki, Japan, to Vladivostok, Siberia, was without incident.

On August 16 and 17 the regiment remained on board the transports, having unloaded all animals and transportation. On August 18, Companies F and G, Major Charles C. Buck commanding, were ordered to relieve Czecho-Slovaks guarding the railroad stations from Vladivostok, inclusive, to Nikol'sk, exclusive. These companies entrained at 6:50 a.m., August 18, and proceeded to the accomplishment of their mission.

On August 19 the regiment took up the unloading of the transports - their own property, as well as all the Quartermaster's property and general stores of the expedition. Quartermaster could not procure the necessary dock labor for this purpose, owing to a strike of wharfmen.

At 4:00 p.m., August 19, the entire regiment, less Companies F and G, with all transportation, were formed in line facing the entrance of the terminus of the Trans-Siberian railroad, the American standard with regimental colors brought forward in front of the center of the regiment, the Czecho-Slovak band playing the national anthem. The colors were formally received by Admiral Knight, U. S. Navy, commanding Asiatic Fleet,

and General Deiderichs, commanding the Czecho-Slovak army, together with the American consul and allied consuls. The regiment was then reviewed by Admiral Knight and General Deiderichs. Following the review, the regiment, preceded by the Czecho-Slovak band, a company of Czecho-Slovak infantry, a company of sailors from the U. S. Cruiser BROOKLYN, paraded through the principal streets of Vladivostok, passing the Czecho-Slovak headquarters, where the reviewing party, including General Otani, Imperial Japanese Army, Admiral Knight, U. S. Navy, and General Deiderichs, received the review. This was the first formal bringing ashore of American colors.

On August 20, the regiment again marched through the city of Vladivostok on its way to temporary quarters, three and one-half miles south of the docks, to what is now known as the Base. The regiment at once began repairing on railroad sheds and grounds assigned to them for quarters. Floors were laid, buildings drained, switches and tracks repaired, and work begun on freight cars for transporting troops and animals. The ground around the car sheds was cleared, roads connecting the sheds and warehouses laid out and the work of construction begun. The switching and side-track facilities were poor and in bad repair. This work was at once undertaken in order to facilitate the loading, unloading and switching of trains, and was continued on the 21st and 22nd of August.

On August 21, Lieutenant Collège and 40 men of Company E were detailed for guard duty over the important station of Minny Gorodok, relieving 1st Lieutenant J. W. Brown and detachment of 25 men of Middlesex Regiment, English troops.

The following officers were detached for duty away from the regiment on August 21:

Lieut.-Col. G. H. Williams, 24th Infantry, as Commander of the BASE at Vladivostok.

Captain R. E. Wallace, 27th Infantry, duty on line of communications.

Major Offutt, M. C., duty as assistant to the Expeditionary Surgeon.

Regimental Commander, believing the regiment would move to the northern or western front at an early date, seized all box cars and gondolas coming into the yards, placing them on sidings and preparing them for the transportation of troops and animals.

On August 23, 1st Lieutenant Edward Larkins and his detachment of Company E marched to the Austro-German Prison Camp south of the city, and took over 500 Austrian prisoners of war from Czecho-Slovaks. These prisoners were marched to the camp, quartered in a car barn and put to work on the roads and grounds and at the docks.

The 31st Infantry, aboard the U.S.S.T. MERIDIAN arrived at the dock near camp at 8:00 p.m. as the regiment was without transportation, the wagons of the 27th Infantry were utilized to transport their property to the barracks assigned to them, which were about one mile from the docks to the south. In this connection, it may be noted that the entire transportation of the expedition was furnished by the 27th Infantry up to and including September 21, when the U.S.S.T. MERIDIAN brought up transportation for the 31st Infantry.

At 5:00 p.m., the Regimental Commander was summoned to Expeditionary Headquarters at Vladivostok and directed to proceed to Headquarters of General Otani, I. J. ., Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in Siberia, for the purpose of receiving orders concerning movement of regiment. Accompanied by Major Stephen Infrey, 9th Cavalry, and Major David Barrows, 9th Cavalry, the Regimental Commander proceeded to the Japanese Headquarters, was received by General Inagaki, I. J. ., who announced the following order from General Otani:

"1. The condition of Allied army at Kraiefski grows serious. The Japanese army will complete its concentration at Spasskoe on August 26. The advance and reconnaissance will take place on August 27. On August 28 the enemy will be attacked along the entire front. The Commander-in-Chief desires the 27th Infantry to report to Major-General Oi, I. J. ., commanding the 12th Division on the Ussuri front not later than Noon of August 26 and thereafter to operate as a part of the forces under his command. The detail regarding rations, ammunition, transportation, etc., will remain in the hands of the American Commander. The training should begin early the morning of August 25."

It was further communicated that the enemy, Austro-Germans and Red Guard forces in the vicinity of Kraiefski, numbered at approximately 8,000 men, were well armed, plentifully supplied with ammunition and artillery, and flushed with recent successes over the Czechoslovak and Allied troops.

This order, together with the information of the enemy, was transmitted to Expeditionary Headquarters and movement to the Ussuri front concluded to begin at 10:00 a.m., August 25. At 11:50 a.m., the same day, the following letter was received by the Regimental Commander at the camp of the regiment:

"Headquarters U. S. A., Siberia,
Vladivostok, August 25.

To commanding officer, 27th Infantry

"Orders remain the same except as to time of depart-

ure, which will be tomorrow as early as possible, delivery of cars being attended to here by the Japanese Headquarters."

This order advanced the movement to the 24th instead of the 25th of August. Fortunately the preparations already made were ample, and it required only ten cars to complete the train equipment of the entire regiment. The greatest difficulty, however, was experienced in making up the first section, as the cars were scattered over the yards, and although every effort was made, an engine for switching purposes could not be secured. The cars were finally switched all over the yards and the train made up, troops being used for this purpose instead of an engine. The first section, consisting of regimental headquarters, intelligence section and medical section, 2nd battalion and Machine Gun Company, moved north at 5:00 p.m., August 24, operating under the following order:

"SECRET

"HEADQUARTERS A. F. SIBERIA
Vladivostok, 24th August, 1918.

"FIELD ORDERS NO. 1.

- "1. Information of situation has been communicated.
- "2. The 27th Infantry will join the Allied Forces on the Ussuri front, reporting to General Ol.
- "3. The 27th Infantry will entrain at its barracks in Vladivostok today in time to move out at an hour to be announced by the Commanding Officer of the Base in line of communications, who will make all arrangements for placing the trains and furnishing the power.
- "4. The commanding Officer of the Base in line of communications will arrange for supplies and evacuation of sick and wounded by rail to Vladivostok. A telegraph wire on the railroad poles named by American operators will be extended to Tsingtau.
- "5. Messages affecting operations will be sent to the Allied Commander at the front. Messages affecting administration and supplies will be sent to the Commander at Base in line of communications, telegraphic address, 'Ambase, Vladivostok.' The Headquarters A. F. S. Siberia, remain in Vladivostok, telegraphic address, 'Mex, Vladivostok.'

BY ORDER OF COLONEL SPYER
Erwin Landon, Adjutant General
Adjutant."

Companies F and G entrained at various stations between Vladivostok and Nikolsk during the night.

The second section, 3d Battalion, part of Intelligence Section, Medical Detachment and Supply Company, Major Wheeler Nicholson, 9th Cavalry, commanding, entrained at 8:00 a.m., August 25, and the first battalion and the remainder of the regiment at 4:00 p.m., same date, Major William C. Miller, 27th Infantry, commanding.

The first section arrived at Spasskoe at 10:00 a.m., August 25. Here the following telegram was received:

Sviagina, 25th August, 1918, 11:20 p.m.

"Allied army fought a successful battle at Kraieffski this morning. The enemy is in full retreat. Our army perplexed for want of water. Owing to congestion of yards here the American force will remain at Spasskoe until congestion is relieved."

"IMAG-1 Major General I. J. ."

Finding five large galvanized warehouses near the railroad tracks which were empty and exceptionally clean, the command left their cars at 4:00 p.m., and occupied these buildings. The second section arrived at 1:00 a.m., and the third section at 4:00 p.m., August 26. At 6:00 p.m., the first section entrained for Sviagina, which was reached at 11:00 p.m.

Upon reporting to Division Headquarters the morning of August 27, the following order was received:

12th DIVISION HEADQUARTERS I. J. .

Division Orders No. 1 August 26, 1918, 8:00 p.m.

"1. The railway bridges at Kivili and Simakovka were blown down very badly by the enemy. A few days will be required to repair them. The enemy seems to be retiring as far as Ussuri and there is no enemy to be traced to the south of the river Kuli.

"2. The Allied troops will remain in the present position until damaged bridges are repaired so they will allow the trains to pass. The American troops will remain south of Kraieffski. Same at Simakovka."

The following information was also communicated: On August 26 the Division occupied the heights situated to the north of Simakovka. According to information received from the inhabitants the enemy left there between 9:00 and 12:00 o'clock on the night of the 25th by eleven trains, strength of which was estimated to be about 500. The enemy also retired from Ospenka and crossed the Ussuri river at that point with about 2,000 men. Two thousand men were also reported to have crossed to the north bank of the Ussuri river at the Nikolski monastery.

Upon receipt of the above orders and information, the regiment detrained and went into bivouac a half mile north of the railroad station. The concentration of the regiment was completed at 10:00 p.m. The entire regiment encamped that night.

Disposition of the Japanese and Allied forces at the commencement of the battle of Kraieffski is shown on a map hereto appended marked "A". The closing battle occurred on the heights ~~south~~^{north} of Shmakovka.

On August 27, the Middlesex regiment of the English army, consisting of approximately 600 men, and the French force of approximately 500 men, were withdrawn from the Ussuri front and returned to Vladivostok. The Middlesex regiment was absolutely without transportation and was in such a physical condition as would prohibit it from taking part in any campaign. The French troops were also without transportation and consisted largely of Annamites (Tonkin troops) who could not be relied upon for hard campaigning. Czecho-Slovak forces were withdrawn from the Ussuri front immediately following the battle of Kraieffski, leaving only the Japanese forces and the American force to continue the campaign, the capturing of Habarovsk and the driving of the Bolshevik forces along the Amur railroad until they disbanded or were driven into the Japanese forces moving from Karynskaya east along the Amur railroad.

At this time the Japanese force, operating on the Ussuri front, was approximately 8,000 men, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, with ample field wireless and five aeroplanes. The larger part of the artillery consisted of 75 millimeter guns of the French type, with two batteries of heavy siege guns, which, however, with most of the artillery, were still at Spasskoe. One regiment of infantry was at Sviagina, a regiment at Shmakovka, field wireless and aeroplanes at Sviagina, two squadrons of cavalry at Sviagina; a squadron of cavalry between Shmakovka and the Kauli river. No part of the force had as yet crossed to the northern bank of the Ussuri. The disposition of the enemy who had retreated northeast towards Ussuri was unknown.

On August 28 the following order was received:

"DIVISION 3425

8:25 p.m. 28th August, 1916.

HEAD QUARTERS 12th DIVISION
Shmakovka, Siberia.

"1. I intend to continue our advance to the north as soon as the railway conditions permit us to do so. Heavy forces of the enemy have crossed to the north bank of Ussuri river at Uspenska and Nikolski monastery.

"2. By your consent, I desire the American troops under your command to withdraw from the camp at Sviagina and proceed to the Nikolski monastery, thus covering the eastern flank of the Japanese army in its movement north along the railroad. To proceed there, please take the road passing through Rankovka and Uspenska.

- "3. As regards supplies will you please manage yourself.
"4. I am at the Headquarters of 12th Division, Shmakovka.

OI, Lieutenant General, I. J. .
Commanding 12th Division."

On the 29th the supply train and hospital train was organized to proceed along the railroads as soon as bridges were repaired and furnish a base of supplies for the regiment. Supply train was placed under command of 1st Lieut. William White, 27th Infantry, with a detail of 12 men of the 7th Infantry, with six bakers, B. I. C., the bakery unit.

On August 30, the regiment marched from camp at Svingina with equipment "A", marching to Nikotofka (see map hereto attached, marked "A"), arriving there at 5:30 p.m., the same day, a distance of 13 miles. Health of troops excellent. At 4:30 p.m., the following order was received:

"ORDERS 12th DIVISION Shmakovka

"1. Our cavalry has advanced in the north and has crossed the river Ussuri. Though the work of repairing the damaged railroad bridges is being pushed with the utmost effort, those at Ussuri will not be completed before the 3d of September. The American forces will continue their march to Ussuri after having reached the monastery. The Headquarters of the Division will move to Ussuri tomorrow evening.

OI, Commanding."

On August 31, regiment marched from Nikotofka to Runkovka, passing through Antofka. The roadways in exceedingly poor condition; many swamps were crossed and many wide marshes. Logs and brush covered with hay were utilized in order that the wagons might cross. Wagon trains arrived in camp at 7:10 p.m. Camp site excellent, with excellent water. Regiment was preceded by a strong mounted detachment under the command of Capt. C. . Shenotoulaki. Fresh beef and vegetables purchased from the inhabitants awaited the arrival of the regiment.

A strong advance guard was thrown out each day covering the march of the regiment. The advance guard was preceded by strong mounted patrols, reconnoitering well to the front and flanks. At night the regiment was covered by strong outposts covering the roads to the north and east.

On September 1, the regiment marched from Runkovka to Uspenka. Regiment encountered heavy rains and innumerable swamps. Troops arrived at Uspenka at 2:30 p.m., the wagons at 6:30 p.m.; distance covered, 10 miles.

At this point, the Japanese information regarding the retreating Bolshevik forces was verified and the further fact that they had continued their retreat to the north after crossing the Ussuri river. Abandoned ration carts and soup kitchens were evidence of the haste with which they crossed the river at this point.

September 2: Regiment marched from Uspenka to Ordejevka, two miles northeast of Shmakovka, arriving in camp at 10:30 a.m. Wagon train arrived with the regiment.

Regiment marched from Ordejevka to Tikmanova September 3, arriving at 2:30 p.m. Roads very good. Regiment left Tikmanova September 4 and marched to Ussuri, arriving at Ussuri at 5:30 p.m. Distance shown on map 13-1/2 miles; actual distance is nearer 18 miles, as the Ussuri River should be shown at least 3 miles further to the East.

From information obtained at this point, the number of Bolshevik troops crossing the river here appeared to have been about 1,000, who were retreating very leisurely and apparently showing no signs of rough handling during the engagement at Kraleffski.

At 5:30 p.m., General Oi entertained the regimental commander and his staff at dinner at his headquarters adjoining the Ussuri station, and was pleased at that time to compliment the regiment most highly on the difficulties of its march and the almost impassable country they had to traverse.

At this time, by far the larger portion of the Japanese forces were still south of Ussuri. One brigade had arrived at Spasskoe. Most of the infantry of the other brigade was at Shmakovka and Uvingina. The advance cavalry, consisting of Kalmikov's Cossacks, about 150 men, with one squadron of Japanese cavalry, were well to the north and had entered Iman.

On September 5, the following verbal agreement was entered into between General Inagaki and the regimental commander:

The 13th brigade of the Japanese Army, which at this time had reached a point some 20 yards to the north of the Ussuri River, was to be drawn in to the railroad. The 35th brigade of the 1st Division, then at Spasskoe, was to be moved forward. The first regiment of this brigade, as soon as the railroad tracks were repaired to the north of the Ussuri, was to be sent forward, followed immediately by the 27th Infantry. The Japanese regiment was to throw out a battalion to the west of the railroad and move north following the railroad line, the 27th Infantry to throw out a battalion to the east and similarly move north along the railroad line, communication to be maintained between the two forces. Each battalion to carry four days' rations, and move forward as far as possible or until they met opposition which stopped their advance. When the four days' rations were exhausted these battalions to be withdrawn to the railroad, after having been replaced in position by fresh battalions. All troops to move without transportation of any character. Troops to be supplied from cars along the railroad. The remaining regiments of the Japanese brigade and the 15th brigade to follow on train as the reserve.

On September 7, the following information was communicated:

"Japanese cavalry and Kulnikov's Cossacks entered Habarovsk at midnight, the 5th of September. Enemy has retreated towards Blagoveschensk. Am sending a portion of our forces to consolidate the occupation of Habarovsk. You will please send forward one company of infantry and such officers as you deem suitable to take part in the formal occupation of the city.

OI, Commanding."

Complying with the above order, Major William Miller, 27th Infantry, and Company B, commanded by Captain Edward Lantins, left Ussuri at 8:30 a.m. for Habarovsk. Attached to this company were Captain Priest, M.C., and battalion sergeant major, two enlisted men of the Medical Department, three enlisted interpreters. Detachment reached Habarovsk at 12 Noon.

On September 8, Colonel Henry G. Stryer, 27th Infantry, joined the regiment and assumed command. He brought with him from Vladivostok 15 officers and 1,349 enlisted men, who had arrived in Vladivostok on September 5.

The following communication was received on September 8:

"Colonel Morrow, Commanding U. S. Troops:

"People of the village of Ussuri send their best wishes and respects to you and your troops for your respectful and friendly treatment of the inhabitants of that place.

Peter Irevchenko,
Representative of the Village."

1 September 8 Regiment stayed in camp at Ussuri. Following letter was received from the inhabitants of Ussuri:

Ussuri, Siberia
September 9, 1918.

"Commander of the American Regiment:

"We, the Cossacks and citizens of Ussuri, in the name of our Chief ataman, are very thankful to the American Commander of the Regiment and the trusty leaders of his command for their good treatment and their knowledge of and how to treat our population. We congratulate you from the depths of our heart for the good example and impression your soldiers have made in this vicinity.

"With deep appreciation,

(signed) Ataman Ios. Kozlov."

Company B, Major Miller commanding, reached Habarovsk at 12:15 p.m., September 8, and took part in the parade at 7:00 a.m., September 10, upon the arrival of General Oi, commanding the allied forces. This was the formal entry of the allied troops into the city of Habarovsk.

On September 11, the following cablegram was transmitted to the Regimental Commander from the Japanese Headquarters:

③ "Col. Chas. H. Morrow: TOKYO 3507-11-1918

"Chief of the General Staff Tokyo desires to congratulate you and your troops on the part you played in the fast and able occupation of Habarovsk.

(Signed) UHARA, Chief of the General Staff,
Tokyo.

September 12, Regimental Commander replied to the above cablegram as follows:

"To General Uehara,
Chief of Staff, I. J. . ., Tokyo
(Through General Oi, Commanding 13th Division)

"I sincerely thank you for an undeserved compliment on the taking of Habarovsk. General Otani's campaign on the Amur and your rapidity and success is truly remarkable. He landed at Vladivostok on the 19th of August, concentrated on the 25d, and fought a brilliant and successful battle on the 24th, and on the 5th of September had moved his army 420 miles to the capture of Habarovsk, an accomplishment worthy of the best traditions of the glorious Japanese Army. I sincerely thank General Oi and staff of the splendid 13th Division for all the courtesy and friendly feeling displayed towards the American troops under my command. In serving together the Japanese and American armies will more closely unite two already friendly nations.

(Signed) C. H. MORROW, Lieutenant-Colonel,
U. S. Army."

On September 11, Major Miller, with Company B, and attached personnel, left Habarovsk and proceeded by rail along the Amur railroad in company with two companies of Japanese infantry under command of Major-General Yasuda, with a mission to pursue the Bolshevik troops along the Amur river and capture the city of Blagoveschensk. This force composed the advance guard of Yasuda's expedition. The command arrived at Bira at 7:50 p.m., September 12. Telephone wires had been cut and the Bolshevik forces had just left the town. Command remained at Bira until September 13, then moved forward 35 miles to a tunnel. The tunnel was closed by destroyed box cars and the removal of railroad ties. One and one-half companies of Japanese troops, together with Lieut. Larkin and one platoon of Company B, left the train at 11:50 a.m., and marched across

country in the direction of Oblutchi, 4 miles distant. Inhabitants reported 600 Bolsheviks left that vicinity at 10:00 p.m., September 12, going north. Lieut. Parkins and detachment, while pursuing the retreating enemy on a short train, at 2:00 a.m. were struck by the second section of the advance party train. There were no casualties, though the cars were badly damaged. The company was re-united at Belikara at 5:30 p.m., September 14, and left by rail at 9:00 p.m., September 15. Command was stopped on September 15 by numerous burned bridges, which necessitated leaving behind the supplies and remaining.

During the march of 25 miles to Burea, the Japanese forces preceded Company E, who had marched without luncheon. About 6:00 p.m., Japanese troops began to fall out along the road and to seriously delay the march of the company, which was suffering severely from the cold, owing to their still being in khaki. Shortly after this time, Japanese troops appeared completely exhausted. Ford was sent back from the head of the column that the American troops should proceed and pass through the Japanese command, which was done, the American troops arriving at Burea more than an hour ahead of the Japanese troops. All of the men of the American command arrived in excellent condition. This detachment continued to march, pursuing the retreating Bolshevik forces, as far as Ushuman, where they arrived on September 20. #

On September 18, in compliance with verbal orders of Major-General Oi, Company G and 83 recruits of Company E were dispatched from Babarovsk with orders to report to Major Miller along the railroad in the vicinity of Blagovoschensk. This detachment carried 40 days' rations and 90,000 rounds of ammunition.

On September 20 the following communication was received from General Otani: *Y. Otani to Miller, Sept 20-1918*

"I heartily congratulate you upon the great success achieved by the occupation of Blagovoschensk and I am, in addition, I admire the astonishing rapidity of the operations along the railroad, along the coast of the Amur River, of our allied operations."

Otani, Genl. Major, J. I. C.

Between August 23 and September 21, the 17th Infantry had covered over 1,100 miles. This entire campaign was made on Equipment "A", which is more a condition of light than a march. Command was exposed to almost continual rains and the command on the Amur river suffered severely from cold and snow for the snow storms while still in khaki. This command continued in the same country with the same equipment until October 10.

The accomplishments of this detachment under the command of Major W. G. Miller and Captain Edward Perkins, are deserving of the highest praise. Their accomplishments and their soldierly qualities obtained for them the highest respect and admiration of the Japanese forces with which they served, General Yamada and his entire staff, as well as the line officers. The various organizations continually spoke in the highest terms of the discipline, and a ruling power of this organization.

As an example of their accomplishments, a detachment of 40 men under command of Lieut. Doryland was sent under orders from General Yamada to Zea #

3

on the Tega river to watch for enemy gunboats. This detachment took train at 2:25 a. m., and moved southward to Uhlmine station, 67 versts from Ushumun, arriving there at 2:00 p. m., the same day. After securing three days' provisions, they left at 4:15 p. m. enroute for the river, which is situated in a northeasterly direction from Uhlmine, carrying provisions by native wagons. After marching until 7:30 p. m., the detachment arrived at a small settlement 14 versts from the railroad and took quarters in an empty house. March was resumed at 6:35 a. m., September 27, continuing toward the river, arriving at Katsai, 37 versts from the railroad. Detachment left Katsai at 10:25 a. m., on September 28, reaching a point called Kichbrin at 4:45 p. m., the same day, covering a distance of 55 versts. Receiving reliable information from the Japanese that four boat loads of Japanese troops and two gun boats had come down the river from sea and reported the river clear, detachment returned to Uhlmine. They began the march at 5:35 a. m., on the 27th, covering the entire distance of 78 versts, or 50 miles, in 75.5 hours. This march was made over muddy roads and during a snow storm, while the men were in khaki. It is doubted if there is a march in the history of the American Army to surpass this accomplishment.

The detailed report of Major W. P. Miller covering the operations of his entire command, and the report of Captain Edward Perkins, Company A, 27th Infantry, are hereto appended and marked "A" and "B" respectively.

Regiment remained in camp at Ussuri until September 14 and upon that date began its march into the Taborovsk, where it arrived on September 16.

On September 17, regiment had completed its concentration at Taborovsk, was detached and moved into camp at that point. This terminated the Ussuri campaign of the regiment until its return.

Throughout this entire campaign, both officers and men were in shelter tents and at no time were they quartered or billeted on the people. All supplies were paid for at a price fixed by the inhabitants. Neither officer nor man was permitted to enter any home or dwelling place and there was absolutely no looting nor taking of any property under any pretext. All stores were paid for, and were only used in the field for the purpose of crossing streams, the cover of a mound and was before the detachment moved forward. Not one complaint reached the regimental commander of any misconduct on the part of any soldier, nor was any such complaint ever made, either verbally or in writing. In each village that was passed or where the troops remained, the elders of the village came out to thank the commander for the kindness with which the people of their towns had been treated and the generosity of the Americans in paying a higher price for the stores than they paid to each other.

Communication and understanding between the American force and the Japanese was perfectly maintained and there was not a single misunderstanding or misconception of orders. The supply train under Lieutenant White moved forward as the regiment advanced and was able to meet it and supply its necessities in a most excellent manner. The staff work of the Japanese army appeared to be most excellent. The individual action of its soldiers and the apparent disregard of minor looting by them on the part of the officers left much to be desired. Additional camp sanitation of the Japanese army is miser-

able, and marching power is vastly over-rated. On all occasions where American troops marched with Japanese troops, Americans easily demonstrated their superior marching power. Both troops had had comparatively the same amount of field training, had been engaged in the same campaign. The American pack was fully as heavy as the Japanese pack, and as both commands were composed of regular troops, the comparison is in every way fair. The Japanese were apparently greatly astonished at this fact, and made no attempt to conceal their astonishment. Japanese soldiers, however, in marching, are marched to the absolute limit of their endurance and only fall out of the column to become insensible, and marching discipline is excellent.

Throughout the campaign the Bolshevik army, either through fear of the civil population or with the idea of afterwards regaining the country and using the bridges, failed to destroy the numerous large iron bridges on the Ussuri and Amur railroads. A large three-span bridge at Ussuri would have been easily destroyed by them, as the pursuit of their beaten forces was not at all close, nor was their defeat so decisive or their rout so complete as to have prevented them easily and safely destroying this bridge. A large five-span bridge across the Heilong river was likewise left intact, when the pursuing force was at least 70 miles away from them. The great bridge across the Amur river at Blabrovsk, a mile and three-quarters in length, was not even prepared for destruction. The city of Blabrovsk itself was left untouched. The large arsenal at that place, with its large machine guns, was not damaged in the slightest, nor was the electric plant that powered it with oil engines or destroyed. Large amounts of military supplies were left at Irashayevka, as well as in the various military barracks of the city. The Bolsheviks contented themselves in their retreat with the destruction of small wooden bridges and short iron and concrete bridges, merely attempting to delay the enemy, and made no serious attempt at any point towards destroying or permanently disabling the railroads. On the contrary, at some points, men fought each other in the tunnels merely to block the tunnels, with no attempt to blow the tunnels in. The incident that is mentioned is that the Bolsheviks did not desire to permanently damage or destroy the railroads. The reason for this decision is unknown.

ARMY EQUIPMENT Equipment was generally equipped under the old table of organization with the exception of the transport. This equipment in every way was highly satisfactory and completely provided for the comfort of the troops while on the march, and was easily transported with the normal transport allowance.

TRANSPORTATION The regiment had full field transportation, which was in every way excellent. However, the present escort wagon is entirely too heavy for Siberian roads. It is 1,500 lbs. in gross weight, with frequent loading of supplies which is required owing to swamps and bad roads, and even when the present escort was on duty on the question in this country for field operations. The light Russian cart, either for one horse or two horses, carrying a load of from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs., is infinitely preferable to our heavy wagon. While the number of wagons would be increased and the road space

occupied by the trains also increased, the number of animals required to pull the wagons would be the same or less, and the amount of supplies, etc., carried would at least equal or exceed the amount carried in the present escort wagon. These carts are numerous in this country and could easily be obtained by purchase or forced requisition.

The Japanese two-wheeled cart with iron axle is unquestionably the ideal transportation of this country. Forty or fifty of them can be easily placed on one large American gondola. They are pulled by one horse and if they sink down they are easily pulled out by men power. They move along the railroad tracks with great ease and facility, and when horses are not available are easily drawn by the men. Neither the Japanese cart or the Russian cart must be used in any campaign which takes place in Siberia.

The present rolling kitchen and ration cart could not be transported at all in this country.

ILLIUS: The health of the animals throughout the movement from Manila to the close of the campaign was truly remarkable, since we lost but one animal, and that from pneumonia. The condition of the animals was at all times excellent, nor did they seem to be greatly troubled by the flies and insects of this country, although long reports had been written regarding the dangers to animals from these sources.

C. H. MORROW,
Colonel, 27th Infantry,

EXHIBIT "C"

Khabarovsk, Siberia
October 23, 1918.

FROM: Major William C. Miller, Infantry
TO: The Commanding Officer, 27th Infantry
SUBJECT: Report from Detachment 27th Infantry, which accompanied Allied advance troops from Ussuri toward Zea.

1. Pursuant to verbal instructions from the Regimental Commander the detachment left Ussuri September 6, 1918, at 9:30 a.m., to proceed to Khabarovsk to assist in the occupation of that town.

The following composed the Detachment:

FIELD & STAFF, - Major Wm. C. Miller, Infantry, commanding Detachment, 1st Lt., Jacob Berry, Infantry, acting Adjutant
1 Sergeant Major
1 Mounted Orderly
MEDICAL DETACHMENT, - Capt. H. S. Priest, U. S., and 2 enlisted men
SIGNAL DETACHMENT, - 2 enlisted men U. S., and 1 enlisted man, Infantry, attached.
ENGINEER DETACHMENT, - 3 enlisted men, Eng. Corps.
INTELL. DETACHMENT, - 3 enlisted men, Expeditionary Intelligence Detachment
BATTERY CO., 27th Inf., 1st Lt., E. Larkin, Infantry, commanding Co., with 2 other officers and 98 enlisted men.

A Japanese interpreter, Mr. Fred S. Minami, of the Japanese Army was attached to me by the commander of the advance troops in order to facilitate liaison.

2. The advance troops were commanded by Colonel Takahashi of the Japanese Army and consisted of one battalion of Infantry, two batteries of Field Artillery and an detachment. The mission of these troops was to occupy Khabarovsk.

3. The advance to Khabarovsk was made by train. Between Kotikova and Viosenskiya four bridges were found blown out and the detachment marched past these bridges, a distance of about fourteen miles, transporting its property on small push cars and portaging around the bridges. This required all of September 7th and the detachment arrived at Khabarovsk at 7:00 A.M., Sunday, September 8, 1918, and the same day proceeded to the occupation of the

city. The Japanese troops which had participated in the taking of Khab rovsk from the Bolshheviki consisted of 1 squadron of cavalry and two companies of Infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Hirauchi and Major Malabara, respectively. Colonel Takahashi assumed command of these troops and provided for the security of the town as per his orders attached hereto (21). My detachment furnished a guard at the Railroad Station.

4. The detachment was assigned quarters and the American flag raised thereon. Inasmuch as I had been informed that the Regiment was to follow and also that it would be increased to war strength I at once proceeded to arrange with the Japanese authorities and with the city authorities for quarters for the Regiment at its increased strength. I would like to say that in this matter, as in all others, the understanding between me and the Japanese authorities was complete and clear and their courtesy and consideration were unflinching and most favorable.

5. On Tuesday, September 10, General Oi arrived, and my detachment, with all the other troops in the city not on duty, participated in formation along the main street to present arms to him. This was the only formal appearance of any of the troops under arms with colors. I called on General Oi at once. The same evening Major Hasegawa, General Oi's aide, called to tell me of a further proposed advance on or about September 12th to Blagovyeschensk, and to request that my detachment accompany the expedition. He named two requirements: 1. Consent of the Regimental Commander, and 2. Three weeks' rations to be taken. This was immediately telegraphed to the C.O., 17th Infantry, at Ysari.

6. Consent of the Regimental Commander was received by wire about 6:00 P.M., September 11, and such fact at once reported to General Oi, whose aide gave me the order to move as part of the advance troops under the command of Major General Yamada, Japanese name, to whom the aide introduced me.

7. This brings me to what I will term the second part of the report.

PART II.

1. At 7:30 P.M., September 11, the understanding that my detachment was to form a part of the advance troops under General Yamada was complete. My instructions were to be on board the train at 7:00 A.M. next morning. The three weeks' rations were at once arranged for.

2. The detachment was reported to General Yamada next morning a few minutes after seven as ready to depart. It was the first detachment completely ready. General Yamada very courteously told me that I might take a mount for myself and also invited me to ride in his headquarters car, both of which I felt obliged to decline in order to be of more immediate service with my detachment.

3. The detachment leaving Khabarovsk was decreased by men left at that place as follows:

Sergeant Hood (in general charge) and two other enlisted men Engineer Corps.

- 1 Mounted Orderly
- 5 Enlisted men Co., "B", 27th Infantry, sick.

4. The composition and disposition of troops for the advance are shown in General Oi's order (#2).

5. I use abbreviated diary form here to get the clearness of brevity:

September 12th. Left Khabarovsk 9:30 a.m.
 3:30 P.M., reached Ir.
 10:30 P.M., left Ir.

September 13. Arrived Bira little after midnight. Parties of enemy reported from 10 to 50 verst in front destroying communications. 5:00 A.M., left Bira, 8:30 A.M., found first tunnel obstructed. Bridge beyond tunnel reported destroyed, and tunnel reported held by enemy. 10:45 A.M., General Ushina with 3 rifle Co's and 1/2 M. G. Co., and two one pounders and also 4 squads under Lt. Perkins went ahead by marching to take tunnels and capture Oblutchi. Another train with one troop of cavalry caught up.

September 14. First tunnel clear 8:45 A.M. Detrained and marched around two tunnels to Oblutchi, arrived at 7:45 P.M. Major Ushina's detachment gone on. Made up train here and moved at 10:30 A.M. Beyond Kondul small bridge destroyed, caused detraining again. Marched on Arham met by train 3 miles east of Arham and proceeded thereby to Arham station. Found Major Ushina and Lt. Perkins. Detrained for night. Sat on field court in trial of 6 Russians, all not guilty.

September 15. Finished entraining at 4:45 A.M., supplies and original train had come up during night. Departure by train delayed till 10:00 A.M., tried two more cases. Held back till after departure of my train to finish. All men tried released by General Yamada. I left Arham 12:00 Noon. Broken bridge 20 verst beyond Arham. Detrained where troops had detrained. Cooks and Signal Corps men left with supplies. 1:30 P.M. marched with 1 Russian and 1 Japanese interpreter after column, caught up about 3:00 P.M. March on Berea. Supposed to be 6 miles. Found it was about 26 miles, error in map. Passed big bridge S. of Berea about 9:00 P.M., destruction of bridge attempted by Bolsheviks unsuccessful. Floor still smoking but bridge safe. Very cold. Arrived Berea about 11:30 P.M. No food during day but breakfast and light lunch. Marched in rear of Japanese until about 8:00 A.M., where authority obtained to go on ahead due to cold and long halts by Japanese, in which due to summer clothing my men suffered. Japanese suffered considerably in this march due to being their first march and extra heavy pack they carried. All my men came in in good shape.

September 16. Rested at Sereva. Rain in A. M.

September 17. Marched at 6:00 A.M., on Zavitaya 27 miles. After 18 miles met by train sent back by advance cavalry. Rode in to Zavitaya. 1 Pvt. Co. "C" troubled with dysentery dropped back on march, but came in before train left. This man most kindly attended on the road by a Japanese medical officer during a fainting spell that came on the soldier.

September 18. Left sick man at R. R. hospital, left by train at 6:00 A.M. After 7 miles detrained, marched 18 miles to Ekot-minofsk, arriving 4:15 P.M. Since Arhara been living on supplies brought after reaching camps. Here very fortunate in getting fine food.

September 19. Order to march immediately received 12:00 midnight. Marched at 1:00 A.M., taking all the fine food. Morning cold as day broke. Men wrapped in blankets. About 5:30 A.M. train came. Advance guard, of which detachment formed part, detrained and proceeded to Kochkarevo, arriving 9:30 A.M. Here General Yamada received information of fighting in progress in Alexievsk. He had just ordered part of troops detrained to go to Blagovyeschansk, but order was countermanded and train proceeded at 10:00 A.M., toward Alexievsk, arriving 11:30 P.M. Fighting over. Situation controlled by troops already there. Left one enlisted man at R. R. hospital, dysentery. By train to Gondashi, remained all night and part of next day.

September 20. Stayed here till about 2:00 P.M. Japanese troops have been away from their supplies since Arhara. They have only rice. Not always able to buy supplies. Japanese soldiers looted here today, taking chickens, ducks, geese, hogs, sugar, etc. Left at 2:00 P.M., arriving Ushuman 10:00 P.M. Stayed all night.

September 21. Detrained and took station. Looting here also, Japanese soldiers hunting meat and sugar. Rest of troops except my detachment and 1 company of Japanese went on toward Sen.

September 22. Settled in barracks.

September 23. In compliance with orders from General Yamada sent Lt. Cory and one German and 2 Cossack guides to Zos river at its confluence with the Tigra river to watch for enemy gunboats. Also sent Lt. Collidge and 1 interpreter to locate and bring up rations and baggage left behind at Arhara.

September 24-27. Nothing of importance. People glad to have Americans here. Suspicion of Japanese being out. I was put in charge of town on 24th, and since then no looting at all.

"C" Company joined me on 27th with rations, also Lt. Colff, T.I., with hospital car, he will pick up my two sick men at Alexievsk and Zavitaya.

September 28. Lt. Maryland's detachment drawn in by General Yamada's order arrived today. Also Lt. Hodge returned with supplies, large part of rations spoiled due to exposure to rain. Have developed markets for winter supply. Local community store most helpful in supplying my detachment on credit. Funds nearly gone. Government money gone long ago. Been using priv. to funds.

Company "C" ordered to Alexievsk by General Yamada. Left today. "C" Co. brought 87 recruits and 1 Officer for "B" Co. Captain Solfr also left today.

September 29 to October 5. Nothing of importance, patrols out from time to time in surrounding country for 10 miles or more in every direction keep me pretty well advised. Nothing alarming. Few suspects watched.

October 6. Orders from General Oi to return with "C" and "B" Cos. Decided to leave 9th.

Lt. McCarron, arrived day before yesterday with some money and rations and orders to take Lt. Barry back with him. Lt. Barry at Alexievsk and Blagovyeschensk investigating current conditions. Had intended holding Lt. McCarron to send Lt. Barry back with him but in view of order to return and unreliability of telegraph sent him back with letter to Captain Johns, U. S. Co., "C", and letter to U. S. 37th Infantry.

October 7. People of town gave officers parting breakfast. Lt. Barry returned just as I was going to board train. Left 9:30 A.M. Japanese guard formed and presented arms as we pulled out. Reached Alexievsk 5:00 P.M., "C" Co., not ready - no cars, got cars, detrained "C" Co., and left at 9:45 P.M.

Captain Johns failure to get cars evidently due to incomplete understanding between him and Japanese authorities absent no good interpreters.

October 10. Arrived Zhabarvsk at 10:00 A.M.

October 11. Detrained and reported to divisional commander for duty.

6. With regard to the looting spoken of at Konishi and Ushuman, I received complaints from the natives which I know were well grounded from my own observations. In both cases I at once reported these conditions to the Japanese commander who promptly took steps to stop the looting and made such reparation as lay in his power. Some of the complaints were due to Japanese soldiers asking for sugar at private houses, and, not being able to make themselves understood, pushing their way into the houses and prying into everything looking for sugar. In most cases the Japanese soldiers pay for what they took; in some cases, however, no attempt was made to pay and in others the payment was a farse, as where a soldier bayoneted a hog and paid 50 kopeks to the woman who reconstructed.

7. I believe that the detachment showed to good advantage all the time, and that the discipline justly gained the admiration of the Japanese troops, both officers and men. I invite attention to General Yamada's telegram, which is attached hereto (410). I have not furnished copies of this telegram to any one, deeming the more regular procedure to reserve that for you in case you care to do so.

8. Mr. Minami was a remarkable interpreter, faithful and loyal to me as well as to his Japanese commander, insisting, as I also insisted, on understanding what was desired and insisting that his own meaning was clear to me. He inspired in me a warm personal regard for him as well as a keen appreciation and admiration for his official abilities. Although an artist by profession and not an outdoor man he marched when this detachment marched and carried his own pack without any diminution in his efficiency. I consider his detail with me another mark of the studious courtesy and consideration shown me at all times by the Japanese military authorities and I would appreciate your furnishing a copy of this paragraph of my report to the Japanese authorities in order that they may know that I realize and appreciate their efforts in behalf of this detachment of American troops on duty with them.

9. In conclusion I wish to commend the spirit exhibited by the entire detachment. All the men suffered from cold and from insufficient and ragged clothing and shoes and from irregular meals while marching and living on the country, yet they never complained, but did the best of conditions, rendering their usual and intelligent service.

With troops of this character united by the spirit they showed, success is assured in any undertaking before it is begun.

(Signed) Wm. W. Miller
Major of Infantry,
Commanding Detachment

10 enclosures

(Col. Takahashi's orders. English int. repetition. W. G. H.)

The command of the first dispatched detachment.

8:50 A. M. 7th September,
at 342, Station

1. The railway bridge 2,000 meters southward from Koshikovo station is destroyed.
2. The detachment is going to get off at this station and marching on foot to the railway bridge (damaged point) 4,000 meters southward from Iyaremnskaya.
3. The troops should get off directly and must prepare the provisions for all day long till 11:00 o'clock A. M.
4. When the American Infantry is ready to start, march to the railway bridge (off 4,000 meters southward from Iyaremnskaya station) adjoining to the railway, and wait for other command.
5. Mr. Yohs will leave this place at 10:00 A. M.

Commander of the first dispatched detachment
TAKAHASHI

The method of transmission:

To the American army, the command will deliver by an interpreter, and to the Japanese army the command will deliver by summoning the receiver for command.

The command of the first dispatched detachment 9/8/18

At the southward bridge from Iyaremnskaya station 9/8/18

1. The railway is already opened from this place to Khabarovsk.
2. The dispatched detachment is going to march for Khabarovsk by the train.
3. The troops should get on the train.
4. After the loading the train, another order will be delivered.
5. Mr. Yohs is the walking out from the front.

Commander of the detachment
TAKAHASHI

The method of transmission:

To the American army, the command will deliver by military interpreter and to the Japanese army, the command will deliver by summoning the receiver for command.

The command of the first detached detachment

At Khabarovsk station, 10:30 A. M. 8th Sept. 18.

1. The enemy's forces retired off far westward. The Miyachi's (Miyachi, 2,3,4.) cavalry captured war-ship (man of war), merchant vessel, cannon and armed train and so forth.

2. The detachment is going to occupy Khabarovsk exactly and garrisoning its railway-bridge.

3. Lieut.-Colonel Miyachi's (Miyachi, 2,3,4.) cavalry should gather his regiment and Kuzminkof's detachment and wait for the after command.

4. I/141 (1st. Bn., 14th Inf., 2,3,4.) should occupy the right side hill of the bridge with its main force, (occupy) the left side hill (of the bridge) with its part and garrison the railway bridge exactly. With the arrival of I/141 should garrison with 1/3 I/141 (1/3 11th Co. 14th Inf. 2,3,4.)

5. Major should occupy the naval base by commanding 10/141 & III A.G.

6. The battery of mountain artillery should occupy side hill of the railway line so as to be able to shoot the west railway line and the down stream of the Amur with main force and to be able to shoot its upper stream of the Amur with its part force.

7. The following named post on the watch of important place of Khabarovsk station.

an officer & non-commissioned officer, two superior privates, 15 private soldiers, - from 10-141.

A non-commissioned officer, 30 private soldiers, from American Det (others omitted 200).

8. The American infantry should be billeted upon artillery barracks and the rest south barracks.

9. I will be in the south barracks.

At 3:00 A.M. the receiver for command should be sent.

The method of transmission

The command will be write down by explain when the receiver for command from every troop are gathered.

However, to Major Khabarovsk mentioned one will be offer, and to the American Det, a mentioned one should be sent and deliver by military interpreter.

2 A.B. III (100)

Enclosure #1.

At Khabarovsk, Siberia.

GENERAL ORDER

Distinction of troops (Advance Guard) 1st transporting troops.

1. Infantry, 12th Division Regt.
2. Armored car.
3. Infantry, 1st Bv. of 47th Regt.
4. 2 Machine Guns and 2 Rapid Fireers, 5 Guns of 47th Inf.
5. 2 Rapid fire guns of 14th Regt. of Infantry.
6. 1 Field Gun
7. 1 Section of engineers of 2nd Co. 12th Bn.
8. 1st Co. of R. S. troops (1 section absent).
9. Field telegraph, 3 telephones & 2 communicating.
10. American Troops, 1 Co. of 27th U. S. Infantry.

MAIN BODY OF TROOPS.

1. 47th Regt. of Infantry (1st Bn. machine guns & rapid fireers absent).
2. 3rd Bn. of 72nd Regt. of Infantry including rapid fire guns.
3. 1 troop of cavalry (12th Regt. U. S.)
4. 1 Battery of 12th Regt. of Field Artillery.
5. 52nd Co. of 12th Bn. of engineers (1 section absent).
6. 1 section of 1 Co. of R. S. troops.
7. 1 party of Signaling Corps and wireless telegraph.
8. 1 Battalion of American Infantry (1 Co. absent)
9. Chinese Cavalry (1 train).

GENERAL ORDER

9/11/18
at Khabarovsk

Order from General Yasuda

1. The detachment of troops will start from Khabarovsk on the 12th at 8:00 A.M. and proceed according to previous divisional transportation instructions and will advance to Lexiefak.
2. All troops must be aboard the trains at 7:00 A.M.
3. Main body must get aboard on the 12th under the command Colonel Mariami, according to previous instructions after 2nd Bn. arrives. After entraining he must proceed one station in advance, but if any of bodies do not arrive in time after making necessary arrangements with station and divisional staff officer, he will go as soon as possible, after all hospital material and all other necessities have been loaded.
4. Provisions must be taken for 10 days.
5. Bringing of horses, general warning and train fighting and plans of movements will be given later.
6. I will be at station of Khabarovsk at 7:00 A.M. 9/12/18, and then I will be with advance force.

On road from Khabarovsk

Order of General Yamada, at Bira Station, September 18, 1918.

1. I can not obtain any certain information about enemy. It is not certain but it is understood that one troop of cavalry and one Inf. Corps will leave Khabarovsk at 3:00 P.M. today.

2. This detachment will remain near Bira station tonight. We expect to advance tomorrow morning. All advance forces at present in this station will be ready to advance tomorrow morning at 5:00 A.M., on same day at 4:00 A.M. You will send orderly for orders.

Sig. YAMADA

Inclosure No. 2.

Sept. 18, 1918, at 9:00 A.M.
received at 1:00 P.M.

1. From information received from natives in vicinity:

(a) Enemy retreated westward, rear guard passed Bira station on September 7, 1918. It is not clear what the strength of the enemy is but it is presumed that it is composed of 12 trains of Austrians, Magyars and Turks under a German commander with many machine guns, many small guns, 2 air planes and 2 machine guns.

(b) Halaef who lives at Uvoluti is the rear guard with 200 men and 60 horses, is retreating and engineers who came from some place state that 3,400 soldiers, 2 guns and 4 machine guns are at that place.

(c) As to location of enemy, some state that they are located at Alexievsk, and some at Kochkareo. The only certain thing is that many Bolsheviks are located at Blagovozhench.

2. At station Bira the number of engines is 2 and of box cars 47.

3. All complete between Bira station and Khabarovsk.

4. All natives in this vicinity seem to be friendly to us. (Station names in this order have been taken from military maps.)

Inclosure No. 3

Bureau, September 15, 1918.

1. Enemy retiring at vicinity of Bureau and some in hiding at that place. On retiring they burned a bridge 2 miles from Bureau station. Advance detachment stays at Deniken and must investigate enemy's condition and condition of bridge. Engineers and M. R. troops must maintain connection between two detachments. Troops will remain at their present station, 1st Co. will post guards on North side of M. R., 2nd Co. on South side of M. R., Officer of the Day Capt. Maids, for interior guard 1st Co. will send 1 Sgt. 15 Pvt. and 1 hospital man, at 11:30 P. M. Send order receiver.

Inclosure No. 4.

Bureau, September 15, 1918.

1. Enemy of about 400 retreated to the North at 4:00 P. M. 15/18. Enemy has destroyed several M. R. and -el. lines between this place and Kavitsya. Advance cavalry and detachment cavalry advanced as far as Xea river. 7th Co. (less 1/2 section) of 47th Inf. starts today from the vicinity of Chincan and tomorrow will advance to Kavitsya, reporting for duty to the cavalry commander. Machine troops will advance tomorrow along railway inspecting its condition and they will attempt to destroy the enemy's armored cars. The detachment will advance tomorrow to Kavitsya.

2. Advance guard with mounted men will advance to Kavitsya by leaving from North end of station at 6:00 A. M., 9/17/18. Main body will march at 6:10 A. M., following the advance guard by 1,000 meters. One section of 11th Regt. under paymaster Yabara, will expedite the movement of provisions. 3d section under a Sgt. will be left at Bureau to guard the provisions when they arrive and to guard the bridge. Heavy baggage is expected to arrive tomorrow under charge of paymaster Yabara and will accompany the main body. I will be with the main body.

YABARA

Inclosure No. 5.

Kavitsya, September 17, 1918.

Tomorrow we advance to Peterinovsk, every one must be in readiness so to start at 5:00 A. M., Sept. 18/18. We ride on the train for about 8 miles then march between advance force and main body. Main body will start at 7:00 A. M., Brigade Hqs., will go with advance forces.

YABARA

Inclosure No. 6.

Ushunam, September 23, 1918.

To U. S. American Detachment:

1. A party of enemy retreated with its main force towards Zsa, west from Sam R. R. The main force of the Sam River squadron seems also to have retreated towards Zsa. A detachment of General Youhara and a Detachment of Czechs reached Putgao on the evening of the 19th.

2. The detachment will advance today toward Zsa with main power with the object of destroying the enemy's boats at that point. A part of Japanese troops will advance toward Nagdogach with the object of connecting with General Youhara detachment. One company of Japanese infantry will remain here to guard the station and to act as rear guard of the detachment.

3. You will remain here in charge of the town of Ushunam keeping a close watch for any enemy activities, also you will send a part of your troops under an officer to the Sam river north of its confluence with the Piga river to capture enemy gunboats.

YAMADA

Inclosure No. 7.

From General Yamada, at Piga, September 24, 1918, 1:00 P.M.

To Major Miller, U. S. American Troops, Ushunam.

Transmit this order to U. S. American Troops at Bonikon:

Yamada's detachment and part Piga: -

1. A party of my detachment has occupied Zsa city and Nagdogach on Sam River R. R., the main body of advance troops will mobilize at Ushunam and vicinity, one Co. of Infantry will guard Alexiefsk and vicinity and at the same time connect with the rear guard.

2. You, sir, will advance and take station at the first station and vicinity of Alexiefsk. Concerning capturing gunboats will be directed by guard commander at Alexiefsk.

YAMADA

Inclosure No. 8

From General Oi, 12th Division.

at Khabarovsk, October 5, 1918
4:40 P.M.

To Major Miller, Ushkum.

Order to Battalion Commander Major Miller:

1. Major Miller with 2 companies under his command will immediately leave Ushkum and proceed to Khabarovsk reporting upon arrival to his Regimental Commander for duty.

2. Concerning transportation, please confer with officer in charge of railway transportation.

OI.

(Received 7:00 P.M., Oct. 5/18)

Enclosure No. 9

From General Yamada, Hqs. 12th Division.

at Khab., October 6, 1918, 8:50 A.M.

To Major Miller, Ushkum.

1. I wish to thank you and the men under you for your material assistance here and also to express my admiration for the effective manner in which your duties were performed.

2. On your arrival at Khabarovsk, I request that the above be reported to your commanding officer.

YAMADA

Received Oct. 6/18. (at 2:07 P.M.)

Enclosure No. 10.

EXHIBIT "D"

COMPANY "E", 27th INFANTRY
Krasnaya Reschka, Siberia
December 6, 1918.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Company "E", 27th Infantry
TO: Commanding General, U. S. A., Siberia
(Thru Military Channels)
SUBJECT: Report of Operations

1. In compliance with Memorandum 48, H. A. S. S., November 25, 1918, submit herewith the following extracts from the diary of this organization.

"Arrived Vladivostok, Siberia, August 15, 1918. A detachment of 13 men was detailed for guard at Union Depot at Vladivostok August 16, 1918, and was relieved by a detachment from the 31st Infantry August 21, 1918. On August 19 the Company took part in the Regimental parade and returned to the transport. On August 20 the Company disembarked and marched to winter quarters at north shore of Golden Horn Bay. On August 21, Lieutenant Colledge and 40 men were detailed for duty as guard at Minny Gorodok Guard, relieving Lt. J. T. Brown and a detachment of 25 Middlesex Regiment, English troops, and was relieved August 24, 1918, by a detachment from the 31st Infantry. On August 22, 1918, Lieutenant Larkins with 30 men of the Company left quarters and proceeded to German Prison Camp about 4 miles north of winter quarters and returned the same day with 500 German prisoners for fatigue duty at quarters of the regiment.

"On August 24 the 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry, "E", "F", "G", and "H" Companies with the Regimental Commander, Lt. Col. Morrow, left by rail for the theatre of operations. Arrived at St. Evgenievka, Siberia, at about 10:00 A. M., August 25, distance traveled, about 130 miles. Remained on board train until 2:00 P. M. and then went into quarters. Remained there until 6:10 p.m. and proceeded by rail to St. Sviachna, arriving there at 11:30 a.m., August 27, 1918. Went into camp at 4:30. Broke camp at 7:30 a.m., August 30, 1918, enroute to Troitski-Nikolsk, arriving at Antonovka and going into camp at 4:30 p.m. s. d. Proceeded on march at 7:25 a.m., August 31 and arrived at Kuznoka at 12:15 P.M., s.d. Marched at 7:10 a.m., September 1, and arrived at Uspuka at 3:30 P.M. s.d. Proceeded on march at 7:10 a.m., September 2 and marched to Odjevka, arriving at 1:00 P.M. Left Odjevka at 7:40 a.m. September 3 and arrived at Troitski-Nikolsk at 4:00 P.M. s. d. Broke camp and marched out at 7:00 A.M. September 4, and arrived at Vesuri at 2:15 P.M. s. d."

At 9:30 A.M. September 6, 1918, Major Miller, Captain Priest, L.C., Lt. Berry, Lt. Larkins, Lt. Colledge, Lt. Coryland, 98 members of Company "E", 2 men of Medical Corps, 3 men of Signal Corps, and 3 Interpreters left Ussuri by rail, and detrained at 7:00 A.M. September 7 and marched past four broken bridges. Boarded train and proceeded to Habarovsk, arriving at 6:00 A.M. September 8. The Company marched to quarters at 12:15 P.M. September 8. A guard of 22 men was mounted at the depot. Took part in a parade at 7:00 A.M. September 10 upon arrival of General Oi, Japanese troop commander. At 7:00 A.M., September 11, the Company left quarters at Habarovsk and proceeded by rail to the north, in company with 2 companies of Japanese Infantry, General Knada Commanding. Arrived at Bira at 7:50 P.M. September 12. Telephone wires had been cut and 16 Bolsheviks were reported as just leaving the town. Train remained there until about 3:00 A.M. September 13 and proceeded 35 miles to a tunnel, arriving there about 11:00 A.M. Tunnel was closed by box cars being blown up in it, and two rails being removed. 1 1/2 Companies of Japanese troops, together with Lt. Larkins and 4 squads of Company "E" left train at about 11:30 A.M. September 13 and marched across country in direction of Sbaricki, 4 miles distant. Inhabitants reported that 600 Bolsheviks left the vicinity at 10:00 P.M. September 13, going north. Lt. Larkins and detachment while pursuing fleeing enemy on short train at 2:00 A.M., was struck by 2nd section of advance party train. No casualties, though cars were damaged considerably. The company was reunited at Zakhara at 6:30 P.M. September 14. Left by rail at 9:00 A.M. September 15 and arrived at burned bridge at 10:30 A.M. Left supplies behind and marched past 2 burned bridges. Roads poor. Very Swampy. Many Japanese fell out during march. Arrived at Khara at 12:30 P.M. September 16. Left Khara at 6:00 A.M. and marched past more burned bridges. Met train at 2:20 P.M. and proceeded by rail to Zigaya, arriving there at 6:35 A.M. September 18. Detrained and marched to Gurnin, arriving there at 4:10 s.d. Broke camp and marched out at 2:00 A.M. September 19, and upon Japanese capturing two armored trains, proceeded at 4:30 A.M. to Miesiefki, arriving at 11:40 A.M. s.d. Japanese Cavalry were having running fight with Bolshevik rear guard. Left by train at 4:10 P.M., and arrived at Kondaty at 5:15 P.M. September 20. (Enemy reported as deserting 4 trains and taking to mountains to join their other forces). Proceeded by rail at 5:25 P.M. s.d. and arrived at Ulnin at 5:45 P.M. and left at 5:45 P.M. and arrived at Ushuman at 8:50 P.M. September 20. Remained on board until 9:10 A.M. September 21. Company went into quarters at Ushuman.

On the morning of September 23, Lt. Coryland and a detachment of 38 men, with one Cossack as guide, left for the Ken River for the purpose of intercepting an enemy gun-boat, reported as being in that neighborhood. Taking train at 10:25 A.M. and moving southward to Uhlmine station, a point 70 versts from Ushuman, arriving there at 1:10 P.M. same day. After securing three days' provisions they left at 4:15 P.M. enroute for the river, which is situated in a northeastern direction from Uhlmine, carrying provisions by a native wagon. After marching until 7:00 P.M., the detachment arrived at a small settlement, 14 versts from the railroad. Took quarters in an empty house. Marched on at 6:35 A.M. September 24, continuing on way to river, and arriving at Kossal, 37 versts from the railroad. At this

point two Bolsheviks were disarmed and turned loose the following morning.

The detachment left Kossal at 5:30 A.M. on September 25, arriving at the river at a point called Kachbrin at 4:45 P.M. s. d., covering a distance of 35 versts. Upon arrival, they were informed that the Japanese had passed up the river on the morning of the 24th with 2 gun-boats and 4 passenger boats, carrying about 500 men. As no boats could be secured and there were no roads along the river to proceed further the detachment camped on the river to make certain that the Japanese were in possession of it. On the morning of the 26th, 4 boat loads of Japanese troops and 2 gun-boats came down the river from Sea and reported everything clear. Whereupon the detachment returned to Uhlmine, beginning the march at 5:35 A.M. on the 27th, covering the entire distance of 76 versts or 50 miles in 23.5 hours. The detachment returned to Ushuman, arriving on the evening of September 28 at 8:20 P.M.

"Left Ushuman October 7, 1918, and joined the regiment at Habarovsk on October 11, 1918. Left Habarovsk November 7 enroute to War Prison Camp, Krasnaya Reschtka, Siberia, to take charge of about 2,000 prisoners being guarded at the time by the Cossacks. The company has done garrison and guard duty since that date."

2. As to suitability of equipment for campaigning in Siberia, it is my opinion that the life of the cartridge belts would be greatly prolonged if both clips in each pocket were turned with the bullets down, as the balls punch holes in the cover of the pocket. I would further recommend that the poncho, which in almost every case fails to turn water, be discarded and the slicker issued instead. Also that a new and larger model field desk be issued as the one now in use is inadequate.

(Signed) E. Larkins
Captain, 27th Infantry
Commanding Company "E".