JOHN J. PERSHING

BOX 1 FOLDER 4

DIARIES. NOTEBOOKS, AND ADDRESS BOOKS

DIARIES

SET 1

1918 SEPT. 2 - 1919 JAN 27

Paris - Monday

September 2

Had talk with Colonel Drum and left at about 9:15 for Provins with Colonel Boyd and Captain de Marenches. At Provins met and had lunch with Generals McAndrew and Conner; then went on to Bombon where I had a conference with Marshal Foch and General Petain. Present also at the conference were Generals McAndrew, Conner, Weygand, Defieux and Bouat, Colonels Payot and Boyd, and Captain de Marenches. The conference was to come to a decision on the various plans proposed in the last few days. My firm stand of a few days before apparently had its effect, and the Marshal, though assuming a very bluff air, came around finally to the proposition which General Petain and I had worked out two days before as a possible solution; that is, for me to execute my Woevre project and then to take over from the Moselle to the Argonne.

After the meeting, went with General Petain and Colonel Payot to Coupert where the Inter-Allied Pooling Board was in session. Stayed there for a short time, and then came on to Paris. Had dinner with Colonel Boyd at Petit Durand, and then went out and made a call.

Paris Tuesday September 3

At Paris. Saw Lord Reading, with whom I discussed matters about shipping. He also presented to me the advantages of having the American Army serve near the British so that the questions of supply and equipping the American Army, or that part of the American Army, could be facilitated. I took this occasion to outline to him my policy as to the future of the American Army.

General Diaz, Italian Commander-in-Chief also called. He, after certain preliminaries, presented the real object of his visit, which was to ask me to send 20 divisions to the Italian front. I showed no signs of irritation or alarm at this request, and his interpreter had hardly finished translation of this modest request when he made bold to make it 25 divisions that he wanted. I did not enter into details as to the impossibility of supplying them, as I thought that it would be a useless waste of time; I simply let him know that it could not be done. I suggested that the Germans were pretty badly disorganized; that all the Allies were attacking and that an attack by the Italians would have a tremendous effect. He replied that his Staff was studying the matter now, but that if they should attack now they would have no reserves left for the Spring attack.

I saw Colonel Spaulding of the Air Service, who, I believe, is to represent Mr. Ryan over here. Saw General Bliss for a few moments; also had a talk with Mr. Robert W. Bliss, who is going to take charge of the Legation at The Hague during the temporary absence of Mr. Garrett. Mr. Percy Peixotto called to get my support to a proposition which he is pushing for dredging the Loire-Inferieure. He wanted a letter from me which he would take with him to the States. As it is probably a commercial scheme and might detract from our efforts to meet

the important military necessities, I did not give my support to the proposition.

Saw Mr. Frazier who showed me a copy of the telegram which he sent to Washington in view of our conversation of the 29th. He put the matter very well before the President, and there are signs that my suggestion might be bearing fruit, as the United States seems to be bringing pressure on some of the Scandinavian countries to stiffen their backs against the Germans.

Had talk with Colonel Dawes; and also saw Colonel Logan, who tells me that there is some talk of the appointment of an American High Commissioner in Europe.

Left at about 5 p. m. for Ligny-en-Barrois, stopping at Vitry-le-Francois for dinner. Arrived at First Army Headquarters at about 11 p. m.

Ligny-en-Barrois Wednesday

September 4

Worked in the office in the morning and left in the afternoon for Headquarters at Chaumont, arriving in time for dinner. Had talk with General McAndrew on assignments of recently appointed Brigadiers and Major Generals, the designation of divisions for future operations, and other subjects.

Thursday

September 5

At Chaumont. Continued work with the Chief of Staff on subjects taken up the evening before. Also had conference with the Chief of Staff, Generals Eltinge, Conner and Moseley. Saw General Penn on personnel matters; General Fiske as to the instruction of divisions, and had a talk with General Nolan on the situation and also, in particular, as to the reports that are being given out in Washington as to the positions and operations of our divisions. The Chief of Staff there is giving out to the press information which shows the number of divisions that have been engaged in various operations and which must be of considerable value to the Germans. Left Chaumont shortly after lunch and went to Ligny-en-Barrois, passing through some of the areas occupied by divisions which are concentrating toward the front. Stopped at Colombey-les-Belles at the aviation center there, and went over some of the grounds with Colonel Jones commanding.

Ligny-en-Barrois Friday

September 6

Worked in office all day. General Harbord came up for a talk and had dinner with me. Also Mr. Frazier arrived from Paris.

Saturday

Ligny-en-Barrois

September 7

Spent the morning visiting divisions. Took with me Major Quekemeyer, Captain de Marenches and Mr. Frazier. Saw the 90th, 2nd and 89th Divisions in the morning. Had luncheon with General Wright. In the afternoon presented medals to men of the 1st, 3rd and 42d Divisions. The ceremony in the 1st Division was very good; that in the 3rd and 42d was

very badly organized.

Lepuy-en-Barrois Sunday September 8 Sunday

Worked in office all day. Saw General Duval, head of French Aviation Service in the Zone of the Armies. He stated that in order to have better cooperation between the French and American air services for the next operations he would gladly put all the French aviation under command of Colonel Mitchell. This will greatly facilitate the effectiveness of the air service. General McAndrew came up from headquarters and spent the night.

Lepuy-en-Barrois - Monday September 9

General Petain called and went over plans for Operations "A" and "B". He gave evidence of considerable surprise at the work that had been done and the judgment which had been exercised. He left, stating that he was very much pleased and that he had absolute confidence in the success of Operation "A".

Lepuy-en-Barrois, Tuesday September 10

Secretary Baker and Colonel Collins came down from Paris. They stayed for luncheon, leaving soon afterward. Had a conference in the afternoon at which were present all the Corps Commanders of the First Army and their Chiefs of Staff. Discussed with them their state of preparation for operation "A" and was pleased to note that all seemed ready and confident. They would all have liked a little more artillery ammunition, but their wants were small. The question most discussed was that of the artillery preparation which should proceed the attack. There was a difference of opinion. General Cameron had already an arrangement for a four-hour preparation on account of the nature of the ground over which he is to attack. Both General Liggett and General Dickman state they did not want any preparation unless the rain should continue and make the ground quite out of the question for tanks. Both Heintzelman and Craig were for having a purely surprise attack without artillery preparation. General McGlauchlin was undecided. I withheld decision until the next morning. The rain has been falling off and on all day, part of the time quite hard.

Lepuy-en-Barrois Wednesday September 11

Talked with de Chambrun last night. He favored an artillery preparation. Convinced him that it would be better to have none. Thought the matter over more myself, and decided that it would be better to have one of four hours and gave orders accordingly this morning. Luck seems to be against us; weather still very rainy. Worked in office all day; simply waiting for the attack.

Lepuy-en-Barrois, Thursday September 12

Got up at half past three and left at four for the Fort of Gironville, where we arrived at a few minutes before five.

The artillery preparation had begun at one o'clock. There was slight rain falling and a very high wind blowing from the south, so strong that, though we could see the flash of many guns along the southern side of the attack, we could only hear guns from the west. Stayed on the Fort until about 8 or 9 o'clock; then returned to Ligny. Along in the afternoon various reports indicated that there were columns of German wagons and artillery on the roads between Spada and Vigneulles. Just at this time it became evident that the 26th Division was not making the headway necessary to meet at Vigneulles with the 1st Division, which was working its way up rapidly from the south. Urgent orders had to be sent to the 5th Corps to push harder. I used the telephone some myself. Finally they marched the 102d Infantry down the road called Tranchee-de-Calonne. They arrived at Vigneulles at about 3 o'clock the morning of the 13th.

The Secretary of War and Colonel Collins arrived during the morning.

Friday

Ligny-en-Barrois September 13

Went with General Petain into the City of St. Mihiel. The Secretary of War was some distance away when we decided to go, and only reached the town just as we were coming out. Talked with the inhabitants who the evening before were in the hands of the Germans. The children were carrying French flags which had been hidden for four years. The inhabitants were in the streets and gave a welcome that might be imagined when it is realized that they had not been in touch with their own country for so long a time and were only allowed to have such news of the war as the Germans chose to give. From statements of the inhabitants it appears that the Germans expected an attack in this region, but they did not expect it so soon. We talked with the Assistant to the Mayor who had been in the town during the occupation. He stated that the Germans had taken with them when they left the town all the Frenchmen between the ages of 16½ and 45 years, that the Germans were very respectful to the inhabitants, but that, however, the conduct of some of the women had not been all that it should have been. I remarked with interest that General Petain said to the Prefet that he thought they should not be too severe in judging these women. General Petain informed the civil authorities and the Prefet that their town had been delivered by the Americans; that though the French had entered St. Mihiel, that they were under American orders and were able to enter it because of the American attack which had been pushed from the south and west.

Today was my birthday and that occasion, coupled with the victory, has caused a terrible deluge of telegrams.

The troops of the First Corps attained all their objectives yesterday; those of the Fourth Corps, which did not reach them yesterday, reached them today. The number of prisoners is still increasing. Will run over 15,000.

Saturday

Foyer en Bassois September 14

Went to Saizerais and talked with General Craig, then to Menil-la-Tour to see the Fourth Corps. Both commanders were out with the troops, which was a good sign. Visited the Fifth Corps. Worked in office the remainder of the day.

Sunday

Foyer en Bassois September 15

Went to station at 7:30 to meet Mr. Clemenceau. He was most enthusiastic over the victory. Had arranged trip for him along the front, but forbade his going to Thiaucourt on account of the conditions of the roads and the danger. Asked him if he would take dinner with me, and he immediately changed his schedule so that he might do so. Sent Major Quekemeyer and Captain de Marenches with Mr. Clemenceau.

Went to Sampigny to take luncheon with President Poincare and Mme. Poincare on the President's special train, which was side-tracked there. After luncheon visited the President's house in the town. It was demolished. The President and Mme. Poincare were much amused by two American artillerymen who happened to be quartered in one of the out-houses of the premises. When I told them it was the President of the Republic they were enchanted and piloted us around the President's place as though it belonged to them. They were really delightful and greatly amused the President with their cordial and unconvential manner. Left Boyd to take the President around. He took him to Thiaucourt. Could hardly do anything else, since the President very strongly insisted on it. Mr. Clemenceau will probably never forgive me for not letting him go.

Foyer en Bassois, Monday September 16

Took Colonel Boyd and Major Quekemeyer and spent the day visiting divisions along the front. Saw the 82nd, 90th, 89th, 78th, 5th, 42nd and 1st Division. Talked with all the division commanders.

Foyer en Bassois, Tuesday September 17

Went over some work with Generals McAndrew and Penn, who came up from G.H.Q. Had to luncheon at the house Mr. Martin Egan and Mr. Rosenwald, President of the Sears, Roebuck Company, who has been traveling about on the front, I think, without full authority.

Wednesday

Foyer en Bassois September 18

Received a large number of visitors. Saw Mr. Davidson, General Ireland, Colonel Wadhams and Major Perkins, who came in a body to talk of Red Cross matters. Saw Mr. Carter of the Y.M.C.A. who tells me that there is a proposition for the Y.M.C.A., K. of C. and Salvation Army to pool their resources. I think this would be an excellent thing. In the afternoon went with Colonel Boyd and Major Bowditch to visit General Blondlat, commanding the 2nd Colonial Army Corps, but found him out. Also visited the Commanders of the 39th French Di-

vision and 2nd Division of Dismounted French Cavalry. From there went to Hattonchatel, where I had a good view over the country to the north and east. Returned by the Tranchee de Calonne and part of country over which the 26th Division advanced.

Ligny en Barrois Thursday September 19

Worked in office all day. Studied maps and plans.

" Friday September 20

Met Marshal Foch at the station at 7:30. Took him to Saint Mihiel where we had a walk around the town with General Weygand. From there went to Hattonchatel. Saw view over the country. Thence to Woinville and return to Ligny-en-Barrois where we had luncheon. General Maestre, commanding Group of Armies of the Center, was also present at the luncheon. Had talk with Marshal Foch, who seemed in excellent spirits and most delighted with the operation.

September 21

Left Ligny with Colonel de Chambrun, Captain de Marenches and Major Bowditch at 8:30. Arrived at Nettancourt and held conference with General Petain regarding certain details of coming offensive, and reached agreement on all points.

With Captain de Marenches and Major Bowditch, called on General Hirschauer, commanding the 2nd French Army at Laheycourt. Discussed the situation in front of the present sector of the 2nd Army. General Hirschauer suggested that the 79th Division, which at present has no artillery, be supplied with artillery from the first artillery to arrive of the 29th or 32d Divisions; the next divisional artillery to arrive to go to the 32d, and the third artillery to arrive to go to the 29th. General Pershing agreed to take this up with the Chief of Staff.

General Hirschauer spoke of the lack of road discipline between Bulainville and Beauzee, which he had noticed on the afternoon of the day before. Two kilometres were made impassable by road block because of doubling of 60th artillery tractor. Stated that the infantry discipline and concealment was better than he had ever seen it. He stated that the army ammunition dumps were filled to overflowing, and he advised that the corps artillery commanders get their ammunition up as soon as possible.

Called on General Liggett, First Corps Headquarters, at Harecourt. Held conference with General Liggett and lunched at his headquarters.

Visited General Cameron's headquarters (5th Corps) at Ville-sur-Cousances.

Conferred with General Bullard of the First Corps at his headquarters at Rompont. Visited the 10th French Corps Headquarters, General Claudel, who gave me his impressions of the Verdun front, the strength with which the Germans are holding it, and the method they will adopt in case of attack by the al-

lies. He stated that within eight days French escaped prisoners had come through the lines, stating that the German lines were lightly held and everything very quiet.

Visited Verdun Citadel. Colonel Deshayes' deputy showed me around. Then visited the Cathedral and Bishop's Palace. Met General Andlauer of the 18th French Division. Returned to Suilly via Ancemont. Conferred with Drum, who had visited General Gourod. Returned to Ligny. Colonel Hodges of G-4 present. Post Command transferred from Ligny-en-Barrois to Souilly.

September 22 Sunday

Went over and approved the agreement for Inter-Allied automobile reserve, which was brought down by Lieutenant Colonel Hodges. Spent the day at Advance P. C. at Souilly. Received call from General Gourod, who came to discuss details of common interest with reference to Operations B and C. He was preoccupied least I should have no artillery preparation. This, he said, would cause the Germans to all come his way, being warned by his bombardment that he was going to attack. He wished me in any event to do interdiction fire and help him out. I reassured him on this point.

Received letter from General Petain stating that the attack would take place on J day and that there would be artillery preparation by the 4th Army and none by the American Army, as had been requested by them. Certainly I did not say to General Petain that there would be no artillery preparation by the Americans; I stated that I wished to leave the question open; that I would not say at the time of conversation whether there would be or would not be any artillery preparation. This is a matter which I will decide myself when the time comes to decide.

September 23 Monday

Worked in office at Advance P. C. all day, having brought cold luncheon there. General Bethel came up to talk over legality of Red Cross proposition. General Deletoile, Director of the Zone des Etapes of the American Army Front, called to report. He will take considerable responsibility off of my hands in handling matters of relation with the civil authorities.

September 24 Tuesday

Worked in office all day. Had talk with G-1, G-2, G-3 and G-4. It seems that we have done all that could be done. The Secretary of War arrived on train about 6 p. m. We had it placed on a siding near here and use it as quarters.

September 25 Wednesday

Spent the day visiting divisions which are to take part in operation tomorrow. Saw General George Bell of the 33d Division, General Cronkhite of the 80th, General Hines of the 4th, General Farnsworth of the 37th and General Johnston of

the 91st. Stopped at the P.C. of the 35th Division, but no one had arrived there. Wished to go to the 28th and 77th and to get back to headquarters. In general, I was satisfied with the impression which I got of the preparations for tomorrow, particularly so in so far as concerns General Hines and General Cronkhite.

September 26 Thursday

At 5:30 in the morning we begun an attack from the Meuse to the west of the Argonne Forest. In the front line I had three corps of three divisions each: General Bullard with the 3rd Corps on the right, having as his Division Commanders General George Bell with the 33d, General Cronkhite with the 80th and General Hines with the 4th; General Cameron with the 5th Corps, having General Kuhn with the 79th, General Farnsworth with the 37th and General Johnston with the 91st; and General Liggett with the 1st Corps on the left, having General Alexander with the 77th, General Traub with the 35th and General Muir with the 28th. The attack progressed well during the first part of the day. The 79th was held up in front of Montfaucon about the middle of the day. This ended its advance. The 33d and 80th Divisions did well. The 4th Division somewhat better than the 33d and 80th. The 37th, 35th and 28th were less satisfactory. They were new, their staffs did not work particularly well, and they generally presented the failings of green troops. The most serious problem of the day was mending the roads across what had been No Man's Land. This was a very difficult proposition because all of this ground has been fought over since the beginning of the war and absolutely every trace of the former roads there was lost. The afternoon saw columns of artillery, ammunition and supplies attempting to get over hastily made roads which were narrow and bad, but by night sufficient artillery had crossed and orders were given for the units to organize and resume the attack the next day.

September 27 Friday

Had talk with Secretary of War in the morning, after which he left for Paris. Later saw Assistant Secretary of War Ryan, who stayed with me for luncheon. In the afternoon had talk with General Petain, who came by to see how the fight is going on. Our advance is somewhat checked by rather persistent action of Germans with machine guns. This is due to a certain extent to the lack of experience and lack of push on the part of division and brigade commanders. Montfaucon was not taken yesterday and the 79th Division remained still in front of it this morning. About noon I gave energetic instructions that it should be taken by one means or another. The 4th Division was beyond and to the right of Montfaucon. Gave them instructions to move toward the west. In the afternoon the 79th Division proceeded to the capture of the town. The 77th Division withstood a counter-attack in the Argonne Forest. The 28th Division made fair progress only, and the 35th Division

did not progress satisfactorily. General Noble of the 79th Division was relieved from command by his division commander. General Foltz was also relieved by his division commander. The 4th Division has done very well, also the 80th. The 33d has made satisfactory progress. On the whole I am not very much pleased with the progress made, though it should not be called unsatisfactory.

September 28 Sat

I decided to go out and see the situation toward the front myself. Stopped at the three Corps headquarters and went by the highway to Varennes and thence across to Cheppy where I saw General Traub at his P. C. Met there his Chief of Artillery, General Berry, who inspired me with grave doubts as to whether he might not be a millstone about the neck of General Traub. The headquarters gave me the impression of being somewhat in the air. Came back by Varennes and saw General Muir at his P. C. General Muir and General Traub have both had a hard time due to the inexperience of their officers. Each, I think, has had to play to a certain extent the role of regimental commander. On the spot I loaned General Muir General Nolan, who was there, and Colonel Conger.

It took about an hour and a half to get from Varennes back to Boureilles, which was formerly in No Man's Land. Road was good except at two places where enormous craters had necessitated making wide detours. There we found jams, which were serious. I gave orders for the advance to be resumed, and certainly have done all in my power to instil an aggressive spirit in the different Corps headquarters.

September 29 Sunday

Our attempts to resume the advance have been blocked by stubborn resistance on the part of the Germans. They are firmly installed on their line which runs from the vicinity of Fleville, northeast along the heights and down into Romagne, thence along the heights up to Cunel, and to the north of Brieulles. The Germans made counter-attacks which threw part of our troops back. The 35th Division broke rather badly. On the whole, we are about where we were yesterday. The 80th Division has been gradually withdrawn, leaving the 33d to hold this sector. I gave orders for relieving the 79th Division by the 3d Division, and the 37th by the 32d. These two relieving divisions to proceed to the front by marching. Also I ordered the 1st Division to proceed by motor trucks to relieve the 35th.

General Petain called. He stated that the resistance which we had met was not astounding and the progress we had made was good in consideration thereof. Some weeks ago, when this operation was first discussed, I recall that he stated that we could not hope for this operation to extend further than Montfaucon. Mr. Clemenceau also passed by. In his enthusiasm he wished to go to Montfaucon. The best argument that could have been presented against his going was presented. I sent Bowditch and de Marenches with him in that direction. After

spending about two hours getting to the village of Esnes, Mr. Clemenceau decided that he would not continue the trip, but contented himself by going to Clermont-en-Argonne. He thence proceeded to the 4th French Army.

I ordered that there should be no advance for the next day, but that the new units should get in place and those already there should reorganize and prepare for an advance on further orders.

September 30 Monday

The day was spent in organizing for another advance. The Germans made some counter-attacks, which were successfully met. We threw some gas shells in one of the woods where we have been held up, and reports indicate that large numbers of Germans fled from the woods - both wagons and men. The resistance we will meet on our next advance will probably be most stubborn in the heights to the west of Romagne, but we will gas them some tonight.

The three things which give me most concern are the roads and circulation, the building of light railways and the communication between corps and division headquarters. The Fifth Corps has not had good communication since the beginning of the operation. This is due practically to the fact that their signal battalion arrived only shortly before the operation without complete equipment; also to the fact that the Signal Officer himself lacked initiative. Steps have been taken to remedy these defects. The Chief of Staff has gone out himself to look over matters of circulation. The Chief Engineer seems to be dazed by his duties. It will be necessary for him to wake up or be relieved.

I have decided not to allow divisions to attack with their four regiments on the line. It seems to me that better formation is to have the two brigades in line, each with one regiment behind the other. The communications are thus better kept up, and this formation gives more driving power, with better control of the successive waves. Have decided that for the next advance I will assign successive objectives. This in order to allow the green troops to reform now and then before continuing the advance.

The French on our left continue to make successful advances. There are good reports from the 30th Division, which has attacked to the north of St. Quentin. An attack has been launched along the Vesle, but it appears that the 2nd and 36th Divisions have not yet participated.

October 1 Tuesday

Continued preparations during the day. General McAndrew came up from headquarters. General Weygand came in with a letter and message from Marshal Foch. The Marshal seems to have become restless because of the temporary stop in our advance.

October 2 Wednesday

General Weygand called in the morning for a reply to Marshal Foch's proposition. The Marshal had proposed for the 4th Army to continue its operation, placing on the right of the 4th Army and extending up to the east of the Argonne the 2nd French Army which should have in it American troops now in that sector, having me command an operation which would extend from there to the east of the Meuse; the 17th French Corps to the east of the Meuse to be reinforced by two or three American divisions. He also proposed that some of the troops in the present attack between the Argonne and the Meuse be withdrawn, as he stated this front is too thickly held, and that, if necessary in order to have the divisions for the operations in progress, we should withdraw some of the American divisions from the Woevre. I agreed to every point except that pertaining to the division of the command. The Marshal suggested this as a means of accelerating the action. I pointed out to General Weygand that to introduce a new army between me and the 4th Army, and to turn over to it some of my divisions would, instead of hastening, very much retard the resumption of the advance, because I will be ready to advance in a day or so, whereas the 2nd Army could not possibly be installed in anything like that time. The tactical idea is not sound because the operations are too closely allied to have another element introduced. The question of supplying the First American and the 2nd French Army would be very complicated as they would have to use some of the same roads.

General Weygand, I believe, left thoroughly convinced that my arguments were sound. He was sent, however, by the Marshal to put this idea over on me, and he naturally could not abandon the Marshal's idea without authority from the Marshal. I gave him a letter stating that I agreed with the Marshal on all points except the one of command, and set forth my reasons for disagreeing with him on that. In presenting this proposition the Marshal is meddling with tactical matters which, according to the terms of the Abbeville agreement, are not in his role.

General Petain made a point of not seeing me until after I had taken decision on this question. I assume that if he had considered the Marshal's plan a good one, he would not have hesitated to say so. By his staying away and his silence, I assumed that he did not agree with the Marshal's proposition.

General Claudel of the 17th Corps, who commands just to the north of Verdun, was summoned this afternoon to receive instructions about the operation which he is to execute. I will give him one American division and possibly more.

The weather has been good today. The roads across No Man's Land seem to be working better. Ammunition is getting across better. General Weygand took luncheon on the train.

October 3 Thursday

Worked in office all the morning. Received short letter from Marshal Foch informing me that he agreed to the modifications which I proposed to the plan submitted by him in his let-

ter of September 30th as to the organization of the command, provided that my attack should be resumed at once, and that there be permitted no haults such as had taken place in the previous attack. The Marshal quite overstepped his bounds of authority in writing such a letter to me. His functions are strategical and he has no authority whatsoever to interfere in tactical questions. Any observations from him as to my way of carrying out my attack are all out of place. I will not stand for this letter which disparages myself and the American Army and the American effort. He will have to retract it, or I shall go further in the matter. Sent for Colonel Mott to talk it over with him. In the afternoon went to the different Corps Headquarters to talk to Corps Commanders about the resumption of the attack, which is to take place tomorrow morning.

October 4 Friday

Attack was resumed at 5:25 this morning. Met considerable resistance; advance very slow. Cannot say that it is due to the fault of anyone, but is a natural result of very stubborn defence by the Germans. Our men have had to fight for every 100 yards they have gained, and it looks as though we will have a slow, hard advance. There have been two excellent new German divisions identified on this front. There is no course except to fight it out, taking the best possible advantage of the ground which now lays to the advantage of the Germans.

October 5 Saturday

The attack was continued this morning, but proceeded very slowly, as on yesterday afternoon. The 1st Division has made some headway to the left and the 4th Division has made some headway on the right, but on the whole the lines are about where they were last night. General Petain took lunch with me today. He said that this is something which might have happened to anyone, and there is only one course left and that is to keep on driving. This is what we will do.

Saw General Bethel who came in with some court-martial cases, and Colonel Mott, who has been going over the question of decorations with General Penn. Colonel Dawes is coming from Paris. Had talk with General Bandholtz.

October 6 Sunday

Worked in office all day. The fighting continues to be quite hard. Our troops have made a little headway. Received list of new appointments to grades of Brigadier General and Major General. Find that some appointments have been made from A. E. F. which were not recommended by me.

October 7 Monday

Worked in office all day. Saw Colonel Woods, former Police Commissioner of New York. Also had talk with General Brewster. The fighting still continues very hard. Today we

sent the 82nd through the 28th to make some attacks toward the west in the vicinity of Chatel Chehery. They made fairly good headway in the forest and established themselves on the hill on the edge of the forest. On Hill 223, to the northeast of Chatel Chehery, the Germans made a counter-attack and threw our troops back. We counter-attacked and retook the hill. Went in the afternoon to see General Claudel, commanding the 17th Corps, who is commanding an attack which we are making on the east bank of the Meuse tomorrow morning. Had talk in the office with General Cameron this afternoon and decided to postpone attack which 5th Corps expected to launch tomorrow.

October 8 Tuesday

At Souilly.

Worked in the office in the morning. Gave instructions for the 5th Corps to resume their advance the next day. In the afternoon went out thinking I would see the 3d, 32d and 1st Divisions which are to make the attack for the 5th Corps, but I got a late start and only made a little trip to study the condition of some of the roads. Colonel Mott returned from Bombon. He was charged by Marshal Foch to state that he did not mean the letter to be taken at all in the way that I had taken it and explained the matter in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

October 9 Wednesday

At Souilly.

Worked with General McAndrew in the morning; also had talk with Messrs. Tardieu and Gannes, General Andrews and Colonel Logan, all of whom I had to luncheon. Worked in office in afternoon. Our attack still meets with stubborn resistance.

October 10 Thursday

At Souilly.

Worked in office all day. Did some telephoning to Corps Commanders. I have the impression that the Army is inclined to trust too much to Corps Commanders and the Corps in turn are disposed to get out very general operations orders and to not co-ordinate enough the work of their different divisions. Mr. Martin Egan came up from Chaumont. Will talk to him about press matters. I believe that the news would be better put before the public if the accredited newspapers were given more attention. Colonel Bacon also stopped at headquarters. I sent General McAndrew and General Conner to French G.H.Q. and also to Marshal Foch's headquarters to discuss future operations. The attack is going on slowly, but we are making progress. Colonel Dawes went back to Paris.

October 11 Friday

At Souilly.

Worked in office all day. Had conference with Generals

McAndrew, Conner and Drum on future plans and on organization of 2nd American Army. Decided to have it begin as an Army October 12th. Wrote to Marshal Foch and General Petain accordingly. Ordered General Liggett to take command of 1st Army, and General Bullard the Second; General Dickman to take the 1st Corps; Hines the Vth and Summerall the III Corps, General Cameron going back to the 4th Division.

Received letter from Marshal Foch stating that the Germans are in full retreat in the north and that we must push our offensive for all we are worth.

October 12 Saturday

At Souilly.

Turned over command of 1st Army to General Liggett. General Bullard assumed command of the 2nd Army. Had General Liggett to dinner on train. Saw Generals Harbord, Patrick, Dickman, Hines, Claudel, Colonel de Chambrun, and Major Palmer. Very busy closing up office. Am not altogether pleased with progress of attack, however the 1st Division made no better progress than the others. This shows that the German resistance has been considerable.

October 13 Sunday

Left Souilly at about 9 a. m. for Provins and Bombon. Had motor trouble and was much delayed en route. Had talk with General Petain on the organization of the 2nd American Army and the organization and command of Group of Armies. Told General Petain that I was going to talk over the same matter with Marshal Foch. General Petain told me that the Marshal would probably talk to me about the advance of the American Army; that the Marshal was impatient and sometimes violent on the subject.

Went to Bombon to have talk with Marshal Foch. The Marshal at first expressed considerable uneasiness for fear that Mr. Wilson was going to allow himself to become involved in a long conversation with the Germans and allow himself to be duped by them. He then feared that Mr. Wilson would assume to speak for the Allies and said that Mr. Wilson had not said anything to the Allies as yet. I expressed my opinion so as to reassure him on this subject. Then the Marshal brought up the question of the advance of the American troops. He sees but will not admit that we are up against a tough proposition. He agreed with General Petain's suggestion that I should take immediate command of the group of armies on the same status as Marshal Haig and General Petain.

Went to Paris for the night.

October 14 Monday

Left Paris at about 7 a. m. Had a long trip to Souilly due to a number of blow-outs and engine trouble. Arrived at about noon to find that the attack that had been launched this morning was progressing only fairly

well. Worked on train and in office in the afternoon. Drew up a plan for an attack more to the left, going up by the eastern edge of the Bois de Bourgonne. Hope for better results tomorrow. There is no particular reason for this hope except that if we keep on pounding, the Germans will be obliged to give way and for the fact that this maneuvre has been carefully studied out.

October 15 Tuesday

With Major Quekemeyer visited the headquarters of the 5th Corps and had talk with Generals Summerall and Burt. Saw also there General Foote. Went to Headquarters 5th Division. Saw Colonel Trott, Chief of Staff. It seems that this Division allowed the front line to absorb all of its troops and retained no unit as reserve. Saw later General Hines who was making a strenuous effort to straighten out the matter. It seems that he gave General McMahon orders to go out himself and round up his Division. I gave Colonel Trott instructions to go out himself, if necessary, and to get away from the idea of sitting too much in the dugout. Visited the Headquarters of the 3d Division. Saw Colonel Brewster, Chief of Staff. Thence went to 32d Division where I found the Chief of Staff. Thence went to the 89th Division where I found Generals Wright and Haan, also Brigadier General Irwin. Had talk with them, and thence went to the 42d Division where I saw General Menoher. At each Headquarters where troops were in line I gave orders that they hold every inch of ground gained. It seems that in many cases troops have taken ground, then, due to their receiving no orders or to their having been subject to machine gun fire, they have fallen back and the ground had to be retaken another day. In certain cases ground has been taken and abandoned four times.

note

Left morning

Mr Miller to cable Secretary Baker

October 16 Wednesday

At Souilly.

Worked on train all day, going over mass of papers which have accumulated. Made up with General McAndrew a new list of promotions. Received interesting cable from Colonel Lloyd Griscom on the English attitude toward President Wilson's negotiations. Saw General Chamberlain about the railroad artillery. Told him I should like to see Admiral Plunkett, commanding railroad artillery. Had talk with General Brewster about the work of the Inspectors General. Saw General Mitchell about aviation matters.

look up this cable

October 17 Thursday

Spent the day visiting troops on the front with Colonel Quekemeyer. Talked with Admiral Plunkett about 14 inch Navy guns. Train left at 11 p.m. for Chaumont.

October 18 Friday

At Chaumont.

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Arrived at Chaumont at about 8 a. m. Spent the day principally in going over a number of matters with the Chief of Staff. General Sir Arthur Paget, who proposed sometime ago to visit me, came to house for luncheon. Sent him on his way in the afternoon to Ligny, where he was met by Bowditch.

October 19 Saturday

At Chaumont.

Had meeting with certain members of the General Staff to discuss Advance P.C. and other matters. Saw General Thouart of the British Intelligence Service. General Houze called, also General Sturges. Had talk with Bishop Brent. Had at house to dinner Congressmen Glass, Whaley and Byrnes, and Mr. Waldron of Collier's Weekly, who was with them. Left on train at 11 p. m. for Souilly. Brought with me General Conner, who is to work on problem of Advance P. C.

Paler Tent 21

October 20 Sunday

At Souilly.

Arrived at Souilly at about 8 a. m. Went to Headquarters 1st Army and had talk with General Liggett. Worked in his office most of the day. There have been reported a number of stragglers at the front and have decided to take energetic steps to prevent this. Received directive from Marshal Foch, continuing present program. General Dawes came up from Paris with some interesting gossip which is floating about town.

October 21 Monday

At Souilly.

Talked with General Conner on proposition of Advance P.C. Admiral Mayo and party came to train for luncheon. Had several talks with Mr. Martin Egan, who is on the train. General McAndrew came up from Chaumont. Had session with him and General Conner on future plans. Decided to go to Paris, and left at about 10 p. m.

October 22 Tuesday

At Paris.

Arrived in Paris about 8 a. m., and had talk with Mr. Clemenceau with reference to horses and to the International situation. He was in excellent spirits and seemed to think that we have decidedly the upper hand of the situation. Had talk with Mr. Frazier; also with General Harbord. Went to the Embassy and had talk with the Ambassador. In afternoon went to Versailles and had talk with General Bliss. Had a long talk with General Heller of Polish Army. Had dinner with Generals Dawes and Harbord.

October 23 Wednesday

Left for Senlis with Colonel Boyd, Major Bowditch and Captain de Marenches. Had a talk with the Marshal on the

subject of the German proposal for armistice. He told me that in case the question was submitted to him, he would summon the Allied Commanders and ask them for their opinions. Thence went to Bertaincourt where I lunched with Sir Douglas Haig on his train. I had a talk with him and got his point of view, which, to me, seemed a little less bellicose than that of the Marshal or myself. Returned to Paris and left for Souilly on the train at about 11 p.m. Left Captain de Marenches to take up matters of personnel for the service of the rear of the First and Second Armies. It seems that we will have to take over a great many services in that region which had been heretofore held by the French.

October 24 Thursday

At Souilly.

Worked all day on the train at Souilly. Had talk with General Bethel, also with Generals McAndrew and Conner. General Liggett and General Drum came down to consult about the next operation. It seems that we will have to hold up three or four days on account of the French 4th Army on our left not being ready on the day set by us.

October 25 Friday

Was called at 7:30 to receive message from Marshal Foch summoning Allied Commanders to meet him at Senlis at 4 p.m. to discuss terms which might be proposed for an armistice. Took Colonel Boyd and Captain de Marenches. Summoned General Bethel to meet me there; also Chief of Staff and General Conner were to be there any way on other business. Met General Bethel there short time before meeting and had a few minutes talk with him at American Mission. The meeting of the Allied Commanders was not very long. The Marshal stated that he wished the opinion of each as to the terms on which he would propose that an armistice be granted to Germany. Marshal Haig spoke first and was the most lenient of the three. The Marshal called on me next, but I stated that, in view of the fact that General Petain and Marshal Haig had been in the war longer than I had and, if possible, had more interest at stake, I would prefer having them express their opinions first. General Petain next expressed his terms, which were more severe than those of Marshal Haig. I then expressed my terms which are given in my notes on meeting and which were still more exacting than those of General Petain. The Marshal did not commit himself in any statement, except to give the impression that he had no inclination toward leniency. Returned to Paris, arriving about 8 p.m. Wrote up a few notes on this session and had them telegraphed to Washington. Went to bed with just a slight threat of grippe, which has been hanging over me all day.

October 26 Saturday

At Paris.

Stayed in bed all day. Had some fever and bad cold. Allowed Boyd to send for Doctor Taylor in the afternoon. Mr. House, who arrived the 25th, sent word that he must see me the 27th or 28th.

October 27 Sunday

At Paris.

Lieutenant Colonel Griscom called early in the morning with statement to Boyd that he was sent to get my views on situation as Mr. House was unable to see me on account of his being afraid of the grippe. Soon after Major Warburton came in saying that Mr. House had sent him over to see if General Bliss could not come and get my views and transmit them to him. I sent Boyd over with a copy of my telegram to Washington. Mr. House said to Boyd that he wanted me to be sure to take good care of myself so as to be out for the meeting of the Supreme War Council of the 29th.

There were numerous callers. I saw Gricsom, Dawes and Bacon. Had Boyd 'phone for an appointment with Mr. House. He was afraid to see me. Boyd said that I considered seeing him of sufficient importance to justify my coming out if Mr. House was afraid to see me in my house. Mr. House told him that the meeting was postponed till Wednesday the 30th, and that he would see me sometime Tuesday morning. He told Boyd that he had my views, however, and did not consider it so essential that he see me. Boyd delicately suggested the possibility of my being able to help orient him in the situation generally and in particular with the American military point of view, also the necessity for our getting together on the whole question. He said he would see me on Tuesday morning, the 29th; that the meeting of the War Council had been postponed until Wednesday, the 30th.

October 28 Monday

In Paris.

Still confined to quarters with grippe. Saw a few people in room. Did no business of importance.

October 29 Tuesday

In Paris.

Boyd 'phoned to Mr. House's secretary to say that Doctor considered it would be very unwise for me to go out. Mr. House being afraid to come to see me, I gave up hope of seeing him before the meeting. I worked in quarters and studied some reports on relative military strength of Germany and the Allies, and on condition of Germany politically, economically and from a military point of view.

October 30 Wednesday

In Paris.

Feeling better. Got out of my room and saw General

Bliss downstairs. Saw also General Bethel. Mr. Frazier came with message from Mr. House to effect that the military considerations of an armistice had not yet been considered. That the meeting at the Foreign Office this afternoon would first take up the question of Austria's request for an armistice and then the question of Turkey; then possibly Germany's request. Mr. House, Frazier said, wanted me to get in touch with Marshals Foch and Haig to see if I could reconcile their different points of view. There is nothing to justify my taking this matter up with them. Marshal Foch at the meeting of October 25th asked for my views, which I gave him, as did Marshal Haig and General Petain. Marshal Foch did not state what would be his own terms and has not since consulted me. Mr. House has not given me the Marshal's views. I do not deem it advisable to undertake to influence them in their views. At 3 p. m. I appeared at the Foreign Office, where I met Mr. House and others. The Prime Ministers went in session and General Bliss and I waited some time. Finally General Bliss and I went in session with Generals Sackville-West, Di Robilant, Belain and Sir Henry Wilson to draw up suggested terms of an armistice with Austria, which we were to submit to the Prime Ministers for consideration. We made poor headway for some time due to lack of practical ideas on the part of the Englishmen, but finally agreed on a set of conditions.

On meeting Mr. House at the Foreign Office I gave him a copy of a paper I had been considering for some time. The paper set forth the question as to whether we should grant an armistice to Germany at this time. I took the position that it should not be granted. In the evening I received a note from Mr. House asking me what were the views of the other military commanders on this question. I sent Boyd to tell him that I did not know the opinion of the others, that I had never discussed the matter with them. Mr. House asked Boyd what my idea was in submitting this paper. He told Boyd that the question as to whether or not an armistice should be granted was purely political and that all the Prime Ministers were anxious for it. Boyd told him that I had not expressed my reasons for presenting the paper, but that my point of view was naturally only a military one. He said he had shown it to Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau, who did not seem to consider it. I wrote him a note telling him that my consideration was, of course, only military and that I had never been given an opportunity to discuss the matter with any of the military commanders. That I believed that it was the right attitude as decided from the American military point of view.

I sent for Colonel Mott and gave him a copy of the paper for Marshal Foch and told him to let me know and also Mr. House, the next morning, the opinion of Marshal Foch as to this proposition.

I left on train for Souilly at 11 p. m.

October 31 Thursday

Arrived at Souilly at about 9 a.m. Worked on train and at Headquarters, 1st Army, all the morning. In the afternoon went with Major Bowditch to visit Corps Commanders.

Received a telegram from Colonel Mott stating that the Marshal was very much pleased with my point of view and had views very similar to mine. Received a telegram from Marshal Foch's headquarters stating that armistice with Austria-Hungary will probably be signed sometime tonight. Wish there were some Austrians in front of my attack tomorrow who might be displaced by this. Unfortunately they are all on the right of the Meuse or in front of the 2nd Army.

November 1 Friday

At Souilly.

The attack was resumed this morning. It was carefully planned and prepared. Everyone knew his task and did it well. It seems they have taken about 4000 prisoners and 40 guns, and have reached our objectives for the day. I received word from Mr. House that he wanted me for a meeting at Paris to discuss the Austrian situation, so left on train at 11 p.m. for Paris.

November 2 Saturday

Arrived in Paris at about 8:30 a. m. Went to house where I had a talk with General Moseley. Went to Mr. House's residence at 9:30 and walked with him to Ministry of War. There was a session of Prime Ministers, Commanding Generals and Chiefs of Staff and members of Supreme War Council. They discussed the Austrian situation, what should be done in case Austria accepts terms of armistice, in case she does not accept them, and in case she accepts them but is unable, due to internal disorder, to carry them out. It was decided to allow Austria until midnight November 3-4 to accept terms of armistice.

The military men were called upon to draw up a general plan of action to meet the various supposed situations, and we met in the afternoon and after a few minutes discussion adopted a plan which Marshal Foch had had drawn up. (Probably the work of General Weygand.)

I then attended a meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles where the general situation was discussed. Returned to Paris with Mr. House and had a long and very satisfactory talk with him.

I had a cable from Washington asking whether I had received cable from Washington re my proposed conditions for armistice, and whether I had consulted Mr. House before submitting to the Supreme War Council my letter setting forth reasons why no armistice should be granted Germany.

November 3 Sunday

Arrived at Souilly about 9 a. m. Replied to cable from Washington asking if I had consulted Mr. House, etc. I stated

that I had received cable from Washington and my letter was written in view of first paragraph of this cable asking that I give my opinion on situation.

Worked on train and at Headquarters, 1st Army, principally in directing the attack which is going well. In afternoon saw General Maestre and had very plain talk with him about his overstepping his authority to the extent of giving an order that the 1st American Army would continue its attack. He meant nothing by it, but the matter could not be overlooked. He was very nice about it and said it was done by his staff and would not occur again. I remonstrated against his having drawn the line which divides us from French in such a manner as to oblique the Americans to right so they strike the Meuse above Sedan. He said it was because French would have no road unless we did this. I said I had wanted my troops to take Sedan. He said something about the line of communications. I then stated that in case we arrived in front of Sedan first, we would oblique over in French territory and take it. He said this would be all right, and repeated: "Je ne demande pas meux."

I am having difficulty getting the communiques well written. There has been much favorable comment on our modest communiques, but we are not getting credit for all the work we are doing. I had to write a good part of one tonight myself at the eleventh hour.

November 4 Monday

At Souilly.

Had talk with Mr. Stettinius who left for Paris, and with the Chief of Staff. Went with Colonel Boyd to the 2nd Army headquarters at Toul. It seems that there are some indications of a possible withdrawal on that front. Returned to Souilly via Ligny, where we stopped for tea. While there saw in the paper of the death of little May Paddock. On return to train found Sir Arthur Livingston, who had been sent by General Dawes to talk over question of coal supply.

November 5 Tuesday

At Souilly.

Spent day on visit to front. Went via Clermont, St. Menhould, up Vouziers road across to Grandpre, and thence to Buzancy and Harricourt where I saw General Dickman. I told him I would like to see his Corps have the honor of taking Sedan, and he promised to do all in his power to have that honor. Returned via Thermorgues, Verpel, Champigneulles, St. Juvin and Varenne. Found road traffic held up pretty badly because truck drivers could not see road and many ran off into the ditches. Should have gotten back to the train at 6 p. m., but only arrived at 10. Colonel Griscom arrived from Paris.

November 6 Wednesday

At Souilly.

Worked on train all day. Saw Colonel Mays, J.A. Wrote instructions to General Liggett to have lights on motor trucks. The advance is going well on both sides of the river. The French seem to be afraid we will beat them to Sedan and are constantly making efforts to get us to go more to the East. Tonight our troops have arrived within 4 kilometers of Sedan and they say they are going to the town tonight. According to agreement with General Maestre, if we arrive first we can take Sedan. I think we will do it.

November 7 Thursday.

At Souilly.

Worked on train all day. Received a letter from Marshal Foch giving a new project for operations. He would use six American divisions, but does not mention their being used as an American Army. I told Colonel Mott to let the Marshal know that I would like these divisions to operate together.

It seems that the German delegates have come across the line to sign the armistice, or at least to talk about it.

November 8 Friday.

At Souilly.

Received a 'phone message from Marshal Foch stating that hostilities would cease on a day and at an hour to be fixed later; that troops would hold the fronts they held at that hour and day, etc. I decided to go to Paris to get in closer touch with the Marshal in order to talk over either the prospected operation or the part we are to play in occupying German or Alsacian territory. I gave up an engagement to meet a Japanese mission at 2:30 and left immediately after luncheon by motor for Paris, arriving at about 7:30 p.m.

Saw Colonel Mott at the house. He told me that the German plenipotentiaries had met Marshal Foch at Guise at 9 a.m. and had found the terms a little harder than expected and consequently had sent a message back by automobile to Spa at about 11 a. m. If the Germans answer by wireless we may hear tonight. If they send a messenger back the earliest hour we could hear would be about noon tomorrow. I find that Mott had been given the message he sent with the understanding that he should hold it until he got word that the armistice was signed. and that he should send it immediately on notification that the armistice was signed. He sent it without waiting for signature, hence the confusion.

November 9 Saturday

At Paris.

Worked in quarters in the morning. Saw Admiral Benson and Mr. Frazier, who came to inform me of a proposition presented to Mr. House to have three or four American regiments sent to the southern part of Austrian territory which is to be occupied by Italian troops, the plea being that the inhabitants would not be hostile to American troops. Had a long talk with Mr. Martin Egan. Received a letter from Marshal Foch

complying somewhat with my ideas on the employment to be made of the six American divisions which he asked me for recently for operations. Had talk with Bishop Brent and Mr. Carter of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Carter asked for a message to be used by the Y.M.C.A. in the campaign fund. I declined on the ground that I did not care to have my name placed too much before the people of the United States, especially I do not wish to give the impression of putting myself forward. Neither do I wish to have my name too much associated with requests for funds. After lunch went to Red Cross Hospital No.1 at Neuilly to see Sergeant Lanckton, and incidentally visited a large portion of the hospital. While there, received 'phone message that the Japanese Prince Iorihito, whom I missed at Souilly yesterday, wished to see me at The Crillon. I went by there and he, representing the Emperor, presented me with the highest Order of the Rising Sun. Had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Egan. Left for Chaumont at 11 o'clock. Still no word about the signing of the armistice.

November 10 Sunday

At Chaumont.

Arrived at Chaumont about 9:30. Went to office and worked there all day. Worked with Chief of Staff. Also saw General Bandholtz about the Provost Marshal's duties. Had Miss Wilson and party at house to dinner.

November 11 Monday

At Chaumont.

Telephonic message from Colonel Mott received at 6 a. m. informing me that the armistice had been signed and that hostilities would cease at 11 o'clock on the 11th. This order was immediately transmitted to the Armies by telephone. It seems that both the First and Second Armies had planned attacks for this morning. I have begun studying at once the questions that are brought up by this new condition.

Had a talk with General Nolan about organizing a more important bureau for handling visitors.

Colonel Mott telephoned advance information as to the following up of the Germans. Was in consultation a good part of the remainder of the day with Generals McAndrew and Conner on this subject.

Saw the Conte d'Oultremont, who is leaving the Belgian Mission to rejoin the King of the Belgians. Sent a message by him to the King.

Had Assistant Secretary of War Keppel at house to dinner.

Left on train for Paris at 11 p. m., taking with me General McAndrew, Colonels Boyd, Quekemeyer and Griscom, and Captain Hughes.

November 12 Wednesday

Arrived in Paris at about 9 a.m. Went to house where I met Colonel Mott who had instructions from the Marshal as to following up the Germans. Went over this with General Mc-

Andrew and General Harbord, who happened to be at the house at the time. Left for Senlis, where I arrived at 11:45 and had a talk with the Marshal. This was the first time I had seen him since the confirmation of our victory. He was in high spirits and said a great many things about the splendid work of the American Army, my cordial cooperation and how he appreciated my straight-forward dealing. He said that he had always known my attitude on every question because I stated it frankly and clearly and then lived up to it. He became so enthusiastic and so did I, that both of us were unable to restrain the tears, and the Marshal in his enthusiasm gave me an old-fashioned French "accolade". The object of my visit was to decorate him with the Distinguished Service Medal. Behind his headquarters he had lined up a guard, apparently of territorial orderlies, about 17 in number, under command of a sergeant. Two trumpeters furnished the music. The Marshal faced the command and I stood between him and them and made a very short speech in French, the tenor of which is given in a letter which was signed by me and handed by Boyd to one of the Marshal's aides. I then pinned the medal on him and shook hands with him. The Marshal made quite a long talk, stating how much he appreciated the honor and how brilliantly the Americans had acted. He seemed very much impressed. He then shook hands with me very cordially and stood holding my hand with both of his as he ordered the trumpeters to close the "ban". We then resumed our conversation in the office for a few minutes and then went out in the yard to see the Marshal decorate with the Croix de Guerre the sister of General Duchesne, the head of the British Mission at the Marshal's headquarters. I then went to lunch at the Marshal's with Colonels Mott, Boyd and Quekemeyer. At the table General Weygand told about the visit of the German emissaries. It seems that they came across the line by automobile on the afternoon of November 7th, and got into a special car or train which was sent to meet them by the French. This car was moved during the night to a point in the forest between Compiegne and Soissons on an A.L.P.G. siding. The train of the Marshal had been moved to a siding alongside of the track of the German train during the night. A kind of ramp joined the two trains. The emissaries were ushered into the Marshal's train and the Marshal asked to whom he had the honor to speak. They told them who they were and he asked them if they had credentials. Ertzberger took out from his pocket a soiled envelope which contained the credentials of the party signed by Max de Bade.

The Marshal took these credentials out of the room and examined them, and returning asked them what was the object of their visit. They replied that they had come to discuss terms of armistice. Marshal Foch made it clear that he himself was not asking for an armistice and did not care to have one. He then asked the Germans if they wished an armistice. They said that they did. The Marshal said if they wished an armistice, here were the terms upon which they might have it, and handed

Next page

handed them the terms. General Weygand said that the members were apparently very much depressed by the severity of the terms. They had no power to sign the armistice without consent of the Chancellor, and after some little discussion they sent an officer, Captain Heldorff, with the armistice terms across the lines to the German side. During the 9th and 10th, while waiting for directions from the German government, the Germans talked very freely with General Weygand about conditions in Germany and spoke particularly about the lack of food and the fear that there would be famine because of the bad transportation service.

In the armistice terms they did not seem to object to turning over 5,000 cannon, but deplored the condition which required that 30,000 machine guns be turned over. They finally succeeded in obtaining from the Marshal a reduction to 25,000 machine guns so that they might have some for riot duty. They complained about the short time allowed them for evacuation, stating that the German army was in no condition to move, either forward or backward.

The delegates were apparently very much impressed with the fairmindedness of General Weygand, and on the 10th they drew up a number of requests which they wished to make to Marshal Foch. They handed this paper first to General Weygand, asking him to go over it and let them know if there were any requests contained in it which General Weygand thought would not be accorded by the Marshal. Naturally General Weygand turned the paper over to the Marshal. In speaking of the danger of riots in Germany, the delegates were asked why they did not send some of their reserve divisions to maintain order in the interior of their country. Their reply was that they had no divisions in reserve; that every division that they had was actually in line.

A wireless message from the German Government authorizing the delegates to sign the armistice was received at about 11 p. m. on the 10th. It took until about 2 a. m. on the 11th to decode the message, and discussion with the Marshal began immediately. It took until about 5 a. m. to complete the discussion and draw up the terms in the rough. In their hurry to stop bloodshed, the last page of the conditions was written first, on which the signatures were placed at five minutes after five a. m. on the 11th, and word was sent out immediately to the troops to stop hostilities at 11 a.m. The other pages were written afterward.

General Weygand said that the delegates left soon after. Just before they left, Mr. Oberndorff stated that he would like to speak to General Weygand. General Weygand and he walked up and down in the woods by the train for a few minutes. The German stated that he wished to thank General Weygand for all his courtesy during the negotiations; also, he wished to ask General Weygand if it would not be possible to have started in France in some of the French newspapers a little propaganda in favor of sending food to the German population. He called attention to the fact that no one wanted to let the

next page

German people starve and that it was not to the interest of France to let them do so. General Weygand replied that his courtesy had been accorded as a matter of duty; that as for the propaganda, it would be impossible to consider the matter. In the first place, he said that the German evidently had not any conception of the feeling in France toward Germany; that it was the deepest rooted hatred caused by the suffering and injustice which Germany had brought to France; that no paper would publish such propaganda and any paper which did would rightly be burned. The German stated that General Weygand did not fully understand the situation; that some day he would see that the fault was not entirely against the Germans. He repeated that some day, if he and General Weygand should meet, they would talk the matter over and General Weygand would understand. General Weygand said that if they ever met after this, it would probably be in Heaven.

November 13 Thursday

Went to the Ecole de Guerre at a quarter of ten and presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Marshal Joffre. The ceremony was very simple, and took place in his office. There were present General Harbord, Colonel Boyd, Colonel Quekemeyer and the Staff of Marshal Joffre.

Thence went to Provins where I lunched with General Petain, after which I presented the Distinguished Service Medal to him. This ceremony was also very simple. He had a guard of about 20 men lined up in front of his house. I made a little talk to General Petain about the assistance he had been to us, and he made some very cordial remarks in return. He was manifestly pleased with the whole affair.

Returned to Paris and stopped for a talk with Mr. House before returning home. At house saw Mr. Stettinius, General Atterbury, General Moseley, Colonel Wilgus and Major Jay; also an Italian officer who came with them to talk over the question of railroads. Saw also Colonel H. H. Whitney, and had talk with Colonel Griscom. Dined at Foyots with Colonel Boyd and Colonel Quekemeyer. Left at about 11 p.m. for Cambrai with Lieutenant Colonels Quekemeyer, Griscom and Bacon and Captain de Marenches.

November 14 Friday

Arrived at Cambrai at about 9 a. m., and went out to Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters in transportation which was sent to meet me by the British. Presented Distinguished Service Medal to Sir Douglas. Ceremony was more impressive than those arranged by Marshal Foch and General Petain. The British had a brigade of Highlanders with bagpipes and considerable ado.

Returned to Paris, arriving at about 6 o'clock. Saw Lord Derby, British Ambassador, who is very friendly to the Americans and who had some suggestions to make as to international relations. Then went over to see Mr. Clemenceau. This was the first time I have seen him since the cessation

of hostilities. He was very demonstrative, and in his enthusiasm gave way to tears.

Dined at Petit Durands, and made a call after dinner. Left on train for Chaumont at 11 p. m.

November 15 Saturday

At Chaumont.

Arrived in Chaumont at about 9:30. Went directly to office. Worked with the Chief of Staff and General Conner on proposition of occupation of German territory. Saw General Rhodes who was just leaving for Spa with his delegation which is to handle questions of relation with the Germans during the armistice. Saw General Frank Parker, Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, General Winans and Bishop Brent. Spent a lot of time clearing up a lot of papers which had accumulated in the last few days. Had Mrs. Purdon at house to dinner. Worked after dinner on report which the Secretary of War wishes to include in his annual report.

November 16 Sunday

At Chaumont.

Worked in quarters first part of the morning on report for Secretary of War. The Ambassador, General Bliss, Admiral Benson and party came down from Paris for ceremony which is to take place in the afternoon, when General Bliss is to present the Distinguished Service Medal to me. We had the formation in the area of barracks similar to that which we had when the President of the Republic decorated me with the Legion of Honor. General Bliss made a very nice little talk, and the ceremony on the whole was well carried out. After this ceremony, the Mayor of Chaumont and the Municipal Council came to my office by appointment to present me with a gold knife and other objects which they had made as tokens of their friendship. The Mayor made a very emotional little talk, to which I responded. In order to add a little touch of informality to the party and in order to give them a little souvenir, I reminded them of the superstition which we have against accepting as a gift any kind of cutting or thrusting implement without giving something in return for it. I then presented each one of them with an American coin. They seemed to enjoy this idea very much. After the ceremony I had a talk with Admiral Benson and spent the remainder of the time, except for numerous interruptions, working on my report for the Secretary of War.

November 17 Monday

At Chaumont.

Worked in quarters all day on report for Secretary of War. Ambassador, General Bliss and party left for trip on front. Saw no one but Chief of Staff and Aides.

November 18 Tuesday

At Chaumont.

Worked in quarters all day on report. Had Colonel Margetts at house to luncheon, and to dinner had General Smith, General Bethel and Captain Thornton. After dinner worked with Generals Bethel and Smith on question of occupation of Luxembourg.

November 19 Wednesday

At Chaumont.

Worked in quarters first part of day finishing up report for the Secretary of War. Received instructions from Marshal Foch to have armies follow up Germans at a distance of ten kilometers, which changes our plans somewhat. I had to rush General F. Le J. Parker to Luxembourg with a letter to the Grand Duchess in which I expressed my congratulations on the liberation of her country and my assumption that there would be no objection on her part to having the American Army cross Luxembourg as required. I saw after luncheon Mrs. Rhinehart and Messrs. Scott and McArthur of the War Department Committee on Classification of Personnel. Saw also General Patrick and had several conferences with Colonel Johnson of the Personnel Bureau. Finished up my report and got rid of large collection of papers. Left on train at 11 p. m. for Souilly.

November 20 Thursday

Arrived at Souilly about 8 a. m. Went by motor to Longuyon where I had a talk with General Dickman, commanding the Third Army. Received message there from General Parker at Luxembourg stating that the Luxembourg government wished a regiment of American infantry to pass through the city on November 21st. Ordered the 18th Infantry for this duty. Went to Longwy and had there a talk with General Hines. Returned to Souilly at about 6:30 p. m. Received a message that the King of the Belgians wished me to accompany him on his entry into Brussels on the morning of the 22nd. Made some hasty arrangements. Among other things ordered some saddles sent up from Chaumont - also my Belgian decoration.

November 21 Friday

Left Souilly by motor at a little before 8 o'clock with General Brown, Colonel Boyd, Colonel Bowditch, Captain Hughes and Mr. Egan. Stopped over a few minutes at Longuyon and talked with General Dickman. Took him along with me to the 3rd Corps headquarters at Longwy. Stayed there for lunch with General Hines. Received the Mayor and the members of the Municipal Council, who came to pay their respects and express their pleasure over the liberation of their city. Met there General F. Le J. Parker, who, with Colonel Quekemeyer, had been to the city of Luxembourg to arrange for the entry of American troops into the Grand Duche. General Parker informed me that the Grand Duchess would receive me at the Palace and would stand on the balcony with me as the troops marched by, also that at the edge of the city I would be

greeted on my arrival by various societies of the city, and by children and young girls who would present bouquets.

Left Longwy so as to arrive at the outskirts of the city at 1:30. Long before we arrived it became apparent that we would have a cordial reception. A holiday had been declared and peasants along the road, recognizing the American flag on the automobile, raised their hats and waved as we went by. At the entrance to the city I found assembled a crowd of people which completely filled the streets and extended several hundred yards. They greeted the arrival of my car with a tremendous uproar. I stopped and heard the different speeches they read off. A reply was impossible, because as soon as one finished another began. All of them paid the highest tribute to the United States and spoke of the American army as the one which had delivered them from the invasion of the Germans, except one old lady who apparently missed the point and took us for English. She was head of some society for the study of English, and read off a most eulogistic document which she had written in honor of the English and the English effort, and brought in a great many expressions such as: "England expects every man to do his duty." She had with her a few released English prisoners, and on termination of her speech called on the crowd for cheers in honor of England and these young men who had done their duty so well. It added a little touch of humor to the situation which I should have hated to miss.

We went from there to the Hotel de Ville where we were received by the Mayor and the Council. The Mayor made a very cordial speech of gratitude to America, and hailed the American Army which had delivered them. He spoke with very deep feeling, which seemed to be shared by all the others, and I replied, thanking him for the cordial welcome which had been accorded us; stating that it was of particular pleasure to me as Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces to be received in this way by the city of Luxembourg; that we had come to France to fight for an ideal, and that it was a pleasure and a privilege to us to have participated in the liberation of people who have been deprived of their liberty by the enemy; that I wished to assure them that we came among them as friends, only for the purpose of assuring this liberty of which I spoke; that the reception which they had given us augured well for the relations between us; that unpleasant incidents might occur due to our presence, but these would be mere incidents, and I hoped that they would not construe them as indicative of our real attitude; that any damage which might be done due to our presence, or anything which we took, would be paid for; that I was sure that we would have from them nothing but cordial cooperation and a continuance of the pleasant relations of the day.

From there we went to the Palace. The streets everywhere we went were crowded with people who waved and yelled with an enthusiasm that was very touching. They had learned

to say "Hip, Hip, Hooray," and greeted us lustily with this yell from all sides. At the Palace I was taken up first and had a talk with the Grand Duchess and her sister for a few minutes, and then the other officers accompanying me were brought up and presented to her. I had with me Generals Dickman, Hines, Parker and Preston Brown, and Colonels Boyd, Quekemeyer and Bowditch. We then went out on the balcony and the 18th Infantry passed in review under the window. The enthusiasm ran riot, but I must say that I was not particularly pleased with the appearance of the 18th. They had a business-like air, but were a little sloppy. It must be said, however, that they had been fighting too much lately to have an opportunity to smarten up.

From the Palace we went to the Hotel du Grand Brassur to organize for the trip to Brussels. A few minutes later I left with Colonels Boyd and Quekemeyer, Captain Hughes and Mr. Egan, taking three Locomobiles, one of which was loaded with saddles and baggage. We went by Givet, Philippeville and Charleroi. All the villages were decorated in honor of the entry of allied troops, and there were arches over the road with streamers bearing the words, "Honneur aux Allies," etc. At Givet we stopped for dinner at the Grand Hotel. It was late, cold and dark, we had still a long road to travel, and very little time to waste on dinner, so we took what was ready rather than wait for potatoes and steak which the good woman of the hotel said she could prepare. Food was very scarce and she had just gotten these articles of luxury which she thought we certainly could not resist. We had ham which gave the impression of having been hidden since the beginning of the German invasion, bread which was heavier than any I have ever seen before, some weak coffee, and some very strong brandy which they called, "mare," that she said they had hidden from the Germans.

We arrived at Burssels soon after 10 p. m. The streets were brilliantly lighted and people were walking up and down them with a holiday air. We saw most of the town in our search for the address which Captain Cresson had telegraphed would be my lodging. We found it about 11 p. m. It was the home of Mr. Adolphe Stoclet, 303 Avenue du Turvurenne. We found a most elaborate and highly decorated abode. They were having a dinner party and Captain Cresson was fortunately there. He had notreceived either of the three telegrams which Boyd had sent over different routes announcing that I would come. The Stoclet family were most charming and we were cared for in a most hospitable way. After talking with Captain Cresson a very short time, it became apparent that I had not been properly oriented on the conditions under which I was invited to come to Brussels. Captain Cresson had a vague general idea of the preparations for the ceremony and of my participation in it, but he was not familiar with any details. He did not know whether the other Commanders-in-Chief had been invited. When closely pressed he was not

even certain that it was the desire of the King that I should be present. He made the remark to Captain Hughes that he should like to find out just from whom the invitation came. He told Colonel Boyd that Colonel Tilkins, A.D.C. to the King, had told him that I was coming and he asked him to make preparations for caring for me, and that he, Captain Cresson, had asked Colonel Tilkins whether or not he should inform me that I was expected and whether he might use the King's name in so doing, and that Tilkins had told him that he might do so. He made a great many statements, most of which were vague and some of which were contradictory. He stated that the horses we were to ride had been chosen. When pinned down by Boyd and Quekemeyer, he said that he had not seem them, did not know what horses they were, whether good, bad or indifferent, and said that we would have to get down early and get them to keep the English from getting them. The reservation was therefore apparently not complete.

November 22 Sunday

Early this morning Colonel Quekemeyer took Captain Cresson to the stables to see what kind of horses were reserved and found in fact that none had really been reserved; that there were some troop horses which were available. Colonel Quekemeyer stated that they were all impossible to consider riding in a parade with the King. We held a hasty consultation at the house as there were only a few minutes to lose. Apparently the Belgians really wished the King to be the only central figure in the parade. It is possible that the invitations were issued late so that they could not be accepted. I did not wish to be the only Commander-in-Chief riding in the parade. I had no desire to detract from the glory of the King, and had merely come because I knew that they could not invite me without the other Commanders-in-Chief, and I thought if they were there I should be there to represent the American Expeditionary Forces. Now that they had not come, I did not wish to appear to be forcing myself forward in the matter.

I sent Colonel Boyd to see Captain d'Outremont, A.D.C. to the King, with a message to the effect that I had come to Brussels on the occasion to show my sympathy and appreciation of the importance of the event, that the messages which I sent to Captain Cresson informing him that I would come had not been received by him; that I had arrived very late the evening before, not expected by Captain Cresson, and that therefore it was entirely too late for me tomake any preparations for riding in the parade, but that I wished the King to know of my presence, my heartfelt joy on the occasion, and to let it be known that in case His Majesty saw fit to see me it would be a great honor and pleasure. Captain d'Outremont took Colonel Boyd to see the Grand Marshal of the King's household and this explanation was very well received and he made an arrangement which worked out very satisfactorily.

Captain d'Outremont then took us to the Parliament building. Very soon after our arrival the King rode by at the head of the parade and he and those accompanying him took position in the Court while the troops passed by in review. The outburst when the King rode by was most enthusiastic. There was a battalion each of American, French and British troops, and a Division of Belgian troops. The Americans were given the head of the column. They marched well and compared favorably with the other troops, their head dress being their weakest point. After the review was over, the King and Queen and their party went to the Parliament House. I entered just after the King. He was received with a very popular outburst. He read an address to the Parliament which had some very good ideas and sentiments, but which on the whole I thought a little flat. He referred a number of times to America's part in the war. At one time he spoke very highly of the military effort of the United States and this was received with long and enthusiastic applause which was directed to me. After the King's address we went to the palace, arriving before he did. At the palace all the guests who had been invited were assembled in a large room. The King and his party came into another large adjoining room. I was summoned to meet the King and stayed there for some time, talking with him and the Queen. The King among other things told me that America had won the war; that it was due to our effort that the Allies had not been beaten. He made this strong and very clear. He thanked me most cordially for having been present and seemed to be very sincere in what he said. I stated that I had to return to Luxembourg and obtained his permission to withdraw without waiting for the luncheon to which we were invited. On going out I met General Jacobs of the British army, who spoke of the American effort and told me that "the Allies had, so to speak, pushed the Germans just to the crest of the hill, and that it took just a little added push by the Americans to put them over." It was interesting to compare this appreciation of the American effort with that just expressed by the King.

We had a late and hasty luncheon at the Stoclets and left about 4 p. m. for Luxembourg. It was possible in all Brussels to get only 30 litres of gasoline for the automobiles. We therefore had to stop at Charleroi and even there could not get all we wanted, but obtained enough to get back to Luxembourg. We got in after a cold ride about 11 p. m. and went to the train which had arrived.

November 23

At Luxembourg.

Worked on the train all day. Had talk with General Craig at 3rd Army headquarters in town. Also had General Brown look for a place in the vicinity for the train. Ordered Generals McAndrew, Davis, Conner and Nolan to come to join me for consultation. Find that the question of exchange is going to have to be regulated. Different rates are being used, some

very much in favor of the mark. Had a short talk with Colonel Collins who was in the vicinity with the 7th Field Artillery.

November 24 Sunday

At Luxembourg.

Worked on train all day. Had conference with Generals McAndrew, Conner, Nolan and Smith on matters pertaining to occupation of Luxembourg and Germany. Had a talk with General Davis about turning over to him the control of the Personnel Bureau. Had conference with General Smith and General Nolan on the secret service, and with General Nolan about establishing a bureau for handling important visitors to the A.E.F. General Nolan had some suggestions to make about the President's visit to the effect that he should first visit the A.E.F. Received message from Mr. House to the effect that he wished to see me as soon as possible to discuss the sending of some American troops to Italy. He stated that the President seemed to favor this purely from a political and not a military point of view. These last two matters caused me to decide to go to Paris, so train moved out at about eight o'clock, passing by Nancy and Metz.

November 25 Monday

Arrived in Paris at about 1:30 p. m., the train being five hours and a half late. Worked in quarters all afternoon. Saw Mr. Frazier who came representing Mr. House, Mr. House being in bed with influenza. Had a talk with General Dawes about cancellation of contracts and decided to have General Harbord come up for conference the next day. Saw Colonel Mott who informed me of a conversation in which he had told General Weygand that according to his (Colonel Mott's) opinion, the French had an opportunity to make a "beau geste" by having American troops participate in some of the triumphant entries into Alsace. General Weygand remarked that it was too bad that Colonel Mott had not called attention to this matter sooner. However, Colonel Mott seemed to think that the matter had not been presented too late if it had been their desire to carry out his idea. Colonel Mott transmitted a telegram from Marshal Foch which I had received on the 24th. Marshal Foch in this telegram stated that the President of the Republic and Mr. Clemenceau expected to enter Metz, and Strasbourg and several other Alsatian cities, beginning with Metz on the 8th of December and they would like to have me meet them there to congratulate me once more in Alsace-Lorraine on the brilliant successes of my armies which have so powerfully contributed to the deliverance of this country. I will have to find out more about what is intended by this invitation. Dined with General Dawes in his room at the Ritz.

November 26

At Paris.

Had a conference with Generals Harbord and Dawes, Colonel Hull and Mr. Stettinius on the cancellation of contracts. Saw also General Bandholtz and Colonel White. Mr. Frazier informed me that Mr. House agreed most heartily with my suggestion that the President's first visit should be to the A.E.F., and that his first address should be to the American troops on some historical battlefield. Lunched at Colonel Boyd's apartment with Colonels Collins and Bowditch. In afternoon went out with General Dawes to see some moving pictures which were made on my train a few days ago. Returned to quarters and saw Messrs. Frank Cobb and S. G. Blythe. Dined with friends in town. Left at 11 p. m. for Chaumont.

November 27 Tuesday

At Chaumont.

Arrived at Chaumont about 9 a. m. Had a long session with General Eltinge, Chief of Staff being sick in quarters. Had short talk with General Bandholtz. Saw Mr. Brown of the Y.M.C.A., together with three other Y.M.C.A. workers, Mesdames Bacon, Pratt and Taylor.

November 28 Wednesday

At Chaumont.

Thanksgiving Day. Bishop Brent had arranged a Thanksgiving ceremony to be held in the barrack yard of the headquarters. I delivered a Thanksgiving address.

Went over with General Conner preparation of an answer to a letter which the French government had sent proposing that a certain number of American troops be utilized in reconstructing a part of northern France. Had a talk with General Bethel. Decided to postpone my trip to Luxembourg until the 29th.

Gave a Thanksgiving tea at quarters, to which were invited all the women working at G.H.Q. - Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, telephone operators and all others. Gave dinner to which were invited Generals Wirbel, Porelli, General Wirbel's Chief of Staff, Colonel Le Maitre who is temporarily Chief of the Mission during the absence of Colonel Linard, Lieut. Colonel Jury, and Lieutenant Rasponi.

Received a telegram from Washington to the effect that the Secretary of War desired to have troops withdrawn from Italy as soon as practicable.

November 29 Thursday

At Chaumont.

Worked in office all day. Went over a number of papers with the Deputy Chief of Staff. Had an appointment with the dentist at 11 a. m. Saw General Nolan about the prospective visit of the President and of the organization of General F. Le J. Parker's bureau for handling important visitors. Talked to Generals Conner and Brewster. Saw Generals Andrews and Moseley about shipments of horses and

auto trucks. Got out an order about the conduct expected of our troops when they entered Germany. Saw also General Alexander of the 77th Division. Mr. Chase, an artist sent by the War College, made my portrait in the afternoon while I was working. Had conversation over 'phone with Colonel Mott about the proposition of Marshal Foch to put two French divisions with American Army of Occupation. There is no reason for putting these divisions in the III Army, and there are many reasons for not having them. Left on train at 11 p. m. for Luxembourg.

November 30 Friday

At Luxembourg.

Arrived at Luxembourg at a little after 11 a. m. Had talk with Generals Brown and Smith about handling of civil population of Germany as our troops are going across tomorrow. I also brought General Bethel along with me for consultation. Had talk with General Dickman about general matters pertaining to Army of Occupation.

Sent telegrams to Colonel Mott setting forth a number of reasons why I do not desire to have the French troops in the American Army of Occupation. Received word through General Conner that Colonel Mott presented my ideas to the Marshal and that they were not very well received.

Have decided that it would be more becoming the general attitude of the American Army not to have anything simulating a triumphant entry into Treves. Will simply go in without ceremony. This seems advisable from every point of view.

December 1 Saturday

At Luxembourg.

Woke up with slight touch of tonsilitis. Worked on train all day. Had conference in the morning with Generals Bethel, Smith and Brown on matters connected with the occupation of German territory. Saw Colonel Palmer, whom I invited to dinner. Saw after dinner Colonel Ware. Received word of the death of Major Willard Straight. Sent Bowditch to Paris to represent me at funeral. Also gave to Bowditch letter to Colonel Mott instructing him to see Mr. House and get some action through Mr. Clemenceau on the proposition of the French to place some of their divisions with us in occupied territory. The Marshal is pretty obstinate on this point.

Troops crossed over Luxembourg frontier into Germany today. Outside of a certain amount of curiosity, the inhabitants displayed no interest in them. Firearms are turned in by inhabitants without difficulty.

December 2 Sunday

At Luxembourg.

Tonsilitis no better. Saw Dr. Maddox, who had my throat swabed out. Worked on train all day. Received

telegram from Colonel Mott stating that the Marshal had informed him that modifications might be made in their plans with reference to inserting French divisions in our Army.

December 4. Monday

At Luxembourg.

Tonsilitis doing no better; staying on the train all day. Decided to return to Chaumont. Ordered Generals Dickman, Craig, Brown, Smith and Bethel to come to train for consultation. Went over matters with them and gave them necessary instructions. Had as guests on train to dinner these officers, also Mrs. Mary Roberts Rhinehart and Miss Elizabeth Hoyt. Train left at 11 p. m. for Chaumont.

December 5. Tuesday

At Chaumont.

Arrived at Chaumont at about 1 p. m. Went to quarters. Had Dr. Beeuwkes look at my throat. He directed that I remain in quarters today and tomorrow. Had General Eltinge come to house and go over matters with me. Also went over papers with Captain Adamson.

The latter part of the day a number of telephone conversations took place between Colonel Mott and myself, Colonel Boyd and Mr. Auchincloss about the much debated question of the occupation of the bridgehead at Coblenz. Mr. House saw Mr. Clemenceau about this matter. Mr. Clemenceau stated that it was all news to him and not a question, so far as he could see, of grave importance, one way or the other. He therefore stated that if General Pershing had any desires in the matter, they should be met. He promised to telephone

the Marshal, and asked that he be informed in case there was any further difficulty.

Colonel Mott told me that General Weygand had told him not to talk to him any more about the matter. He said also that the Marshal was very disagreeable when he approached him the other day on the subject, and had told him that if he had any message from General Pershing, to put it in writing. Colonel Mott did so without having an opportunity to discuss the matter at all with the Marshall.

The complaint of the Marshal is that objection to his proposition has been raised too late. I maintain that the objections are not made too late, because all of my divisions are properly disposed for occupying the bridgehead and will be there at the time designated for its occupation; that any insertion of French divisions would upset this combination and rather cause delay and confusion than otherwise.

Captain de Marenches talked over the telephone with General Weygand who seemed very official and distant. Weygand told de Marenches that every request is entitled to some kind of a reply and that he wished, in the name of the Marshal, to request a reply from me, whatever this reply might be. They do not see that my reply as to details of execution is held up pending the settlement of question of principle which I have raised.

December 6. Wednesday

At Chaumont.

Sent Captain de Marenches to Senlis with a letter to the Marshal acknowledging his request for a reply to his questions as to destination of the two French divisions, designation of the American division to go with French to Mayence, and orders for 4th French Cavalry Division designated by him for duty with American Army of Occupation; informing him that immediately on receipt of these instructions I had endeavored unsuccessfully to communicate with him personally, that I had, through Colonel Mott, placed my views before him, but that I did not believe I had succeeded i having him fully understand my point ov view; requesting that he give Captain de Marenches an opportunity to lay them more fully before him, and stating that I was sure that a solution could be reached which would satisfy all the important interests involved. De Marenches was then highly charged with my point of view and sent forth on his difficult mission.

During the morning Colonel Mott was summoned by General Weygand and had a long conversation with him and the Marshal, in which they took the position that any objection which I had to the plans proposed by the Marshal in his letter of November 16th should have been mentioned at the same time with the objections which were presented by General Conner as to the number of divisions which should compose the Army of Occupation. Colonel Mott insisted, but failed to convince them, that all the objections to a proposition might not be apparent at first sight and that it was still not too late to accede to my wishes

in the matter. They took the position that I had not obeyed the order and had not refused to obey it, and that in the meantime steps were not being taken to occupy the bridgehead and that the troops involved would not find themselves at their destination on the appointed day.

This proposition of the Marshal to have two French divisions in the force which holds our bridgehead strikes me either as being part of a political scheme or else a project which the Marshal has not well thought out. To me it savours very much of a scheme to give the Germans the impression of the importance of the French in these affairs and to minimize the importance of the American effort. I have designated four American divisions to hold the bridgehead on the east bank of the Rhine and do not want any French divisions there because it is time that the American forces for once act independently of the French. The American Army of Occupation should be somewhat in proportion to the American effort, and this should not be detracted from by the insertion of French elements. The Marshal proposed to insert two French units at the British bridgehead, but the British objected and the proposition was dropped. Aside from this, the question of discipline of the Army itself and of the inhabitants, and the questions of supplies and administration would be vastly simpler by having only American troops in the American sector.

Colonel Mott pointed out to the Marshal the undesirability of his insisting on a proposition which had but little importance far as he was concerned and which would cause ill-feeling throughout the American Expeditionary Forces and send them home with a less cordial feeling toward France. The matter will undoubtedly be satisfactorily settled, but these prolonged and strained negotiations are annoying.

Late in the afternoon Colonel Mott called up and reported the result of Captain de Marenches' conversation with the Marshal. It seems that the Marshal received him pleasantly, but stood on form - that I had not presented my objections to him in writing.

During the day Boyd received a note from Mr. Frazier informing him that Mr. House considered that it would be unfortunate for me to become involved in a disagreement with the Marshal. Boyd late in the evening called up Mr. Frazier and asked him if this was Mr. House's last attitude on the subject. Frazier stated that it was. Boyd asked him if he personally thought that Mr. House would back me up in case I refused to obey the Marshal's instructions. Frazier stated that it was his opinion that Mr. House would not back me up.

I worked till late in the evening on a letter which I wrote to the Marshal, setting forth my views and desires in the whole matter.

December 7.

At Chaumont.

Felt much better today and went to the office. Colonel Boyd read off over the telephone to Colonel Mott the letter which I wrote last night to the Marshal. Colonel Mott transmitted this to him and was informed that there was no reply; but re-

quested that the signed original letter be handed to General Weygand tomorrow at Metz.

Mr. Frazier called up Boyd and told him that he had just been talking to Mr. House about this matter; that Mr. House had told him to inform me that he, Mr. House, considered that I was perfectly justified in refusing to accept French units in my command. Boyd asked Mr. Frazier if I could account on being backed up by Mr. House if I should take this stand. Frazier stated that I could.

A little later on in the day Captain de Marenches came in and gave an account of his conversation, which confirms my belief that the Marshal is taking advantage of mere form to avoid giving me satisfaction in this matter.

We are having a number of unpleasant transactions with the French just now. For example, our own trains were ordered to move the 92nd Division from the vicinity of Pont-a-Mousson to a base port. The French, probably because they wished to block the shipment home of American divisions, informed my 4th Bureau that a schedule could not be accorded to these trains. For some days they have been side-tracked at Liffol-le-Grand. They, as a great concession, admit that these troops may be moved to the American area, which is somewhere in the vicinity of Chaumont. This is a poor way of doing business, for when these troops are once on the train it would be a vastly simpler proposition to move them directly to a base port.

Left at 9 p. m. for Metz for the celebration, in which the President of the Republic, Marshals Foch, Haig, and Petain, myself and others are to participate. Took with me General Davis, Colonels Boyd, Quekemeyer, Bowditch and Beeuwkes, and Lieutenant Pershing.

December 8.

At Metz.

Arrived at Metz early in the morning. At 9 o'clock went with Marshals, Generals, etc. to meet the President of the Republic at the station. From there went through a program which lasted practically all day, including a review of some troops on the Plaza in the town, in which an American battalion, with our Headquarters band, took part. The American troops made an excellent appearance.

Had luncheon with Mr. Poincare on his train. Handed to Marshal Foch early in the morning the signed copy of my letter of December 6th, which had been transmitted by telephone to Colonel Mott and delivered to the Marshal December 7th. In the afternoon I received a letter from Marshal Foch, answering my letter of the 6th. In this, the Marshal stated that, in consideration of my letter, he had taken the following decision: (1) The American division destined for service at the French bridgehead of Mayence would be replaced by a French division; (2) the two French divisions which were to serve with the American Army at the Coblenz bridgehead would not form part of the American Army, but would hold part of this bridgehead as under French command, the left of which would extend up to and including the

southern bridgehead of Coblenz. He then indicated a dividing line between the Americans and the French on their right. This line left to the American sector about 35 kilometres, 25 kilometres of the former American sector being turned over to the French on account of these two divisions.

After the program for the day was over I said to Captain de Marenches to say to Marshal Foch that I should like to have a talk with him, and in case the question should come up he might say that this meeting would not be to discuss the matter which had been settled by the Marshal's letter of this date. Colonel Boyd in transmitting this to de Marenches used my words, stating to de Marenches to say, in case the question came up, that the meeting would not be to discuss the matter which was "regle" by the Marshal's letter.

I had a very pleasant business conversation with the Marshal on the subject of the railroad transportation of American divisions and the general question of the number of divisions which we should hold in France, the Marshal taking the position that we should not make troop shipments of any consequence to the States until at least a preliminary peace is signed. He did not seem to know that the transportation of the 92nd Division had been held up, and stated that this division might go directly to Le Mans. He asked me if I had received his letter of that date, and I told him that I had. I did not express any opinion on the decisions which he had set forth in this letter.

Left during the night for Strassbourg.

December 9.

At Strassbourg.

Arrived at Strassbourg early in the morning. In the forenoon went through very much the same program as yesterday. Had lunch on my train and worked on it in the afternoon, not going through the program. I stayed in to draw up a reply to Marshal Foch's letter. I have been thinking the matter over and decided that, regardless of the consequences, I could not accept his decision without doing all in my power to prevent such an apparent slight to the American Army. It would tend to depreciate in the eyes of the world the American effort, and aside from this the people of the United States have a right to have it impressed on the Germans that our country had played an important part in winning the war. If the French hold over 90 kilometres of bridgehead, plus the country all the way from the northern boundary of Lorraine to the Swiss border, and the British hold a bridgehead of 60 kilometres and the Belgians perhaps as much or more, it would seem strange to the world for the great American Army to occupy a little sector of 35 kilometres. I set this forth in a strong but dignified letter to the Marshal, which was handed to General Weygand by Boyd at about 6 p. m. Weygand had Boyd wait and translate the letter for him. He expressed surprise that the matter was not closed, and said that word had been sent by Captain de Marenches that the matter was settled by the Marshal's letter. Boyd explained that

I had said that the meeting of yesterday was not to discuss the matter which was settled by the Marshal's letter, but stated to General Weygand that I had not said whether or not this settlement was satisfactory. Later de Marenches joined General Weygand and Boyd and made the same statement to General Weygand, though he and the Marshal seemed to make a considerable point of this.

Just before this letter was handed to General Weygand I went to see Mr. Clemenceau on his train. I carried with me a little map colored so as to show the proposed French, American and British sectors. It presented the matter better than any words, and Mr. Clemenceau was visibly impressed with the unjust distribution of front. I made the remark to him that I had not talked to the Marshal about this because the Marshal was very stubborn. He caught me by the arm and said: "Well now, General. Don't you think that possibly you are a little stubborn at times?" We both laughed, and I admitted that I probably am a little stubborn at times. He promised to see what he could do about the matter.

Left Strassbourg for Paris at 6:30 p. m. At a small station out of Strassbourg my train was stopped with a hot box and was over-taken by that of Marshal Foch. Marshal Foch and General Weygand looking out of the window saw Captain de Marenches and attacked him for reporting that this controversy was settled. He repeated what he had said and that he could only transmit what he had been ordered to transmit and was not responsible for the correctness or incorrectness of it, but, as a matter of fact, in this particular case he had not said whether or not I accepted the settlement which the Marshal had made. The Marshal told Captain de Marenches to tell me that I would have an answer in writing at 73 Rue de Varenne tomorrow before noon.

December 10.

At Paris.

Arrived at Paris at about 8 a. m. Having placed before the Marshal very definitely my position as to the joint occupation of the bridgehead at Coblenz and he having made a slight change which involved a division of this territory, I decided that it would be better, in view of the situation generally, to execute his orders. I wrote him an official letter to this effect in which I urged again the importance of a readjustment which would give the entire bridgehead to the Americans. I then wrote the Marshal a short personal note in which I stated that I regretted that there should have been any misunderstanding between us. Both letters I sent by Boyd to Senlis and had Boyd translate to the Marshal the personal note. The Marshal seemed visibly pleased with both letters and made some statements to Boyd to the effect that he had never doubted my personal regard for him. He stated that his position was a very difficult one; that he had a great deal to do and much traveling; that he would give orders here today and tomorrow would be at another place and the next day still another; that if the orders which he gave

were not obeyed, nothing could be accomplished. Therefore he had a right to expect that they would be obeyed; that the discussion which was terminated by my letter was nothing at all of a personal nature. He then stated to Boyd that he had to contend with the national point of view; that his orders were assailed from a national point of view by the French, the British, the Belgians and even, he said, the Serbs. As Boyd was leaving General Weygand went out part of the way with him and told him that the Marshal had always been my very loyal supporter; that at the time when the French politicians were trying to oust me from my position, the Marshal had always stood firm for me.

December 11.

At Paris.

Worked at office, 45 Avenue Montaigne. Had talk with Mr. Stettinius who is leaving for the States. Saw Captain Eustis, who is also returning to the United States. Colonel Patton called. Also saw General Dawes and Mrs. Tuttle. Called on Mr. House at his new office in the Hotel de Crillon. Had long and satisfactory talk with him. He seemed very pleased to know that the matter under discussion with Marshal Foch had been terminated. Called on Mr. Thomas Nelson Page and Mrs. Page, who are also stopping at the Crillon. Had to luncheon at house Mrs. Boyd, Miss Hoyt and Miss Wiborg.

December 12.

At Paris.

Had a very busy day in the office. Spent considerable time working on a letter which I sent to Marshal Foch on the subject of the employment of American troops in France. I set forth the idea that in case we are to hold the small portion of German territory now allotted to us, there will be no necessity for holding such a large American force in France as is now contemplated. Wrote also a letter to Mr. Clemenceau in which I sought to rectify the idea which he seems to have that I did not desire to have my troops serve with the French. I tried to bring out that this was only desired because of the intense desire promoted by national spirit to have a distinctly American sector. In the afternoon saw Senator Wadsworth, of New York, Congressman Carter of Massachusetts, Mrs. Bradley Lee, General Patrick, General Dawes and Captain de Marenches.

Left Paris at 10 o'clock on the train which was specially organized to go to meet President Wilson. Took Colonels Boyd and Quekemeyer with me. On this train were the Ambassador, General Harts and a number of French Senators, Deputies and other officials.

December 13.

Arrived at Brest at about 12:30. Went out on a launch to meet the President. Boarded the George Washington at about 1:30 with the others and met the President. He was very enthusiastically received by the inhabitants of Brest, all of whom seemed to be in the streets.

The train left for Paris at about 4 p. m. I only talked with the President for a very few minutes. In the party with him were, among others, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing, Ambassador and Mrs. Jusserand, Mr. White, and Mr. Creel, who gave me the impression of being a rather odd looking little Jew.

December 14.

At Paris.

The President's train arrived in Paris at about 10 a. m., and, as at Brest, assignment to carriages and formation of the parade for going through the streets were very well organized. The President was met at the station by President Poincare, Mr. Clemenceau and others.

The President and Mr. Poincare road in the first carriage. Mrs. Wilson, Madame Poincare, Madame Jusserand and Miss Wilson were in the second carriage. I was in the sixth carriage with Mr. Jusserand. All along the route - the Bois de Boulogne, the Champs-Elysees, between the Grande Palais and the Petit Palais, Pont Alexandre, Quai d'Orsay to the Pont de la Concored, Place de la Concorde, Rue Royale, Rue Tronchet, Boulevard Haussmann and Rue de Monceau were crowded. The reception by the people was very cordial. The demonstration, however, seemed to me not so great as I have seen.

Worked in the office the remainder of the day. Saw General Harbord about several matters pertaining to demobilization. Had talk with General Atterbury. Saw Congressman Carlin from Virginia. Had luncheon with the President of the Republique and dinner with Mrs. B. Harriman at the Hotel Ritz.

December 15.

At Paris.

Worked in office in morning. Had talk with General Harbord. Also saw Generals Dawes and Ford of the British Army, who has been of considerable assistance to General Dawes in his work. Saw also Mr. John McCutcheon, the correspondent, and General Bethel with a number of officers of his department. Talked with General Bliss about matters connected with Peace Conference. Worked at quarters in afternoon. Had dinner with Mrs. Edith Wharton.

December 16.

At Paris.

Worked in office greater part of day. Saw a number of people, but did nothing of particular importance until the afternoon when I went by invitation of both of the Presidents to President Wilson's house and from there went in the cortage to the Hotel de Ville to the celebration planned in President Wilson's honor. At 5 o'clock had an appointment with the President and had a very satisfactory conversation with him, lasting for about an hour. Among other things we talked of his plans to visit the A.E.F. He finds now that he can only give us one day - Christmas. I believe that he is beginning to understand some of the difficulties one encounters in ne-

gotiations over here.

I decided to stay over in Paris 24 hours longer because my eyes have been giving me considerable trouble and I find that I will have to go to see Dr. Borsch. Dined with Mrs. Whorton.

December 17.

At Paris.

Gave a sitting to Miss Resco, who started two days before a crayon portrait of myself. She finished the work up this morning, and it seems to me the most satisfactory portrait that I have had made. I had a long talk with Mr. Hoover, who is encountering also difficulties with his work. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the people over here to have all Allies pool food stuffs for one year and all the food to be furnished by America, so that they will get a more nearly even start in commercial matters about a year from now.

Also, there seems to be a disposition on the part of the Italians to take all food which we send over and only give it to the starving Dalmatians in case they consent to Italy's political propositions. Mr. Hoover is rapidly becoming exasperated.

In the afternoon saw Dr. Borsch, who tells me that my eyes are suffering from a slight strain, but nothing serious. After this I went out shopping for a short time.

Went to the Ambassador's house to the dinner given in honor of the President.

Left at about 11:30 for Chaumont.

December 18.

At Chaumont.

Arrived in Chaumont at about 8 a. m. Worked in office all day. Spent the time going over matters with the Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff.

December 19.

After working in the office today to clear up all papers, left Chaumont this evening on my train with Colonel Quekemeyer, Colonel Bowditch, Colonel Beeuwkes, Captain de Marenches, Captain Adamson and Lieutenant Pershing. I intend making a short inspection trip of Advance General Headquarters and the Army of Occupation. Have left Colonel Boyd and Hughes behind to make necessary arrangements for the reception of the President and Mrs. Wilson at Chaumont on the 25th, and also to see that the details of the review are properly worked out.

December 20.

Arrived in Treves this morning at 9 a. m., and went immediately to the office with Colonels Quekemeyer and Bowditch to go over numerous matters of policy with General Smith. I found General Smith's Headquarters well organized and the offices reserved for me very satisfactory. My entire party is staying at the house in Treves which has been requisitioned for my use.

Although not elaborate, it is very comfortable and will suffice for my needs. At lunch today entertained General Preston Brown, General Smith and Colonel Conger.

December 21.

Left Treves by automobile this morning at 9 o'clock with General Brown, General Smith, Quekemeyer and Adamson, and motored to Cochem, General Muir's Headquarters, for luncheon. The rest of the party went by train to Coblenz where we met them at 6 o'clock, after having spent the afternoon with General Muir and his staff. This evening had Generals Dickman, Craig, Brown and Smith for dinner on the train. Collins came to the train later and took Quekemeyer and myself to General Hines' Headquarters at Neuwied for a dance and to spend the night. Colonel Collins is to stay with us and return to Chaumont for such duty there as I may assign him to.

December 22.

Left General Hines' Headquarters early this morning for an inspection of the troops occupying the bridgehead. General Hines and General Brown went with me. As I had only a short time for this inspection, a large portion of the personnel of these divisions was drawn up along the roads in open ranks with the front rank faced about, so that I was enabled to pass between them. Had lunch at Montaubauer, Headquarters of the 1st Division, with General McGlachlin. This evening returned to Coblenz and for dinner invited 12 newspaper correspondents to the train. We left Coblenz this evening by train for Luxembourg.

December 23.

Arrived at Luxembourg this morning and went to call upon Marshal Foch immediately. Took Captain de Marenches with me and spent some time discussing various phases of the present situation. As soon as this was over returned to the train which left at once for Chaumont. We arrived here in time for dinner and found Mrs. Boyd and Anne staying at the house. They have come down to spend Christmas with us and to help the housekeeper to make necessary arrangements for the President's visit. Find that a complete schedule has been made up for the President's visit here. He had intended to spend several days but it now looks as though he will only be here for Christmas, as it will be necessary for him to keep his engagements in London on the 26th and 27th.

December 24.

Spent the entire day at the office doing usual routine work in an effort to clear up all papers so that I will be enabled to leave Chaumont after the President's visit for a short vacation. Had Frank go down town for me this morning and purchase Christmas presents for each of the officers at the house. We are planning to have a very jovial Christmas dinner tomorrow evening after the President and his party leave.

December 25.

At Chaumont.

Entire day was taken up with the visit of President Wilson and his party, which arrived at 9 a. m. at the station. There had been much ado arranging the program and the protocol. General Wirbel, the Prefet and the Mayor were there in all their glory, and in order to have them feel better about the matter, I let them have the places of honor in going from the station to the Hotel de Ville, General Wirbel riding with the President in the first car, the Prefet with Mrs. Wilson in the second car, Ambassador Jusserand and myself in the third car, and the Mayor and Mrs. Jusserand in the fourth car.

At the Hotel de Ville there was a ceremony which finished, according to arrangement, just at 9:30. Thence the party was taken over a chosen route to the review field near Langres. On our arrival there the troops were already massed around the reviewing stand for an address which the President was to deliver to them. It had occurred to me in the morning that it might be well for me to make some introductory remarks. These I had no time to prepare, but made a few rough notes on them while I was dressing. The review went off very smoothly.

Thence we went to Montigny-le-Roi for luncheon with General Hale, commanding the 26th Division. After luncheon we went through some billets of the 26th Division and returned to Chaumont, where there was a small reception held for the President and his party at my house.

On the entire trip, after leaving the Hotel de Ville, I rode with the President and had an opportunity to discuss a number of things with him.

The party got away at 6 o'clock, and seemed very well satisfied with their day. All of us at the Chateau felt a considerable feeling of relaxation when the party had left, and we celebrated our Christmas dinner with considerable enthusiasm. We had a Christmas tree party, at which all the men of the house were present.

December 26.

At Chaumont.

Worked in the office all day getting matters ready to go away and take a few days' rest. Left at 11 p. m. for Paris.

December 27.

At Paris.

Spent the day closing up some matters which had to be attended to before my departure. Saw Mr. Frazier. Had a talk with Mr. Hoover, who informs me that the French and English prisoners in Germany are having a very difficult time getting food. We decided that the Red Cross might possibly assist in this matter, and after assuring myself that the Red Cross would be willing to undertake the work, I sent a telegram to Marshal Foch suggesting that, in case he desired, I would take the matter up with the Red Cross.

December 28.

En route to Monte Carlo.

Train stopped at Marseille for a few minutes and the General commanding the region, the Prefet and Colonel Rowell, commanding the region, came to greet me at the station. They had prepared a little reception in one of the rooms of the station, and we had a glass of champagne and a short talk with them there. There was a similar reception at Nice, without the champagne. Arrived at Monte Carlo about 6 p. m., and was met at the station by Mr. Tuck, who has an apartment just above that of Mrs. Hickock, in which we are quartered. Had dinner with the Tucks and Mrs. French, a niece of theirs, in the Tuck's apartment.

December 29.

At Monte Carlo.

In the morning walked about an hour down the beach. Had luncheon with the Tucks at the Hotel de Paris. In the afternoon motored over to Nice and walked about an hour. Then returned. Mr. Jaloustre, Minister of State for the Principality of Monaco, called. Wrote a note to Mrs. Hickock.

December 30.

At Monte Carlo.

Played golf at Mont Egal in the morning. Took a Turkish bath in the afternoon. Wrote a letter to Mr. House regarding impressions generally about the discharge of the American Army.

December 31.

At Monte Carlo.

Played golf in the morning. Worked in the gymnasium in the afternoon and took a Turkish bath. Sent a telegram to the Secretary of War inviting his attention to the advisability of considering the question of promotion of officers of the A.E.F. who have distinguished themselves in the field at the same time that any special legislation might be considered for any individual cases. I do not care to be promoted myself and have no notice taken of all the other officers who deserve consideration in this connection.

January 1.

At Monte Carlo.

Played golf in the morning. Stayed in in the afternoon.

January 2.

At Monte Carlo.

Played 18 holes of golf in the morning. In the afternoon worked the pianola for half an hour. Then went to the gymnasium where I spent three-quarters of an hour trying every apparatus there, and an hour and a half in the Turkish bath finished up the afternoon.

January 3.

At Monte Carlo.

Stayed in quarters with a cold.

January 4.

At Monte Carlo.

Stayed in quarters with a cold.

January 5.

At Monte Carlo.

Stayed in quarters in morning. In the afternoon went to inspect the hospitals at Menton. Was carried through two or three hotels by Captain Hicks, Medical Corps. The two or three hotels visited were practically unoccupied. They had been leased by the Medical Department before the cessation of hostilities. They will have to be used by men on leave or contracts cancelled as soon as practicable.

January 6.

At Monte Carlo.

Left with Colonels Boyd and Bowditch to look over the arrangements at headquarters of the leave area at Nice. Went into the matter with Colonel Smith, and it appears that full advantage is not being taken of the accomodations prepared for men to be sent there on leave. The matter needs to be better coordinated between the S.O.S. and the Division commanders; also special transportation should be provided for men going on furlough. Will have this gone into.

Visited the headquarters, the Y.M.C.A., the hospital and the Officers' Club. Also went to Cannes and visited the Y.M.C.A. there. Both Y.M.C.A.s seemed admirably well equipped for handling furlough men.

Returning from Cannes, stopped for tea with Mr. and Mrs. Curtis at Villefranche. Left Colonel Quekemeyer and Captain Hughes back at Monte Carlo to load necessary cars and make preparations for our departure. Returned to Monte Carlo about 6 p. m. Received call from Mr. Tuck and Mr. Basil Zarahof. After dinner called on Tucks to say good bye and arrived at train about 11 p. m. leaving at 11:15 for Marseille.

January 7.

Arrived at Marseille at 9 a. m. Met by Colonel Rowell, commanding. Visited the headquarters and the docks, on which we saw a good many wagons in open storage. Also was struck with the fact that there is a good bit of property which should be returned to the United States as it will not be needed here. This should be carried back on boats now at Marseille because no more of our boats are to be sent there. Report of this made to Commanding General, S.O.S. Visited the Casual Camp which appeared to be very well administered by Lieutenant Colonel Budd. Made a short talk to a number of soldiers who had gathered around my automobile at the camp.

Visited the Motor Transport Camp where there were a large number of automobiles standing in open storage in the mud. Returned to train, arriving at 12 noon.

Arrived at Miramas about 1:20 p. m. and inspected the store-houses there with Major Coulter and his Quartermaster, Major Longstreet. The stores in the store-houses were well arranged which gave an impression of very good order. Major Longstreet made a remark that from eight to ten per cent of the stores were lost between Marseille and Miramas. He afterward changed this to about two per cent. There is no excuse for even this much loss and I gave instructions that necessary steps be taken to prevent it. Saw also a good many open wagons in open storage. There appeared to be insufficient guards and guards were not allowed to have ball cartridges. I gave instructions that necessary steps be taken to protect this property as there are a sufficient number of guards now available. Visited the German prison camp which seemed to be getting along very well, but not due to the good management of the commander, who seemed to know little about how things were run.

January 8.

Arrived at Dijon at 9 a. m. Met at the station by Colonel Howlett, commanding. Visited Base Hospital No. 17, Colonel McClean, commanding. Found hospital in very good condition and not over-crowded by some 800 patients. Thence visited Motor Transport Park, Major Root, commanding. Many trucks standing in the mud. Ground apparently badly chosen and considerable property exposed to the weather. Some indications of lack of orderly management. Visited Camouflage establishment, now used as quarters by engineer troops, Captain Sneed, 24th Engineers, commanding. Camp in good condition and apparently well administered. Thence visited the Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross. Saw the Medical Laboratory which is under charge of Colonel Siler, M. D. Very creditable establishment and apparently well run. Visited also the bakery.

Left at 1 p. m. for Chaumont, arriving at 4 p. m. Worked in the office until about 6 p. m. Sent cablegram to Mrs. Roosevelt on the occasion of the death of Ex-President Roosevelt.

January 9.

At Chaumont.

Worked in office all day. Took up all morning with the Chief of Staff and Captain Adamson. In the afternoon took up a lot of matters which had come up during my absence, and had talk with Mrs. Purden, General Rockenbach, Colonel Palmer and Bishop Brent. Had General Faisen and his Aide, and Colonel Bacon to house to luncheon.

January 10.

At Chaumont.

Worked in office all day. Had a long session with the

Chief of Staff in the morning, and a long one with the Adjut-General in the afternoon. Also saw Mr. Owen Johnson, the writer, and Generals Langfitt and McKinistry. General McKinistry, who has been making a study for the Peace Commission as to the extent of damages done by the enemy, has now had the scope of his work enlarged by the President to include Italy, Serbia and other countries. Also had a talk with General Preston Brown, who has been down for a day or so from Treves.

Had a talk with General Brewster about questions of discipline generally. There are too many men - officers and soldiers, going absent without leave. It appears that most of these, however, are men who are making delays in reporting from one station to another.

Left at 11 p. m. for Paris with Colonel Boyd and Colonel Bowditch. Also on train were Generals Conner and Andrews, Colonel John McA. Palmer and Lieutenant Colonel Fred Palmer.

January 11.

Arrived in Paris about 8:30 a. m. Spent most of the day going over with General Harbord questions of contracts and S.O.S. matters. Had talk with General Dawes and Mr. Schwab. Went at 2 o'clock to have talk with the President. Went over with him a number of questions, and among other things told him about the attitude which the American troops are assuming toward the Germans in comparison with the attitude toward the French. Saw again General Dawes, and also saw General Rogers, who is returning shortly to the United States.

January 12.

At Paris.

Had talk with Mr. Hoover at 11 a. m. The attitude of Congress in holding up the $100,000,000 appropriation for food for our troops is embarrassing the Administration. Mr. Hoover now wishes me to give the matter my support.

Had a long talk with Mr. Davis, who is to represent President Wilson in the next conference which is to take place on the continuation of the armistice. General Dawes brought in Messrs. Henry Hyde, Tiffany Blake, John McCutcheon and Floyd Gibbons, with whom I had a long talk. Saw General Kernan for a few minutes. Had a long talk with Mrs. Tuttle, who writes for the Woman's Home Companion, the Ladies Home Journal, and, I believe, the Saturday Evening Post. Her attitude is a little hard to ascertain.

Wrote a letter to Marshal Foch replying to his request that he and I sign a joint proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxembourg. I told the Marshal that I had already published one proclamation to the inhabitants and saw no necessity for publishing another; that I hoped that he would not see fit to publish the proclamation as he proposed, but that in case he did, I requested that he take steps to find French troops to relieve mine which are in the Grand Duchy, as I would withdraw them, leaving there only necessary Signal Corps men and men of other services for maintaining our lines of communication.

This letter was delivered to Marshal Foch while he was in town, and translated to General Weygand by Captain de Marenches.

Had a talk with Marshal Foch, who came by my office on my request for an appointment with him. He brought up the question of Luxembourg and said that he had read my letter and would see what might be done. I told him what Mr. Hoover had told me with reference to the $100,000,000 appropriation which had been asked of Congress for the purchase of food for Europe but which had been held up by Congress; that Mr. Hoover thought that this was a military matter and that the voting of the appropriation would be made much more certain if Marshal Foch should make a statement to the effect that it is a military matter and would assist us in a military way. The Marshal asked if his giving such a statement would not seem to the President and Mr. Hoover like meddling. I assured him that it would not; that his statement that it is a military matter would show of itself that it is not meddling, and that his statement would have more effect than that of any Allied Commander. The Marshal stated that he would examine the situation and see what might be done.

There is a great deal of talk now-a-days about the attitude of the Americans toward the French and toward the Germans. It seems that our soldiers are making comparisons much in favor of the Germans. Unless some steps are taken to counteract this, a good proportion of our men, if not the majority of them, who have been in the Army of Occupation will go home with a feeling of more respect for the Germans than for the French. I consider that this would be unfortunate.

Called on Mrs. Hickocks. Left on train for Chaumont at 11 p. m.

January 14.

Day taken up with Marshal Petain. In the morning had ceremony for decorating the officers of the A.E.F., who had assembled for that purpose. After the decoration ceremony, Marshal Petain received them individually in my office.

Had a luncheon for the officers who were decorated and who were not asked to dinner the evening before.

In the afternoon I went with the Marshal to the vicinity of Pibiesles, where the Marshal decorated the flag of the 102nd Infantry. He also decorated some officers and soldiers with the Croix de Guerre, and reviewed the Battalion which was present for the ceremony.

After decorating the flag, he asked me to stand in front of him when he informed me that he understood that at the time the President of the Republic had decorated me, through error I had not been given the Croix de Guerre and said he wished to take this occasion to present it to me, and pinned the Croix de Guerre on my coat.

After the ceremony, we went to General Wirbel's house for tea, and I then went with the Marshal to the station where he took his train. He seemed very much pleased with his visit.

January 15.

At Chaumont.

Worked in the office all day, most of the morning being taken up with the Chief of Staff. Saw Miss Bridgers for a few minutes. Had a talk with Major Tinant about the situation in Luxembourg. Also had a long talk with Bishop Brent. Decided that there should be some kind of a remembrance given to families of soldiers who have been killed or who have died in France. Gave instructions to the Adjutant General to have a design drawn up for some kind of a paper which families might keep and frame.

January 16.

At Chaumont.

Spent most of the morning with the Chief of Staff and in going over special correspondence with Captain Adamson. Took a short horseback ride in the afternoon.

Sent to Colonel House, for the confidential use of the Peace Commission, a copy of a study by the Historical Section of the General Staff on the American effort.

Had about an hour with General Eltinge going over various matters. Also had a talk with General Moseley and General Andrews. General Nolan made a report to me on his trip to Germany. Received word that Marshal Foch has given out an interview to the press to the effect that the French would have all of the German territory to the west of the Rhine.

January 17.

At Chaumont.

Worked in office all day. Spent most of the morning with the Chief of Staff and in going over special corres-

pondence. Had ceremony for distribution of Distinguished Service Medals to Generals Hines, McAndrew, Bethel, Fiske, Davis, Moseley, Connor, Eltinge, Nolan, Preston Brown, and Andrews. Decided on the spur of the moment to make a few remarks to these officers on the very faithful service which they have rendered. These remarks seemed to have been very well received and, I believe, added a touch of sincerity to the ceremony, which I certainly felt.

In the afternoon had a talk with Mr. Wickersham. Saw General Fiske about the question of training generally. Went over various matters with General Eltinge. Saw General Nolan about the handling of the Visitors' Bureau and questions in Germany. Had a talk with General Andrews. Also had a talk over the 'phone with Bishop Brent, who seemed to have an erroneous idea that I am not thoroughly supported by all the powers-that-be.

Left at 10 p. m. on train for Tours.

January 18.

At Tours.

Arrived at Tours at 8:30 a. m. Went to General Harbord's headquarters where we had decoration ceremony for presentation of Distinguished Service Medals to Major Generals Harbord, Kernan, Rogers, Langfitt and Patrick, and Brigadier Generals Connor (W.D.), McCoy, Russel, Dawes, Atterbury and McCaw.

Had luncheon at General Harbord's quarters. After luncheon had dentist do some work on my teeth.

Left at 3:30 for Paris, arriving shortly after 7 p. m. Took with me from Tours to Paris Mr. Tiffany Blake, chief editorial writer of the Chicago Tribune, and Mr. John McCutcheon of the same paper.

January 19.

At Paris.

In the morning gave a sitting to Mr. Jo Davidson, American Sculptor; Mr. Chase, American Artist, and Lieutenant Anderson, British Painter. Lieutenant Anderson did poorly, and I asked him not to use the picture. Mr. Chase did very well. Mr. Davidson did particularly well with the bust, and I am going to give him full opportunity to complete it.

Had talk with Mr. Stone of the Associated Press, and Mr. Bryan of the Richmond Leader. Artist did more work in the afternoon. Had dinner with Mrs. Hickox.

January 20.

At Paris.

In the morning gave another sitting to Mr. Davidson, who is succeeding very well with the bust which he is making. Went to luncheon at the Senate at noon. After luncheon had a short talk with General D'Esperey, who is very anxious to have a few American companies used in Montenegro during the next few weeks to insure law and order while the Montenegrons are having their elections. He states that the inhabitants and the world

at large are afraid that the Italians or Serbians, if left in Montenegro, would exercise a certain influence over the elections. I stated that our policy was to not be in Montenegro for the simple reason that we do not care to be mixed up in the political questions in that country, which are causing some unfavorable comment in the world at large.

Saw Mr. Owen Johnson, who has just returned from a trip to the Third Army. He would propose to be an emissary from the French Government authorized to let the Americans know that the French are very anxious to correct the bad impression which they have made in the last few weeks and that they regret the dislike which they seem to have incurred on the part of the American soldiers. Mr. Johnson, who has the reputation of being very strong pro-French, seems to be much interested in getting this matter straightened out, but I told him that I could not in any way use him as a medium for communicating with the French government; that if the French had anything to say to me, they should send it directly to me. But I did have a conversation with him on the subject, which I impressed on him very particularly was of an absolutely confidential nature and that he was not authorized to quote me or to repeat what I had said in any way on this subject, and that if I ever did hear that he had repeated anything I had said, I would deny it because he was not authorized to state that we had a conversation on the subject.

Saw Mr. Herbert Corey, one of the journalists who crossed our lines and went into Germany soon after the Armistice was declared. He has a project for promoting Universal Service.

Had a talk with Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Thence went to my quarters where I met, by appointment, the Greek Minister, Mr. A. Romanos, who conferred on me, by authority of the Greek Government, the Order of the Saint Savior.

After dinner gave Mr. Davidson another sitting. Received word from General Bliss that the President had backed up absolutely my stand about the dispersion of troops in Montenegro, and gave instructions that his original order for assembly of the regiment be carried out.

Saw Marshal Foch at his office, 4 bis Boulevard des Invalides. Talked with him about his answer to my letter stating that I could not agree to joint signature of proclamation to people of Luxembourg and suggesting that in case the Marshal insisted on signing the proclamation, I would make preparations to withdraw my troops. The Marshal's reply to this letter was not satisfactory. He stated that he would agree to my proposition for not signing the proclamation, and suggested that matters concerning both French and Americans be regulated by consultation between a general officer whom I would designate and General de L'Atour, Commandant d'Armes in the City of Luxembourg. We had a long conversation, I insisting that either the French or the Americans should withdraw from the Duchy of Luxembourg and stating that I would withdraw in any direction if the Marshal decided that it would be the Americans who should withdraw.

The Marshal, after considerable talking, finally admitted that it would be a most unfortunate thing for the French if either the French or Americans should withdraw, especially, he considered that it would be unfortunate if the Americans should withdraw, for he said it is known that France is accused of having designs on the Grand Duchy and the withdrawal of the Americans would indicate to the world that things are going on in Luxembourg to which the Americans did not wish to be a party or witness.

I admitted to him that it was because of these rumors of such manoeuvres in Luxembourg that I insisted on the withdrawal of either French or Americans from the country. The Marshal stated that he was agreeing entirely to my original request and could not see why I did not agree to regulate by agreement with de L'Atour any differences coming up between us.

I told him that he had not proposed any change in the principle involved, and it was the principle of joint occupation to which I objected.

I finally stated that I had no further observations to make on the matter and left, the Marshal requesting me, as I left, to think the matter over and see if I could not find my way clear to agree to his proposition. There was a tone of supplication in his voice.

As we were going out he asked Captain de Marenches in an undertone what all this meant, and General Weygand told Captain de Marenches that they did not like to be accused of things of which they were absolutely innocent. He must realize that I have merely stated to him that I would like to get out of Luxembourg because of current rumors that International political intrigue is going on in that country. I did not accuse them of being a party to it.

Left at about midnight for Le Mans.

January 21.

At Connerre, Le Mans Area.

Went to Headquarters of Second Corps where I met all the General Officers in the area and their Chiefs of Staff. Had luncheon with General Read, and thence went to a review of the 30th Division.

The Division gave the impression of a wonderful fighting machine - mostly tall, raw-boned men from the mountains of East Tennessee and North Carolina. I distributed Distinguished Service Medals to Generals Read and Lewis, the Medal of Honor to two men, and Distinguished Service Crosses to perhaps 20 or 30. The review of the Division was very effective. They passed before me in column of companies, each company in line of platoon columns, with very short distances between companies and battalions. Noted a few changes which I ordered for the next review; among others, the bayonet should be fixed and the steps should be slightly quicker and shorter.

Returned to train about 6:30 p. m.

January 22.

At Connerre - Le Mans Area.

In the morning went to Le Mans, to the Headquarters of General Cole, commanding the Embarkation Center. Met the officers of his Staff, and made a short talk to them, in which I expressed a very high appreciation of the services rendered by the reserve officers. After this made a short tour of inspection through some of the camps in the area, the delousing establishments, etc.

Thence went to the American hospital, where there are something over 1,000 patients; then to the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. At the latter place received certain confirmation of my opinion that the Y.M.C.A. personnel is not always well chosen. A great deal of the criticism of the Y.M.C.A. is undoubtedly due to this inefficient, though well meaning, personnel. Have told Mr. Carter that I wanted him to call on me for any assistance which I might give. I propose to back the Y.M.C.A. up, but cannot see inefficient workers like the one I saw today without calling the attention of Mr. Carter to the necessity for weeding them out.

Had luncheon with General Cole at the General Officers' mess. While there saw Madame Bolle, wife of one of the early promoters of aviation at Le Mans. Also saw Miss Sarame Reynolds, who came to the club house to speak to me.

Thence went to the reviewing ground of the 27th Division, which is between Connerre and Le Mans. The review of the 27th Division was particularly well staged. The men were perhaps better set up than those of the 30th, and, on the whole, smarter. They passed in review in column of half companies, and, according to my instructions, their step was shorter and quicker than that of the 30th Division; also, the ground was better. This aided their half companies in keeping particularly good lines. The Division showed every sign of being well instructed in the ceremony and is a credit to General O'Ryan, the Division Commander.

Dined with General O'Ryan at his Headquarters, and afterward went to the theatrical performance of the 27th Division troupe.

January 23.

Left Connerre at about 8:30 a. m. with Colonel Boyd and Lieutenant Pershing for Paris, arriving at about 1 o'clock. Had talk with General Fox Conner and drew up with him reply to Marshal Foch telling him that after consideration, I was obliged to adhere to my opinion that American troops should be withdrawn from Luxembourg. I also told him I did not recognize the authority of the Commandant d'Armes at Luxembourg over the part of country occupied by U. S. troops.

January 24.

At Paris.

At 10:30 went to meeting of Supreme War Council where was discussed the question of the number of troops which the Allies

should maintain in the field during the armistice. I took the position that Germany was in such a state of disorganization that we need have no serious apprehensions as to her taking up arms again; that in case she should attempt to fight, she is completely helpless on account of her naval situation. President Wilson, who was there, told me afterward that my remarks were the only logical ones made during the meeting.

Gave Mr. Davidson another sitting for the bust. Called on Mr. House at the Hotel Crillon. After this, Boyd and I went by Mr. Grasty's rooms to talk with him for a few minutes.

General McAndrew came up from Chaumont, and he, General Conner, General Moseley and I prepared a letter to Mr. John Garrett at The Hague with a view to getting some assistance from the Dutch in facilitating the transportation of our troops down the Rhine.

January 25.

At Paris.

Gave Mr. Davidson another sitting in the morning. Had a talk with Mr. Johnson, newspaper correspondent, in the afternoon, also with Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Mr. Mortimer Schiff, Mr. Hurley of the Shipping Board, and with General Harts and Colonel Whitney on conditions in Paris.

January 26.

At Paris.

Had meeting with Marshal Foch, Marshal Haig and General Diaz at 10 a. m. to discuss the number of troops which should be retained in France. Worked with Chief of Staff and General Conner. General Bliss called to talk over question of disarmament. Took advantage of this opportunity to present to him the Distinguished Service Medal.

In the afternoon worked in the office on a number of special papers. Wrote a short letter to Marshal Foch acknowledging his letter of the day before stating that he would withdraw the French troops from Luxembourg. Went to Jockey Club at 5 p. m. with Major Lamontaigne.

Left at about midnight for Le Mans area to continue inspection.